

PUBLISHED
EVERY SATURDAY
TERMS:

In advance, per year, \$2 00
Not paid in advance, 2 50
Not paid until six
months have expired,
300
Not paid till the year
has expired, 350
No subscription received
for a less time than a year,
unless the price be paid in
advance.

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, N. C., JANUARY 11, 1851. VOL. 11—NO. 620.

TERMS OF
ADVERTISING:
One square of twenty-one
lines or less, for one inser-
tion, 60 cents; every sub-
sequent insertion, 30 cents
except it remain for sev-
eral months, when it will
be charged \$3 for three, &c
\$10 for twelve months.
Liberal deduction
for large advertisements
by the year or six months

Persons who advertise in the newspapers should
always mark their advertisements with the number of
insertions; otherwise they often forget, and when the
advertisement is no longer wanted, there is something
to be settled. There is a charge for sale, unless it
is sold. And when an article is advertised for sale, unless
the advertiser should attend to taking it out of
the paper, because it mistakes the readers of the paper
besides running him to more cost.

PRICES OF BLANKS AT THE CAROLINIAN OFFICE.

From and after the 1st of Sept. 1850.

For all such Blanks as we keep for sale, 60
cents per quire.
Where Blanks are printed to order, the prices
will range from 35 cts. to \$1 50 per quire, thus:

1 quire cap blanks	\$1 50 per quire.
2 " " " "	1 00 " " "
3 " " " "	85 " " "
4, 5 or 6 " " "	75 " " "
10 " " " "	60 " " "
15 " " " "	50 " " "
20 " " " "	40 " " "

1 quire letter-sheet blanks 1 25 " " "

2 " " " "	1 00 " " "
3 " " " "	85 " " "
4, 5 or 6 " " "	75 " " "
10 " " " "	60 " " "
15 " " " "	50 " " "
20 " " " "	40 " " "

Any blank printed to order which has more
matter in it than is usual in blanks printed for
the above prices, will be charged extra accord-
ing to the amount of matter, or the fancy work
directed to be done. In like manner, a blank
containing but a few lines of matter to the sheet
will be charged a less price.

HATS & CAPS.

I would respectfully call the attention of my
friends and the public generally to my new and
large stock of Hats and Caps. Having selected
them with great care, I feel assured that if there
is any thing in the shape of a hat, cap or turban,
in New York or Philadelphia, that is calculated
to please the public, they can be suited at my
store, north-east corner Market Square, Green
street.

I am prepared to furnish country merchants at
wholesale on the most reasonable terms. I in-
tend selling very small profits.

DAVID GEE.
Sept 21, 1850.

\$10 Reward.

Runaway from the subscriber on the 9th inst.,
a negro boy by the name of WESLEY. Said ne-
gro is 27 years of age; about five feet nine inches
high; weighs about 120 or 125 pounds; has
rather a sandy look; with a scar running across
the forehead above the eye-brow, and he is
of a dark copper color. He has a large natural
gap between the upper front teeth.

The above reward will be paid for his apprehen-
sion and delivery to me, or for putting him
in my jail so that I can get him again. Any in-
formation concerning him will be received if di-
rected to me at Rollins' Store, Moore county,
N. C.

THOS. HARRINGTON.
Sept 21, 1850. 604-4f

NEW CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT.

M. & A. WALDAUER,
(Hay street, corner opposite Fayetteville Hotel,
and next door to Messrs Lilly's store.)

Have just received a large assortment of winter clothing
consisting of fine double-sewed deer Overcoats; fine Cas-
toreo; fine frock and dress Coats, &c.; and a good
assortment of Pantalons of all colors and prices.
Cloaks, Cat-cloaks, a new and fashionable article; winter
Boots, and all kinds of winter coats, hats, trunks, &c.
Best assortment ever brought into this market.

Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Travelling Bags,
Umbrellas, &c.

An assortment of MATTRESSES always on hand, at the
lowest factory prices.

Old customers are particularly invited to call and ex-
amine our goods.

