

GENERAL CASS ON NON-INTERVENTION.

General Cass has added to the lustre of his renown by a speech delivered in the Senate on Tuesday, of which his theme was the doctrine and policy of intervention for non-intervention.

The speech exhibits a comprehensive and masculine expansion of thought, and frequently commands admiration by the substantial eloquence of the distinguished speaker.

The United States of America comprise a nation distinct and different from all others. Our destiny, our policy, our institutions, and our career, have been, and must continue to be, at variance with all others until they conform to the fundamental principles of republicanism.

The principle avowed by General Cass, and so eloquently urged, would be irresistible if the necessity existed for a formal renunciation of it. But Mr. Clarke, of Rhode Island, felicitously imbeds it in the series of resolutions to which that of General Cass is an amendment by a simple quotation from the Declaration of Independence.

In 1788 France protested against the invasion of Holland by the Prussians. Even the old monarchy then advocated the cause of national independence.

In 1814 Lord Castlereagh protested, in the name of his government, against the final extinction of all that then remained of Poland as a nation; but Poland is extinguished—or rather I trust the fire of liberty is only smothered there for the present, to break out into a bright flame hereafter—and England looked on, silent and inactive.

In 1820 England protested against the intervention of Austria in the affairs of Naples. But this protest did not stop the Austrian army, nor did it induce England to adopt any other measure.

In like manner an English protest was interposed between the French invading army and Spain in 1822; and upon that occasion England advanced, in the most explicit manner, the great doctrine of non-interference for which we are now contending. Her minister said: "The British government disclaimed for itself, and denied for these powers, the right of requiring any changes in the internal institutions of independent States, with the menace of hostile attack in case of refusal."

It accomplished its mission; and the independence of Spain expired as the last gun—its funeral gun, indeed—was fired from Cadix. England left her protest upon record, but she has left no other memorial of her disapprobation.

Both England and France protested against the occupation of Cracow, but without effect and without war.

Mr. Webster and the Presidency.—The Courier and Enquirer states that a meeting is proposed to be held on the 4th of March next, in the city of New York, to nominate Mr. Webster for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a Whig National Convention.

The following case is reported in a late number of the English Law Magazine: At the recent assize at Liverpool, a stabbing case from Manchester, was heard before Baron Platt, who, in summing up the jury, used these words—"One of the witnesses tells you that he said to prisoner, 'If you use your knife you are a damned coward.' 'I say also,' continued the learned judge, 'apparently in deep thought, that he was a damned coward, and that any man is a damned coward who will use a knife.'"

This opinion, it is said, has been expressed before, but never from the bench. "There is no truth in men," said a lady in company, "they are like musical instruments, which sound a variety of tones." "In other words, madam," said a wit who chanced to be present, "you believe that all men are liars."

A printer out west, whose office is half a mile from any other building, and who hangs his sign on the limb of a tree, advertises for an apprentice. He says, "A boy from the country would be preferred."

DISCIPLINE IN THE NAVY.

The bill passed by the Senate a few days since for the enforcement of discipline in the Navy, and which is designed to meet the deficiency occasioned by the abolition of corporal punishments, is very stringent in its provisions.

—1st. Discharge from the service with bad conduct; 2d. Solitary confinement in irons, single or double, on bread and water for a term not exceeding thirty days; 3d. Solitary confinement in irons for the same period, but without deprivation of food; 4th. Solitary confinement for thirty days; 5th. Confinement not exceeding two months; 6th. Reduction to an inferior rank of seamanship; 7th. Ball and chain, this punishment not to be inflicted whilst at sea; 8th. Deprivation of liberty whilst on shore; 9th. Loss of pay for a period not exceeding three months.

Other sections of the bill invest the commander of any vessel in the Navy, or of any shore station, with authority to punish offenders, without trial by Court-Martial, by diminishing their rations; restricting their diet to bread and water; by the imposition of extra duties; and in case of theft, by making good from the wages of the culprit the value of the article stolen, and by obliging him to wear, for the term of ten days, a badge with the word "thief" upon it.—It is contemplated to follow this bill by another, now in preparation by the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, abolishing the spirit ration, the prolific source of much of the misconduct of seamen, and establishing a system of rewards for the encouragement of good conduct and expert seamanship.—Baltimore American.

