HORNETS' NEST AND TRUE SOUTHRON.

L. BADGER, Editor and Proprietor. A FAMILY PAPER—DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, MANUFACTURES, MINING, AND NEWS. PRICE $2 PER YEAR—In Advance

"IF WE WOULD PRESERVE OUR GOVERNMENT, WE MUST PREVENT INJUSTICE; TO PREVENT INJUSTICE WE MUST UNITE AT THE SOUTH."

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Original Contributions.

For the Southron.

** A Fragment. **

From an unpublished Nouvelette.

L. had been nervous for some time from the excitement of the Liaison, although nothing more had transpired between himself and the beautiful V. than those pure, unalloyed, gentle attentions, which are ever due from one friend to another: when strolling out one evening by the soft moonlight, he came to the mossy bank by the side of the streamlet which had so often mingled its murmur with the melody of their two voices; harmonious with sympathy reclining on this bank, a genial slumber passed over his frame, and the music of tiny cascades and the night song of the gurgling rivulet became to him an orchestra where fairies chaunted their silver songs as they wafted him into the bright regions of Dream-land.

A fair fragile form bent over him. In her he saw all the graces, all the charms, all the nameless beauty of one who had been the guide-star of his waking-hopes, the angel form that had given hue and shape to his fondest anticipations. She was so pure that wrong and crime might not unblinded look upon her bright face. A tinge of melancholy had settled on her fair angelic features, yet beautiful as the almost traceless cloud on the face of morning. He raised and kissed the fairy creation of his dream and the vision had fled.

Scarcely had he distinguished the fancies of his dream from the cascade's murmur or the gurgling elements, when he again slept and soon like a lovely sprite, gradually disclosing itself in mist, where rain bow hues mingle with the snowy drapery, the form of the beautiful V. again appeared: This time a bright smile had nearly driven away the beauty of the melancholy. Again their lips met. The music of fairies was unheard, the golden scenes of Dream land were unnoticed, the cares of earth were forgotten, while the bliss of the present was a calm, sweet festival of joys, which only hearts united in heaven can participate in. And again he awoke. And truly there, with the light of the moon falling full down upon her fair, high forehead, stood the enchanting V. Her heart as pure as the light which revealed her noble brow and her love as changeless as the work of Divine hands—the heavens.

And V. had sought him there to prove her devotion—to prove how strong and moveless is woman's affection.

This is a mere episode.

The world said V. was wrong. It looked upon her as erring. But the world's cold and careless opinion she cared not for. L. she thought might condemn her. He might say in the privacy of his bosom she had erred. This reflection made her melancholy, and in the fullness of an innocent heart, overcharged with mortification, she tells L. she is "sad," she is "lonely," that she is a "fallen-creature." But he knows the purity which makes her more beautiful to his admiration, and the innocence which makes her more worthy of his love. He ever remembers the glowing visions which melted into *reality* as twice their lips met beside the 'haunted stream,' in that extasy which only the true and devoted can experience. And though the world may err *itself* in its opinion, she is with him ever the same beautiful ideal—pure, innocent, lovely as the modest *violet*, and gentle as the tones of her own sweet voice.

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For the Hornets' Nest.

Autumn.

