THE [illegible] *Continued.*—We pre[illegible]cts from the pamphlet of Genl. Lamar, on the subject of annexation. These arguments possess peculiar interest at this time, and deserve the attention of every reading man. Alluding to the argument of the anti-annexationists, he says:

"And what are those fabricated reasons? Surely they must be very cogent and irresistible in their nature—pure in morals, and just in their application; for nothing short of this can justify opposition to a measure of such acknowledged importance. Should they, however, prove to be otherwise—if they come in a questionable shape, and shall be found to have their origin in fear, jealousy, hatred, ambition, or any of the evil passions of the heart, as a matter of course they can have no weight or authority, with the candid and patriotic mind. Let us, then, look a little into their nature and see how far they are entitled to public respect.

1st. The American people were called upon, to deprecate the late treaty of Annexation, because the overture for the measure was not made by Texas, but proceeded from the Executive of this nation. This objection is calculated to endanger the gravity of our subject. Fairly weighed, it is hardly dignified enough for ridicule. It falls below contempt. Nevertheless, as it has been gravely urged, I suppose it must be as gravely replied to. It certainly attaches a most extraordinary importance to etiquette: and evinces none of that intellectual and moral elevation, which ought to characterize the statesman and patriot. Even if etiquette really required that the first advances in the negotiation should have been made by Texas, yet this being waived by the Executive of the United States in consideration of the importance of the measure, the treaty, when once formed and laid before the Senate, should have been acted upon according to its merits, without any reference as to who was first to propose it. But in reality the etiquette of the case was altogether on the side of Texas; for she had once made a similar proposition, which was rejected by the United States; and for her to have knocked again for admission at the door from which she had been publicly repulsed, without some indication of a change in the views and feelings of those who had repelled her, would have evinced a want of proper dignity and self-respect. After the lapse of six or seven years, if the reasons which influenced her rejection had ceased to exist, and it had now become the policy of this country to admit her into membership, it was certainly the duty of the President of the United States, to apprise Texas of the fact, in order that the desired annexation might be brought about, if the terms could be made agreeable to both parties. This is just what the Executive did; and to have done less, would have been a desertion of duty. Believing as he did, that the time had arrived when the union of the two countries would be beneficial to both, and eminently so to the United States, he proposed their immediate amalgamation. The proposition being accepted by Texas, the necessary treaty was formed and duly laid before the Senate. All [illegible] and constitutional on the part of the President. On the part of the Senate, it was the duty of that body to have given to the measure all the solemn and dispassionate consideration which its importance demanded, and to have ratified or rejected it accordingly, without the indulgence of any personal or party feelings, either for or against the negotiators.

But it is further observed that the President should have taken the sense of the nation, upon the subject, before making the overture. This is certainly imposing upon him a duty unknown to the Constitution. And how shall he perform it? Shall he require a vote of the whole American people—the action of the State Legislatures, or a permissive resolution from Congress? Evidently this is not the law of the land; neither has it been the practice of the executives heretofore. When Mr Jefferson acquired Louisiana, he did not invoke the people or the Congress to give him permission to make the purchase of that territory. Deeply impressed with the importance of annexing it to the United States, he negotiated a treaty forthwith for its acquisition, and laid the same before the Senate of his country. Suppose some sapient statesman of the day had opposed its ratification upon the ground that the President, previous to the time of his making it, "had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Louisiana should become an integral part of the United States," I opine that he would not have acquired, in those purer days of the Republic, any very great celebrity for either wit or patriotism. Yet this language embraces a prominent, and popular argument against the late treaty for the annexation of Texas. The present Executive, in effecting that treaty, acquired a territory for this country very little inferior in its importance to Louisiana; yet, it is gravely contended that the treaty should not be acted upon with reference to its merits, but should be peremptorily rejected, because the President not only made the first overtures to obtain it, but made those overtures without having first consulted public opinion upon the subject; but how that public opinion was to be ascertained is undefined. All this may do very well for the age in which it is used; but it would have sounded very badly in the days of Mr Jefferson. I hold that if the President was impressed with the importance of annexing Texas to this confederacy, it was his duty to have made the treaty which he did; and when that treaty was laid before the Senate, it was the duty of that body to have ratified it upon its merits, or to have rejected it upon its demerits; and any attempt to reconcile the American people to a different course, is either an insult to their understandings, or a direct appeal to their supposed corruption.

