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Insanity.

The Rev. Mr. Gregg of Cheshire, we think, England, author of the beautiful hymn, written on Tim. iii. 16, "Seen of Angels," commencing, "Beyond," &c. had an insane brother who lived with him, and spent his time wandering about the yard, garden, and sometimes finding his way into his brother's study, but never seeming to take much interest in the things about him.

"Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried, The glorious work is done."

Beyond the glittering starry skies, Far as the eternal hills, You heaven of heavens with living light Our great Redeemer fills.

Legions of angels, strong and fair, In countless armies shine, And swelled his praise with golden harps, Attuned to songs divine.

"Hail, Prince!" they cry, "for ever hail! Whose unexampled love Moved thee to quit those glorious realms, And royalties above."

While he did condense on earth To suffer grief and pain, They cast their honours at his feet, And waited in his train.

Through all his travels here below, They did his steps attend; Oft wondering how and where at last The mystic scene would end.

They saw his heart, transfixed with wounds, With love and grief run o'er; They saw him break the bars of death, Which none e'er broke before.

They brought his chariot from above, To bear him to his throne; Clapped their triumphant wings, and cried "The glorious work is done!"

Haynau Defending Himself. Gen. Haynau is in Paris, where he has met so many rebuffs that, at a dinner party one day, when a French officer complimented his military skill, he made a speech in reply, saying in the course of it:

"I had intended to leave to history the task of doing me justice, but I am thankful to you, sir, for giving me this opportunity of contradicting an infamous calumny. It is quite true that a female was flogged. The Countess —, on the abdication of the predecessor of my Emperor, in order to express her joy, had a figure representing him dressed up, and with her entire household went through the face of internment, with the most outrageous insults to that illustrious personage."

"The captain chef d'escadron, who was in the place, hearing of the affair, arrested the Countess, and ordered her to be flogged. This is true, but I declare, on the honor of a soldier, (sur mon honneur comme militaire,) which I hold sacred, that when this occurred I was at a distance of sixty leagues from the place, and when I heard of it I expressed disapprobation of the conduct of that officer, and placed him under arrest."

After some further explanations, Gen. Haynau observed that he had been spoken of as a severe and harsh man. He would admit, he said, that he had shown severity, but it was in the conscientious performance of his duty. He was at the head of brave troops, ardently devoted to their sovereign, and it became him to act with energy as the best means of bringing to a close a war in which they had so many difficulties to contend with. "I regard war," he added, "as the greatest scourge that can be inflicted on humanity, and consider that a severity which is likely to hasten the triumph of one of the contending parties, is the best sort of humanity that can be practiced." He then alluded to the charge that had been brought against him of having, in cold blood, ordered at one time the execution of eighteen persons.

These persons, he said, were condemned by the military tribunals, after a patient examination into the charges against them. He had nothing to do with their condemnation. He had the power, indeed, of preventing the execution, but the circumstances were not such as to make clemency consistent with duty. An example was necessary, and he allowed justice to take its course.

From the Fayetteville Carolinian.

Query to Orchardists Answered.

The query which we propounded last week at the request of a subscriber, as to how barren apple trees could be made to produce, has been kindly answered by a gentleman of great experience and thorough information on all subjects pertaining to horticulture, orchards, &c. The following is the communication which he makes in answer to the question:

How to make barren fruit trees bear. If the soil is too rich, root pruning and a top dressing of lime, ashes, and iron cinders from the shop, spread under the tree and dug in about 3 inches deep—say 1 bushel lime, 1 bushel ashes, and 1 bushel iron cinders.

The root pruning is performed thus: Dig a trench round the tree so as to cut off 12 or 18 inches of the ends of the roots, which are the mouths of the tree; its growth will then be checked, and it will ripen its wood and bear fruit.—The trench should be 18 inches in depth and width, and should be filled in with poor soil, carting off the good.

If the soil is too poor, treat exactly in the same way, except that the trench should be filled with good soil, decayed leaves or grass, &c., adding another portion of the lime, ashes and cinders.

This operation should only be performed in the Fall, soon after the tree loses its leaves.

The above compost applies to trees of medium size—large or small ones requiring more or less, but otherwise treated similarly.

C. LUTTERLOH.

From the Utica Gazette.

The Elephant in Trouble.

