

# The North Carolinian.



"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM H BAYNE

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 16, 1847.

[Volume 7—Number 413

**JOSEPH S. DUNN** offers his services as undertaker and builder, to the citizens or others, desiring to contract for building or jobbing terms liberal.

**FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW STAGE LINE.**

**New Arrangement.**  
The Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw in time to take the train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

**PASSENGERS** enter at Brigg's Hotel.  
JACKSON JOHNSON, Agent.  
Dec. 26, 1846.

**FRESH RAISINS.**  
50 Whole, Half and Quarter Boxes, just received for sale by  
**W. PRIOR,**  
Oct 31, 1846.

**N. C. Regiment of Volunteers!**  
**ATTENTION!**  
The subscriber will receive a lot of SIX BARREL REVOLVING PISTOLS by the next steamer that arrives, which will be sold at a small advance at my store on Hay street.  
D. C. 12, 1846.

**FOR SALE.** A first rate HORSE, Dray, and Harness—enquire of  
**A. M. CAMPBELL,**  
Dec. 12, 1846.

**LOOK HERE.**  
**Roundshaves & Axes.**  
The Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated Slaves, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years. They can be had at any shop, or at the stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Latta, Raleigh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Slaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood.  
**LEWINE WOOD,**  
Dec. 19, 1846.

**More Good things**  
**AT H. ERAMBERT'S,**  
Four Doors above the Post Office,  
Just received, 100 pounds of fresh cocoa nut candy, 2 barrels northern shell bark, nuts, citron, raisins, date, prunes, fresh pickles & sardines.  
December 12, 1846.

State of N. Carolina—Montgomery county—  
In Equity—Full Term, 1846.

Agrippa Sted and wife Caroline, Emeline Dumas, Joak Watkins and wife Evelina, Melvina Horton and wife Sarah, William Harrison, David R. Hancock and wife Nancy, and Melvina daughter of Claborn Harris, dec'd, and others of his next of kin and personal representatives, and John Harris and others, the next of kin and personal representatives of Randal Harris, dec'd.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants, Melvina, daughter of Claborn Harris, dec'd, and others, are the next of kin and personal representatives, and John Harris and the rest of the next of kin and personal representatives of Randal Harris, dec'd, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court, that the said non-resident defendants appear at the next Court of Equity to be held at the county of Montgomery, at the Court House in Troy, on the last Monday in February next, and plead, answer, or demur to the plaintiffs bill, or it will be heard ex parte and taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, James L. Gaines, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at the last Monday on August, A. D. 1846, and 70th year of American Independence.  
**JAS. L. GAINES, C. M. E.**  
Jan 1, 1847. 411-60. pro. \$3 25.

**WADSWORTH.**  
In Fayetteville, or near it, on the 2nd Dec., on the Murrehoun road, a small leather POCKET BOOK.

The Book contained the notes against Alex. Clark, in favor of Neil McLane, dated 2d April, 1842. Also one note against Arch'd B. Clark, in favor of G. W. McDonald, for \$4.50. Also one note of Jim Ray, in favor of Dan Durrough for \$1, and one or two constable's receipts. Also an old receipt of \$1000.00 against Arch'd B. Clark. A sum of money in the Book not reflected. All persons are forwarned from buying or trading for these notes, or any constable's receipt dated prior to 1st Nov. 1846.

The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning the Book and contents to Wm. Leitch, or to  
**DANIEL DARRAGH,**  
January 1, 1847. 411-9.

**TURPENTINE & TIMBER LAND FOR SALE.**

**5000 Acres** superior Land for Turpentine, Tar and Timber, on Big Rock and Papp's Creek, twelve to fifteen miles south of this place. On the premises are two or three good Mill sites. Rails can go down either stream, the most of the year. There has been no timber cut on these lands. A distillery could be put up to great advantage. Turpentine is made a short distance off, which the makers would be pleased to have a home market for. To a purchaser for the whole tract, a great bargain would be given; say about one half its value. A so several small parcels of land near this place. **JNO. WADSWELL, JR.**  
**THOS S. LUTTERLOH,**  
Fayetteville, Jan. 1, 1847. 411-10.

State of North Carolina—Robeson county—  
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—Nov. Term, 1846.

