

PETITION TO LIBERATE IRISH EXILES.

The Delegation of the Friends of the Irish Exiles, O'Brien, Meagher, and Mitchell, arrived here yesterday in the second train of cars, at about half-past twelve o'clock, having been detained two hours on the way in consequence of some unexpected derangement of the cars. The delegation from Baltimore was quite a large one, numbering, as we have been informed, upwards of two hundred. They were met at the cars by a committee, and conducted to the National Hotel, whence, soon after three o'clock, attended by a large accession of sympathizing friends of our own city, they walked in procession to the President's House.

The East Room being the only one in the Presidential Mansion any thing like capable of accommodating so large a deputation, the President met them there. On entering the room, and the preliminary introductions over, Dr. Chaisty, of Baltimore, on the part of the delegation from that city, addressed the President at length on the subject of their visit, and presented a petition, very numerously signed, praying the intercessory intervention of this Government with that of Great Britain to remit the further execution of the sentences of the exiles, and to grant them their liberty.

Mr. McGhee, Editor of the Boston "Celt," also presented a petition from Boston and the neighboring towns and villages, to which over five thousand signatures were appended. He also addressed the President with much fervor, eloquence, and ability.

To these addresses the President replied as follows: "Sir: It is quite natural that natives of Ireland residing in the United States should feel a deep sympathy and commiseration for those of their countrymen who have been condemned to a long imprisonment in a distant land. Indeed, all the human and benevolent lament severe suffering wherever it exists, and by whatever cause occasioned.

"I have become acquainted with the memorial which you have presented. It is ably written, and contains suggestions which are entitled to weight with all just minds, and cannot fail to awaken in every bosom a strong desire for the accomplishment of its humane object. Frankness, however, compels me to say that the request which it contains cannot be made the ground of any official proceedings; yet any personal good offices in aid of your wishes, so far as may be compatible with duty and obligation, will be most cheerfully rendered.

"It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation cannot claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States Government would be the last to yield to any such claim by a foreign State; and, therefore, from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never, in any instance, interfered in such a case as you present.

"When the great Father of his Country was President of the United States, his companion in arms, Gen. Lafayette, beloved by him like a brother, became a prisoner at Olmutz, in Austria. The President was most earnestly and importunately solicited to interfere officially for his release. But this he steadily declined, although at the same time he made every private and personal effort to accomplish a purpose so dear to his own heart. I shall regard the principle of this precedent, and, together with those whom I consult on important questions, shall consider what can be done in aid of your object consistently with such principle.

"You and your friends, sir, will probably see, on reflection, that nothing could be more likely to defeat the desired object than any interference, which might be justly deemed offensive, according to the usages of nations and the well-settled principles of public law. Nor can I so far disregard what is due to the dignity of this Government as to make any application, as its head, to another Government, which such Government might treat with disrespect, and be justified in so doing by the rules of international law. You refer to what has been done in regard to M. Kossuth. But in his case this Government made no representation or application to the Government against which he had committed alleged offences. The representation of this Government was made to Turkey, and to Austria.

"In regard to our own citizens, the case would be different. The paternal care which we exercise for the welfare of our citizens would justify such intercession for one of them. This has been done by myself, and by my predecessors, in several instances. But we have never interfered between a Government and its subjects or citizens.

GEN. JAMES WILSON ON CALIFORNIA.

General Wilson, formerly a member of Congress from New Hampshire, but now a citizen of California, writes to a friend in the Granite State as follows:

San Francisco, Dec. 4, 1851. This is now December. At the time of this present writing, the ground in my old native State is all frozen up solid; your houses are all banked up snug; your fires are lighted and kept briskly burning in your occupied rooms; your cattle are housed, and are consuming the result of your last summer's labor; your people are wrapped up in great coats, matts and buffalo robes, to keep from freezing; snow is flying, and you have all the indications of a hard, cold, forbidding winter. Now, mark the contrast—Here I am writing to you in a room without a fire—neither snow nor frost outside; cattle are ranging at large upon the hills, new grass and wild oats are up, rank and green; our farmers are hitching their oxen to the plow, while you are hitching yours to the sledge. This is our spring time, and in fact it is spring and summer here all the time.

