

The Hornets' Nest

—AND—
TRUE SOUTHERN.

"THE SOUTH—IT MUST BE PRESERVED."
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1850.

NOTES FROM RALEIGH.

By the Editor.

"Cure your brother, hug your enemy."

But for the perverse nature of the men with their entire lack of political sagacity, the conduct of the Whig editors of the city of Raleigh would be most strange and unaccountable. The vindictiveness of their disposition is spent upon a Southern State—South Carolina—while that State is engaged in what North Carolina is now herself learning specially for, and what she is taking active steps to decide so far as she is concerned. South Carolina is nullifying no law, she is violating no article of the Constitution, she is only pursuing such a course as any aggrieved State has a perfect right to, when aggrieved, talking about her wrongs, suggesting modes of redress, how to ward off the wrong, &c. &c. what North Carolina is now being fully aroused to. Yet these editors abuse and have abused South Carolina all the time, while for the actual nullifiers, violators of the Constitution in Massachusetts, New York and Pennsylvania, they have scarcely a word of reproach or condemnation. Why such conduct? At these Northern nullifiers they only fire their pop-guns, while they bring their heaviest guns to bear upon South Carolina—guns not very heavy indeed, but heavy compared with their pop-gun defiance directed against their northern friends. When these editors learn what will render their position respectable, they will cease such folly; not till then. We hope for the sake of the standing of the press in this State, that they will cease to do evil and learn to do well.

Mr. Erwin's Resolutions.

Mr. Erwin, of Burke, has introduced a series of Southern Resolutions in the House of Commons, which I hope by this time you have seen copied into the "Nest" with any amount of commendation you could find language to convey in it. They are of the right spirit for the crisis and will be referred, with Mr. Shepard's Resolutions, to an important committee, which will from all before them, report something that will be worthy North Carolina and the South. The "Register" who knows not what to go for, so "confused" has he got lately, proposes the milk and water plan of letting non-intercourse policy result from voluntary association, and he would be the first man to write against association and the last to go into a meeting having that for its object. If the idea of the "Register" was sufficiently important, we might take the pains to combat it; but it is simply absurd and ridiculous. The "Register" will scarcely refer to himself again. Messrs. Erwin & Erwin, who offered the Resolutions above referred to, is a young man of very fine talents, and will ably advocate them.

Messrs. Stanly and Clingman.

The pursuits of these men during the recess of Congress form a curious subject for reflection. Where was Clingman? At home, as was his duty and pleasure, among his own constituents. He was there addressing them upon the exciting topic of the day: fresh from the field of conflict, he was informing his constituency of the position of the enemy, pointing out their strong-holds, their businesses, their spring-guns, their political traps. He was showing to an outraged people the nature of their wrongs, the causes of the evil, the influences which would, if applied, revenge and redress them; he was counselling with the strong-fisted mountaineers, who have entrusted their interests into such able hands.

But where was Stanly?

Not among those who had sent him to Washington—not among those, who with proper conduct on his part, would be the friends of his home; no, not among those, he dreaded their frowns, he feared their displeasure. But knowing whom he had pleased, he goes to New York. He nestles his aching body, toil-worn with fighting their battles—among the free-soilers of the empire State. He goes to them for consolation as his troubles have been for them; the Glendon in which he seeks calm is among the enemies of his country. Such prophets have no honor at home—it is no place for them. Arnold went to England—Stanly goes to the North. West Point had its hero—Beaufort has her's. Having sown seeds at home from which he must reap ruin to himself, on a northern soil, he sows afresh, that he may reap a traitor's harvest of despicable honors.

*Stanly was in New York recently presenting imported seed of the "higher-lane" supporters of Hunt and Seward.

Yarrowburgh's Hotel.

This will be a fine establishment when completed. It will be indeed the finest in appearance in the Southern country. It will front on the main street some 140 feet, present a beautiful front on the Italian modern style of architecture, having the centre portion to consist of three colonnades, answering to the three stories of the building; and above these an arcade which will rise above the rest, towering into the heavens, nearly, if not quite, as high as the dome of the capitol.