The following interesting details respecting the royal families of Europe appear in a Leipzig journal:

There are forty-six sovereigns upon the Continent, including the Emperor of Brazil, who belongs to a European house. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, is the oldest, having passed his 72d year. There is but one other who has entered his 70th year—the King of Württemberg. The sovereign who has reigned the longest is the prince of Schaumburg-Lippe—65 years in all, or 49 years since his majority. Eighteen have come to the throne in the last ten years, and two, the Prince of Lippe and the King of Hanover, succeeded to power in 1851.

Seven out of the forty-six have never been married, namely: the Pope, the Emperor of Austria, the Duke of Brunswick, the Princess of Reuss-Schleitz, of Waldeck, and of Lippe and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg. Among the remaining thirty-nine, three are widowers.—The Grand Duke of Oldenburg, for the third time, the King of the Belgians for the second time, and the Duke of Anhalt Dessau for the first time. Two, the King of Denmark and the Elector of Hesse, are marriedmorganatically; and one, the Sultan, lives in polygamy.

Ten out of the thirty-nine sovereigns who were married, or who have been so, have no children.—Twenty-six have sons who are heirs presumptive. Two thrones, that of Brazil and that of Spain, will descend to daughters, as the Emperor of Brazil and the Queen of Spain have no sons. Of the twenty-six hereditary Princes, several are married. The oldest is 34 years of age, and the youngest—the hereditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwering—is nine months old. The Prince expectant of Spain is younger still however, having been born the 20th of December last.

Eighteen of the forty-six sovereigns have no descendants who can succeed them. Eleven will be succeeded by their brothers; two—the King of Denmark and the Duke of Modena—by their uncles, and one—the Elector of Hesse—by his cousin. Four—the Pope of Rome, the Dukes of Brunswick and of Anhalt-Bernburg, and the Landgrave of Hesse-Homburg—have no descendants or collaterals who can succeed them.

A Sheffield (Eng.) paper says that the venerable poet Montgomery has read the notices of his death, in the American papers, with their accompanying eulogies, with much satisfaction, and, what is more, read them without the aid of glasses.

It is not generally known that Montgomery is a native of the land of Burns, the country of the Montgomeries.

Gov. Foote's Withdrawal.—We mentioned, several days ago, that Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, had withdrawn from the United States Senatorial contest in that State. In a letter to his friends in the legislature, he says:

"Being unwilling to participate in the responsibility of defeating the election for the station altogether, and thus permitting a vacancy to arise in the Senatorial representation from Mississippi in Congress, which would have to continue for nearly twelve months, it is my decided wish that my name should no longer be used in connection with the place in question, if it is judged by my friends—the friends of the Union—that its withdrawal would tend in the least degree to expedite the election of a United States Senator from Mississippi."

Married.—In Rochester, Noble county, on the 18th Dec., by the Rev. Mr. Wolf, Mr. Silas Lion to Miss Edith Lamb.

Our devil calls this a beastly affair, but it reminds us rather of that millennium era spoken of in the Holy Writ—"The Lion and the Lamb shall lie down together, and a little child"—our bible is lost, and we forget the remainder of the quotation.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.—A portion of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Rail Road Company, representing \$26,000 of Stock, held a meeting at Newbern on the 4th of the present month. The object of the meeting was to take into consideration a change of the route and eastern terminus of the Road, made at a recent meeting of the Directors. Resolutions were adopted in which is expressed the fact, that it was the intention of the Legislature, in granting the charter for this Road, to connect the same with Neuse River as well as the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road; and this was believed to have been definitely settled by the survey. By the recent action of the Directors, the main stem of the Road, instead of going to Waynesboro, passes directly on to the Wilmington Road and terminates at a point near Goldsboro. This is considered a violation of the Charter, which the parties declare they will by all lawful means resist.

KOSSUTH'S MUSKETS.—Kossuth has publicly stated that he has contracted for 40,000 muskets at \$2 each. Without stopping to inquire what quality of muskets they must be, to be sold at such a price, we would give the price of one to show he intends to introduce them to carry them, and the means of defence against Austrian cruisers while on the passage, we could imagine a way by which these muskets might possibly be carried into Hungary, or at least landed at Fiume, an Austrian port on the Adriatic, without the payment of duties. But Kossuth has neither means of transportation, nor of defence against Austrian cruisers. Consequently his only chance is, to smuggle these 40,000 muskets into Hungary, (or Poland), or pass them regularly through the custom house, either of which is a rank absurdity. We therefore express our confident belief that not one of these muskets will ever enter Hungary; and we much doubt if Kossuth himself ever does. But he can have a good home in the United States, if he desires to.—N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