We have the most delightful climate in the world. It is incomparably fine, and has been so ever since I arrived here, more than 13 months ago. We are expecting a rainy season, and shall have it; but even during that season we have a great deal of fair, beautiful weather. It can rain here when it tries, as you never saw it rain in your life: it pours down from the clouds in sheets rather than drops.

We have also a rich and productive soil, easily worked; and a good market for every kind of vegetable. If people would come to California with anything like reasonable hopes and expectations; if they would bring with them the habits of industry, economy and perseverance, if they would steadily apply themselves to farm labor and be satisfied with reasonable returns, in due season they could not fail of success. But they do not and will not come here with any such views.

Your Eastern people have entirely erroneous opinions about California. The common idea is that if a person can only get to California, he has nothing to do but to scrape up the gold by the shovel-full until he satisfies all the cravings of avarice. The adventurer for California starts with this opinion—his mind is all absorbed in thoughts about linen sacks, buckskin bags and close purses to hold his gold—he is anxiously contriving how to pack, keep, and safely transport his precious yellow dust.

It is a great and fatal mistake. It is enough of myself to blast the prospects of nine out of ten of all the people who come to California. The stern experience of the practical miner soon dispels the error, and the poor, deluded sufferer is discouraged, disheartened and mortified—he loses his energy and fortitude—he sickens and dies. I have seen many such cases, and I dare not advise any of my numerous correspondents to come to California. Those who "stand well had better stand still."

GENL. BUTLER—RESOLUTIONS OF THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We give below the resolutions adopted by the Democratic Convention of Kentucky, recently assembled. They go right square up to the work; and the Washington Union is informed that they were submitted to General Butler and he approved of them. There is no abolitionism about them:

Resolved, that the Congress of the United States have no power to control, regulate, or interfere with the institution of slavery as it exists in any of the States. Resolved, That Congress has no power to prohibit a citizen of any of the States, where slavery exists by authority of law, from emigrating with and holding his slaves and inhabiting any territory acquired by the blood and treasure of the whole people, and held by the United States for the benefit of all the States.

Resolved, That we will abide by and maintain the several acts recently passed by the Congress of the United States, known as the Compromise Measures, and as a final settlement of questions which threatened the harmony and integrity of the Union; and that we will not consent to submit to a violation of the principles of the Compromise Acts, and especially that which purports to surrender, in obedience to the Constitution, fugitive slaves to their legitimate owners. We require of the General Government a prompt and faithful execution of this law in its letter and spirit.

Resolved, That the application of the national revenue to the purposes of internal improvement upon objects merely local and not national, is unconstitutional, and tends to an extravagant, if not a corrupt use of public money.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Kentucky are opposed to any innovation upon the principles of the tariff of 1846, and especially to a substitution of specific instead of the ad valorem principle embraced in that act.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the nation can boast of many good men and true, who would faithfully carry out the foregoing principles and ably administer the government; and among these we recommend the Democracy of the nation, our distinguished fellow citizen, Wm. O. Butler, and ask for his claims at the hands of the National Democratic Convention a just and impartial consideration.

Resolved, That we approve of a National Democratic Convention, to be held at some central point, at some early day, and will appoint delegates to represent Kentucky in said convention, and hereby pledge the sincere and zealous support of the Democracy of Kentucky to the nominees of that body for the office of President and Vice President.

KOSSUTH COMING SOUTH.

It is said that after his visit to Pittsburg, Governor Kossuth will proceed to Columbus, Cincinnati, St. Louis and New Orleans, stopping at several intermediate places.—He will then, in turn, visit Mobile, Savannah and Charleston. Thence he will proceed by water to New York, ascend the Hudson to Albany. From there, again westward, he will go to Buffalo and Niagara Falls, and by the way of the lake, Ogdensburg and Vermont, will repair to Boston, where he will remain until he embarks for Europe. Such is at present his contemplated route, though circumstances may occur to change or modify it. He hopes to be able to be in Boston in March or April, though the exact time is uncertain, and he may be prevented altogether, by movements in Europe rendering his earlier departure necessary.