The circle of vegetation is now completed and the scene of vegetable life closed. Every thing in nature has assumed a new and chilling appearance. The mournful wind sweeps through the tall trees, and dances, and shrieks, among the scathed and withered boughs; the seared leaves breathe forth a melancholy whisper from their leafy lungs as though lamenting their sad destiny, that they so soon must be separated from their parent, to lie low in the dust, with their sisters who have gone before, and to be trampled upon by the ungrateful beings whom they have once shaded from the summer's scorching rays. That mainmate nature is conscious of her progressive decline, is made manifest in all her works. The shrubs and trees are meekly resigning their foliage; the hedges, fields, and way-sides, are loosing their charms, and laying aside the fresh green robe, which nature had given them, and appear no longer bright and beautiful. The favorite walks too have undergone the gloomy change; they have put off their wedding garment and preferred one of a graver hue; the little flowers no longer rear their tiny heads, as if to ask our attention, but he turned beneath the dead leaves the rough wind has shaken from the boughs, still as we wander forth in a contemplative mood upon a sad autumnal eve, our looks are directed to the beautiful grove in the distance, which presents a delightful feast to the enraptured eye, and is splendid beyond the power of a painter to imitate, or pen to describe: yellow, red and brown, with all their various shades, diffused according to nature's law, are viewed with intense admiration. Mountain, valley and sea-cost; the banks of the river, brook and fountain, are no longer clad with their variety of flowers and beautiful shrubbery strewn along by nature's plastic hand to delight the botanist, as he is taking his usual stroll among them, to collect every insignificant flower that meets his gaze, and to meditate upon the goodness of God in giving us blessings connected with our absolute necessities, if we are not permitted to see the effusion of His love, in beauty and grace always; and as his mind soars above, he views the bright canopy which lights his path and thanks God that he can see the face of nature as it is: when he is aroused from his deep revery, by the monotonous sigh of the piercing wind which sweeps fiercely through the tall leafless trees, and rustles among the evergreen pines, bowing their heads as though they have learned patiently to submit to its power.

The fields without a murmur have yielded their rich productions to the husbandman who has watched with unceasing care and anxious eye their progress, and supplied them with every want in his power; and prayed to the giver of all good for refreshing showers to hasten their growth.

The gardens and orchards no longer yield their rich perfume and offer their fruit to those around, but are like a friend in adversity forsaken: their flowers are all withered and dead, and the dry yellow stalks alone remain to tell the sad tale; even the gay chrysanthemums which have lingered behind the rest and have been cherished so fondly as the last token of departed summer, appear to be wearied of living alone, and are now drooping their heads and look as though they would gladly seek refuge in the warm bosom of their mother earth. The vines that adorned their bowers are almost leafless and their long tendrils have been torn from their fastenings and now trail lifeless on the ground, and are moved to and fro at the mercy of the wind.

Desolation is spreading itself around. The earth which will soon be stripped of its beauty appears to be sinking into old age, which should remind us that we too, must ere long undergo a similar change. Old age will creep upon us and we must resign this mortal tenement and every thing that is lovely and fascinating here, therefore we are warned not to place our affections too much upon the things of time and sense, but to prepare for a home unchangeable in the heavens, where we will find an eternal home of perfect happiness—something to love and live for throughout the ceaseless ages of eternity.

Not only the vegetable, but the animal kingdom appears mournful and deserted to some extent. The tuneful notes of the little birds are no longer heard with their rich carolling, filling the air with sweet melodies and awakening emotions of love and gratitude to Him who crowned the preceding year with His goodness, but as they no longer have a green bower in which to sing, their warbling notes are frequently heard from the distant hills in mournful lays, as if in language to be understood, would that spring time and flowers could always last—while those of passage are following the receding sun far to the South.

The cattle are no longer found grazing in the rich pastures or lying in the shade of some stately tree, by the side of a pearly stream, but loitering about the farm yard.

As every season brings its own peculiar feelings, the emotions produced by sober Autumn are less exhilirating and afford us pleasure united with melancholy, our feelings are involuntarily enlisted in the behalf of every living thing, when we go out amid the scenes of nature and view their decline. However, the contemplation of nature to an observer of feeling, is a source of continual enjoyment; the budding spring inspires with new hope, it is well compared to the spring time of life, every thing bright and gay before him; the full blown summer fills him invariably with delight and joy; and decaying Autumn speaks to him of his own decay, in mournful words, like the voice of a soothing parent, that invites him to repose after the labors of the day; and hoary winter, with its desolating breath, whispers solemnly of his death, when like the faded flower his body shall mingle with the dust and his emancipated spirit shall blend its flight on angels wings to the celestial climes of a better and happier world:—

For neither youth, nor health nor beauty,
Can from time's stern clutches save,
But all must drop like leaves of Autumn
Into the cold and silent grave:
Aye, we'er dropping, never stopping,
Into the cold and silent grave. EVA.