An affecting incident occurred on Tuesday last, in St. Johnsville, at the breaking of a bridge over which two elephants, belonging to the circus and menagerie of Messrs. Sands, Quick & Co., were crossing. It appears that, through the carelessness of their keeper in allowing both elephants to go on the bridge together, their weight caused it to break down, when the two noble animals were precipitated from a height of fifteen feet to the bed of the river among the rocks, injuring the female (Juliet) so severely that it was for a long time impossible to get her out of the water.

The male (Romeo) not being so much hurt was soon in a condition to be removed, but his attachment toward his companion was so great, that his efforts could induce him to leave her in the time of trouble. Various means of persuasion, and even force, were resorted to without effect. Separating them alive seemed almost impossible. At length a large and powerful mastiff, obtained several years ago from the farm of Henry Clay, in Lexington, by whom the elephants had always allowed themselves to be driven, and of whom the female was very much in fear, was brought out and set upon Romeo, for the purpose of getting him away from his mate.

Notwithstanding her broken limbs and dread of the dog, the faithful Juliet made a desperate effort to protect her partner, in doing which the position of the two wounded animals became so much changed as to enable the keepers, with assistance, to drag them on the beach. Finding it necessary to leave them behind, the company caused a shed to be built over them on the bank of the stream, where the devoted friends will remain until their wounds are healed.

These elephants were captured together in Asia ten years ago and brought to England, where they were purchased by the celebrated Wombles, and taught to perform together in their dramatic pieces at all the principal theatres in Europe.—They subsequently became the property of Messrs. R. Sands, Quick & Co., with whom they have always travelled in this country, and are known far and wide. Romeo, though much stiffened and bruised, is not dangerously hurt, and will probably be continued in the exhibition; but poor Juliet is past all surgery, having broken her shoulder and otherwise being sadly crippled, she cannot long survive her injuries, and will never march again."

Boyhood in America.

I throw down a remark or two on an unoccupied page, upon the character which boyhood is taking on among us, or rather upon the new and extraordinary relations which are arising in this country between the young and the more advanced in life. It is without a precedent in all history! There never was anything quite equal to the presumption of the young, or to the meekness and acquiescence of the elders in this matter.—Men advanced beyond the middle of life are called "old fogies" by their juniors, and, as if this were not slang unfit for the very street, it is carried up into Congress, and grave legislators accept the title, and bandy it about in their speeches as a good jest. In society, and especially in our cities, people are scarcely married and settled in life before they are regarded as on "the shady side" of their day, and are treated accordingly, and by whom? Why, by boys and girls between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one. I hear constant complaints of this, and my reply is constantly the same: "If there is not manly and womanly sense and authority enough among you to repress and put down such folly, you ought to suffer." But this extraordinary deference does not stop here; it extends to noisy and impertinent boys in the streets, in public places, at railway stations, and wherever boys congregate. The elders say, "This is a free country; what right have we to the street or the station, more than they? They may insult us if we interfere; throw sticks or stones at us, and what can we do?" It is a fact; this language is used; I have often heard it. With a view to satisfy my curiosity on this point, and perhaps to feel the public pulse, I have put the following question to half a dozen gentlemen in one of our cities, and have uniformly received the same answer: "If, as you are going down town, you should approach a dozen boys playing on the sidewalk, and obstructing it so that you could not conveniently pass, which would you do—would you say, 'boys, you must not gather here in this way and occupy the sidewalk,' or would you get down off from the sidewalk into the street, go round, and come on to the walk again, when you had got by?" And they all said, "we should go round!" Now, if men choose to abdicate all the rights, all the proper authority of manhood, they can do so; but I must say that

I know of no greater, or more gratuitous, or more perilous mistake they could commit. Men can speak gently and firmly to boys, and be listened to. But if not, if every thing is to yield and give way before the heedless rush of youthful impetuosity, this will become, before many years, an intolerable country to live in.

But the subject is too vast to be discussed in a note. Our democratic deference in some directions is going a great deal too far; and our absorption in business is such, I fear, that we have no time for many of our duties, and least of all for our domestic duties.—Rev. Orville Dewey.

Vineyards around Cincinnati.