A bill has been introduced into the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature to prohibit the entrance hereafter of any negro or mulatto into that Commonwealth. It imposes the penalty of imprisonment upon all such persons entering the State, and a fine of fifty to one hundred dollars upon any person employing, or otherwise encouraging, negroes or mulattoes to come to or remain in the State. The scenes at Christiana, and the mockery of the trials for the outrages then committed, which have since taken place, are precipitating the adoption of a policy which the free States will soon find indispensable to their own domestic peace. The tendency of the movements of abolitionism, in all its shades, is towards reaction upon the non-slaveholding States. It makes them, in the first place, theatres of such contentions as the insane opposition to the recapture of fugitives it imputes in direct conflict with the obligations of the constitution and the paramount law; and it draws into their borders a class of population utterly worthless as citizens, to be a nuisance and a burthen. The evil has already grown to such magnitude that several of the Western States have legislated to exclude Africans and their descendants entirely, and on several occasions it has attempted to expel the whole race.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—Captain Cook, the celebrated circumnavigator, described a cure for this complaint, which is practised among the Otaheitians. It ought to be generally known, that in desperate cases the experiment may be tried:

"While lying in a harbor in the island of Otaheite, he was troubled with a severe rheumatic pain, which extended from the hip to the ankle. As soon as the circumstance was known on shore, a numerous body of women flocked on board and volunteered their services in curing the disorder. He accepted their friendly offer, and submitted with a good grace to their directions. He was requested to lie down, when all who could get near him began to squeeze him with both hands all over the body, but more particularly in the parts complained of till they made his bones crack, and his flesh became almost a mummy. He suffered this severe discipline for about a quarter of an hour, when he was happy to get away from them. But the operation gave him immediate relief, and encouraged him to have it repeated before he went to bed, and it was so effectual that he found himself easy the whole night after. His female physicians obligingly repeated their prescription the next morning, and again in the evening, when the cure was completely effected."

"The beneficial effect which is sometimes derived from the use of the flesh brush is well known. But this squeezing and pinching operation, called by the natives romeo, seems to be more effective than any other kind of external friction, and is universally practised among the islanders. If at any time a person feel languid and tired, and sits down, the romeo is immediately practised on his legs, and it always has an excellent effect."

A RENT COMET.—A correspondent of the Boston Traveller states it as a fact, that Bela's Comet was rent in twain in November, 1845. There is no doubt of the fact. The two pieces were seen both in Europe and America. One was larger and brighter than the other, and side by side they retired into the distant regions of space, in the same path the unbroken comet would have pursued.

The Jesuits in France have received a check in their campaign against Free Masonry. Prince Lucien Murat has been elected Grand Master in France, and the President has authorized his cousin to accept the office.

A HARD LAW.—It is a hard Law that permits a rich man to vote, while at the same time, it denies a poor man that privilege. There is a clause in our State Constitution that will permit a man to vote in the Senate, who owns fifty acres of land; and prevent a man from voting who is too poor to purchase that number of acres.—Giving the rich an advantage over the poor in the right of Suffrage. Fellow citizens, to do away with unjust distinction between the rich and the poor, let your motto be Free Suffrage! The man who protects the soil at the hazard of his life, should exercise the privileges of a free man, as well as him who owns it.—Halifax Republican.

OUR UNIVERSITY.—We are requested to state that Thomas S. Ashe, Esq., of Wadesboro, has been chosen, and has consented, to deliver the Annual Address before the two Literary Societies of the University, at the approaching Commencement. A most excellent selection.—Ral Register.

A FUGITIVE DELIVERED UP.—A negro man, the property of Mr Jonathan Pinckney residing in Annapolis, Maryland, who escaped in May 1844, was arrested in New York, and taken before a Commissioner, the other day. The master identified his slave and the latter seemed pleased to discover his master. Said that he wished to return with him, had always been treated kindly, and that he had been induced to runaway by the great inducements held out to him.

There was no excitement whatever, and Mr Pinckney left with the fugitive for Maryland without opposition.

QUEER CAUSE OF LUNACY.—The last report of the superintendent of the Massachusetts Lunatic Asylum mentions the fact that among the admissions of lunatics to that institution the past three years, were no less than nine "mothers and wives" who have been rendered insane by their husbands going to California. The effect of a similar bereavement has been very different in an equal number of cases.