We are pleased to learn that the communication both for freight and passengers, between Camden, Columbia and Charleston, is about being restored. The South Carolina Rail Road Company, we understand, advertises to receive freight for Camden and intermediate Stations, at their Depot in Charleston, on Monday next, the 2d December, and on the arrival of the Train at Camden the shipment of Cotton to Charleston will commence at this end as usual.—[Camden Journal.

BALTIMORE, November 23, 1850.

The accounts from Havre brought by the Niagara report that market heavy, but prices unchanged. The sales for three days were 5,000 bales.

The intelligence from France and Germany is more peaceful. All remains tranquil in England. Denmark and the Duchies are in the same unsettled state as by the last steamer.

A Turkish battle ship, named the Captain Pasha, exploded at Constantinople, and killed and wounded 1,000 persons.

[South Carolinian.

Political.

Southern Convention.

[From the South Carolinian.]

Action of the Convention.

We are enabled to present to our readers this morning the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Nashville Covention. We trust that the earnest and patriotic recommendation of this body will be cordially received and promptly acted on by the Southern States. With regard to South Carolina, we think we can speak with the utmost confidence. The Legislature will make the recommendation one of the first subjects of their consideration, and adopt with promptitude whatever steps may be judged necessary for the fulfilment of the object specified.

The preamble and resolutions having been reported by the Committee, Gen. Gordon of Virginia moved the previous question, and on a call of States, the following was the result:

Affirmative—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia—6.
Negative—Tennessee—1.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the report of the Committee, it was adopted, as follows:

Yeas—Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, and Virginia—6
Nay—Tennessee—1

Mr. Donelson of Tennessee moved that the vote be reconsidered.

The President decided the motion out of order, as the State from which the mover was a delegate had voted in the negative.

Mr. Clay of Alabama moved an adjournment sine die, which was carried; when the President pronounced the Convention adjourned.

The following declarations and resolutions are therefore before the people of the South, coming to them with the sanction of the delegates of six sovereign States:

We, the Delegates assembled from a portion of the States of this Confederacy, make this exposition of the causes which have brought us together, and of the rights which the States we represent are entitled to under the compact of Union:

We have amongst us two races, marked by such distinctions of color, and physical and moral qualities, as forever forbid their associating together on terms of social equality and equal political power.

With us the black race have been slaves from the earliest settlement of our country, and our institutions.

Anything tending to produce a change in those relations must end in convulsion, and the entire ruin of one race or the other.

When the Constitution was adopted, this relation, as it exists, was expressly recognized and guarded in that instrument. It was a great and vital interest, involving our very existence as a seperate people then as well as now.

The different States of this Confederacy acceded to that compact, each one for itself, and ratified it as States.

If those who are parties to that compact disregard by their deliberate and united action, we have the right as States to secede upon the same principles that we adopted the compact.

There being no common arbiter, we hold this right to be essential to the sovereignty and independence of these States in the last resort.

The ultimate object of those who are urging on the Federal Government in its aggressive policy upon our domestic institutions is, beyond all doubt, finally to overthrow them, and abolish the exciting relations between master and servant amongst us. We feel authorized to assert this from their own declarations, and from the history of events in this country for the last few years, as well as from the rise and progress of the same movement in Great Britain towards her West India Colonies.

We, therefore, look to all measures advanced and positions assumed, relating to slavery in the territories, or the States, no matter how remote they may at first appear, as bearing directly upon the final issue.

To abolish slavery or the slave trade in the District of Columbia----to regulate the sale and transfer of slaves between the States----to exclude slaveholders with their property from the Territories----to admit California under the circumstances of the case----we hold to be all parts of the same system of measures and subordinate to the greater end they have finally in view, which is openly avowed to be the total overthrow of the institution everywhere.

We make no aggressive move. We stand upon the defensive. We invoke the spirit of the constitution and claim its guaranties. Our rights, our independence, the peace and existence of our families depend upon the issue.

The Federal Government has within a few years acquired, by treaty and by triumphant war vast territories. This has been done by the counsels and by arms of all, and benefits and rights belong alike and equally to all the States. The Federal Government is but the common agent of the States united, and represents their conjoined sovereignty over subject matter granted and defined in the compact, where the State could not act seperately.