A committee was appointed the past spring by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society to obtain statistics in regard to the vineyards and wine-making in Hamilton county. Their report was as follows:

Of the number of acres now under cultivation in vines, we are not as yet prepared to make an exact report, as the entire statistics of the county have not been made out since 1845. There were then eighty-three vineyards, covering an area of three hundred and fifty acres. In that year alone one hundred acres were prepared and planted, and the number of acres then brought under cultivation has been steadily and rapidly increasing every year since. The number of new vineyards commenced since 1845, some of which embrace twenty-five to thirty acres, with the annual enlargement of those previously planted, will swell the aggregate amount to not less than twelve hundred acres. From the statistics already in our possession, we can safely say that this is within the actual amount.

The labor bestowed upon this culture in the preparation of the ground, planting and dressing, and making the wine, gives employment to at least six hundred efficient laborers, at an annual cost of \$120,000, producing, when in a bearing state, in moderately favorable seasons, about 240,000 gallons of wine, estimated at about the same number of dollars. Beside the cultivators and wine-dressers, employment is also given to wood-coopers, equal to the making of 8,000 barrels, estimated at \$8,000.

A considerable portion of this crop now falls into the hands of the wine-coopers and is converted into sparkling wine or champagne, thereby more than doubling its market price. The value of sparkling wine prepared in this county in 1851, as near as we can arrive at an estimate, amounts to not less than \$175,000. The dealing in these wines also forms a considerable item in the transactions of wine merchants.

As most of those engaged in the culture of the vine have families to support, as well as others engaged in the business, it may, without exaggeration, be calculated that the wine interest in Hamilton county affords subsistence, directly or indirectly, to at least 2,000 industrious and sober persons—a drunken vine-dresser we have never met with.

Mr. Yeatman urged that the estimate was too low, and suggested that it should be put at 500 gallons per acre, a fair average estimate; therefore 500,000 gallons would be the aggregate annual yield.

The Great Methodist Church Case.

The New York papers publish the report of John W. Nelson, Esq., the commissioner to whom was referred the Methodist Episcopal Church case, for adjustment of accounts between the Church North and South, by which it appears that the property, previous to the division of the institution into two sections, was upwards of \$502,000. The profits from that period, in 1845, to January, 1852, have been over \$255,000—varying annually from 17,000 to \$68,000. The aggregate value of the Book Concern, at the commencement of this year, was \$608,431, the increase since 1845 being about \$46,000. It appears also, that the profits paid to the Northern beneficiaries, since the division of the Church, have been 113,000. The Southerners did not receive any during that period, the Northerners contending that in consequence of their voluntary secession, they were not entitled to participate in profits.

The Southerners have taken exceptions to the report, and the matter is again before the Circuit Court and will not be disposed of for many days. The Southerners contend that they should receive their share in money, and that they are entitled to \$70,000, more than is allowed them, while the Northerners contend that the sum due to the Southern church is \$56,486.39, deducting \$10,184.10, interest, on the value of the three Southern newspapers, all the profits of which the South have retained, leaving due to the South for dividends and interest, to October 1, 1852, \$46,302.29. The number of travelling preachers entitled to benefit of the fund is 3,303 belonging to the church North, and 1,329 belonging to the church South.

In relation to the payments of the widow of Bishop Heddin it is stated that the Bishop bequeathed \$10,000 to the book concern, subject to annuity of \$700 a year to his widow, which has been paid, and should be deducted from the shares of profits due the South.

Washington Irving at Saratoga.

Among the small groups clustered in the porches or on the grass in front, you may perhaps discover a middle aged gentleman, seated possibly on the ground, and clad in a homely garb of decent clothing, a little Quakerish in his cut, and having on his head a coarse, white felt hat, the cost of which would not exceed six shillings, engaged in a quiet conversation with a few friends. Should you address him, he will rise, and, with his kindly beaming grey eye, receive you with the most affable courtesy, charming you with the simple sincerity of his manner, and the unassuming modesty of his words. Here is one of the real lions. This gentleman is none other than WASHINGTON IRVING—a man, by the magic of whose pen, the English language is displayed in pictures of exquisite beauty.

Bank Check.

Should we write check or cheque? The word is derived from the French *cheque*, chess. The chequers placed at the doors of public houses are intended to represent chess-boards, and originally denoted that the game of chess was played in those houses. Similar tables were employed in reckoning money, and hence came the expression, "to check an account," and the Government where the public accounts were kept, was called the Exchequer. It probably obtained this name from the French *Echiquier*,—a chess-board,—though Blackstone states that this court was called the Exchequer from the chequered cloth which covered the tables. Of the two forms of writing the word, *check* and *cheque*, the latter seems preferable, as it is free from ambiguity, and is analogous to *Exchequer*, the public treasury. It is also used by the Bank of England.