2nd. It is also urged against the annexation of Texas, that it would operate beneficially to the land speculators. This argument, so dignified in its nature, and indicative of a great soul, I suppose is intended to extinguish all hope of any future connection of the two countries; for if they are never to be united, so long as there are land jobbers in either, I apprehend the union will not take place this side of the general conflagration. But surely this is a new principle in politics, as well as in morals; and no less distinguished for its wisdom than for its benevolence and justice. I have heard of individuals who were willing to bring ruin upon themselves, to gratify their malignity to others; but I never knew, until now, this horrid spirit to be openly recommended to the nation, as a suitable motive for the guidance of its official conduct. Yet this is the argument of a great mind against a great measure.

So far as I have any acquaintance with Texas land speculators, they are a class of men more entitled to the sympathy and succour of this country than to its hatred and persecution; and that their characters may be properly understood, and fairly appreciated, I beg leave to call public attention to them.

Some twenty years ago, or more, there was a gentleman of an enterprising disposition, with a well cultivated mind, pure morals, and an unsullied character, who established upon the Brazos and the Colorado, a small community of Americans, who soon reclaimed that rich and delightful region from its primeval rudeness as well as from its savage inhabitants, and threw it open to the enterprise and industry of their fellow citizens of the United States. This was Stephen F. Austin, and his three hundred emigrants. For the toils, dangers, and long sufferings which they had to encounter, a League and Labor of land was allowed to the head of each family, and the third of a League to every unmarried man and woman. The most of these pioneers or their descendants, still retain their head-rights, which would have been greatly augmented in value by the proposed amalgamation of the two countries. Now, if the procurement of lands by toil like this, and their subsequent increase in value, can constitute a land speculator, then have these bold old pioneers of Texas been very *daring* operators, and may be regarded as composing the *first* class of offenders in this business. In the course of time, when this hardy and intrepid race of men had increased in numbers, and were driven by persecutions to take up arms in defence of their rights and liberties, the generous chivalry of this country fled to their assistance; and all, who rallied in the sacred cause, were entitled to receive a certain quantity of bounty lands in humble payment for their services; and, so far as the procurement of domain by such a process as this, can be regarded in the light of a land speculation, then must these gallant sons of freedom, also, come in for their full share of odium as operators of the second class. Whilst the country was yet struggling under many difficulties, and greatly pressed for the want of means to sustain its Government and its independence, a portion of the public domain was thrown into market, at the rate of fifty cents per acre. In almost every instance, the purchasers were induced to buy, solely for the purpose of aiding the country in its exigencies; for at the very time of making the purchases it was known to them fully, that lands already well located, could be obtained from individuals at the same, or at a lower rate. These constitute chronologically the third class of speculators; and are the individuals who have been so publicly denounced as the holders of, and speculators in "Texas Script." The fourth class of speculators are composed of the settlers who have come into the country since the war, and have either received lands in gratuity from the government, or become the purchasers of them from individuals.

Now I can perceive nothing in the principles, or the conduct of any of these people, which can entitle them to the resentment of this nation; but, on the contrary, there is much in their characters to admire, and very little to condemn; and yet, these are the principal land holders of Texas, now publicly denounced for being "actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation." To say that a great national object must be defeated, lest these people should be profited in their possessions and investments, is certainly an argument,—but it is an argument founded upon the meanest principles of our nature, and one which nothing but party insanity can approve. The union of the two countries must operate beneficially to some one, or there would be no reason for desiring it; and who can be entitled to a larger share of its blessings than the present inhabitants of Texas? Surely if any one is to be profited by it, it should be these very persons—it should be the hardy pioneers who opened the way to the first settlement of the country—it should be the brave and undaunted heroes, who aided in defending it against the aggressions of tyranny; and it should be the liberal capitalists, who advanced their money to the Government, through the medium of an unprofitable purchase of its lands, together with all the inhabitants who have subsequently settled in the country, and are now bringing it into productiveness by their incessant toil.