While he will be received with all due courtesy by the people of the South, we imagine he will find that although they may respect the man, they repudiate his doctrines.

THE CENTRAL RAIL ROAD.—Our New Bern friends need be in no alarm with respect to the change in the location of the Eastern terminus of the Central Rail Road. As finally located, it passes through Waynesboro', and touches the river, as their interests require, but meets the Wilmington Road in the Southern boundary of Goldsboro', instead of a mile below, as at first located. The change affects injuriously no interest, and will greatly benefit that of our village.

Mr. McRae has about 160 hands at work on this division, and the number is increasing as fast as they can be obtained. We expect soon to see a portion of this Division in active use.—Goldsboro' Republican.

AN ADVENTURE IN A BARBER'S SHOP A THRILLING SKETCH.

In the month of October, 1836, my vessel was lying in Mobile. I went ashore one bright morning, to do some business with the house to which I was consigned, and as I passed along the street, it occurred to me that I might as well have a beard of a week's growth reaped, before I presented myself at the counting room. I stepped into a barber's shop, and I told the barber to proceed.

He was a bright mulatto, a good looking young fellow, not more than two and twenty years of age, it appeared. His eyes were large, black and unusually lustrous.—His manner at first was quiet and respectful. I thought he was a long while lathering my face, and I told him that he must have bought his soap at the wholesale price. Laughing, he replied that mine was a long beard, and that he knew what he was about.

"Are you the boss here, my man?" I asked.

"Yes," he answered, "my master set me up, and I pay him twenty dollars a month for my time."

"That is a good interest on the capital invested," I remarked; "can you pay your rent and live on the balance of your savings?"

"Oh, yes! and lay up something besides. Sometimes I receive thirty bits a day."

"Then I suppose you will buy your freedom one of these days."

"As for that," he replied, "I care but little. I have all the liberty I want, and enjoy myself as I go along."

By this time he had laid down the brush, and commenced running his razor over the strop, looking at the blade every time he drew it across the leather. His hand trembled a little, and his eyes absolutely burned like coals of fire. I did not feel uneasy, but I could not avoid watching him closely.

At last he commenced shaving me. My head being turned back, I was able to keep my eyes fixed directly on his own. Why I did so I cannot tell; certainly I apprehended nothing, but I did not remove my gaze for a single instant while the razor was passing over my neck and throat. He seemed to grow more and more uneasy; his eyes were as bright, but not so steady, as when I first observed them. He could not meet my fixed and deliberate look. As he commenced shaving my chin he said abruptly—

"Barbers handle a deadly weapon sir."

"True enough, my man," I replied, "but you handle yours skillfully, although I notice that your hand shakes a little."

"That's nothing, sir,—I can shave just as well. My hand shakes because I did not have much sleep last night. But I was thinking just now," he added, with a laugh, "how easy it would be for me to cut your throat."

"Very likely," I replied, laughing in return, but looking sternly at him—"very likely, yet I would not advise you to try the experiment."

Nothing more was said. He soon finished, and I arose from the chair just as an elderly gentleman was entering the shop. The last comer divested himself of his coat and cravat, and took the seat I had vacated.

I went to the glass, which did not reflect the chair, to arrange my collar. Certainly I had not stood before it a single moment, when I heard something like a suppressed shriek, a gurgling, horrible sound, that made my blood run cold. I turned,—there sat the unfortunate gentleman, covered with blood, his throat cut from ear to ear, and the barber, a raving maniac, dashing his razor with tremendous violence into the mangled neck. On the instant the man's eye caught mine, the razor dropped from his hand, and he fell down in a fit. I rushed towards the door, and called for assistance.

The unfortunate man was dead before we reached the chair.

We secured the barber, who, as I subsequently learned, had been drinking deeply the night before, and was laboring under mania a potu. His fate I never heard.