Wiley Alford and wife and others, vs. Zachariah Fulmore, A. B. Fulmore and others.  
Petition to account.  
It appearing to the Court that the defendants, Joseph Fulmore, Wyatt Wilkinson and wife, and others, children of Elizabeth Brown, deceased, are not inhabitants of this State, it is ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the North Carolinian, notifying the said defendants to appear at the next term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said petition, otherwise the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and set for hearing ex parte.  
(From the Minutes.)  
**SEPD. HOWELL, Clerk.**  
Dec 26, 1846. 410-6t.

From the Washington Union.  
**JACKSON DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.**  
At the regular monthly meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association, held at Jackson Hall on Monday evening, Dec. 7, 1846, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published in the Union:

1. Resolved, That this association has the utmost confidence in the success of those great principles and measures of policy which distinguish the democratic party from the federal party; a confidence which is not shaken by any recent events.

2. Resolved, That the onward progress of free principles is not confined to this country; that inasmuch as the restrictive policy in this country was based by Mr Clay and his associates, in 1820 and 1824, mainly upon the necessity of thus retaliating upon Europe for her refusal to purchase our surplus agricultural products, the abolition of those restrictions abroad demands of us a corresponding change in our legislation.

3. Resolved, That the present unexampled prosperity of our agricultural and shipping interests calls for the gratitude of all who love their country. Those interests have too long been made subservient to one favored, pampered class, by a party which has been long and energetically engaged in building up classes of aggregated wealth, that by their aid they might rule this nation.

4. Resolved, That the predictions of ruin which rang through the land upon the passage of the tariff of 1846, and which were the rallying cry of federalism in the subsequent elections, and are heard even now from the wretched statesman of Ashland, become ludicrous under the signal proofs of prosperity attending upon even the manufacturing and coal and iron interests, evinced by multiplying factories, calls for hands to work them, maintained prices, and the certainty of far better profits upon investments under the new tariff than are realized by any other classes.

5. Resolved, That the idea of a home market for the surplus products of our agriculture is rendered even worse than ludicrous when we find our seaports glutted with that surplus, after filling and sending off the whole mercantile marine; while the pressing calls of famine has sent in hundreds to receive and transport it to foreign lands. All the manufacturers, and coal and iron men in the Union, could not consume that which will remain after supplying Europe, if they were to do nothing but eat from now until next harvest.

6. Resolved, That the federal party, which calls itself the conservative party, shows itself entitled to that name by resorting to every imaginable device, and entering into every kind of combination, for the purpose of re-upon mounting into power, which they have always used for the oppression of the laboring millions, and the adding to the wealth of the rich; that in their Union with anti-rent and abolition fanatics and traitors, and with anti-tax agitators, they have shown that with them, conservatism means to take care of themselves, regardless of right, and justice, and law.

7. Resolved, That the war now existing with Mexico is one of her own seeking, forced upon this country by the rulers of that republic, and must be waged with vigor and perseverance until brought to an honorable termination; that we lament the fall of our brave countrymen who have perished in the field; but feel proud of the glorious achievements on the Rio Grande and at Monterey, as fresh evidence of the irresistible energy of our country when battling for her rights.

8. Resolved, That we believe the great majority of the people of this country are democratic in principle and feeling; that they approve of the measures which have been adopted for the amelioration of the condition of labor, and the establishment of equal rights in classes of citizens; we therefore call upon all those who thus feel, to rouse up to immediate action for the support of those measures and principles.

9. Resolved, That after the brilliant victory obtained by the democratic party in 1844, we have no fears of entering into the contest of 1848 with any man as our standard-bearer who may be selected by the democratic national convention, confident that a glorious victory again awaits us, whether we have to combat the federalists under the lead of Henry Clay, or some lesser light of that great federal luminary.

10. Resolved, That we most respectfully but earnestly call upon our democratic brethren throughout the Union to lay differences upon the altar of our common country; to let by-gones be by-gones; to rally, as of old, with the spirit of one will, one determination, and to let the watchword henceforth be "union, concession, harmony"—everything for the cause, nothing for men."