But it may be said that these are not the people whose interests are intended to be proscribed. These are the unoffending citizens of the country. It is against another class altogether that the public indignation is invoked. If this be so, who are they? Let them be named; and if they have been guilty of obtaining lands by any illegal or improper means, they are liable to the public law, and should be turned over to its penalties. But shall a nation forsake its own interests, and blight the hopes of another people, merely to affect the profits of a few dishonest speculators, if any such there be? With the exception of those whom I have already mentioned, I know of no holders of land in that country who have not paid for them at their full market valuation; and if any of the citizens of this country have honestly invested their money in this way, it is the duty of their government rather to protect and vindicate their claims, than to denounce and impair them. And where is the crime of having made such purchases? Is it more dishonest or censurable for a capitalist to invest his funds in land than it is in negroes or merchandise? If this is the light in which such investments are to be regarded by this government, it is high time that she should change the present mode of disposing of her public domain, and adopt some other system for its disposition and settlement.

From the Albany Argus.

IOWA—THE NEW STATES—INFLUENCE OF THE WEST ON THE AMERICAN UNION.

At the recent April election, the people of the thriving territory of Iowa have rejected their Constitution, because Congress had reduced the limits of their new State. They desire an immense area of 60,500 square miles, but Congress assigned 44,000 square miles as its extent. The majority against the Constitution is considered as equivalent to a rejection of the boundaries.

We may truly add that we regret this decision. After an able and patriotic discussion, it was determined by a majority of nearly 100 in the House of Representatives, that the States hereafter formed in the Western domain should be of a more reasonable size than heretofore.—This was done in order to give the West more power in the United States Senate. It was impressively urged that it could be neither good policy nor wisdm to form single States as large as New England, and which would only have two Senators, while New England had twelve Senators. Such a glaring inequality in the distribution of future power, would be calculated to sow the seeds of bitterness and jealousies—the more dangerous because when once planted, they are ineradicable.

A State of forty-four thousand squareniles is larger than Indiana and as large as Pensylvania or Ohio—and from the soil and position of Iowa, it is as likely to be as distinguished for wealth and population as either of those great States.

Congress, in limiting the boundary of Iowa on the Mississippi river to the mouth of the Blue-earth river—instead of extending it up to the St. Peters, as the constitution of Iowa originally provided, was ruled by the song desire of leaving room for two States north of Iowa, of convenient size and of that variety of soil and productions so necessary to a independent member of our confederacy.

Should the next Congress concede 60500 square miles to Iowa, but one State can be formed on the Mississippi above. Mr Dodge, the member from Iowa, in an address to his constituents, well stated that though he opposed the curtailment of the limits of Iwa, yet the current of sentiment in Congress was so strong in favor of Western States of reasonable size, that he was deeply convinced should the present boundaries be rejected, Iowa would not get another acre from Congress. He also remarked that since the annexation of Texas, the desire to make more free States in the Great West was too controlling to be resisted. That determination, superadded to the feeling that this policy was justly due to the West, will probably give a permanent direction to the future action of Congress on the admission of new States into the Union.

The conviction too, is fortunately gaining ground that the West is the great preservative power of our Union. From its vast extent and the centrality of its position, it will be *the heart* of our body politic. Its interests are so intimately blended with both the North and the South that the Union is more essential to [illegible] our country.

From the Pennsylvanian.

The recent explosion of the Bank of St. Clair, Michigan, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and a circulation of more than half a million, together with the tottering and doubtful condition of many other Banks in that section, not only in Michigan but in Ohio, and the failure of several large commercial houses connected with it, have produced an excitement almost unprecedented, and seemed to have aroused the people to a realization of their insecurity under the present reprehensive system of banking with no safeguards and but few restrictions.