The Messrs. Cosby are the architects and builders, and will add to their reputation (already wide spread) by this work. While on the subject of building, it may not be amiss to mention, that the Messrs. Cosby are erecting for themselves the handsomest private residence we have ever seen. It will be on an entirely new site, and in its internal arrangements and exterior appearance will harmoniously blend the beautiful with the economical.

Collins and the President.

Robert Collins, Esq., of Georgia, has written a letter to the President in relation to his fugitive, "Craft," who had the agent sent out to prove and restore him, arrested in Boston for slander in saying he was a fugitive slave. Mr. Collins enclosed several slips from northern papers which spoke in very disparaging terms of both owner and agent, and who also bore defiance to the fugitive law. The President has replied to Mr. Collins, but in such a way as to give him no encouragement whatever. He belabors a long article with truisms about his duty as chief executive of the nation, the sovereignty of the laws, the inviolability of the Constitution and his determination to see the laws executed and the Constitution respected, even though it be at the point of the bayonet. But not one ray of hope at last can glow in the bosom of Collins, for not one idea has the President suggested in relation to the mode by which his negro can be returned to him. He regrets injustice should be done by the Massachusetts nullifiers but he suggests no remedy to nullify them and their nullification. About as fair as any thing the President has promised is the following, and if a second Daniel can interpret anything practical from it we should be willing to be thrown into the first "Daniel's den of lions."

Here is the extract, which, with others of a like character in the letter, the amiable Mr. Collins is no doubt attempting to digest.

"The President feels the importance of avoiding, as far as practicable, all causes of irritation, both on the North and the South, and especially on the exciting subjects of slavery, and the rights of the States. He would suggest to all the importance of permitting the laws to take their natural course, and that every thing like intimidation and illegal or unjust annoyance should be made to cultivate a fraternal feeling. We should be a people of one interest and one sentiment, knowing no local divisions, and tolerating no sectional injustice. Our laws, so dear to the heart of every true American, can only be preserved by a strict observance of the Constitution and an impartial administration of the Law."

Annexation.—Some of the Submission-men here, seemed disposed to twist those who come from Mecklenburg upon her position: her bold, her noble, her independent position upon the Southern question. She never asked advice from chicken-hearted Tories in 1775—she asks not the advice of those whose hearts pulsate not for their country now. She has a contempt for such men at home or abroad.

One of these twitting gentlemen repeated in our hearing to-day, the stale taunt of annexing Mecklenburg to South Carolina. Well, we should have no objection to seeing Mecklenburg annexed to South Carolina, were it not that from present indications in the Legislature, the rest of this State is about being annexed to Mecklenburg.

The Hornets' Nest.—I have just received the next to the last November number of the "Hornets' Nest and True Southern." I am sorry to see Dr. Maurice's advertisement in it. Is there no way to violate the contract and fling it out? No Southern men edit such works, and no Northern men should be able to find a Southern press to advertise theirs. You may have put it in to expedite going to press; if so, I suppose our Southern readers will excuse us. But if there be any way to avoid it in future, leave it out, for the sake of decency and our readers, who are ill delighted, except they can read it.

The Standard.—The circulation of the "Standard" is rapidly increasing, and I suppose it may be safely set down now as the largest in the State. Did you ever see Holden? If you never did, I can tell you, that except Rabeau and present company, he is the u—best editor at present in Raleigh. But he wields a powerful pen and is one of the best political tacticians I ever saw in Editor's harness. And he is not half so u—ly when animated, and interesting you with a conversation, instructive and pleasant. The first power press has been brought to the State by the Editor of the "Standard." Tell the friends of the "Hornets' Nest" to spur up so that we can have a powerful press in Charlotte.

The Daily Register.—The Editor of the "Register," Senon Gates, Esq., has come out with his "Daily Register." It makes a very neat typographical appearance, and its proprietor certainly deserves encouragement for starting the first daily in the State. It makes its appearance six days in the week, and apart from politics is quite an interesting morning paper. We wish for the undertaking all pecuniary success.
Raleigh, Nov. 27.

ROAD TRACKS.

GOLDSBORO.—I arrived here yesterday evening about 6 o'clock, P. M., starting from Raleigh same morning about half-past 9 o'clock, A. M.—distance 52 miles, a very good days drive you will say, but you remember that the road is nearly a dead level all the way. This place has improved very rapidly of late. The first time I was along here, Mrs. Borden's Hotel, a store, and another building or so, formed the whole of the "Station," now it has grown to be a respectable village of 900 inhabitants, and being the terminus of the Central Rail Road will some day rank among the most flourishing inland towns.