The sovereignty it exercises over all acquired territory, must in good faith be exercised for the equal benefit of all parties alike. To prohibit our citizens from settling there with the most important part of our property, amounts to our exclusion, and is not only degrading to us as equals, but violates our highest chartered rights.

These restrictions and prohibitions against the slaveholding States, it would appear, are to be the fixed and settled policy of the government, and those States that are hereafter to be admitted into the Federal Union from these extensive territories, will but confirm and increase the power of the majority and he knows little of history who cannot read our destiny in the future, if we fail to do our duty now, as a free and independent people.

We have been harrassed and insulted by those who ought to have been our brethren, in their constant agitation of a subject vital to us and the peace of our families. We have been outraged by their gross misrepresentations of our moral and social habits, and by the manner in which they have denounced us before the world. We have had our property enticed off, and the means of recovery denied us by our co-States in the confederacy. We have been denied our rights in the Territories of the Union, which we were entitled to as political equals under the constitution. Our peace has been endangered by incendiary appeals. The Union, instead of being considered a fraternal bond has been used as the means of striking at our vital interests.

The admission of California, under the circumstances of the case, confirms an authorized and revolutionary seizure of the public domain, and the exclusion of near half the States of the Confederacy from equal rights therein; destroys the line of 36 30, which was originally acquiesced in as a matter of compromise and peace, and appropriates to the Northern States 120,000 square miles below that line; and is so gross and palpable a violation of the principles of justice and equality, as to shake our entire confidence in any security to be given by that majority who are now clothed with power to govern the future destiny of this Republic.

The recent purchase of territory by Congress from Texas, as low down as 32 deg. on the Rio Grande, also indicates that the boundary of the slaveholding States is fixed and our doom prescribed so far as it depends on the will of a dominant majority, and nothing now can save us from a degraded destiny but the spirit of freemen who know their rights, and are resolved to maintain them be the consequences what they may.

We have no powers that are binding upon the States we represent. But in order to produce system and concerted action, we recommend the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That we have ever cherished, and do now cherish, a cordial attachment to the constitutional Union of the States and that to preserve and originated and has now re-assembled.

Resolved, That the Union of the States is a Union of equal and independent sovereignties, and that the powers delegated to the Federal Government can be resumed by the several States whenever it may seem to them proper and necessary.

Resolved, That all the evils anticipated by the South, and which occasioned this Convention to assemble, have been realized by the failure to extend the Missouri line of Compromise to the Pacific Ocean By the admission of California as a State. By the organization of Territorial Governments of Utah and New Mexico, without giving adequate protection to the property of the South. By the dismemberment of Texas. By the abolition of the slave trade and the emancipation of slaves carried into the District of Columbia for sale.

Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to all parties in the slaveholding States to refuse to go into or countenace any National Convention, whose object may be to nominate candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States, under any party denomination whatever. until our constitutional rights are secured.

Resolved, That in view of these aggressions, and of those threatened and impending, we earnestly recommend to the slaveholding States to meet in a Congress or Convention, to be held at such time and place as the States desiring to be represented, may designate, to be composed of double the number of their Senators and Representatives in the Congress of the United States, entrusted with full power and authority to deliberate and act with the view and intention of arresting farther aggression, and if possible, of restoring the constitutional rights of the South; and, if not, to provide for their future safety and independence.

Resolved, That the President of this Convention be requested to forward copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to the Governors of each of the slaveholding States of the Union, to be laid before their respective Legislatures at their earliest assembling.

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

[CONCLUDED.]

Western Turnpike and Cherokee Lands.