**C. P. SENGSTACK, President.**  
**Z. K. ORFUT, Recording Secretary.**

**BALTIMORE MILK COMPANY.**—It may not be known to many of our readers that an establishment has been formed in our city under the above name, for the purpose of supplying our citizens with milk in a pure state. The milk sold by this company is brought in the cans from the rich dairies of Baltimore county and York and Lancaster counties, Pennsylvania. This plan of supplying large cities with pure milk, at reduced prices, has been tried with great success in New York and other cities, and has also been much encouraged here. The principal depot of the company is at the corner of North and Saratoga streets, where persons, by leaving their names, may have the milk served at their residences in any part of the city.—*Baltimore American.*

From the Pennsylvania.  
**THE TOWNS AND COUNTRY ON THE COAST OF MEXICO.**

The recent operations of the Navy in the Gulf of Mexico, the concentration of the enemy at San Luis Potosi, and the evident design of the American army to move in the same direction, will render information respecting the population of the various towns along the coast, the face of the country in the departments adjoining, together with the products of the soil, and the distances between these places and San Luis Potosi and the city of Mexico—added to the character of the several harbors—of the highest importance.

We are indebted for this pleasure to a gentleman who writes of what he personally knows, and who speaks of what he has seen. If our readers are not as much interested as we have been in his valuable details and facts, we shall be much surprised:

Sisal and Campeachy on the west coast of Yucatan, are important only as ports of entry for Merida and the interior towns of Yucatan, and as shipping points for logwood, Sisal grass, &c. Yucatan does not contribute to the support of the general government, and has no communication with Mexico by land.

Laguna, at the southeast bottom of the Gulf, has a population of about 3,000—is healthy, lies on the west end of an island, and at the mouth of Laguna de terminos. It is important to a hostile force, as a depot and watering station, and cutting off communication between Yucatan and Mexico. Harbors safe and sheltered from all winds. The bar at the mouth passable with fifteen feet of water. The country bordering the various streams emptying into the Laguna, is covered with forests of logwood, and is sparsely inhabited by wood-cutters, and much cut up by water courses. It has an inland communication with Tabasco, navigable by steamers. The only defence is a block house with two guns. The harbor is at all times accessible.

Tabasco river empties into the Gulf about 50 miles west of Laguna. The mouth of the river is protected by a bar, shifting with gales and river freshets—depth of water on the bar varying from 8 to 10 feet.

Frontera, a village of about 300 inhabitants, lies at the mouth of the river.

The city of Tabasco lies about 70 miles from the mouth of the stream, which is rapid, and can only be ascended with the aid of steam or a leading breeze. The district of Tabasco, in proper hands, would be rich in agricultural products, having, for the most part, a rich strong soil. Its chief products are now cattle, dye woods, and a large quantity of cacao, which is highly esteemed by the Mexicans, and is shipped to all parts of the country. The land communication with Vera Cruz district is very difficult and tedious, and rarely or never attempted, the fishing boats and small coasters rendering water communication more easy. There is not any port between Tabasco and Alvarado, except at the mouth of the river Huasacaleco, which may be entered by boats drawing four feet, and is worthy of notice as being of the contemplated lines of canal communication with the Pacific ocean.

Alvarado is about 220 miles west of Tabasco, and about 40 S. E. of Vera Cruz. At the mouth of the river is a shifting bar over which the water varies from 9 to 15 feet. After crossing this, there is plenty of water. The waters are navigable through a lagoon S. E. of the city, to Jolcan, a town of 4,000 souls, about 40 to 50 miles from the bar. The town of Alvarado lies about 14 miles from the bar, contains a population of about 800, and is defended by the difficulty of approaching it over the bar, and a recently erected fort; but in the summer season, they would prove but poor defences, as, in calm weather, a hostile force could be landed under the guns of ships of war, (which could approach quite near to the beach) and the works and the town could be taken from the rear.

During the revolution, whilst the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa was in possession of the forces of Spain, Alvarado became the chief port of entry on the Gulf, and most of the imports and exports were through it, as it has the advantage of an easy and safe road to the interior; and it is by this route an invading army would encounter the fewest natural obstacles in marching to the city of Mexico, the country being equal to the sustenance of an army, with abundance of water, and no strong points for defence. The crossing ground off Alvarado is exceedingly perilous during the winter months, where the noethers blow with extreme violence. The products are cattle and cochineal.

Anton Lizardo, (where our squadron has been anchored,) 30 miles northwest of Alvarado, and 10 miles southeast from Vera Cruz, is one of the very best harbors on the gulf, being accessible at all times, and protected from the swell of the sea by coral reefs and sand islands. There is not any town here—only a few fishing huts.