FIRE ANNIHILATOR EXPERIMENT.—Another trial of the Fire Annihilator took place last Monday, at 1 p. m., at Melrose, a small village about ten miles from New York. The house was a plain boarded edifice—floored and closed all round. Three experiments were made, and were very successful, but the conditions, for a comparative result, were not the same as if the Annihilator were tried on a house on fire in our city. When the fire broke out on the outside, men with wet swabs put it out. The experiments, however, were fair, although the party invited to witness it was quite a select one.

CHILD DESERTED.—We learn that an infant white child, apparently about a week old, was found on Friday night last about 7 o'clock by a negro man near the Poor House in Mazzyck-street. It was wrapped up in flannel and had on a few articles of clothing, to which was attached a note signed "A Mother," which stated that necessity alone compelled her to adopt the course of abandoning her offspring, and that she hoped it would fall into the hands of some benevolent persons, who would bring it up in a proper manner, and that to the care of God and them she consigned it. The negro took the child to the guard house, and related the circumstance to the captain of the guard who sent for the chairman of the orphan house, who immediately had the infant conveyed to that institution, where it now remains.—Charleston Courier.

GRATITUDE OF A SLAVE.—There is at Tift's Exchange Hotel, in Mobile, a lump of pure gold, just as it was picked up in California, weighing about three pounds, and valued at something over \$600. It is a present to Mrs. Montague, of Marengo county, Ala. from a slave now in California, who, although in a free State, could not forget his mistress, but sent her this gift as a token of remembrance. It is, says the Mobile Herald, certainly a considerable curiosity as a "specimen lump" and the donor, every one will admit, is a "trump."

A SHORT LECTURE TO YOUNG MEN.—In Hunt's Merchant's Magazine we find a great deal of practical good sense, but the following advice to young men, which we clip from its pages is particularly excellent:

"Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keeping your own secrets, if you have any. When you speak to a person, look him in the face. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency, with tranquility of mind. Never play at any kind of game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy. Save when you are young to spend when you are old.

The Austrian Government is demanding a tax of two hundred and twenty five dollars from every full-grown person emigrating to America.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF THE INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.

We have taken some pains to inform ourselves in reference to this matter, about which those journals that have spoken at all, have either spoken in ridicule, or expressed themselves in the guarded language of doubt. We take it for granted, from facts in our possession, that this proposed exhibition will take place in New York during the approaching season. The Committee have completed their European arrangements, and their agents have, by recent steamers, sent communications from all the leading exhibitors at the World's Fair, and from a large number of other persons in different parts of the continent. The following, among many other magnificent works, their proprietors have already announced their determination and engagement to send:—The great Equestrian Statue of Washington, by Marochette, the celebrated Veiled Figure by Monti, the colossal statues of Webster, Sir Robert Peel, and Wesley, the Amazon by Kiss, the exquisite silver statue of Columbus, and over one hundred other subjects from artists of reputation in Europe. The eminent artists of Dusseldorf have likewise contributed a large number of their valuable paintings, which in the aggregate are estimated in value at not less than a hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It is already certain that Great Britain and Ireland, France, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, Belgium, Austria and Turkey will send over their richest and most elaborate productions for the American exhibition.

Many of our readers have seen the beautiful and appropriate design for the palace by Sir Joseph Paxton, who has won so much reputation as the architect of the Crystal Palace at London. Already upwards of fifty thousand dollars have been subscribed by some of our New York citizens, and no doubt is entertained by those best acquainted with the subject, that all the money required can be obtained without any difficulty. There is time enough to carry the design out, and some of the most influential, respectable and opulent citizens of New York, have manifested their willingness to become interested in the execution of the great plan. It is probable that the Exhibition will not be so large as the one at London, but it will doubtless be as valuable, and brilliant, for the reason that the American Committee are resolved to pursue a different course from the London Commissioners.

They do not deem it necessary that the plan of their building should be so extensive, for one half the Crystal Palace was occupied with dry goods, silks, carpets and articles of a like nature, which will not be admitted on so extensive a scale in the American Exhibition; the policy adopted being designed to embrace only choice samples of those textile fabrics, with which there will be a chance for success in the competition between our countrymen and Europeans. It is intended that every article in the Exhibition shall be useful and instructive, and that it shall not become what the Crystal Palace was,—little more in some of its departments than a great bazaar for advertising hundreds and thousands of different kinds of cloths and textile fabrics, most of which are but a repetition of each other, and none of them, with few exceptions, worthy of being admitted into an inclosure, where, to be admitted at all, implies the presumption that there is superiority either in the genius that invented, or the skill which executed.