An act was passed at your last session, "to provide for a Turnpike Road from Salisbury, West, to the line of the State of Georgia." By this act, it was made the duty of the Governor to appoint Commissioners to survey and locate said Road, and upon the report of the Engineer and commissioners being presented to the Governor, it was made "his duty further to appoint one of said Commissioners, or other suitable person, to act as Agent of the State to contract for, and superintend the making of said Road,"

The demand, in the neighboring States, for men of science and practical skill in civil engineering, for their various public works of Internal Improvement, was such, that I met with some difficulty and delay in procuring the services of a suitable Engineer for the work in question. Major S. Moylan Fox at length presented himself, and being satisfied entirely of his skill and fitness, I appointed him Engineer, and Messrs. Andrew H. Shuford, of Catawba; Joseph J. Erwin, of Rutherford; and Georgia W. Hayes, of Cherokee county, Commissioners under the act. Subsequently, Joseph J. Erwin resigned, and I appointed E. D. Austin, of Rowan, to supply the vacancy. The extent of the reconnoisances and the number of experimental lines necessary to be run to determine the most eligible route for a Road traversing a succession of mountains, which had unavoidably to be crossed, required greater labor and consumed more time, than was anticipated. Since the completion of the survey, the Engineer and his assistants have been engaged in making such a map, profile and description of the Road, as would be indispensable to the State's Agent charged with letting out and superintending its construction.

This has delayed the report of the Engineer and Commissioners, and no agent to contract for and superintend the work has been appointed.

In a few days I shall make you a special communication, transmitting a topographical chart of the Turnpike, together with a copy of the report of these functionaries, showing the cost of their work and the expenses of the party in detail; and suggesting some alterations in the law which are believed to be needful.

At present, I call the attention of the Legislature to an important inquiry connected with this subject. Among the funds appropriated and pledged for the making of this Road, are all the debts now due the State for the sales of the Cherokee lands.

It will be remembered that at the time when those sales were made, a spirit of adventure and speculation, which pervaded the United Stats, had been awakened with many in the purchase of these lands; while others, stimulated with the desire to retain their humble dwellings and improvments, entered also into the competition of bidders, and that the land sold, in some instances, for tenfold—in all, for prices far beyond its value. While the public domain of the State had been granted, under the entry laws, at *five cents per* acre to others, these have been sold at from *three to thirty dollars per acre.*

Impressed with a knowledge of these facts, the Legislature has from time to time granted indulgence in the collection of these debts. In the year 1844, an act was passed establishing a Board of Auditors to inquire, make report as to solvent and insolvent purchasers, and allowing those who were found to be unable to pay, to surrender their lands to the state; directing their bonds to be cancelled and delivered up, tho' *sureties in said bonds might be good.* By virtue of this act, a larg amount of these bonds were returned to the purchasers, and they were released from their contracts. In the year 1846, another act was passed for the relief of the same class of debtors, by which they were allowed the rights of pre-emption of said lands at the fair cash valuation, assessed by the said Board of Auditors.

Why this discrimination between purchasers? If the principal debtors, who were unable to pay the price originally agreed upon, were released, together with their sureties, and were allowed to repurchase the same land at the new assessment, why should those who are solvent be held to a hard bargain and be compelled to pay more confessedly then the land is worth;—be forced to pay the whole of the purchase money, and in many cases be rendered bankrupt by the operation?

In my judgment it is the true policy of the State not to oppress any of her citizens, nor coerce them to the fulfilment of an ill-judged or ruinous speculation. Establish then a new board of auditors, who shall assess the fair cash valuation of the residue of the lands, and allow all purchasers to retain them at the valuation and be relieved from the excess.

By this course you will secure the speedy settlement of this protracted indebtedness, and long vexed subject, grant fair and honest relief to an oppressed but patriotic people, and attach good citizens to the State; while by the contrary exaction process, you ruin many and compel others, in order to save something from the general wreck, to abandon their homes; to quit the State and leave nothing at last for the satisfaction of their indebtedness, but the intrinsic value of the land itself.

I commend this subject to the generous and equitable consideration of the Legislature.

In the original sales, all of the Cherokee lands not estimated to be worth twenty cents per acre, were not surveyed and offered for sale; and there remains in addition, according to the reports of the States's agents a large quantity of these lands, the property of the State, not subject to the entry laws and for the disposal of which no provisition has been made.