Gilbart on Banking.

Education in Prussia.

The Kingdom of Prussia, including all its provinces, is only as large as New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey combined, though possessing a population of near 17,000,000. According to official reports, in a German paper, there are at present in Prussia 24,301 common schools, with 30,865 teachers, and 2,453,082 scholars; 505 Burger schools—the pupils pay a small sum for tuition in these—with 2269 teachers

Rules for the Journey of Life.

The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, according to his memorandum, are thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life:

Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to be. Never to show levity when people are professedly engaged at worship. Never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. Not on any occasion to relate it.

Always to take the part of an absent person, who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think the worse of another on account of his differing from me in political and religious opinions.

Not to dispute with a man more than seventy years of age, nor with a woman, nor an enthusiast. Not to affect to be witty, or to jest so as to wound the feelings of another.

To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity. Never to court the favor of the rich by flattery either their vanities or their vices.

To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate. Frequently to review my conduct and note my feelings.

Shade Trees--the Ailanthus Defended.

The last number of the *Scientific American* contains the following reply to an article from the *Horticulturist*, copied a few weeks since in this paper, in regard to the ailanthus tree in cities:

"In the *Horticulturist* of last month, of which the accomplished and lamented A. J. Downing was the editor, there is a sharp and slashing article against the ailanthus as a shade tree for cities and villages. The article recommends the axe to be laid to the root of this tree at once, and to substitute for it the native maple and the tulip tree. The reasons given for this are two, and only two, namely, its offensive smell, and its overrunning or propagating qualities. The latter vice, as it is termed, of this tree, is too puerile a reason for its extermination; the first—its bad smell—is the only good one. The trouble of lopping down suckers, is nothing at all except to lazy people. It is acknowledged that in foliage it is beautiful, and that none of the ugly vermin, so prolific among other shade trees in cities, trouble it. It grows very fast, is straight and oriental-like, with its podding plume of long slender leaves. Should we not consider the proposition for its destruction well, however high the authority may be, before the public consents to its death? This is wisdom. And first, it should be asked, "has it really such a bad odor as will not compensate for all its good qualities?" If it has, lay the axe quickly to its root; if not, woodman spare that tree! Our olfactory nerves may not be so acute as those of some others; we therefore cannot consent to its death; but we must say that we like our native maple and tulip trees much better; they, however, are much slower in growth to form shade trees than the ailanthus.

"We learn by the *Western Horticultural Review*, Cincinnati, that a spirited discussion was recently held by the Cincinnati Horticultural Society, in which the merits and demerits of this tree were freely canvassed. Its merits, as set forth by the Ohio Horticulturist, fairly threw every argument for its extermination in the shade. Mr. Ernst, during long experience, never knew any malarial or poisonous effects to proceed from it; it was free from insects, and a beautiful tree in any situation. Mr. R. Buchanan gave the same testimony; but the majority of the Society agreed that it had an unpleasant odor, which an old gardener stated might easily be abated by cutting off the stem, by a proper instrument, just before they expanded, as all odors chiefly arise from them.

"Our people are too liable to go every thing by fashionable excitements, instead of individual independent taste. This is the reason why whole avenues of one kind of tree may be seen in one place, and whole avenues of a different kind of tree in another place; and how at one time one kind of tree only will be in demand, and at another period a different tree will be the only one in demand. We like to see variety; and the ailanthus is a beautiful, suitable, and excellent tree to give a chequered air of beauty to the scene. We do not like to see any street lined and shaded with only one kind of tree; we like to see the maple, whitewood, mountain ash, horse-chestnut, ailanthus, &c. mingled in harmonious rows."

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, informed the Senate that the Governor would make a communication to both Houses on Thursday at 12 o'clock. Mr. Washington introduced a bill for the better administration of justice in the courts of Pleas and Quarter sessions of this State; which was read the first time and passed, and, on his motion, referred to the committee on the judiciary and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Steele, the committee on Finance was instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act requiring the Public Treasurer to have coupons attached to all the bonds of the State hereafter issued by him under authority of any act of Assembly now in force, or which may hereafter be passed.