M. & A. WALDAUER.
Nov 2, 1850. 4f

State of North Carolina—Moore County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—October Term, 1850.

Nancy Morris vs. Edward Walker and wife
Mary, and others, heirs at law of John
Morris, dec'd.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court
that Jacob Oliver and wife Elizabeth, defend-
ants in this case, resides beyond the limits of
this State; it is therefore ordered by the Court
that publication be made in the North Carolinian
for six successive weeks, notifying said Jacob
Oliver and wife Elizabeth, to be and appear at
the next term of our Court of Pleas and Quarter
Sessions, to be held for the county of Moore, at
the Court House in Carthage on the 4th Monday
in January next, then and there to plead, answer
or demur to the said petition, otherwise the al-
legation therein contained will be taken pro
confesso, and the petition will be heard ex parte
as to them.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our
said Court, at office in Carthage the 4th Monday
in October, A. D. 1850, and 75th year of Amer-
ican Independence.

Pr adv \$3 25. A. C. CURRY, Clerk.

JUST RECEIVED,

A lot of French Merinos, assorted colors,
Ribbons, velvet and silk Braid,
Dress Trimmings, &c.

J. M. WILLIAMS.
Nov 30, 1850 614-4f

MALE AND FEMALE SCHOOL.

The undersigned will re-open his School on
Wednesday, January 1st.

In the female department, he will be assisted
by Miss Cecelia A. Potter, of Burlington, Ver-
mont. As to her complete scholarship and ap-
titude to teach, a reference is made to Rev John K.
Converse, President of Burlington Female Sem-
inary.

Terms of Tuition per session of five months (in-
cidental included.)

Primary Department,	\$6 25
Higher English branches,	8 25
Latin and Greek Languages,	10 25

Extra:

French Language,	\$10 00
Music on Piano,	15 00

Board for some 15 or 20 girls can now be got-
ten in the village at \$7 per month, exclusive of
lights. Very ample accommodations will in a
short time be offered by Rev. Neill McKay and
Nathaniel G. Jones, Esq.,—their houses not being
now complete.

A. D. McLEAN, Principal.
Summerville, N. C., Dec 28. 615-6t

POST OFFICE INFORMATION.

A single letter means any weighing 1 ounce
or less, except an official business.
Postage on letters on any office in the U. S.,
to and from California, or our Territories on the
Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. Newspapers
and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the
inland Postage to be added, if any.
Postage on letters to any office in the U. S.,
to and from California, or our Territories on the
Pacific, 40 cents prepaid or not. Newspapers
and pamphlets 3 cents each, sea postage, and the
inland Postage to be added, if any.

P. M.'s whose com's were \$200 or less for the
year ending June 30, 1850, can send and receive
written letters free, not weighing over 1 oz.
each on their own private business.—They can
frank to California, or any other place in the U. S.,
possessions, but not beyond.

Postage on letters to China, &c. may be 75
cents or 45 cents.

Postage on regular or transient papers, 1 or 1 1/2
cents, and 50 per cent. commission on them.

Total postage on papers to Great Britain 4
cents, 2 cents to be paid in each county, to any
place of Great Britain 4 cents, prepaid.

The Postage on letters, to or from Great Britain
is 24 cts. the single rate.

The franking privilege travels with its posses-
sor. A Postmaster can frank through any
office he may pass in travelling, but he cannot
frank letters from his own office at the same time.

Postmasters whose annual compensation is not
over \$200, may frank names of subscribers and
money to newspapers.

Postmasters are entitled by law to the follow-
ing commissions on the amount of letter postages
received by them in each quarter of the year,
and in due proportion of any fractional part of a
quarter; but no Postmaster can receive a larger
compensation from commissions than \$500 per
quarter:

40 per cent. on the first \$100;
33 " " " next 300;
30 " " " next 2,000;
25 " " " on all over 2,000;

A commission of 50 per cent. is allowed on
postage of Newspapers, Pamphlets, and Magazines;
also two cents is allowed for the delivery
of each free letter, (excepting free packets of
printed matter, such as Speeches, &c., though
made up in letter form,) to officers where the
commission does not amount to \$500.