The enormous issues of the Bank of St. Clair, and the remarkable industry which it is manifest from all accounts, its agents exhibited in extending its circulation through all parts of the West, can leave no doubt that the disastrous result was either produced by the most wild and reckless speculation, or by a determination of the directors to get as much of their paper out as possible, and suspend with full hands. In either case the result affords an insight of their mode of operations, and it is confidently hoped that a lesson so dearly bought will not be lost upon the community. As is ever the case with the failure of such institutions, the loss falls principally upon those least able to bear it; and widely as were the issues of this rotten institution diffused through every part of the State in which it was located, the people of Michigan are by no means the only sufferers. The law prohibiting incorporated Banks of other States from establishing agencies in Ohio, for the circulation of their paper, having been repealed by the last whig legislature of that State, this Bank seems to have eagerly embraced the opportunity, and flooded the country with its worthless issues, so that at the time of its failure they constituted a large portion of the paper circulation in a considerable part of Ohio and other sections of the West, and the loss now falls heavily not only on business men, but on the agricultural and laboring classes, scattered and located at almost every point where energy and enterprize could be useful, and where such a disaster will be most severely felt.

The Ann Arbor Argus, a neutral paper, says: "Hereafter we go for individual liability to the fullest extent, and for State's prison penalty.

"It was laughable, yet painful, to see men of every pursuit in life, during the continuance of the feverish excitement which prevailed for some days, pulling out their pocket books and examining whether they had much or little of the dead Red Dog. Nearly every man had a portion, some five, some ten, others twenty, and others fifty and one hundred dollars, and a few more than that sum. The fact is, the paper of this bank composed at the time the largest part of the circulation of the country."

Coleman, brother of the inventor of the attachment, is in Washington, getting out a patent for his invention of a means of running engines up inclined planes. It will make his fortune.

From the Wilmington Journal.

THAT SPEECH.

Well, it was our incomparable good luck to be present at Clinton, in Sampson county, this week, when Thos. D. Meares, Esq., the whig candidate for Congress in this district, favored the good citizens of the aforesaid county of Sampson with a *thundering* speech.

Many a speech have we heard before, on all sorts of topics, but never in our life did we hear just such a one as Mr Meares perpetrated on the occasion alluded to. It would have puzzled a Philadelphia lawyer to have even guessed what he was driving at. One while he would tell his audience that Gen. McKay was no democrat—that he (Thos. D. Meares) was a much better democrat than ever our distinguished Representative was—anon he would pour a tirade of abuse upon the head of his opponent for being so ultra a democrat, that he would go with his party at all hazards. Then he would charge Genl. McKay with wanting to get to Congress any how or on any terms—that the General had not intended to be a candidate, until he heard of his (Thos D Meare's) nomination, and that he only come out then, just to have it to say that he would triumph over him, the speaker. We really did not know what Mr Meares meant by this portion of his speech. Mr Meares said that he would not have been a candidate on any consideration, but for the reason that Gen. McKay told some gentlemen in Washington, who told him, Mr Meares, that he would not again run for Congress in this district—that he thought Gen. McKay acted unkindly towards him, in waiting until he accepted the Warsaw nomination, and then coming out against him. Well, this was really funny, and as a matter of course created many a broad grin on the face of his auditory * * * But Mr Meares in the course of his speech brought up some charges against Gen. McKay, based upon hearsay and gossip. Such as that Gen. McKay should have said that he would go with his party right or wrong—that he should have said on some occasion that some individual in Duplin ought not to be permitted to vote. These charges were supported by hearsay evidence only, and we feel certain that not a single one of them were believed by the audience. Indeed, many of those present, whigs as well as democrats left the Court House in disgust, when Mr Meares was delivering himself of this portion of his speech. Mr Meares charged Gen. McKay with being no patriot! * * * * Had Mr Meares thought for a moment—just only looked around him and observed how those old grey headed farmers smiled in derision at this, to them, novel and unlooked for charge against a man whose head has become almost whitened in their service, surely he would never again be guilty of such another indiscretion. That it was an indiscretion, to say nothing worse of it, Mr Meares will find out by the vote of Sampson in August next.

But Mr Meares told the people that if they would elect him, he would go to Congress as the Representative of no party.—This, as "A Democrat" in last weeks Journal observes, is all "electioneering stuff." He says he would [illegible] think they were right. But it happens that Mr Meares thinks they are always right, for he defends all their measures.