MORMONISM A DEMORALIZING DELUSION.

The following is a communication addressed to us by Mr. Hardy, formerly an elder in the Mormon church, on the subject of the charges brought against the Mormons by the returned United States officers from Utah. We have had some conversation with Mr. Hardy, during which he impressed us most favorably by those external signs of physiognomy and manner which denote truthfulness and sincerity. We firmly believe his story, confirmed as it is by much concurrent testimony from official and other sources. We have hitherto defended the Mormons, believing them to be a traduced and persecuted people.

MORMONISM EXPOSED, BY AN EX-MORMON.

The late high-handed and treasonable proceedings of the Mormons in the Territory of Utah, as shown by the official reports of the United States officers returned therefrom, however strange and startling they may appear to the uninitiated, form no new development to those who have had an opportunity of scrutinizing and observing them, and their doctrines and practices and designs, but are in perfect keeping with the character of the sect, openly avowed by them to most of their members for some ten years or more.

The writer of this, having been one of their number, and having been personally acquainted with Brigham Young and his associates, called by them the twelve apostles, and having had frequent conversations with them in respect to their policy in relation to the government of this country, is perhaps better qualified than many to submit a few hints thereon.

First, then, a word in regard to their great leading doctrine. They believe and teach that the aborigines of this continent are descendants of a branch of the house of Israel, through the seed of Joseph, the Patriarch; and consequently those remarkable blessings pronounced upon Joseph and his two sons, by Jacob his father, also by Moses, will be fulfilled upon the head of the Mormon church, and on this continent. Hence all those terrible denunciations and destructions predicted of in the Prophets against the oppressors of Ephraim and Manassah (the Indians) are to be fulfilled upon the devoted heads of the American people, the Mormons being the instruments.

The Book of Mormon—misnamed the Mormon bible—which Joseph Smith claimed to have found miraculously, in the shape of metallic plates inscribed upon an inspiration, is the sacred and political history of this branch of Israel, the predecessors of the American Indians. The organization of the Mormon church is the beginning of this work of returning political power to the Indians ostensibly, but in reality to the Mormon church. In regard to the government and laws of this country, they are ready at any and all times to set them at defiance, except when they may deem it politic to do otherwise. In addition to their religious idea of vengeance on this government, they have sworn vengeance against the States of Missouri and Illinois, from which they have been driven, and against the United States government for not siding with them against those States.

The Salt Lake movement was got up for the avowed purpose of placing themselves without the pale of this government, (they, with all their prophets, little dreaming that it was so soon to be a part of that government,) that they could the better manage their treasonable designs; and at that time the Mormons petitioned Queen Victoria for aid for the Mormon emigrants from Great Britain, urging in that petition the importance of her Majesty's government counteracting the rapid emigration from the United States to California! That petition can be seen by examining the files of the Mormon paper printed in England at that time, called the "Millennial Star."

In regard to polygamy, it has been preached among them for years; and, if it were necessary, I could give you cases of the separation of husbands and wives, and breaking up of families, the demoralization of young women by some of these twelve apostles, in this city and vicinity, that would almost chill the heart's blood.

They teach and avow openly that marriages performed out of that church are null and void, and can be broken at the pleasure of either or both parties! There is no particular order or system about it. The heads of the church manage to secure to themselves the most desirable of the females that join the church; and when tired of them give them over to the laymen of the church, and not before.

I know of one instance of a family from this city, where the mother and two daughters (mere children) were used as wives by one of these apostles, Heber Kimball, he at the same time living with his lawful wife! I know of another case, in which P. P. Pratt, another of these twelve, took the young wife of Mr. Hum of this city, unbeknown to him, and they have lived as husband and wife since. But your space will not permit to begin to enumerate instances of that kind that have come to my personal knowledge. Instead of polygamy, it should be termed licentiousness run mad. Any and all of these charges I stand ready to substantiate by their own documents, and by unimpeachable witnesses.

