STATE CONVENTION.

[COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.]

Friday, June 12, 1835.

Mr. Swain, from the Committee of 26, on the subject of reducing the number of Members in both Houses, reported, in part; recommending that the Senate be composed of 50 members, to be chosen by districts, to be laid off by the Legislature at its first session after the year 1841, and every ten years thereafter, in proportion to the public taxes paid; no County to be divided in forming a Senatorial district, &c.—(in accordance with the law on the subject;) and that the House of Commons shall be composed of 120 members, to be chosen by counties or districts, or both, according to their federal population—each county to have at least one member, though it may not contain the requisite ratio of population.

On motion of Mr. J. Speight, ordered that the report be read the 2nd time to-morrow, and committed to a Committee of the Whole.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Gaston in the Chair, on the 4th Resolution accompanying the Report of the Committee, relative to restricting or abrogating the right of free persons of color to vote.

Mr. Daniel offered an amendment—to extend the right of suffrage to free persons of color, who, in addition to other qualifications, shall possess a freehold of 50 acres of land, or town property to the value of $250. Mr. Daniel said this subject required great consideration. He believed it was good policy to leave the door open for the improvement of this class of our population. By giving them privileges, you raise the standard of their character, and offer them some inducement to take an interest in the good order of the community wherein they reside and hold property. He believed the fear which many felt, that giving privileges to free persons who might hold property, would encourage them to instigate mischief among the slaves, was more imaginary than real. Give them some standing, and stake in the community, and they will have an interest and feel an inclination in protecting that community against disorders, &c.; their interest would then be nearly assimilated to that of the whites, and they would find it to their advantage to cherish and protect that interest. During the Revolution, numbers of free blacks fought as bravely to obtain the liberties we now enjoy, as the whites; and would you now deny to them all the rights and privileges acquired, in part, by their valor? If you degrade them to a level with the slaves, you cut off from them all hope of advancing their condition, and you destroy all moral incentive to virtuous actions; their sympathies and associations will be with the slaves, the inevitable consequence of which, will be to excite discontent among the latter, and not unfrequently, perhaps, lead to worse consequences.

Mr. Jesse Willson moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Daniel, so as to abrogate the right of all free persons of color to vote. We already suffer evils enough, said Mr. Wilson, from the black and mixed classes among us; and the more nearly we assimilate their condition to that of the whites, the barrier which ought not to be broken down between the two classes. If you make it your business to elevate the condition of the blacks, in the same proportion do you degrade that of the poorer whites; and the consequence must be, a more familiar association between them, and an *increase of mixed breeds!* It is the true policy of the country not to break down the lines of distinction which nature has erected, &c. Mulatto voters, he said, were as transferable as a flock of sheep.

Mr. Fisher never believed that free blacks were "citizens," in the full sense of the term. But he considered this an irrelevant matter. The great question for us now to determine—and which the people of North Carolina have sent us here to settle—is, not what *have* been the rights of this class of persons among us, but what they *shall be* hereafter. He wished to restrict their right, as heretofore exercised; but he would extend *some* privileges to them. If we could raise the standard of industry, honesty, and virtue, among 25,000 people of this class among us, justice and expediency required it at our hands.

Mr. Carson spoke against the policy of admitting free blacks to the rights of suffrage. As far as his experience went, they seldom come to the polls except in contested elections; and were generally brought up and made use of by demagogues. It was his opinion, that emancipated slaves, and their descendants were *not* "citizens," in the full meaning of the word; although he was not clear, but what the mulatto off-spring of white women were entitled to be so considered. According to his notions, a freeman, an Independent Citizen of North Carolina, is any thing but an emancipated negro.

The amendment was then adopted, 61 to 60; after the Committee of the Whole rose, the resolution, as amended, was reported to the House, and an adjournment till to-morrow took place.

Saturday, June 13, 1835.