The "Telegraph" published here by Geo. V. Strong, Esq., Editor and Proprietor, takes rather safer ground for the South than some of its Whig brethren. Mr. Strong is a young man of very promising parts, writes well, and will succeed, if any one can succeed as a Whig here, surrounded by the most unwavering Democrats in the State. The "Patriot" is likewise published here, but it is Democratic and thoroughly Southern and States Rights. Its editor, Mr. Robinson, is an accomplished scholar, and edits with signal ability. He pours hot shot into the broad-sides of whiggery, and makes each shot tell. The man Stanly had had reason to believe in the existence of the "Patriot," and if he should be so foolish as to run again in this District, will still further feel its force. Speaking of Stanly, I have conversed with intelligent Whigs about his popularity, and they pronounce it *gone*. It is believed here that Lane would beat him 1,000 votes. Mr. Josiah Rollins, a distinguished and influential Whig in this Dis-

trict, is out openly against Mr. Stanly, and will carry hundreds of Whigs with him. What a pity "is Mr. Stanly don't remove to the North among those who can affiliate with him. He might be elected one of the City Constables in New York, Boston, or Philadelphia."

The Wilmington Rail Road, which passes by this place is doing a fine business, 50 or 75 per cent. more of passengers having passed over it during the last nine months than during the same number of months at any former period. It is laid nearly all the way with T iron, and the cars go over it very smoothly and with great speed, sometimes running at the rate of 35 and 40 miles an hour. General MacRae, the accomplished President of this Road, is one of the most efficient officers in the United States, and if this road don't become profitable under his management it may be given up as hopelessly beyond recovery.

They have removed the court-house from Waynesboro' to this place, and erected a very neat building for justice to hold her sessions in. A large amount of turpentine is brought here to be placed upon the rail road, for Wilmington—some in its raw state, some distilled. On the whole, it is quite a business place, and is bound to become much more so.
November 29.

Mr. Clay.

Mr. Clay has made a great speech before the Legislature of Kentucky, at Frankfort, in defense of the odious measures of the last Congress, in the passage of which he took so prominent a part. We have not read it all, but see it spoken of as an able and eloquent effort. He goes off as usual, in a long, lofty and elaborate eulogium on the Union and Constitution, a kind of speech he is eminently qualified to make, and one which is admirably calculated to lead off the minds of men from the actual condition of things, and to absorb them in the glorious recollections of our brilliant career as a government. His eloquence had the effect he doubtless anticipated—the real nature of those measures he defended, their injustice to the South, the South and the North, and the present alarming condition of the country, all were forgotten, lost in the memories of the past; the audience wept, party spirit and sectional feeling buried and he was applauded as the unswerving patriot, the great, virtuous and venerable Statesman. He spoke in the highest and most emphatic terms of Mr. Fillmore, and after his speech was concluded, wrapping his cloak around him and stepping proudly about he said, "I want no place," and then after a moment's thought, "I do, I do want a place in your hearts." It may be possible that Mr. Clay has surrendered to age and disappointment his aspirations and ambition, but when we reflect how long he has had his eyes fixed upon the most elevated position in the world, the President's chair, and how closely its achievement was wrapped around every fibre of his heart, we can scarcely believe it. All his eloquence, however, combined with that of all the Union orators in the world, will not be able to blind the South to a sense of her wrongs, especially if they use such language as the following, which he is reported to have used in his late speech:

"I may be asked, as I have been asked, when I would consent to a dissolution of the Union. I answer—never, never, never, because I can conceive of no possibility of the people to break up this glorious confederacy and separate into bleeding and beligerent parts. I would hold it, if Congress were to usurp a power, which I am sure it never will, to abolish slavery in the States."