Vera Cruz, with its defences, and now impregnable castle, is so well known as not to require particular notice here. The terrible San Juan de Ulloa protects the town, and the road to the city of Mexico is defensible in so many points, especially at Puente del Rey, (where a few brave men could hold an army in check,) that an attempt to reach the city of Mexico by its route would be Quixotic. The population of Vera Cruz is variously estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000 souls. It is the chief port on the gulf.

About 80 miles northwest of Vera Cruz, is the small port of Tecolulla, and near to it Boca de Lima, both of which can only be entered by small craft and boats. No good anchorage.

In this district are cultivated the Vanilla bean and Jalap, also the figoli, a large black bean, which is a favorite article of consumption with the Mexicans.

Tuspan lies 120 miles northwest of Vera Cruz, and 80 miles southeast of Tampico, and is memorable from the loss upon its bar of the United States brig Truxton. The town has no artificial defences, being sufficiently protected by the bar at the mouth of the river, which is inaccessible to vessels drawing over 4 feet. Population said to be about 2,000. It has an inland water communication, almost to Tampico, through the lake of Tamiagua, celebrated for its shrimp fishery. It communicates with the city of Mexico and interior towns by the road from Tampico. The country abounds with cattle.

Tampico river empties into the Gulf about 200 miles northwest of Vera Cruz. The entrance is protected by a dangerous bar, which is constantly shifting, and a small temporary fort; the old fort, which stood at the mouth of the river, has been literally washed away by the swell of the sea, sent in by northers. For months at a time there will not be over six feet of water on the bar, while a shift, produced by a single norther, will probably leave a channel for vessels of fifteen feet draught. There is no protection whatever from the north winds outside the bar, and it is not safe to lie-off long at a time during the season of northers, which are often as sudden as a storm. The town stands about five miles from the bar, contains a population of about 5,000, has no military defences, and the authorities will not give any cause for an invading force to handle them as the people of Tabasco have recently been treated. The country (as is almost all the country north and east of the mountains, between Vera Cruz district and the Rio Grande) is rough, wild, and much broken by water-courses. The products are rustic and cattle—the grain and flour being all brought from Puebla and the country south of the mountains. The Panuco branch of the Tampico river is navigable for 40 miles, for vessels drawing 8 feet. The climate of Tampico is bad for northern constitutions, and for some mouths is exceedingly unhealthy, in consequence of the swamps and marshes, which, in a great measure, surround it. There is a mule road to the interior, by which Mexico and San Luis de Potosi may be reached through the defiles and gorges, and (in some places) over the Sierras. Next to Vera Cruz, Tampico is the most important port in the Gulf, as through it, the rich, important, and populous districts of San Luis, Queretaro, Guanajuato, Zacatecas, and a part of Durango receive their imports and send away their specie, hides, jalap, &c. From Tampico the course of the coast is nearly north, to Santander or San Mateo, which is about 80 miles distant. This last port is accessible only to vessels of light draught, say not over seven feet. It is through this port, in connexion with Matamoros, that the districts of northern Tamaulipas, New Leon, and Durango receive their supplies of foreign products. The Rio Grande, about 140 miles north of Santander, is familiar to us all, from the recent military operations on its banks. There is a chain of small lakes, or sounds, extending about 160 miles of distance between Tampico and the Rio Grande, of which we have no reliable information, but believed, for the most part, to be too shoal for navigation; even by flat boats. But little is known of this country along the coast, except that it is wild and much cut up by streams emptying into the shoal lakes.

From the recent maps of Mexico, it will be seen that the road from Tampico to Mexico presents a larger distance, across the Sierra Madre, than from Tula to Santa Barbara, on the road to Potosi. From Tampico to Altamira, 24 miles—to Miradores from Altamira, 26 miles—from Miradores to Santa Barbara, 20—from Santa Barbara to Tula, about 36 miles, and from Tula to Queretaro, 36 or 40 miles, &c., &c. In all this route, when I travelled it in 1814, there were plenty of cattle, deer, birds, and water.

From Vera Cruz to Santa Fe, 12 miles; Santa Fe to King's bridge, 12 or 16 miles; from thence to Jalapa about 40 miles; from Jalapa to Perote, which is in a table land, about 25 miles. In this route plenty of cattle and water.