The Convention having again gone into Committee of the Whole, on the resolution relative to abrogating the right of suffrage as heretofore exercised by free blacks,

Mr. Shober said it was sufficient for him that free blacks were human beings—were subject to taxation, and to other public burdens—to induce him to extend to them the right of voting, and of citizenship. Whether they were, or not, considered as subjects by the British authorities of the American *colonies*, he was certain of this—that the English were *now* very ready to pronounce them "free," the moment they touched foot on the soil of England! He believed that the children, at least, of liberated slaves, were freemen and citizens, and entitled to the right of suffrage. Justice demanded that we should do something for this very considerable class of our population. Mr. Shober was willing to restrict them—say, to vote for members of the House of Commons, on being possessed of $100 worth of real estate; and he moved an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Giles was in favor of Mr. Shober's amendment. Revising and remodeling the fundamental law of the land, which had stood for more than half a century, was a work which ought not to be done, except after the profoundest consideration, and the clearest conviction that the necessities of the people imperiously required it. It was with a kind of awe, that he put his hand on this old ark of our political safety, to rend asunder any part of it; and could not do so, unless sure of effecting a certain good, or of remedying an actual evil. He felt great reluctance to deprive the unfortunate race of persons under consideration, of the small privilege of voting, which they had enjoyed from the foundation of our government. He had no proof that they oftener abused this privilege than the whites. Let us set them a good example, and he was sure they would but seldom throw their votes in the wrong scale. The nearer we can approximate the condition of the free blacks to that of the whites, the wider do we make the breach between them and the slaves, and the greater security have we that they will serve to check insubordination among the latter. It should be our policy to hold out to them inducements to be honest and industrious.

On the suggestion of Mr. W. Gaston, Mr. Shober withdrew his amendment, in order that the direct question might be determined; and on this Mr. Gilliam called for the yeas and nays.

Mr. Morehead offered an amendment, providing that no free black shall in any case vote for members of the Senate; nor for members of the Commons, unless he possess a freehold of the value of $100. If we close the door entirely against this unfortunate class of our population, we *may* light up the torch of commotion among our slaves.

Mr. Willson, of Perquimons, did not believe a free black qualified to vote: he had not the requisite intelligence nor integrity. We already exclude a colored person from giving testimony against a white person. A white man may go to the house of a free black, mal-treat and abuse him, and commit any outrage upon his family—for all which the law cannot touch him, unless some white person saw the acts committed;—some fifty years' experience having satisfied the legislature that the black does not possess sufficient intelligence and integrity to be entrusted with the important privilege of giving evidence against a white person. And, after this, shall we invest him with the more important rights of a *freeman*—the high privilege of exercising the functions of a voter? He heard almost every body saying that slavery was a great evil! Now he believed it was no such thing—he thought it a great blessing, in the South. Our system of agriculture could not be carried on, in the southern states, without it—might as well attempt to build a rail-road to the moon, as to cultivate our swamp lands without slaves. There are already 300 colored voters in Halifax, 150 in Hartford, 50 in Chowan, 75 in Pasquotank, &c.; and if we foster and raise them up, they will soon become a majority—and we shall next have negro justices, negro sheriffs, &c.

The question was then taken on striking out the report of the Committee of the Whole, and decided in the negative, ayes 62, noes 65. After which, the report was adopted, (which abrogates, in toto, the right of free colored persons to vote,) by yeas and nays, as follows;

Yeas.—Messrs. Averitt, Adams, Bonner, Barringer, Bryan, Baxter, Brittain, Bailey, Brodnax, Boddie, Crudup, Cox, Cooper, Calvert, Collins, Edwards, Faison, Gatling, Gaither, Graves, Gillam, Gary, Hogan, Hargrave, Hussey, Hooker, Hodges, Huggins, Howard, Hutcheson, Harrington, Halsey, Jarvis, Jacocks, Lea, Leseur, Macon, McQueen, Melchor, Marchant, Meares, Norcom, Outlaw, Pearsall, Pipkin, Ruffin, Richard Ramsay, Roulhac, Styron, Sawyer, Skinner, R. D. Speight, Sugg, Stallings, Jesse Speight, Saunders, Spruill, Tayloe, L. D. Wilson, W. P. Williams, Welch, Wooten, Jesse Wilson, J. W. Williams, Wilder, Wellborn—65.

Nays.—Messrs. Andres, Arrington, Bower, Branch, Biggs, Bunting, Birchett, Cathey, Cansler, Chalmers, Chambers, J. McD. Carson, Daniel, Dockery, Dobson, Elliott, Ferebee, Fisher, Franklin, Wm. Gaston, Alexander F. Gaston, Guinn, Grier, Gains, Gray, Giles, Gudger, Hall, Holmes, Kimbro' Jones, Edmund Jones, Joiner, King, Kelly, Morris McMillan, McPherson, Melvan, Morehead, Martin, Marsteller, Montgomery, Moore, Owen, Absalom Powell, Parker, J. W. Powell, Rayner, Swain, Shipp, J. S. Smith, Seawell, Sherard, B. J. Smith, Shober, Troy, Toomer, White, Robert Williams, Whitfield, Welborn—61.