The Coldest Day in Twenty-Seven Years.—The Philadelphia Ledger has been furnished with statistics of cold weather, from which it appears that Tuesday the 20th Jan. was the coldest day that has occurred since 1825. It appears that there were but two days on which the thermometer was as low as Tuesday, viz: the 27th of January, 1832, and the 5d of February, 1837; the lowest of each was the same as Tuesday, but on each of these days it rose higher at noon, 5 degrees in 1832 and 11 degrees in 1826.

VISION OF CHARLES XI.

We are in the habit of laughing incredulously at stories of visions and supernatural apparitions, yet some are so well authenticated, that if we refuse to believe them, we should, in consistency, reject all historical evidence. The fact I am about to relate is guaranteed by a declaration signed by four credible witnesses; I will only add, that the prediction contained in this declaration was well known, and generally spoken of, long before the occurrence of the events which have apparently fulfilled it.

Charles XI. father of the celebrated Charles XII. was one of the most despotic, but, at the same time, wisest monarchs, who ever reigned in Sweden. He curtailed the enormous privileges of the nobility, abolished the power of the Senate, made laws on his own authority; in a word, he changed the constitution of the country, hitherto an oligarchy, and forced the States to invest him with absolute power. He was a man of an enlightened and strong mind, firmly attached to the Lutheran religion; his disposition was cold, unfeeling, and phlegmatic, utterly destitute of imagination. He had just lost his queen, Ulrica Eleonora, and he appeared to feel her death more than could have been expected from a man of his character. He became even more gloomy and silent than before, and his incessant application to business proved his anxiety to banish painful reflections.

Toward the close of an autumn evening, he was sitting in his dressing-gown and slippers, before a large fire, in his private apartment. His chamberlain, Count Brahe, and his physician, Baumgarten, were with him. The evening wore away, and his Majesty did not dismiss them as usual: with his head down and his eyes fixed on the fire, he maintained a profound silence, weary of his guests, and fearing, half unconsciously, to remain alone. The count and his companion tried various subjects of conversation, but could interest him in nothing. At length Brahe, who supposed that sorrow for the queen was the cause of his depression, said with a deep sigh, and pointing to her portrait, which hung in the room,

"What a likeness that is! How truly it gives the expression, at once so gentle and so dignified!"

"Nonsense!" said the king, angrily, "the portrait is far too flattering; the queen was decidedly plain."

Then, vexed at his unkind words, he rose and walked up and down the room, to hide an emotion at which he blushed. After a few minutes he stopped before the window looking into the court; the night was black, and the moon in her first quarter.

The palace where the kings of Sweden now reside was not completed, and Charles XI. who commenced it, inhabited the old palace, situated on the Ritzholm, facing Lake Modu. It is a large building in the form of a horseshoe: the king's private apartments were in one of the extremities; opposite was the great hall where the States assembled to receive communications from the crown. The windows of that hall suddenly appeared illuminated. The king was startled, but at first supposed that a servant with a light was passing through; but then, that hall was never opened except on state occasions, and the light was too brilliant to be caused by a simple lamp. It then occurred to him that it must be a conflagration; but there was no smoke, and the glass was not broken; it had rather the appearance of an illumination. Brahe's attention being called to it, he proposed sending one of the pages to ascertain the cause of the light, but the king stopped him, saying, he would go himself to the hall. He left the room, followed by the count and doctor, with lighted torches. Baumgarten called the man who had charge of the keys, and ordered him, in the king's name, to open the doors of the great hall. Great was his surprise at this unexpected command. He dressed himself quickly, and came to the king with his bunch of keys. He opened the first door of a gallery which served as an ante-chamber to the hall. The king entered, and what was his amazement at finding the walls hung with black.

"What is the meaning of this?" asked he.

The man replied, that he did not know what to make of it, adding, "When the gallery was last opened, there was certainly no hanging over the oak paneling."

The king walked on to the door of the hall.

"Go no further, for heaven's sake," exclaimed the man; "surely there is sorcery going on inside. At this hour, since the queen's death, they say she walks up and down here. May God protect us!"