From Sempoala to Vera Cruz, 24 miles, the land, and till you come to the top of the hill, all is white sand, and so continues along the coast for many miles south of Vera Cruz, to the depth of from five to ten miles, and here we find no water. The sand hills which are to be found, are altered in shape by the wind. The trees upon this sandy land are full of burs; and also grow up here too.

Cuba Rojo, or Brown Cape, affords a good shelter for small vessels, and it was the place where smugglers landed their cargoes for Mexico. There is a mule road, but very difficult for travellers.

On the north side of Point Sharp there is a small town and a creek by the name of Santa Anos, where we were supplied with provisions. It is at the foot of the Sierra Madre, which ends in this point.

The only two best roads to the city of Mexico, on account of food, water, and population, are by the King's Bridge and Tampico; not only because of provisions, and because these two roads have been travelled constantly, and must be in good condition, but because, when the mountains are crossed, they are right forward, which, if attempted from Alvarado, must be sidling the mountains, which are more tedious on account of broken fragments to be found there.

True, the Bridge is stronger than Gibraltar; but then each army can, with equal advantage,

fortify itself, and advance upon its adversary such by such.

In this, however, the advantage given to the party occupying the west side is, that it can be provided with every kind of necessities of life from the fertile lands back of them.

From Tula to Santa Barbara, there is, in the very centre of the mountains, a spot called the Gallitos, or Little Chickens, which spot cannot be any other but where God placed Adam and Eve. In this place the traveller rests for some days. In both routes, when the mountains have been crossed, the climate is as healthy and free from every kind of miasma and disease as any in the best of Europe.

**MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.**—On Tuesday last the Annual meeting of the Members of the "North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company," was held at their Office in this City, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year. Richard Smith Esq. was appointed Secretary.

A general Statement of the condition of the affairs of the company was submitted, which exhibits its progress as forward and onward. Already, Policies have been issued, though the company is in its infancy, to the amount of \$437, 870—which sum is amply secured by Premium notes.

The following Directors were elected for the ensuing year, viz:—George McNeill, Fayetteville; Thomas A. Demill, Washington; John MacRae, Wilmington; Kemp P. Alston, Warrenton; J. R. Sloan, Greensborough; Richard N. Taylor, Newbern; Richard Smith, John H. Bryan, Josiah O. Watson, Henry D. Turner, Weston R. Gales, Albert B. Smith and Theo. Partridge, Raleigh.

Native Leadstone has been discovered on Middle Island, Lake Superior. The Cleveland Herald is informed that the entire trap region of Lake Superior is magnetic to such a degree that a common needle is in most parts entirely useless. The trap rock itself, composing vast ranges of mountains, and the igneous rocks in connexion with the trap, is an immense magnet. Boulders of that rock, scattered through the adjacent level regions, attract and repel the needle, at short distances, in the same manner as iron ore.

"Mein Got," said a Dutchman in the market house a short time ago, who was searching in vain for some cabbage, "dey Mexicans ish no better dem Hottentots—dey ish'nt got no kale, no erout, no nothen—Dunder and bixen, noish vander dey can't fite."—*Matamoros Flag.*

**A POKER.**—One day a man living at Canton, was indignantly complaining that his knife had been stolen, till at last one of his neighbors, whose garden had been robbed a short time previous, said to him:

"Hold your tongue, old boy, I found your knife amongst my cabbages; how came it there?"

The fellow was struck dumb.

The Virginia regiment of Volunteers has been reported full, and the governor has tendered the services of an additional battalion to the secretary of War.

## NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

### SENATE.—Monday, January 4.

Mr Patterson, from the committee on Finance and State Liabilities, reported a bill to provide for the re-assessment of the Lands of this State, and a more accurate enlistment of the taxable Polls; which passed its first reading and was ordered to be printed.

Mr Kelley introduced a bill to incorporate the Swift Island Manufacturing company; which passed its first reading.