Our participation as Americans in the World's Fair, has also been a matter of doubtful policy in the estimation of many of our most judicious countrymen. Ninety-nine out of a hundred of the American exhibitors receive no manner of advantage whatever by sending their works to London, although many of them may have derived great advantages from going there themselves. What would chiefly benefit this country, would be to invite the Europeans to bring over to our Exhibition all the various products of their genius and industry, for in most instances those products would be sold and remain here; and whenever they exceeded our own would serve as valuable models to be imitated first, and afterwards surpassed. But the great advantage we should derive from an exhibition on this side of the water, would be to attract capitalists, artists, manufacturers, and men of taste from Europe for the purpose of making themselves better acquainted with our resources as a nation, and with the astonishing progress we have made in all the arts which embellish and adorn civilized life. In this manner new channels of commercial intercourse would be opened for the transmission and sale of our productions in other part of the world—our market would be extended, we should better understand the kind of competition we had to meet in foreign countries, and the result of the whole doubtless be highly beneficial to every department of human industry on this continent.

The city of New York, however, is manifestly more deeply interested in this plan than any other part of the country. The American Exhibition would crowd our city with a vast number of visitors for whole months in succession. The depth of summer, which usually witnesses an interval of quiet and a paralysis of business, would become what it was last year in London,—the gayest, the most brilliant, and the most profitable part of the year. Every hotel and boarding house in the city would be crowded, and new and vast accommodations would have to be prepared for, we might safely say, perhaps two or three hundred thousand visitors who would flock in upon us. All the shopkeepers, and, in fact, everybody engaged in the production of any thing which is made for the consumption of others, would find their hands fully occupied. And, besides, during this period New York would be able to put forth an influence

upon the world, educating men living under other forms of government in the great principles of Republican and well ordered constitutional liberty. In this manner we should be able more effectually than by any hostile intervention in the affairs of foreign nations to consummate the beneficent influence which this country has put forth and is destined to put forth, in coming time, by way of moulding the thoughts, the opinions and the institutions of men. We hope, therefore, that the gentlemen who have projected and are now carrying on this great scheme, will take every step with prudence. Let the names which are brought before the world be such as will inspire confidence among mankind; names that will be a pledge that there will be no partiality or favoritism, that there will be no trick resorted to or unjustifiable speculation attempted—let the doors be thrown wide open for the concurring competition of men from every part of the world, and if this city goes manfully and energetically to work, this great plan will be carried through brilliantly, honorably, nobly, and no one mind can measure the beneficent influence that would on this measure be put forth by our country on the fortunes of the world.

GETTING MARRIED.

A down East Exchange says, that the scientific young ladies—the sort of country have lately held a convention—ladies' conventions are all the move just now—the subject matter to be considered being the most delicate method of committing matrimony. Some proposed steam and some the electric telegraph, but both these methods presented difficulties that could not be surmounted. At length, one of two young ladies who had been quietly confabulating in a corner, rose and said that she knew when the dreadful moment of matrimony arrived she would faint, if some method were not devised in which the terrors of the dreadful trial could be momentarily buried in forgetfulness; she, therefore, proposed the application of chloroform, and the suggestion was received with loud applause from the assembled spinsters.—This is decidedly better than the plan of the bashful man, who wanted to slide into matrimony by degrees. A moment passed in blissful dread, and you are awake in the promised land. Getting married by chloroform will undoubtedly become popular with sentimental young ladies.

SUPERIOR COURTS.—The Judges of the Superior Courts will ride the ensuing Spring circuits, in the following order:—

- 1. Edenton, Judge Battle,
2. Newbern, Judge Settle,
3. Raleigh, Judge Dick,
4. Hillsboro', Judge Caldwell,
5. Wilmington, Judge Ellis,
6. Salisbury, Judge Bailey,
7. Morganton, Judge Manly.

"If a man has a tiger by the tail, which would be the best for his personal safety—to hold on, or let go?"

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 is 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 purpose of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of the 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 the times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBINS, 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 for 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 76th year of our Independence. DAVID S. REID. By the Governor, THOMAS SETTLE, Jr., Private Sec'y.