All of these lands having, by the act of the last session, been appropriated to the construction of this Turnpike road, provision should be made at once for the bringing of the whole of them surveyed and unsurveyed, into market, that their value may be realized and made available for the purposes declared by the act.

Fayetteville and Western Plank Road.

By an act of the last session of the General Assembly, chapter 89, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company, the Public Treasurer was required to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, for three-fifths of the capital stock of said company, amounting to the sum of $120,000; and to enable the State to pay her said subscription, the Treasurer was required from time to time, as the money should be called for, to issue Bonds, under the great seal of the State, signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Treasurer, and to convert them into cash. In obedience to the requirements of this statute, bonds to the amount of $50,000, to the 1st November instant, have been issued and the proceeds applied as directed, leaving in the manner and on the terms stipulated therein. This subject will be again referred to in the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, which will be presented at an early day.

Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company

In obedience to another act of the last session, Chapter 92, requiring the Governor of the State, upon certain terms, conditions, and limitations therein expressed, to subscribe, in the name and on behalf of the State, $80,000 of the stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company I have made a subscription on the Books of said Company, for the first instalment of $40,000, and the Public Treasurer has paid over to the Company the sum of $20,000, as provided for by the Act.

These Companies are progressing in their enterprizes with great vigor and success, and the residue of the State's subscription may be expected to be called for in a short time.

Club Foot and Harlow Creek Canal.

In obedience to the Resolution of the last Session, requesting the Governor to cause a conveyance to be made by the Clerk and Master in Equity for Wake county to the President and Directors of the Board of Internal Improvement, for the use of the State, of all the property in and appendant to the Club Foot and Harlow's Creek Canal, which was purchased in by the Public Treasurer at a sale made by virtue of a decree of the Court of Equity of said county, the said deed of Conveyance has been duly executed and filed among the valuable papers of said Board.

Nag's Head.

The construction of a Ship Channel at or near Nag's Head, between Albemarle Sound and the ocean, is of vast importance to the agricultural interests of a large section of North Carolina, and important also to general Commerce.

It is a work justly appertaining to and eminently deserving the attention of the General Government, and should be pressed upon the attention of Congress with a pertinacity and zeal that should command success.

Surely it cannot be that the General Government will pass over unheeded forever the urgent demand of a State, not asking charity or private bounty, but the execution of a work so essential to the general welfare of the Country.

Revised Statutes.

I recommend a new Revisal of the Statute Laws of the State.

The last edition has been appropriated, and no new copies of the work can be obtained.

The Public officers and Magistrates of the new counties cannot be supplied. It has now been 14 years since the laws were revised—many changes have been made and new laws passed within that period. The Statute Laws of the State should be revised by a body of competent Commissioners, their defects pointed out, amendments suggested, the new acts collated and arranged under their appropriate heads, and the work placed in such intelligible and convenient form, that the laws can be readily referred to and understood by the People.

Geological and Mineralogical Survey.

I hope I shall be pardoned for pressing upon the attention of the Legislature the oft reiterated recommendation of making provision for a geological and mineralogical survey of the State. The cause of agriculture, of science and the arts demands that this shall be no longer postponed.—The sagacity of our statesmen thirty years ago foresaw its advantages and North Carolina was the very first State in the Union that took up this subject—a small appropriation was made, and the Professors of our University, at different periods, are the only persons who have entered this interesting field.

With the limited means at their command, during the short intervals of College vacations, enough only has been done to indicate the value and extent of what has been left undone.

Historical Documents.

A Resolution was passed at the last session authorizing the Governor to procure from the public offices in London, such Documents relating to the Colonial and Revolutionary history of North Carolina, as might be found worthy of preservation.—To accomplish this in the most satisfactory manner I tendered to the President of our University Hon. D. L. Swain, the appointment and agency contemplated in the Resolution, and was gratified at the earnestness with which he entertained the proposition and the anxious desire to carry out the object proposed, if it could be done by any reasonable devotion of time and attention not incompatible with his paramount engagements. He deemed it necessary, however, before going abroad, to ascertain what portion of the documentary information desired might be obtained at home. Considerable, and not unsuccessful attention has been devoted to domestic research, and the materials thus obtained will be preserved for the use of our future historian. The agent informs me that he has acquired such knowledge of the sources which exist in our own country as will enable him to examine with proper intelligence the archives of the Mother Country; and that he will very cheerfully enter upon the duty at an early day, if such shall be the pleasure of the General Assembly.