Mr. Speight, of Craven, then moved that the amendment be referred to a Select Committee, to draft a provision in accordance therewith. The President appointed the following gentlemen to compose said committee: Messrs. Speight, Brodnax, Jessee Wilson, Dockery, and Bower.

The resolution reported by the Committee of Thirteen, relative to disqualifying persons from holding different offices at the same time, was adopted without amendment.

On the Resolution, relative to equalizing the tax between white and black polls, the Convention then went into Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Gaither moved an amendment, to the effect that it was inexpedient to equalize the poll tax, as proposed; And Mr. Daniel moved to amend the amendment, by affirming that it *was* expedient to do so.

Mr. Gaither said, that as slaves were property, and not persons, he was opposed to placing them on a footing with the whites in any shape. He thought they should be taxed as property, and a wide distinction be made between them and white freemen, as objects of taxation. Moreover, it would be inexpedient, and almost impracticable, to equalize the poll tax, as proposed: white males pay a poll tax between the ages of 21 and 45; blacks, males, and females, between 12 and 50: Now, would we undertake to say that all whites, males and *females*, between 12 and 50, should pay a tax on their heads? It is preposterous—it would not be attempted. Or should we say that no slaves, except those between 21 and 45, shall be subject to taxation—when, in most cases, they are as valuable to their masters under and over those ages as at any other period of their lives. He was disposed to leave the discretion with the legislature, where it now rested.

Mr. Branch expressed some surprise that the gentleman from Burke should have so misconceived the spirit in which this Convention was called. He called upon gentlemen from the West, to know if this was the light in which they viewed the compromise, by which it was hoped to settle the Convention question.

Mr. Swain thought the views of the gentleman from Burke entirely erroneous; he knew they were not the views of the Western members of the Legislature, who last winter effected a compromise of the Convention question, which was designed to provide against unequal taxation. What he understood by equalizing the tax between white and black polls, was not to disturb the periods as now fixed upon between which the polls shall be subject to taxation, but to say, that if a white poll [male between 21 and 45] pays 20 cents tax, a black poll [male or female between 12 and 50] shall pay no more nor less than that sum. As representation in the Senate is appointed to be based upon taxation, the West would diminish her representation in that body by making the tax larger on the black than the white poll—and the representation from the East would be increased in the same ratio, their slave population being proportionally greater.

After some further remarks, Mr. Gaither withdrew his amendment; the Committee rose, reported progress, and the Convention adjourned.

Monday, June 15, 1835.

On motion of Mr. Speight, of Greene, the Convention went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the report of the Select Committee, fixing the representation in the Senate at 50, and in the Commons at 120.

Mr. Speight moved to strike out 120, so as to leave the number in the Commons blank.

Mr. Harrington moved to amend the report, by substituting 34 for 50, as the number in the Senate.

Mr. Swain said the Committee had given the subject so deliberate a consideration, before they reported in favor of 50 for the upper, and 120 for the lower House, that he had hoped the gentleman from Greene would give his reasons for altering the number in regard to the lower House. He was not very strenuous for those particular numbers; but he felt that the relative proportion between the two Houses, could not with justice be disturbed.

Mr. Speight said, the gentleman from Buncombe deceived himself, if he supposed that he (Mr. Speight) felt any disposition to shrink from his proposition. Mr. Speight then showed that what was called the compromise would operate very injuriously on the East. In fixing the basis for the Senate, you have descended into every species of taxation. Any county, by erecting a billiard-table, (on which there is a tax of $500) can entitle herself to Senatorial representation. So that your basis might be continually fluctuating—one thing today, and another to-morrow. He would have been in favor of comprising the Convention, by giving one Senator to each county, and base the numbers in the other house on white population. Fix the number of the Senate at 50, and for every $1400 of taxes, there would be one Senator—fix it at 34, and it would take $2000 of taxes to send a member. He was opposed to 120 for the commons; since it did not comport with that economy so much talked of by the advocates for the call of this Convention. By adopting that number, you deprive all the smaller and middle sized counties of one member, while the West retains her full number, and will have 12 to 15 majority in the lower house: By fixing the number at 100, the West will still have 3 or 4 majority.