The British Abolitionist.
The Hon. George Thompson, the miserable intermeddler scoundrel, who was in this country fifteen years ago preaching a crusade against slavery, has returned and been received with demonstrations of great joy at Boston, by those greater scoundrels, Lloyd Garrison, Fred. Douglass, and that canting hypocritical villain, Theodore Parker, and others of the same detestable class. It cannot be possible that the North is so completely lost to all sense of national honor as to permit him to traverse the country, making incendiary speeches, adding fuel to the flame, that already threatens to consume us, and meddling with our domestic institutions and internal policy. They should either hang him or send him back immediately to his own country to preach liberty and equality to the down-trodden, starving, naked millions of Great Britain. Some of the Northern papers are down upon him, asserting that he is an emissary of England, paid with British gold, and sent over here for the purpose of widening the breach that already yawns between the North and the South, and accomplishing a final separation between them, in order that she may trade directly with the South, and triumph over the North, who is beginning to compete successfully with her in the great source of her strength and foundation of her national existence—manufacturing. It is singular what a selfish and interested view some of the Northern papers take of his mission: they look upon it principally in relation to the effect that it will have on the manufacturing and commercial interests of that section, not at a presumptuous and insulting intermeddling of one country with the domestic institutions of another, and a direct and positive disgrace to the nation.

"That Rope"

It has been suggested that "many of the South," and especially in this section, say hard things of the author of the article appearing in the last "Journal" under the head of "Mr. Shepard's Resolutions." We think that traitors and rebels to the South should not be allowed to choose between two ends of a rope, and if the editor of the "Journal" insists upon his preference for the Abolitionists and Free-soilers of the North controlling the destinies of this nation and subjugating the South to Abolition rule, then we say let him *unswervingly* have the benefit of both ends of the rope, especially the Southern or lower and that the upper or Northern end be attached between two pegs. This, we take it, would be a practical demonstration of which of the two to choose—submission to a majority of Southern people or be hung. When a Southern editor expresses a preference for Abolition rule, what must the North think? Will they not say that they are Southern allies in very truth?

Communicated.

To the Public.

Whereas a report has obtained general currency that the Small Pox is prevailing in this Town, we, the undersigned, resident Physicians, feel impelled by every consideration of duty to disabuse the public mind and dissipate the *erroneous* apprehensions that have been awakened, by thus publicly and emphatically avowing that said report has no foundation in truth. The disease with which we are suffering, and which has created so much terror and alarm among the community, is not Small Pox, but what is known by gentlemen of our profession as Varicella. It has existed here since the latter part of the month of September, under almost all possible forms and circumstances, and our collective reports, embracing a period of more than two months, only return about thirty cases, and of these not more than one-third requiring medical attention. In the midst of its prevalence thus far, there has been but one fatal termination, and that was chiefly attributable to the patient's own imprudence. We do not conceive that an attack of this disease should excite any more alarm than an attack of measles or whooping cough, with both of which latter affections the community are familiar.

P. C. CALDWELL,
H. M. PRITCHARD,
M. B. TAYLOR,
C. J. FOX,
M. M. ORR,
J. D. BOYD.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 2, 1850.

For the Hornets' Nest.

Mr. Editor.—There is one subject for legislation, intimately connected with the interest and prosperity of the people of our State, to which I would respectfully invite the attention of our present General Assembly—the establishment of a Medical Board. I fear the subject will be (as it has been heretofore) passed by summarily, or if taken up at all will only state the facts of medical error, and shew that the standard of the day is low. Yet, if the subject be investigated in a proper, statesmanlike manner, I have hopes it may find some favor in the eyes of our worthy Legislators. It is deeply to be regretted that people who are so jealous and careful of their pecuniary interests—who have such ardent wishes to protect their property—should exhibit such irrational indifference with regard to the preservation of their health and lives. In this State an applicant for admission to the bar must pass the ordeal of a very severe Supreme Court before he can have the privilege of the "green bag," while the gates of the Medical profession are thrown wide open to the learned and *unlearned*—the skillful Physician and the ignorant Quack—who are unprincipled ad-venturers in Medicine, who with more "brassian brains," choose rather to practice on the credulity of the people than resort to some honest means of support. It is like a game of hazard, though the Doctor generally wins and the patient loses—not only their property—but often their lives. The establishment of such a board, besides being of incalculable benefit to the people at large, would also afford some sort of protection to an injured patient at present exposed to the legalized assaults of a mongrel combination of "regular Quacks," Steam Doctors, "idiot gene's," who are totally bereft of moral principle as well as deficient in intellectual qualifications. That it may be said, if the people are willing to encourage such fellows, let them suffer. This argument is altogether untenable—it is not the fault, but the misfortune of the people they are thus imposed upon. The science of medicine has so much mystery about it—ignorance is so easily concealed under cover of its technicalities, it is almost impossible for the common people to form a correct judgment of a Physician's qualifications. The wonder is, that they are not more frequently the dupes of quacked nostrums. But if the above is a good argument against a Medical Board, "a fortiori," it applies to licensing lawyers. Why haven't I a right to employ any man to defend my suit in Court?