Mr Gilmer introduced a bill regulating the term of service of Volunteers; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

The bill to authorize the Petersburg Railroad company to raise by loan, or by an increase of its Capital Stock, a sum not exceeding Five hundred thousand dollars for certain purposes, was read the second time, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

On motion of Mr Waddell, the consideration of the special order of the day, viz: "The bill to provide for the sale of certain lands in Macon and Cherokee counties, which have been surrendered to the State, was suspended for the present, and on his motion the Senate reversed the decision making the bill to authorize the commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to borrow two hundred thousand dollars and for other purposes," the order of the day for Wednesday, and said bill was taken up, read the third time, and after the adoption of sundry amendments proposed by Mr Ashe, passed and ordered to be engrossed—*Yeas 23, Nays 21.*

The Engrossed bill to authorize the holding of the Superior and county Courts of the County of Halifax, in the new Court House now about to be erected in the Town of Halifax, was read the second and third times, passed and ordered to be Enrolled.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Courts, of Rockingham, presented a resolution in favor of the Volunteers for Mexico; which passed first reading and was made the special order of the day for Wednesday next. This resolution makes an appropriation of \$15,000 for paying the

expenses of the Volunteers to their rendezvous and furnishing them with equipments.

Mr Bullock, of Granville, presented a resolution for holding Session of the House at Night; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr McNeil, of Robeson, introduced a bill to incorporate the Lumber Bridge Independent company, in the county of Robeson; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Mr Melbane, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to annex a part of New Hanover County to the county of Sampson; which passed first reading.

The following bills, passed their third reading and were ordered to be Engrossed:—

1. Exemplifying certain citizens of Buncombe County from working on the public roads.

2. To increase the number and pay of Jurors in the county of Anson.

3. To prevent the citizens of other States from driving their stock into this State, to run at large in the Forest Range.

4. To provide suitable punishment for owners or occupants of Houses burning the same.

5. The bill granting a further extension of credit on the bonds Endorsed by the State for the Wilmington Railroad company; and also on the debts due the State and the Literary Fund by said company, was read the third time, and the question shall be put on the bill, which was decided in the affirmative—*Yeas 71, Nays 42.*

The engrossed bill to emancipate Samuel Mackey, a slave, passed its third reading by the following vote, and ordered to be enrolled:—*Yeas 63, Nays 45.*

### SENATE.—Thursday, January 5.

Mr Cameron, from the Joint Select committee, to whom was referred the subject of the Deaf and Dumb School, and raised to visit the same, made a report; on motion of Mr Speight, it was ordered to be printed.

Mr Cameron presented the following Preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, The members of the Senate have heard that since the adjournment of the late General Assembly, Thomas G. Stone, of the County of Franklin, who for so many years faithfully discharged the duties of Chief Clerk of the Senate, has departed this life.

Be it further Resolved, That the members of the Senate do hereby express their deep regret at the death of the said Thomas G. Stone.

Be it further Resolved, That this Preamble and resolution be spread out upon the Journal of the Senate and that the Speaker of the Senate be requested to transmit a copy of the same to the family of the deceased.

The following engrossed bills were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled:

To authorize the Governor, to establish a Depot of Arms at the Town of Newbern.

The bill for the better regulation of the Militia of this State, was read the second time. After the adoption of various amendments thereto, but before the question was taken on the passage of the said Bill on its second reading, the hour arrived for the special order of the day, viz: "A bill to enforce the State's indemnity against loss on account of her suretyship for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad company," which was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr Ehringhaus, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of forenoon, viz: "the bill for the better regulation of the Militia of this State;" said bill, as amended, passed the second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr Paine, of Chowan, introduced a resolution authorizing the President and directors of the Literary Fund to transfer to the State Treasury from time to time, as it may be needed to meet the engagements of the State on account of the two Railroads, moneys belonging to that fund, not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and pledging the faith of the State for the repayment of the same, both principal and interest; and also providing for a transfer of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad to the President and Directors of said Fund—the said President and directors to sell said Road, if practicable, or if not, to use the profits arising from it for Common School purposes. A committee was also called for to report a bill carrying out the above objects.

Mr Hall, of New Hanover, moved that these resolutions be indefinitely postponed. The question thereon was decided in the affirmative—*Yeas 87, Nays 47.*

Mr D. A. Barnes, from the committee on Private bills, reported the bill to incorporate Everettsville Female Academy, in the county of Wayne; when the same passed second reading.

The resolution granting a portion of Cherokee funds for a camp ground, passed second reading by the following vote—*Yeas 76, Nays 21.*

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the engrossed bill to authorize the commissioners of the Town of Wilmington to borrow \$200,000 and for other purposes, and asking the concurrence of the House; which passed first reading.

Mr Bertie, presented a bill regulating State Elections; which passed first reading. Thirty-one Bills and resolutions, of a private nature were taken up in their regular order, read the second time and passed.