Washington Monument.

In the summer of 1849, while the various States of our Union were contributing blocks of marble and granite to represent them in the noble National Monument now being erected in memory of Washington by the People of the United States, it occurred to me that I would be rendering an acceptable service to the People of the State, and be acting in anticipation of your wishes, to take proper steps to have the State of North Carolina also represented in this filial token of respect to "the Father of his Country."

It was my design to procure a block of native white marble, and cause it to be embellished with the name of the State and her Coat of Arms, and send it on to Washington City, to take its appropriate place in the inside stairway of the Obelisk. Upon making my wishes known, a patriotic association of gentlemen in Lincoln County claimed to enjoy the pleasure and privilege of furnishing a block from the Lincoln quarry, and their offer was accepted. In consequence of some failures in quarrying out a block of suitable dimensions, and much delay in procuring the means of transportation to this place, after it was ready, it did not reach here until a short time past. The meeting of the Legislature being then near at hand, I deemed it more decorous to await your pleasure and action in the premises.

No appropriation having been made for expenditures on such account, a portion of the expense necessarily incurred has been paid by me, and I am personally responsible for the residue. The vouchers are ready for your inspection. The block is now at the Railroad Depot, and it will afford me pleasure to receive your directions to have it forwarded to its place of destination.

Possessing no power under our Constitution to originate or participate in the framing of our laws, I nevertheless duly appreciate the responsibility and anxiety of your position, and will with great cheerfulness and to the utmost of my ability cooperate with the General Assembly in promoting the best interests, the happiness and the honor of the State, and in upholding the integrity and nationality of our glorious Union.

CHARLES MANLY.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT OF N. C., Raleigh, Nov. 18, 1850.

ELECTION OF STATE OFFICERS.—The two Houses on Saturday last elected William Hill, Esq., the present incumbent, Secretary of State for the ensuing two years. Mr. Hill had no regular opposition, and received 150 votes.

Mr. Hill has occupied this office for some thirty-five or forty years having been originally elected by the Republicans and continued ever since. He is honest, capable, and faithful; and under these circumstances the Democrats, acting in a spirit of liberality, have thought proper to retain him. He is a Whig, but if he had been a Democrat he would have been compelled to "walk the plank" long since. It is due, however, to Mr. Hill to say that he has, on no occasion, taken an active or prominent part as a Whig partizan; but that, on the contrary, he voted at the late election in this County for several Democrats.

The election of Comptroller and Solicitors will probably take place during the present week. That of the Treasurer will be postponed, as usual, until the Finance Committee shall have made their report.

POSTAGE REFORM.—Some intimation is given out that the present Postmaster General will recommend, in his report to the President, at the opening of the next session of Congress, a reduction of postage to a uniform rate of two cents. We hope it is founded on fact. There never was a better time for such a reform. The country is prosperous, money is abundant, and business generally is good, and conducted on a firm base. The increase in correspondence since the late reduction has been enormous, and it would increase to a much greater extent if there was a still further reduction. In fact, we are positive that in a few years, at a uniform rate of two cents, the Post Office Department would support itself. Contrary to Amos Kendall's predictions, the five and ten cent rates have worked like a charm, and there is now a million of dollars surplus. Let us by all means have two cents postage. It will do more to preserve this Union than anything else.

[New York Herald.

SINGULAR ELEVATION AND DEPRESSION OF THE EARTH.—The temple of Jupiter Serapis on the coast of Naples was gradually lowered down beneath the waves and shell-fish attached themselves thickly to the gorgeous marble pillars,—and again that same temple with the adjoining coast has been so gently raised up that the marble pillars are still standing, and the remains of the shell-fish still attached, now raised thirty feet above the level of the sea.—Federal Union.