Should the Legislature decline the abundance of its wisdom, to act on this subject, it is to be hoped it will at least determine who are Physicians. By casting laws there are a number of privileges and exemptions from public duty granted to Physicians. What is meant by the term? Does it mean an M. D. in regular course—one who practices after a course of lectures—or does it comprehend the *concocted* gentleman who sports his pill box and lance, after dreaming three months over Therapeutics and practicing venesection on the veins of a cabbage leaf? Surely, Mr. Editor, there is need of legislation on this subject.

IATROS.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSISSIPPI.
An extraordinary session of the Legislature of Mississippi, assembled at the capital, Jackson, on Monday the 18th. The Charleston Mercury furnishes us with the following glorious news:
"On his way home, has kindly forwarded us a telegraphic despatch from Atlanta, furnishing cheering and important intelligence from Mississippi—A telegraphic despatch from Jackson, Miss, was received at Nashville, on the day of the adjournment, saluting the Convention with three cheers in the name of Mississippi, and stating that the Legislature had convened; that Gov. Quitman's message was 'well' read; and that forty thousand copies of it had been ordered to be reprinted. The 'Great Union Meeting' at which Gen. Foster was to sustain himself, had proved to be a failure, and the Southern Rights party were in high spirits."

GOVERNOR SEABROOK'S MESSAGE.

The Message opens with an expression of thanks to the Almighty for his manifold blessings. The financial affairs of the State then pass under review. It speaks next of the Southern Carolina College, and represents it in a flourishing condition, having now in attendance one hundred and ninety-five students. Recommends the establishment of Depots for Military Stores, and instruments of War at Anderson, Spartanburg, and Marion—and that the Depots be placed under the command of Graduates of the Citadel Academy, with a limited number of young men. Thinks sufficient attention has not been paid to instructing the Cadets at the Military Academies in heart of War. The want of proper Pyrotechnic laboratory, and engineering instruments and battery of artillery is keenly felt; and recommends their purchase by the State.

The Free School system is then reviewed, and commends the appointment of a general superintendent. Recommends revision of the Criminal Code; thinks that public whipping should be abolished and a Penitentiary established. Recommends reduction of the present legal rate of interest. Speaks of our growing Manufactures. Recommends the removal from the State of every free colored person not possessed of real or slave property. Recommends joint State action if possible, but says that no conjuncture of events ought to induce us to abandon the right of deciding ultimately on our own destiny. Declares the right of the State to secede, and that it is the duty of the State to interpose her sovereignty to protect her citizens. Urges co-operation with our sister States to aid in averting the doom impending the civil institutions of the South. Also recommends the setting apart of a day of fasting and prayer.

ARRIVAL OF THE EUROPA.

The Europa arrived here to-day from Liverpool. The following is a synopsis of the markets: Flour continued at the same prices as those reported by the Niagara. Wheat was in better demand, but prices had undergone no change. Corn—White Corn 29½; Yellow 30 shillings per quarter. Tobacco continued very firm in England, and on the Continent prices were still advancing, and the supply on hand was moderate. Provisions generally remained at former quotations. Lard had advanced one shilling. Coffee was dull, and prices stationary. Sugar and Molasses were quiet. Cotton declined from 1-8 to 1-4 after the departure of the Niagara, but again rallied to prices of the previous week, and the market closed firmly. The excitement in England on the Papal question was subsiding. Prussia and Austria were at loggerheads and slight skirmishing between them had taken place.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[COMPILED.]

Monday, Nov. 25.