On letters received for distribution at such
offices as are designated for that purpose by the
Postmaster General, a commission of 7 per cent.
is allowed. Postmasters whose annual compen-
sation is not over \$200 may frank names of sub-
scribers at offices where the mail is regularly to arrive
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the evening
and 5 o'clock in the morning, \$10 instead of 40
per cent. is allowed on the first \$100 of letter
postage.

Table of postage.

Letters not over 300 miles,	1 1/2oz	1 1/2oz	2oz	3oz
Letters over 300 miles,	2	2	3	4
Letters by British mails,	2 1/2	3	4	5

Letters not over 100 miles,
or within the State, for each
sheet or supplement, 1 cent.
Over 100 miles and out of the
State, 1 1/2 cts.

To be prepaid if not sent from
the office of publication.

Pamphlets, Magazines, Periodi-
cals, and all other printed mat-
ter—except as before and under-
mentioned—for each not over 1oz, 2oz, 3oz, 4oz
1oz 2oz 3oz 4oz
1 1/2 2 3 4

A fraction of 1 oz. over not to be
regarded.

Circulars and handbills not over
single cap size and unsealed—
(to be prepaid.) 3 cents.

The Cunard line of steamers is under contract
pay with Great Britain, for carrying mails, and
all the postage except 5 cents on letters carried
from the U. States by that line, is received by
Great Britain; but the Collins' line is under con-
tract with the United States, and all the postage
except 3 cents on letters carried out by this
line, is received by the U. States.

Important to Mill Owners. FAYETTEVILLE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

The undersigned is now prepared to furnish
Castings of every description, at the shortest
notice. Those in want of Castings, will find it
to their interest to leave their orders at the
Fayetteville Foundry and Machine Shop.

He is prepared with full facilities and other
tools, to put up machinery of any description.

HENRY G. HALL.
Fayetteville, Nov. 16, 1850. 612-4f

NEW GOODS.

WM. McINTYRE has received
a general assortment of imported and domestic
DRY GOODS; door and furniture Oil Cloths;
window, wall and bordering Paper; Hats, Caps,
Shoes, Bonnets, Hardware and Cutlery, bar Iron,
Groceries, &c.

Liberty Point, Nov. 16. 3m

NOTICE.

Taken up and committed to the
Jail of the county of North Carolina, N. C., on
Sunday the 17th inst., a negro man
whose name is SAM, and says
he belongs to a Mr Spralls of Georgia.
He says he was carried to Richmond,
Va. by a man named Geo. Moore and
sold to another man named Stark
who sold him to Mr Spralls. He was
then carried to Aiken, S. C., and put
to work on the Railroad. Said ne-
gro is 45 or 50 years of age, copper colored; 5 feet 7 or 8 inches
high; and had on, when taken up, a grey colored frock
coat, blue woollen pants, and a cloth cap. The owner of
said negro is hereby notified to come forward, prove prop-
erty, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt
with as the law directs.

WM. L. CALLAIS, Jailor.
Nov 23, 1850. 613-4f

LIVERY STABLE.

The subscriber informs the public that he
keeps HORSES and VEHICLES for hire, and is
prepared to furnish conveyances to neighboring
towns and villages. His stock is good, and driv-
ers careful. He will also board horses at mod-
erate prices. Apply to

J. W. POWERS, Agt.,
Who also keeps a good supply of GROCERIES
of the best quality.

A few Boarders can be ac-
commodated, with or without lodging, by ap-
plying to

J. W. POWERS.
Oct. 19, 1850. 4f

CANDLES! CANDLES!

The subscriber having purchased the "Fay-
etteville Candle Factory" is prepared to mould
best candles, and solicits the patronage of those
having tallow to mould.

A. M. CAMPBELL.
Nov. 9, 1850. 611-4f

NORTH CAROLINIAN.