Mr. Swain, as Chairman of the Committee who reported the numbers, 50 and 120, felt it his duty to sustain that part. No one would sacrifice more for harmony than himself; but if the east, holding a majority in this Convention by the principle of county representation, are disposed to fasten on the West unjust and oppressive provisions, the great contest will not end with the struggles in this body: the people, like the strong man, will rise in their might, and burst the cords that have been entwined about them. He knew that arguments would be useless here; but reasons would be listened to by the people, when they come to pass upon the amended Constitution. Mr. S. went on to show that nearly all the States had a larger proportionate number in the lower house than now proposed. In Tennessee, whose Constitution was last formed, the proportion was 3 to 1; and in other States, from 4 to 1, and even 10 to 1. He did not think the plan of compromise proposed by the gentleman from Green, would be calculated to effect the object desired. We might soon expect to have a population of one million; and he thought 120 was not too large a body for so numerous a population.

Mr. Harrington supported his motion to reduce the Senate from 50 to 34. If 48 was sufficiently large for the Senate of the United States, he thought 34 would do very well for the Senate of North Carolina.

Mr. Daniel wished the Committee of the Whole to rise, and report progress; and then to refer the subject again to the Select Committee, that they might report what would be the respective ratios, were the house composed of the different numbers, 90, 100, 110, and 120.

Messrs. Daniel, Carson, and Williams, of Franklin, advocated this motion; and Messrs. Fisher, Shipp, Welborn, and J. S. Smith opposed it;—when Mr. Daniel finally withdrew the motion.

Messrs. Dobson and Welborn each spoke against striking out 120, and in favor of preserving the proportion between the two houses, as reported by the Committee; which could not be departed from without endangering the whole of our proceedings.

After some further discussion between Messrs. Speight and Swain, the committe rose, and the Convention adjourned.

Tuesday, June 16, 1835.

Mr. R. D. Speight, from the Committee appointed to draw up an Article amendatory of the Constitution, in relation to the abrogation of the right of free persons of color to vote, reported the following, which was read the first time:

ARTICLE.

That no free negro, free mulatto, or free person of mixed blood, descended from negro ancestors to the fourth generation inclusive, (though one ancestor of each generation may have been a white person,) shall vote for members of the Senate or House of Commons.

The Convention having resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday, the motion pending being to strike out 120 as the number which is to constitute the House of Commons, a very elaborate discussion arose, in which Messrs. Wilson, of Perquimons, Bryan, Branch, Swain, Welborn, Seawell, Skinner, and Jacocks participated.

The Committee rose about 2 o'clock, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

After the Committee rose, Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, submitted the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of twelve, two of whom to be selected from each Judicial district, be appointed, to report what ratio of Federal Population will give to the House of Commons 90 members, 100 members, 110 members, and 120 members; and that said Committee report what disposition is to be made of the "residue" of Federal Population, after allowing one member to each county; and that said Committee be instructed, after allowing one member to each county, to appropriate the "residue" to counties or districts, or both, according to Federal Population," according to the several numbers 90, 100, 110, 120.

The question being taken on now taking up this Resolution, it was negatived, 55 members voting for it, and the Convention then adjourned.

Wednesday, June 17, 1835.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, called up the Resolution which he laid on the table yesterday. Opposition was made to taking up the Resolution, and some debate ensued. The mover, Judge Seawell, Judge Daniel, Mr. Williams, of Franklin, and Gov. Branch spoke in favor of taking up the Resolution; and Judge Gaston, Messrs. Giles, Fisher, Shober, Morehead, and Dr. Smith, against it. The question for taking up was carried.

The question was then on the Resolution. Judge Gaston moved to amend it, by striking out all that part of it which relates to disposing of the surpluses.

The amendment was carried, and the remainder of the Resolution was laid on the table, on Mr. Wilson's motion, who said, the amendment having prevailed, he had no wish for its adoption.

The Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Shober in the Chair, and took up the unfinished business of yesterday. The debate was continued by Mr. Outlaw, Mr. Morehead, Mr. Kelly, Mr. Fisher, Mr. Macon, and Gen. Speight.

The Committee rose about half after two o'clock, Tported progress, and obtained leave to sit again. rehe Convention then adjourned.

Thursday, June 18.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, called for the second reading of the Article proposed to be incorporated into the new Constitution, in relation to the right of Free Negroes to vote.