The Senate met pursuant to adjournment. The Speaker announced the following standing committees:
Committee on the Library.—Messrs. Bunting, Barringer, Washington.
On Finance.—Messrs. Bower, Lillington, Gilmer, Watson, Lane, Hester, Speight, and Drake. Joint Select Committee on Western Turnpike &c.—Messrs. Thomas, Bower, Woodfin, Jones, and Bond.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

Amendment of Constitution.—Messrs. Clarke, Courts, Woodfin, Shepard and Williamson.
Nags Head.—Messrs. Joyner, Caldwell, Mecklenburg, Bynum, Nixon, and Rogers.
Historical Documents.—Messrs. Hoke, Caldwell of Burke, Thompson, Davidson, and Hargrave.
Geological and Min. Survey.—Messrs. Bynum, Haughton, Drake, Collins, and Shepard.
Claim on United States.—Messrs. Caldwell of M., Kelly, Richardson, Canady and Hering.
Mr. Hoke presented the petition of Ephram Lutz, praying to be restored to his marital rights; which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Company; which was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Bynum presented a bill to prohibit Clerks of County Courts from issuing certificates of freedom to free persons of color, as heretofore, under a penalty of \$1000. Read and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The hour of twelve having arrived, on motion of Mr. Woodfin (Mr. Shepard in the Chair,) a committee consisting of Messrs. Bower, Cameron and Joyner, were appointed to nominate a committee on Privileges and Elections, and report the names of said Committee to the Senate. Mr. Cameron, from this committee reported the following as the committee on Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Bower, Bunting, Caldwell of M., Lillington, Washington, Woodfin, and Hargrave.

The Senate agreed to the House proposition to raise a joint select committee of seven on the part of the House and six on the part of the Senate, to prepare a suitable inscription for the Washington Monument. The Speaker notified Messrs. Cameron, Hoke, Joyner, Bower, Shepard, and Gilmer as the Senate's branch of the committee.

The Senate refused to concur with the Commons in raising a joint committee on Revenue. The Senate also refused to concur with the House in raising a joint committee on the subject of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The following Committees were announced: House branch of the Joint Select Committee of Negro Slavery.—Messrs. Saunders, of Wake, Rayner, Avery, Sanders, of Johnston, Hill, of Brunswick, S'ove, Leach, of Davidson, Blow, Erwin, Hill, of Caswell, and Person, of Moore.

Mr. Mizell introduced the following resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed:
Resolved, That the second clause of the third section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people on the 1st Monday of Nov. 1835, shall be specifically so amended as prescribed in the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 4th article of said amended Constitution, that all free white men of the age of twenty-one years who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

On motion of Mr. Dargan, the following resolution was adopted: Instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on drovers, bringing droves of horses, mules and hogs into this State.

Mr. Maulsby presented a memorial from the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad; reading dispensed with, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Memorial asks for a subscription on the part of the State, of \$500,000 to assist in the completion of the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, in bonds of the State redeemable in 20 or 30 years, or that the State endorse the bonds of the company to that amount.

Mr. Walton a resolution instructing Committee on Internal Improvements to inquire into the expediency of extending the North Carolina Railroad east from Goldsboro' via Newbern to Beaufort, and west from Salisbury to the Tennessee line.

Mr. McLean, a bill to lay off and establish new county by the name of Yadkin, out of a part of Surry; referred to committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. W. McNeill a bill for the better application of the school fund; referred to committee on Education, and ordered to be printed. [Bill provides for the education of orphans, and children having no means.]

Mr. Hayes of Cherokee, introduced a resolution to print all the bills and resolutions of a public character, which was adopted; subsequently it was reconsidered, and on the motion of Mr. Stevenson, was referred to the committee on Rules.

Mr. Dargan, a bill to repeal the Common School law, and pay the money into the Treasury, bill was rejected.

A message was received from the State Treasurer, communicating his annual report; on motion, it was sent to the Senate, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blow presented the following resolution, which was referred to the joint select committee on negro slavery:
WHEREAS, The series of acts passed the last session of Congress and known as the 'Compromise,' although they did not meet our approbation fully, have become the law of the land, and as such ought to be obeyed; and, whereas, the Fugitive Slave Law was all that was gained by the South in return for the surrender of important rights; therefore,

Resolved, That should said law be repealed or essentially modified by Congress, or nullified and made inoperative by the people of the North, we will be in favor of a dissolution of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether the Bank of Fayetteville, in issuing bills of the denomination of one dollar and two dollars, has not acted in contravention of its charter, and the general law of the State.