On motion of Mr. Boyd, the Comptroller was directed to report to the Senate a statement of the public taxes paid into the Treasury for the years 1848, '49, '50, '51, '52—together with the aggregate amount of the taxes paid in for the five years; also the average amount for each county, with the aggregate for each; and the average for each county created within the last five years aforesaid.

Mr. Drake, from the committee appointed to superintend the election of an Engraving Clerk, submitted a report. [For the result, see House proceedings.] Mr. T. F. Jones introduced a series of resolutions, declaring, 1st. That it is inexpedient to repeal the section of the act fixing the 31 Monday in November as the time for the meeting of the General Assembly. 2d. That it is inexpedient to change the time of meeting to the first Monday in October. And 3d. That the convocation of the General Assembly by the Governor, by virtue of the power vested in him by law, and upon an extraordinary occasion, does not constitute, within the meaning and contemplation of the constitution, a session of the General Assembly.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

Mr. David Reid, of Duplin, was qualified, and took his seat. The Speaker appointed the following committees:

On Private Bills—Messrs. Collins, D. Reid, W. Sanders, Cotton, Gwynn, Lander, Webb, Love, Alford, George, Johnson, Foreman, B. F. Williams, and Jarvis. On the Judiciary—Messrs. R. M. Saunders, Spruill, Dobbin, Leach, Avery, Phillips, Dargan, Dortch, Carmichael, S. P. Hill, and McDugald. On Finance—Messrs. Cherry, Dobbin, Smith, Norfleet, Walters, Wheeler, W. J. Long, and Durham—committee on the part of the House.

On the Library—Messrs. Wiley, Strange, and J. Turner—committee on the part of the House. On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to go into the election of an Engraving Clerk at 11 o'clock to-day; which was concurred in by the Senate. Messrs. Wynne and Walton were appointed to superintend the election.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, introduced the following resolution, which was read, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed: Whereas, the Public Domain of the United States is the common property of all the States, purchased and procured by the common efforts and common treasury of those States, and in which each and all are fairly entitled to participate; and any appropriation of the public lands to particular States for special and particular purposes in those States, is creative of unequal, unjust, and improper discrimination in the use of a common fund; and whereas, the precedent has been set and the practice obtained in the Congress of the United States, of granting immense donations of the public lands to particular States for the purposes of Internal Improvements and Education, &c., and whereas the State of North Carolina, in a spirit of generous patriotism and fraternal feeling, ceded to the General Government a large and valuable portion of the public

and 69,302 scholars; 285 girls' schools, with 1918 teachers, and 53,570 scholars; 117 gymnasia, with 1664 teachers, and 26,474 scholars. The 46 normal schools, or school teachers' seminaries, count 2411 pupils; in the 7 universities at the end of last year, were 4306 students, and in the 6 theological seminaries, 230. The budget for 1852 grants 349,228 dollars—about \$262,000—for the support of the Protestant Church, while the expense of the State for the Roman Catholic Church reaches 725,401 thalers or \$650,000.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1852.

The Speaker announced the appointment of the following committees: Propositions and Grievances—Messrs. Watson, Broden, Albright, Boyd, Richardson, McMillan, Murray. On Claims—Messrs. Drake, Murchison, A. Rendell, Barrow, Cowper, Ward, Albritton.

Judiciary—Messrs. Woodfin, Caldwell, Hoke, Gilmer, Bynum, Lillington, Kelly. Internal Improvement—Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Mitchell, Canady, Jones, of Pasquotank, Kerr, Jones, of Wake. On Corporations—Messrs. Clark, Mitchell, Speight, Shaw, McCleese, Bynum, Collins.

Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Person, Thompson, Caldwell, Woodfin, Hargrave, Herring, Palmer. Education and Literary Fund—Messrs. Washington, Bunting, Lane, Cunningham, Steele, Berry, McDowell.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

On Library—Messrs. Bunting, Washington, Parks. On Finance—Messrs. Bower, Thompson, Caldwell, Steele, Watson, Gilmer, Withers, Thomas.

A message was received from the House of Commons, proposing to vote this day at 11 o'clock for an Engraving Clerk; which was concurred in, and Messrs. A. Rendell and Drake were appointed the committee to superintend the election. Mr. Boyd, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, informed the Senate that the Governor would make a communication to both Houses on Thursday at 12 o'clock.