Wm. H. Bayne, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. JANUARY 11, 1851.

THE CONVENTION OF 1850.

The present discussion in regard to a Conven-
tion to amend the Constitution of North Caro-
lina, makes it interesting to look back to the Con-
vention of 1850, which gave our present constitu-
tion its "form and pressure."

Mr Macon, generally called "Nat Macon,"
presided over the Convention. He was then
quite aged, and in his remarks on taking the
chair, alluded to his weakness, and feared that
he would be unable to discharge the duty satis-
factorily to himself and acceptably to the Con-
vention. Col. Edmund F. Freeman and Gen.
Wm. J. Cowan, were nominated for Principal
Secretary. Mr Freeman was elected by 1 vote.
Joseph D. Ward and Thomas L. West were
nominated for assistant Secretary, and Mr Ward
was elected.

Green Hill and John Cooper were elected
Doorkeepers.

Joseph Gales & Son were elected printers to
the Convention. Some votes were cast for Philo
White and Lawrence & Lemay.

We give now a list of the members of the Con-
vention. There were then but 64 counties—
now there are 79. It will be interesting to those
acquainted with the members to notice the ravages
which death has made in their ranks, and other
changes time has effected:

- Anson—William A. Morris, Joseph White.
- Ashe—Alexander D. McMillan, George Bowser.
- Beaufort—Joshua Taylor, Richard H. Bonner.
- Bertie—David Outlaw, Joseph B. G. Roulbax.
- Bladen—John Egan, Samuel B. Andrus.
- Branford—Frederick M. Williams, Hall
- Brunswick—David L. Swan, James Gauder.
- Burke—Burgess S. Gauder, Samuel F. Carson.
- Cabarrus—Isaac M. Barringer, Hugh McQueen
- Carteret—Wallace H. Styrton, James W. Bryan.
- Caswell—William A. Lee, Calvin Graves.
- Chatham—Joseph H. Ramsey, Hugh McQueen
- Columbus—Alexander Troy, Absalom Powell.
- Craven—William Gaston, Richard D. Speight.
- Catawba—Joseph H. Ramsey, Hugh McQueen
- Currituck—Gideon C. Marchant, Isaac Baxter.
- Cowan—John D. Pomeroy, Archibald McDermid.
- Chowan—J. B. Skinner, S. T. Sawyer.
- Davidson—John A. Hogan, John H. Hargrave.
- Davieson—John A. Hogan, John H. Hargrave.
- Duplin—Jeremiah Pearsall, John H. Hargrave.
- Durham—John A. Hogan, John H. Hargrave.
- Edgecombe—John A. Hogan, John H. Hargrave.
- Franklin—Henry J. Gilliam, William P. Williams.
- Gaston—Robert B. Ruffin, Josiah G. Gauder.
- Greene—Jesse Speight, Thomas Hood.
- Guilford—John M. Morehead, Jonathan Parker.
- Gates—Bedeck Gatliff, William Stallings.
- Halifax—John H. Hargrave, John H. Hargrave.
- Haywood—William Welch, Joseph C. Gauder.
- Hertford—Isaac Phipps, Kenneth Bayner.
- Hoke—Wilson B. Hodges, Alexander F. Gaston.
- Johnston—Samuel King, John M. Young.
- Jones—Jesse Adams, Hilary W. Howard.
- Lincoln—William B. Meares, Thomas L. Wilson.
- Lincolnton—Barrett Shipp, Henry F. Canler.
- Lowndes—James O. Conner, James W. Guinn.
- Macon—Benjamin S. Griffin, James W. Guinn.
- Martin—Jesse Cooper, Asa Bigger.
- Montgomery—John B. Martin, Jesse G. Gauder.
- Moore—John B. Kelly, Charles Chalmers.
- Mecklenburg—James M. Hutchison, Isaac Grier.
- Nash—John Arrington, William P. Dawson.
- New Hanover—Lewis H. Marshall, Owen Holmes.
- Northampton—Rodrick B. Gary, Samuel Calvert.
- Onslow—D. W. Sanders.
- Orange—James S. Smith, William Montgomery.
- Pasquotank—Richard H. Ramsey, Jno L. Holly.
- Perquimans—Jonathan H. Jacobson, Jesse Wilson.
- Petersboro—James Chambers, John W. Williams.
- Pitt—Robert Williams, John Jones.
- Randolph—Alexander Gray, Joseph Elliott.
- Richmond—Alfred Dockery, Henry W. Harrington.
- Robeson—John W. Powell, Richard C. Bunting.
- Rockingham—Edward T. Brodus, John L. Lescure.
- Rutherford—Charles Fisher, John Jones.
- Sampson—Jos. Med. Carter, Theodorick F. Birchett.
- Sims—William B. Meares, Emanuel Shoher.
- Stokes—Matthew R. Moore, Emanuel Shoher.
- Surry—Mehack Franklin, William P. Dawson.
- Tyrrell—Bezaleel G. Spruill, Joseph Halsey.
- Wake—Henry Sewell, Kimbrough Jones.
- Warren—Gabriel Macon, William M. Edwards.
- Washington—Joseph C. Norton, Josiah Collins, Jr.
- Wayne—Nathaniel Sheard, Lemuel B. Whitfield.
- Wilkes—Edward Jones, James Wellborn.
- Yancey—Abner Jarvis, Jacobus J. Smith.