Mr. Hill of Caswell, a bill to increase the revenue of the State, and to amend revenue act of 1848-'9; referred to committee on Finance. [Bill provides to amend act of 1848-'9, so as to impose a tax of one fourth per cent on every dollar invested in the slave trade, in sailing and steam vessels, or in any other species of trade, or invested in stocks of any kind in or out of the State, excepting Bank stock already taxed, and sums less than one thousand dollars.]

SENATE, Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Berry, introduced a bill providing for the amendment of the State Constitution. Ordered to be printed.
Mr. Rogers, a bill to amend the act of '41-'5 concerning "Guardian and Ward." Referred.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to protect the industry and labor of North Carolina. Referred to Committee on Negro Slavery and ordered to be printed.
Mr. Cameron moved that a proposition be sent to the House to go into an election for solicitor of 5th Judicial Circuit, and for that nomination the name of R. Strange Esq. for that Office.
Mr. Barringer administered T. S. Ashe Esq. and on motion of Mr. T. R. Caldwell the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the following Committee:
On Cherokee Lands, Messrs. Fleming, Swanner; G. W. Hayes, McMillan and Mizell.

On motion of Mr. Martin it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of enacting a law, making deeds of tru-tru and void so far as creditors are concerned, unless they provide for the bargain, *pro rata*.

On motion of Mr. Pope it was resolved that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the 4th Section of 12th Chap. of Rev. Stat. on the subject of bastard children, so that the examination of the woman shall no longer be *pro rata*.

Mr. Stephenson introduced a Bill to extend the right of appeal.

And Mr. Flemming a Bill to repeal the act restricting the State in 1846.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, transmitting a Report from Engineer and Commissioners appointed to locate the Turnpike Road from Salisbury to the Georgia line, together with charts, vouchers of expense &c. which on motion of Mr. Rayner, were ordered to be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print.

Mr. Rayner presented a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to procure information in regard to certain taxable property, under the Act of 1848-'9. The rules were suspended and the Resolution passed its 1st, 2nd and 3rd readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Erwin:
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws, as to bring all petty cases of assault and battery within the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace.

Also, prepare a bill making the prosecutor responsible for costs, where there is no conviction.

Also, to compel the prosecutor in all cases, except of felony, perjury, conspiracy and malicious mischief, to mark his name upon the bill of indictment.

M. Sherard, of Wayne, offered a bill repealing the Charter of the North Carolina Rail Road Company.

Mr. Steele moved that it be rejected on its first reading, upon which Mr. Sherard called for the yeas and nays.

[Here a lengthy debate ensued in regard to the proposition. Messrs. Steele, Saunders, Rayner, Avery, and others participating.]

After which the yeas and nays were taken and resulted as follows—Yeas 105—nays 10. The bill was rejected by a very large and decided vote.

Those who voted in the Negative were Messrs. Brogden, Bond, Dickinson, Jarvis, Martin, Sherard, Swanner, Taylor, Thigpen, and Wilson.—On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE—Nov. 27.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a series of Resolutions, declaring devotion to the Union, faith in the Compromise &c.

The Senate voted for Solicitors of the 5th, 4th, and 2nd Judicial Circuits. Resulted in the election of Messrs. Strange, Jones and Stevenson, respectively.

In the House, to-day, the business was general, and a most active introduction of "Private Bills," voting for Solicitors, &c.

SENATE, Thursday, Nov. 28.

Mr. Joyner introduced a series of Resolutions on Slavery.

Mr. Davidson, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Tryonsville Plank Road Company.

Mr. Bynum, a bill to repeal an act to abolish Jury trials in the County Courts of Rutherford and Cleveland.

Mr. Shepard, a bill to amend the Act of 1833 establishing a Bank of State.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Saunders from the Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill concerning Stills, with a recommendation to reject. Concurred in.

The bill concerning Overseers and Public Roads was also reported back, with a recommendation to reject. Upon which quite an animated debate arose.

Mr. Dargan thought the compensation to overseers too little.

Mr. Avery was opposed to the bill, not that he thought that a compensation was not due, but he was