"Stop, sire," cried the count and Baumgarten together, "don't you hear that noise? Who knows to what dangers you are exposing yourself! At all events, allow me to summon the guards."

"I will go in," said the king, firmly; "open the door at once."

The man's hand trembled so that he could not turn the key.

"A fine thing to see an old soldier frightened," said the king, shrugging his shoulders; "come, count, will you open the door?"

"Sire," replied Brahe, "let your Majesty command me to march to the mouth of a Danish or German cannon, and I will obey unhesitatingly, but I can not defy hell itself."

"Well," said the king, in a tone of contempt, "I can do it myself."

He took the key, opened the massive oak door, and entered the hall, pronouncing the words "With the help of God." His three attendants, whose curiosity overcame their fears, or who, perhaps, were ashamed to desert their sovereign, followed him. The hall was lighted by an innumerable number of torches. A black hanging had replaced the old tapestry. The benches round the hall were occupied by a multitude, all dressed in black; their faces were so dazlingly bright that the

four spectators of this scene were unable to distinguish one among them. On an elevated throne, from which the king was accustomed to address the assembly, sat a bloody corpse, as if wounded in several parts, and covered with the ensigns of royalty; on his right stood a child, a crown on his head, and a sceptre in his hand; at his left an old man leant on the throne; he was dressed in the mantle formerly worn by the administrators of Sweden, before it became a kingdom under Gustavus Vasa. Before the throne were seated several grave, austere looking personages, in long black robes. Between the throne and the benches of the assembly was a block covered with black; an ax lay beside it. No one in the vast assembly appeared conscious of the presence of Charles and his companions. On their entrance they heard nothing but a confused murmur, in which they could distinguish no words. Then the most venerable of the judges in the black robes, he who seemed to be their president, rose, and struck his hand five times on a folio volume which lay open before him. Immediately there was a profound silence, and some young men, richly dressed, their hands tied behind their backs, entered the hall by a door opposite to that which Charles had opened. He who walked first, and who appeared the most important of the prisoners, stopped in the middle of the hall, before the block; which he looked at with supreme contempt. At the same time the corpse on the throne trembled convulsively, and a crimson stream flowed from his wounds. The young man knelt down, laid his head on the block, the ax glittered in the air for a moment, descended on the block, the head rolled over the marble pavement, and reached the feet of the king, and stained his slipper with blood. Until this moment surprise had kept Charles silent, but this horrible spectacle roused him, and advancing two or three steps toward the throne, he boldly addressed the figure on its left in the well-known formula, "If thou art of God, speak; if of the other, leave us in peace."

The phantom answered slowly and solemnly, "King Charles, this blood will not flow in thy time, but five reigns after." Here the voice became less distinct, "Woe, woe, woe to the blood of Vasa!" The forms of all the assembly now became less clear, and seemed but colored shades; soon they entirely disappeared; the lights were extinguished; still they heard a melodious noise, which one of the witnesses compared to the murmuring of the wind among the trees, another to the sound a harp string gives in breaking. All agreed as to the duration of the apparition, which they said lasted ten minutes. The hangings, the head, the waves of blood, all had disappeared with the phantoms, but Charles's slipper still retained a crimson stain, which alone would have served to remind him of the scenes of this night, if indeed they had not been too well engraved on his memory.

When the king returned to his apartment, he wrote an account of what he had seen, and he and his companions signed it.

A PROCLAMATION.

By His Excellency, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina.

Whereas, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North Carolina.

Whereas, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of the third section of the first article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D. 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as in hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and correct copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of the Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 26th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C. W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, } Office of Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the original on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of Dec. 1851. WM. HILL, Sec'y of State.

And whereas, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter of the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate.

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two-thirds of the whole representation in each House of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act. In testimony whereof, David S. Reid, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and in the 75th year of our Independence. DAVID S. REID.

By the Governor, THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.

The Ohio State House, at Columbus, was burned down on the 1st inst. The Legislature was in session. The Supreme Court Room is to be used for their meetings until other arrangements can be made.