The Raleigh Register says Gov. Reid's In-
augural Address is "a very ordinary document."
The Register no doubt intended the remark to
be very pungent; but the fact is, we do not be-
lieve that any one expected or desired an extra-
ordinary document. The public expected a
plain, ordinary, common sense "document," and
we think they are not disappointed.

CANDID CONFESION.

—Mr Brooks, editor
of the New York Express, and member of
Congress from the city of New York—
denominated a conservative—makes the
following candid admission:

"We must confess that never in our day
before have we seen such a state of public
opinion in the northern country. Every
party bows down to it, the democratic as
well as the whig party. Out of the cities
the execution of the laws, and obedience
to the Constitution, is so unpopular that a
man could scarcely be elected a constable
who maintained and defended the Federal
constitution as it is, and the laws passed
in pursuance thereof."

There is a nut for the union men, par ex-
cellence, to crack.

Mr George Wombwell, so celebrated
as a proprietor of travelling menageries,
died on the 16th November of bronchitis,
at Northallerton, Yorkshire, Eng. after a
lingering illness, in his 73 year. It was an
often expressed wish of the deceased, that
as he had lived so long with his collection
he should be permitted to die with it, and
with this view he had caused to be fitted
up some short time since a new travelling
bed carriage, in which he expired. His
menagerie was being exhibited at the time
in the market-place in Northallerton, and
an announcement of his death was made
by his own request to the spectators;
after which the band played the Dead
March in Saul, the animals were fed, and
the exhibition for the evening closed.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOV. REID, Delivered before the two Houses of the General Assembly of North Carolina, the 1st day of January, 1851.

Senators and Members of the House of Commons:
Impressed with a deep sense of gratitude
to my fellow citizens, I enter upon the
duties of the station to which their kind
partiality has called me, with the earnest
invocation to Almighty God so to direct
my official conduct as to promote the
prosperity, and the happiness of the peo-
ple of the State. The duties of the Ex-
ecutive, at all times delicate and respon-
sible, are magnified by the importance of
the crisis; and I should approach the
fearful task assigned me with great reluc-
tance, were it not for the fact that I find
myself surrounded by the Legislative
authority of the State, confided to gen-
tlemen whose wisdom and patriotism, I
doubt not, will be found equal to the
emergency.