Mr Meares told the people of Sampson that he had been raised amongst them—that he had gone to school with most of them, &c.; and on this ground he solicited their votes. * * * But we have not time to notice all the incongruities of this most incongruous speech. The best idea we can give of its whole course and effect is by stating that, when Mr Meares commenced speaking, the Court-House was crowded to suffocation, and that before he got half through, his remarks were addressed to an audience dwindled down to the third of its original number.

One word as to Gen. McKay. He was not there. We suppose he could not come, or, perhaps, he did not think worth while. Nor indeed, was it necessary, for Mr Meares speech carried with it a much stronger antidote than bane.

The following circular was sent out to be published for general information:

STAVES.

In consequence of the remission of the duty on Foreign Staves imported into Great Britain, the following description of the Staves most suitable for the Scotch Coopers, will be found very useful to parties in the United States of America who are engaged in that trade:

I.—AS TO THE SIZE.

The standard to which staves must now be limited is 72 inches long, 7 inches broad and 3¼ inches thick; and it would be very desirable to get the staves of this full length and breadth, length especially. By making the stave 72 inches long, it suits at once for the sides and ends of all Puncheons taken for the West India trade, and for the sides also of sugar hogsheads if necessary. For brewers' casks, both for their home and export trade, there would be a large demand for White Oak Staves, 30, 37, and 47 inches long, 7 inches broad, 1¼, 2¼ and 3¼ inches thick. The present standard thickness of Canada pipe, viz: 1 inch, is very suitable for coopers in general, but 1 inch, 2 inches, 2¼ inches, and 3 inches are all used, although the thick sizes are considered less valuable, and scantlings, with large proportions of these in them, never take the market so well. Besides the full length of 72 inches, the only other sizes at which staves ought to be cut, would be either 42 to 46 inches, or 30 to 33 inches. These lengths would be quite as answerable as any other for the home cooper trade generally, and would exactly suit for West India casks, &c., the former for the sides, and the latter for the ends.—The shorter of these lengths, 30 to 33 inches, is also the size required for beef tierces, and if split at the proper thickness, viz: an inch or less, or of such thickness as would readily split into that here, large quantities of them might be disposed of in Ireland especially.

So much for what has hitherto been called pipe staves. As to small staves, as they are termed, the only length which it would be worth while sending, is so as to cut at 42 inches long. Of these there are three distinct kinds requiring to be specified: 1st, Rum Puncheon; 2d, Molasses Puncheon; 3d, Sugar Hogshead. Rum Puncheon staves are cut 42 inches long, and should stand 1 inch at least thick in the rough state. A similar stave, (for Spirit casks, &c.,) 45 inches or do by 1¼, would generally find ready sale. The size of Molasses Puncheon staves is the same as for Rum. Sugar hogshead staves are also of the same length, 42 inches, but are not generally beyond three-quarters of an inch thick. St. John's hogshead staves are frequently sent too short; and particular attention ought to be paid that they stand perhaps an inch or so more than the length stated, so as to allow for working to the net size. In the case of all the sizes mentioned, it will be most material for the importer that he select staves coming as near as possible to the extreme breadth allowed, viz: 7 inches.

II.—AS TO KIND OF WOOD.

All the pipe or double staves above specified are of white oak. So also are Rum or spirit puncheon and beef tierce staves. Molasses Puncheon staves ought to be red oak. Ash is used for the purpose, but never when red oak can be got, even at a dearer rate. For Sugar hogsheads red oak is also the best stave to send, although both white oak and ash are used, and would sell well for the purpose. These are the kinds of wood with which the Scotch market has hitherto been supplied for the various casks, but other descriptions equally or more suitable may probably be had, and if possessing any advantage, such as in price, &c., would no doubt meet a ready sale. Large quantities of casks are made in Scotland at present, chiefly of Fir, or other home-grown timber. If wood, for instance, could be got more advantageously from abroad for herring barrels, soap firkins, Dry-ware casks, &c., or stuff of this description for ends of some other casks, a very large consumption might be calculated upon at most of the Scottish shipping ports, especially where chemical works or other such manufactories are situated.

It may only be mentioned farther, that the size of all staves is uniformly taken, in Scotland, at the shortest, narrowest, and thinnest parts, exclusive of Sap-wood, &c.