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Returred to the Judiciary committee. On motion of Mr. Clark, the Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

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territory, and is, therefore, upon every principle of justice, equality, and sound policy, fairly and legitimately entitled to her share of the Public Lands; therefore, Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to make application, by Bill, or otherwise, to that body for an appropriation to the State of North Carolina of a fair and equitable portion of the public lands, which, when so appropriated, shall be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement; Public Education, and in relief of the Treasury and public burdens of the State.

Mr. Phillips, of Orange and Alamance, presented a bill to provide for a distribution of the common School Fund according to the white population of the State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Smith, of Halifax; presented the following resolutions: Whereas, the constitution of the State declares that the General Assembly shall meet biennially, and whereas further, the constitution does not confer upon the Governor the power to convene the General Assembly of the State, but that the said power is conferred by act of Assembly, therefore, Resolved, That the convocation of the Legislature by his excellency, the Governor, on the first Monday of October, 1852, is not a "session" of the General Assembly as contemplated by the framers of the constitution.

Resolved, That the said meeting of the General Assembly on the said first Monday of October is not the first session after the year 1851, within the meaning and contemplation of the constitution. Resolved, That it is inexpedient to repeal the Statute, section 25th chapter 52d of the Revised Statutes, fixing the third Monday of November for the meeting of the General Assembly.

Resolved, That the Legislature stand adjourned from and after this day. Mr. Smith said it was not his purpose to make a constitutional argument before the House; but there were difficulties attending the subjects embraced in the resolutions, which he desired to bring to their consideration. He preferred, if no risk was to be run, to continue in session until the business was completed. But suppose some cases should go up the Supreme court upon acts passed now, would that court not pronounce against such acts? There is no clause in the constitution empowering the Governor to call a meeting of the Legislature. By an act of Assembly the Governor is authorized to call a meeting; and having transacted the special business for which it was called, it seemed to him the safest course to adjourn. The constitution declares expressly that the Legislature shall meet biennially; and further provides that, when met, they shall "by ballot," adjourn themselves to any future day and place; and if they should adjourn to a future day and place, the two meetings would be considered but one "session." The Legislature, he held, could not meet oftener than once in two years, unless on their own adjournment. He desired to have these questions examined into by gentlemen who were competent to make the investigation, and he therefore moved that the resolutions be referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dargan, of Anson, did not believe there was any thing in the constitution that would conflict with their entering upon the duties of a regular session. The constitution declares that the Legislature should meet biennially; but did not fix upon the time of meeting; that was left for the Legislature to do. If the constitution had specified a time for meeting, the position of the gentleman from Halifax would be correct. All the difficulties, he thought, had been removed by the act which had been passed to repeal the section of the Law requiring the Legislature to meet on the third Monday in November; and as they were now fully organized, and under way, he deemed it best to proceed with the regular business. As a question of expediency, he preferred being at home—his interest would be advanced by it, but he could not regard this when it conflicted with his public duties. He hoped the gentleman from Halifax would withdraw his resolutions.

Mr. Smith replied briefly. Suppose, said he, the Governor had called the Legislature together before the last election; according to the constitution the gentleman from Anson, they would have elected a Senator in Congress, re-districted the State, &c. But he believed that before the Supreme court the acts of the Legislature, under such circumstances, would be declared not to be valid. Mr. S. then re-stated his position in reference to biennial sessions.

The question was then taken on the motion to refer, and it was carried. The Speaker appointed Messrs. S. P. Hill and J. A. Caldwell the committee on the part of the House to wait on the Governor.

Mr. R. M. Saunders introduced a bill to amend an act entitled an act to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. Passed first reading, referred to the committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. McDugald, the bills introduced by him yesterday were referred to the committee on the judiciary; and on motion of Mr. Dortch, the presentment of the Grand Jury of Wayne county was referred to the same committee.

Mr. Lander presented a resolution in favor of J. W. Lowe, Sheriff of Lincoln county; which passed its first reading.

Mr. S. P. Hill, from the committee appointed to wait upon the Governor, informed the House that his Excellency would be prepared to make his communication on Thursday.

Mr. Lander presented a petition from the citizens of Lincoln, accompanied by a bill providing for the better regulation of the town of Lincoln, and for amending the existing laws of said town. Passed first reading, and referred to the committee on Private Bills.

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