The misguided fanaticisms of Abolition-
ists at the North threatens the overthrow
of the Constitution and a dissolution of
the Union. The Slavery question is one
of momentous importance to the Southern
States of the Confederacy, involving an
incalculable amount of property, as well
as the domestic peace and security of our
people. In the formation of the federal
Constitution the institution of Slavery
was recognized and provided for in a man-
ner just and satisfactory to all the States.
Subsequently, this question deeply agitated
the country, and the South made con-
cessions to the North and submitted to the
Missouri compromise, with the assurance
and expectation that this exciting element
of political strife was to be forever put
to rest. After availing herself of all the
advantages derived under that compromise,
the North urged exorbitant demands,
which led to the enactment of the series of
compromise measures passed by the
present Congress, by which the South lost
important rights by again making con-
cessions to the North. The North, having
availed herself of all the advantages under
this compromise, does not cease to agitate
the subject; and now threatens to repeal
the only one of the measures which enured
to the benefit of the South, accompanied,
in many instances, by violent threats
to disregard the Constitution and the laws,
and to forcibly resist their execution.

We have not been indifferent to the en-
croachments that have been made on our
rights, yet we have patiently suffered them
with the hope they would not be again re-
newed. We now have just cause to fear
that this hope was illusive. North Caro-
lina, one of the last States to enter the
Confederacy, yields to none of her sisters
in ardent attachment to the Union. She
would regard its dissolution as an awful
calamity, which she would avoid at any
sacrifice consistent with her rights and her
safety. She came into the Union to be
governed by the federal Constitution, and
to secure herself against tyranny and op-
pression; and so long as the Constitution
is faithfully adhered to and her rights re-
spected, she will be among the last of the
States to desert the Union. But she never
gave her consent to enter into a Union
which would overthrow the Constitution,
violate her dearest rights, and manacle
her with the fetters of oppression. To
such a Union she owes no allegiance. A
solemn sense of public duty impels me to
declare that the encroachments of the North
on the domestic institutions of the South,
have already proceeded to the furthest allow-
able point. Entertaining this opinion, I
regard it as due to candor that we should
make that fact known, that our brethren
at the North may be fully informed that
"we know our rights, and knowing, dare
maintain them"; and that if they proceed
in their aggressions, they must expect to
meet the consequences.

In view of all the circumstances, I respec-
tfully recommend to the General As-
sembly to provide—in the event of a con-
tingency arising to justify it—for taking
the necessary steps to maintain the Con-
stitution of the United States and the
rights of this State; that we may co-operate
with such other States as may determine
to stand by a Union governed by the com-
promises of the Constitution. Pursuing
this course, we shall feel a proud con-
sciousness of the rectitude of our cause,
and be justified in the estimation of all
impartial minds; and then, if the awful
calamity must come—which God forbid!
—let the consequences fall upon those
whose madness and folly have provided it.

That the rights of the States may be
respected, the Constitution preserved, and
the Union, according to the Constitution,
perpetuated, is my ardent wish; and the
Legislature and the people of the State
may rely upon my hearty co-operation in
such measures as may tend to the con-
summation of these desirable objects.

It is well worthy of consideration wheth-
er our police regulations in relation to
slaves and free persons of color are suffi-
cient; and also, whether the public in-
terest does not require further legislation
more effectually to ensure the apprehen-
sion and conviction of persons who en-
deavor to excite slaves to rebellion or in-
surrection, or who kidnap or persuade
them to leave their owners, and more
especially in cases where such offenders
flee to other States.

A judicious system of Internal Improve-
ments by the State has ever been regarded