A very singular law case has been pending before one of the Courts in New-Orleans, in which a child is claimed by two sets of parents—the one asserting that the child was born in New-Orleans in 1835, and the other that he was born in New York, in 1837. The testimony adduced on the trial, says a New-Orleans paper, is very conflicting. The case was brought up by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*, the parties were John and Martha Paul, on the one side, and Mrs Hughes, on the other. The Court decided that Mrs Paul was the mother of the child, in virtue of which decision, she took him under her maternal protection.

EMIGRATION TO THE WEST.—Three thousand emigrants are said to be on their way to Oregon city. The Missouri Reporter of the 12th ult. remarks:—"Almost every steamer which arrives here from the Ohio, brings a large number of emigrants from the old states, who are seeking homes in the west. The rich prairies and fertile bottom lands in the west are fast becoming settled, and now, we presume, full one-half of the American population are on this side the Alleghanies."

From a gentleman who arrived here last evening on the steamer John Golong, we learn that the Oregon emigrants were about to leave Independence for Council Grove, at which place the entire companies are to rendezvous prior to their starting on their long journey across the mountains. A man by the name of Adams, an old Rocky Mountain hunter, has been elected Captain, and is to lead and pilot the expedition to the place of destination on the waters of the Pacific. The number of wagons that will constitute the train is set down at one hundred and fifty. The number of persons is variously estimated from 500 to 1000; they are to leave Council Grove on or about the 20th of the present month.—*Missouri Era, May 7*

FREE TRADE WITH ENGLAND.—The Yorkshire takes out 2447 sides and 34 bundles leather, which is now admitted into the ports of Great Britain duty free. Almost every packet since the news of Sir Robert Peels revision of the tariff, has had small invoices of leather, and one or two of the first lots have now been heard from, and brought such profits as to induce much larger shipments. The Yorkshire is freighted with a variety of Yankee notions, and among them, as companions for the leather we suppose are ten casks of shoe pegs.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Hemp is now rotted by the aid of steam in Kentucky. Five minutes application of steam makes the stem ready for the brake. The fibre is thought to be better and more beautiful than when water rotted. Specimens of linen equal to the Irish were shown by Mr Knight.

In Mississippi and Alabama general agriculture is attracting much attention.

DEATH OF THE HON. JOHN CAMPBELL.—We learn with deep and sincere regret that the Hon. John Campbell, for many years a distinguished member of Congress from the Pee Dee District, died, at his residence in Marlborough District, on Monday 19th, of a hemorrhage of the lungs. He had been, for some years, in delicate health, and at the last election, for that among other reasons, declined being a candidate for re-election. Mr Campbell was in the prime of life, and has obeyed the last summons when his country had yet much to expect from his counsels and services. He graduated at the South Carolina College, in the year 1819, a member of the remarkable class of which the Rev. Thomas House Taylor, and C. G. Memminger, Esq., took the chief distinctions; and which gave to Congress all, or nearly all, at the same time, the Hon. Franklin H. Elmore, the Hon. William K. Clowney, the Hon. John P. Richardson, and the lamented subject of this notice, from this State, together with the Hon. Mark A. Cooper, from Georgia, and the Hon. Dixon H. Lewis, from Alabama.—*Charleston Courier.*

Communications.

MR DOBBIN AT SMITHFIELD.

For the Carolinian.

MR EDITOR: The democratic candidate to represent the fifth District in the next Congress, James C. Dobbin, esq., addressed his fellow-citizens of Johnston county at Smithfield, to-day. He introduced his harangue, of something over an hour's length, by stating that he had not sought the position which he occupied, but had consented to become a candidate in obedience to the wishes of the District, as expressed in Convention. He proceeded in his peculiarly happy and impressive manner to expose the doctrines of the whig and democratic parties—pointed out their difference, and ably sustained and illustrated his views in preference of the latter.

In speaking of the position of this country in relation to Texas and Oregon—the policy and practice of England on the subject of the acquisition of territory—the probabilities of a war on account of any action which the United States had taken, or might take in connection with these territories, the orator was truly eloquent; and if the countenance be an index of feeling, his hearers of all parties felt, that in the hour of her danger, they would be found on the side of their country. Mr D. fully sustained on this occasion his high reputation as an eloquent popular speaker. I wish that circumstances would allow him to go not only into every county in the District, but into different sections of every county, and teach ambitious political aspirants of every creed, that if they can by mildness, forbearance, and devotion to their country's interest, promote her true glory, it will prove the safest and most commendable road to that other goal, their own fame and promotion.

Yours, &c., AUSCULTATOR.

Smithfield, May 27, 1845.

SYNOPSIS of Resolutions of a public nature, passed at the last session of the Legislature of North Carolina, which are of general interest:

Resolutions honorable to Judge Gaston.

Authorizing the Governor to purchase a National flag for this State, and also a State flag, bearing the Arms of North Carolina.

Hereafter a copy of the Acts of Assembly and Decisions of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, shall be sent to each of the States of the Union, in exchange for a copy of theirs.

Fragments of the statue of Washington to be removed to the room of the State Library.

Mortgages executed by the Clubfoot and Harlow Canal Company to be foreclosed.

Governor to have grave stones placed at the graves of all members of the Legislature who have died or may hereafter die at Raleigh.

PRIVATE ACTS.—Messrs Jno B Kelly, Chas Chalmers, Jno Morison, C C Shaw, N Richardson, A C Curry, D Murchison, A R Kelly, C H Dowd, E J Person, Jno M Black, and Saml Parsley, were incorporated under the name and style of the Trustees of the Carthage Male and Female Academies.

Messrs James Dunn, Elias Faison, Henry Faison, Jas H Hicks, Kibb Faison, G W Huffman, and Isham Hicks, were incorporated under the name and style of the Trustees of the Dunn Faison Academy in Duplin county.

Messrs L Swinson, David Jones, W Jarnegan, J W Pridgeon, S Sullivan, and Jesse Quinn, were incorporated under the name and style of the Trustees of the Washington Academy of Duplin county.

Wm G Smith, Glen Nelmes, and Joseph P Nelmes, incorporated under the title of the Pee Dee Milling Company, said Mills to be erected on the thoroughfare which makes Colson island.

John Eccles, Charles Lutterloh, Avon E Hall, Jno M Rose, Wm A Rose, and Wm S Mullins, incorporated as the Fayetteville Library Institute.

Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, incorporated.

Saml Chunn authorized to establish a toll bridge over the French Broad River at the mouth of Pine Creek.

Authorizing the removal of the county seat of Wayne county, from Waynesboro to Goldsboro, provided a majority of the people of said county, shall vote for such removal at the ensuing August election for members of Congress.

Locating the Court House of Montgomery county at Troy, on 50 acres of land, known as West's Old Fields.

A penalty of fifty dollars is laid for obstructing the passage of fish up the Six Runs Creek in Sampson.

James Cromartie is authorized to clear out Cypress Creek in Bladen county, and render it navigable for five miles from its mouth.

Office of County Trustee in Moore county to be abolished.

The town of Monroe, the county seat of McDowell, incorporated.

Rockingham, the county seat of Richmond incorporated.

Pittsborough, the county seat of Chatham, incorporated.

PRIVATE RESOLUTIONS.—In favor of Thos. M. Cash, for two hundred dollars; said Cash having arrested in Alabama, in 1836, one Thomas Curtis, a fugitive from justice, who in 1823, committed homicide in Anson county. Curtis was brought back to this State and convicted, after 22 years absence.

NINTH DISTRICT.—We perceive by proceedings in the last Standard, that the democrats in the 9th District have held a Convention, and nominated with great unanimity, Col. Asa Biggs of Martin, as the democratic candidate to represent that District in the next Congress. There are some doubts of his acceptance, it appears.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF PUBLIC LANDS.—Sales of public lands, to the extent of 5,000,000 acres and upwards, lying in the northwest, west, and southwest sections of the country, are advertised to take place in the course of the ensuing summer and autumn.

In Wisconsin Territory, about 370,000 acres of choice lands, lying on and between Fox and Wolf Rivers, and immediately contiguous to Green Bay and Lake Winnebago, will be brought into market in October next.