as an object of importance worthy of the
consideration and action of the General
Assembly. Cheap transportation could
not fail to add to the wealth and conven-
ience of all classes of our citizens, and to
the prosperity of the State. There are
various objects which claim the considera-
tion of the Legislature. Feeling a deep
interest in the prosperity of every part
of the State, and believing that the mem-
bers of the General Assembly, residing as they
do in the various Counties, will be fully
prepared to give due consideration to the
claims of every portion of the State, I do
not feel myself called upon to decide be-
tween the peculiar merits of the many ob-
jects of public improvement which demand
the patronage of the State. In carrying
out a system of Internal Improvements a
large expenditure of money is necessarily
required, and it is not to be expected that
a State can at once embark in all the
schemes that are desirable. Works of
this description should be undertaken with
due caution in regard to their practicability
and the adequacy of the means of the State
to complete them. As a general rule, I
think the Legislature which authorizes the
construction of works of Internal Improve-
ment ought, at the same time, to provide
for raising the means for their completion.
Whether public opinion or the condition of
the Treasury will justify the State at this
time in embarking in other and new objects
of improvement, and if so, to what extent,
is a question which is submitted to the
prudence and wisdom of the General As-
sembly. While a judicious system of In-
ternal Improvements within the means
and resources of the State, is desirable to
all, yet a wild and extravagant one, involv-
ing the State in a large public debt with-
out the prospect of a return of adequate
advantages to the people, is to be depre-
cated. Such a system would, for a time
at least, paralyze the spirit of improvement,
and, with it, the prosperity of the State.

The laws in force for carrying out works
of Internal Improvement already provided
for, and such others as the Legislature in
its wisdom may hereafter provide for, so
far as depends upon my action as Execu-
tive, shall be faithfully executed.

In a State like ours, where the popu-
lar voice directs and governs affairs,
education is a subject of general and para-
mount importance. It is therefore the
policy of the State to foster and improve
our system of Common Schools, so as to
answer the laudable and beneficent pur-
poses for which it is intended. In 1825,
an act was passed setting apart certain
sources of revenue for Common and con-
venient Schools, and providing for the
distribution of its proceeds among the several
Counties in proportion to the free white
population in each, whenever in the opin-
ion of the Legislature the same had suffi-
ciently accumulated. This fund did not
sufficiently accumulate to put into opera-
tion a system of Common Schools, until
the State received a considerable sum un-
der the deposit act of Congress, the most
of which sum, together with stocks belong-
ing to the State, was transferred to, or in-
vested for the use of, the Literary Fund.
The State received this deposit from the
General Government according to federal
population, and the Assembly of 1856,
which transferred these new acquisitions to
the Literary Fund, expressly stipulated
that they should be "subject at all times
to the direction and control of the General
Assembly." These accumulations had,
in the opinion of the Legislature, suffi-
ciently increased the fund to justify the com-
mencement of a system of common schools;
and in 1838, an act was accordingly pass-
ed. The act of 1840 provided that the
net annual income of the Literary Fund
should be divided according to federal
population. Since that time our School
laws have been frequently revised and re-
enacted, but every time retaining the
principle of distribution according to fed-
eral population. Human ingenuity can
devise no plan for the distribution of this
fund that will not operate more favorably
to some Counties than to others. Such
a result is inseparable from the condition
of the State, and it is believed that the
present mode of distribution is, upon the
whole, perhaps as just as any that could
be adopted. The difference in the amount
received by the larger number of Counties
in the State, whether the distribution be
according to federal or white population,
would be very inconsiderable. Slaves are
owned in every part of the State, and each
County shares alike in the distribution in
proportion to its federal population. Fed-
eral population is not made the basis of
education, but of the distribution of the
fund for that purpose. This principle of
distribution has, in a commendable spirit
of compromise, been time after time settled
by the Legislature. Is the agitation of this
question never to cease? The great incon-
venience we have to encounter in relation
to our system of Common Schools, I ap-
prehend, is not to be found in the mode of
distribution, but in the inadequacy of the
fund, and in the imperfect manner in which
the schools are regulated. And I submit
whether, instead of continuing this agita-
tion, which is calculated to array one por-
tion of the State against the other, our
attention may not be more properly direct-
ed to the enlargement of the fund and its
proper investment, and to the improvement
and better regulation of the schools them-
selves.

The question of Equal Suffrage has for
some time past engaged public attention,

and it is believed that a large majority of
the people demand this Constitutional re-
form. The subject embraces the plain
proposition, whether the right to vote for
the Senate shall be extended to such per-
sons as are at present entitled to vote for
the House of Commons. It is not doubted
that such voters are fully competent to ex-
ercise the right of Suffrage in choosing both
branches of the General Assembly. To
withhold this invaluable privilege from
those whom it is proposed to place upon
terms of equality at the ballot box, upon
the ground that if they enjoyed the right
they might abuse it, is an unjust reflection
upon their virtue and intelligence, and is
denying the fundamental principle upon
which all free governments are based. This
question embraces no proposition to en-
croach on the rights of the landholder, but
to extend to a numerous and meritorious
class of our fellow citizens one of the dearest
rights of American freemen. It is
gratifying to know that this question of ex-
tending the right of Suffrage has not arrayed
the landholders against the non-land-
holders, for such is the love of liberty and
of equality among our people, that both
classes are found actively co-operating in
their efforts to carry out this question of
Constitutional reform. Efforts have been
made to connect with this question a
change of the basis of representation. I
do not think that either justice or public
policy demands such a change. The Con-
vention of 1835, in a spirit of compromise
and concession, adopted taxation as the
basis for the Senate and federal population
as the basis of representation for the House
of Commons. The Abolitionists at the
North wish to destroy the basis of federal
population upon which we are represented
in Congress. Their course on this subject
is viewed as dangerous and mischievous;
and I regard a similar movement in rela-
tion to our representation in the State
Legislature, however well intended, as
fraught with equal mischief and danger.
The federal basis consists of three-fifths of
the slaves added to the whole number of
free persons. The white basis would
wholly exclude the computation of slaves
in representation. Persons other than
voters are properly represented. Al-
though federal population prevails as a
basis, yet slaves do not vote, nor do white
females and minors; still they are repre-
sented. Slaves, although property, are
persons, and subject to legislation in that
two-fold character.

Every county in the State is interested
in the slave question, and the State should
have but one voice on this important sub-
ject. Experience has but too recently
shown us the sad consequences resulting
from the agitation of the slavery question
between the different States of the Union.
Are these exciting scenes to be brought
near home to us—to array one section of
the State against another, and to destroy
the good feeling, the peace and friendship
which it is so desirable to cultivate be-
tween the various portions of the State?
Let us forget that we are partisans, and
bury this dangerous element of agitation,
with the determination to unite our earnest
exertions to promote the honor and pros-
perity of the State.

Engrafting the white basis on Equal
Suffrage would be an indirect, but a most
certain and effectual mode of defeating the
latter question. This must be obvious to
every reflecting mind. Equal Suffrage,
connected with a change of the basis, must
fail; standing by itself, it must prevail.
This amendment to the Constitution may
be passed by the present and succeeding
Legislatures, and submitted to the people
for ratification of the manner provided in
the Constitution, without incurring the ex-
pense of calling a convention. In the in-
itiatory step, it requires a larger number
of the members of the Assembly to call a
Convention than to pass the amendment.
The Conventional mode of effecting this
reform weakens the question, while the
Legislative mode is not, and therefore
the latter is preferable. It is believed that
the success of this measure will be promot-
ed by being submitted and voted upon as
an isolated question, without being con-
nected with any other Constitutional
amendment.

The election of Judges and Justices of
the Peace by the people; and for terms
less than for life, are questions of Con-
stitutional reform, which I recommend to
the favorable consideration of the General
Assembly. There are other amendments
to the Constitution that have attracted
public attention, to which, I doubt not,
you will give that degree of consideration
which their importance demands.

In conclusion, permit me to remark that
the General Assembly may rely upon my
hearty co-operation in such measures as
may tend to the prosperity and happiness
of the people of the State.

A person suddenly fell dead in the
streets of Bath. He was a healthy, temper-
ate and respectable person. It was as-
certained by examination and inquiry,
that he had been in the habit of taking,
for sixteen years, two ounces of bicarbo-
nate of soda daily, for dyspepsia. The
constant use of alkalis is said to contract
and obstruct the functions of the liver.

Porpoise Skin Leather, said to be of
most excellent quality, as soft and pliant
as kid, while it is strong and tough, was
exhibited at a recent Industrial Exhibition
in Montreal, Canada.