Gen. Speight enquired of the gentleman whether his object was to have the article discussed, or simply read, in order that the Rule of the Convention, requiring such articles to be read three several times, on three several days, might be complied with, and some progress be thereby made

Mr. Wilson said he only wanted it read for that purpose, and should not say a word on the subject.

Mr. Morehead remarked, that though the gentleman had said that *he* would not discuss this matter, they had no assurance that a reply to any remarks which might be made would not be offered by the gentleman from Perquimons. The unfinished business of yesterday was a more interesting and absorbing question, and ought to be disposed of first.

Mr. Wilson replied, that the gentleman from Guilford was right, in supposing that if any amendment were offered with a view to affect the decision already made on this question, that he should submit some remarks thereon. He should feel it his duty to do so, and therefore gave notice of his intention.

Mr. Gaston said that this discussion then was an unprofitable one: for, if no other gentleman did, he should submit an amendment to the Article when it came up, if for no other purpose than to have the *Yeas* and *Nays*.

The question of consideration was then put, and negatived.

On motion of Gen. Speight, the Convention then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, Mr. Shober in the Chair.

The debate was opened by Judge Gaston, who spoke for two hours in favor of sustaining the Report of the Committee, and against the motion to strike out 120 as the number prescribed for the future House of Commons. He was followed on the same side by Mr. McQueen.

[illegible] tion to strike out, and negatived, 65 to 55 votes.

A motion was then made that the Committee rise and report the Resolution to the Convention; but, on the suggestion of Judge Gaston, that he wished to submit a Resolution to the Committee before it rose, the motion to rise was withdrawn.

Judge Gaston then said, he would avail himself of the opportunity of offering a Resolution, which embodied two propositions, one for directing the manner of disposing of the surplus fractional members of the several counties. The other for dividing the large counties into as many districts as they are entitled to elect members.

After some debate, the last clause of the Resolution was withdrawn for the present; the first was agreed to, as an amendment to the original Resolution, and was reported to the Convention, which rose without acting upon the Report of the Committee of the Whole. Judge Gaston's amendment was in the following words.

"That in making the appointment of Representatives in the House of Commons, the ratio of Representation shall be ascertained by dividing the amount of the Federal population of the State, after deducting that comprehended within those counties which do not severally contain the one-hundred and twentieth part of the entire Federal population aforesaid, by the number of Representatives less than the number assigned to the said counties: that to each county containing the said ratio, and not twice the said ratio, there shall be assigned one Representative; to each county containing twice, but not three times the said ratio, there shall be assigned two Representatives; and so on progressively, and that then the remaining Representatives shall be assigned severally to the counties having the largest fractions."

Friday, June 19, 1835.

Judge Gaston offered the following Resolution, which he was willing should lie upon the table, to be called up whenever a convenient season should occur, during the Session of the Convention;

Resolved, That it is expedient, in framing amendments to the Constitution, on the subject of representation in the House of Commons, to provide that in making every apportionment, the Legislature shall divide, or cause to be divided, those counties to which more than two representatives shall be assigned, into election districts, consisting severally of contiguous territory, and of equal federal numbers, as nearly as convenience will permit, each of which districts shall elect one Representative only.

On motion, the Report of the Committee of the Whole, made yesterday, in relation to the number of members which should hereafter compose the Senate and House of Commons, was taken up, when the amendment proposed By Judge Gaston, and agreed to in Committee of the Whole, was confirmed by the Convention. The Articles for constituting the two Houses were then before the Convention.

On reading the Article which relates to the Senate, Dr. Williams said, he was not satisfied with the provision which directs the General Assembly, at its first Session, after the year 1841, and every ten years thereafter, to lay off the State into election districts, in proportion to the public taxes paid into the Treasury of the State. He thought there would be no necessity for such frequent changes in our system. After the year 1841, when a new Census will have been taken, he thought it would be sufficient to make a fresh arrangement, once in twenty years. He moved, therefore, to strike out *ten years*, and insert *twenty*.

Mr. Guinn said, that it would operate against the county of Macon, which he represented, to suffer twenty years to elapse after the year 1841 before a new arrangement of the election districts should take place. At present, the taxes of his county were collected chiefly from polls, the land being in the hands of the Cherokees. He hoped many years would not elapse before the citizens would gain possession of it. When that shall happen, the population and taxes will be equally increased, and the county will be entitled to a proportionate influence in the choice of Representatives.—He wished, therefore, that so long a space as twenty years after 1841, might not elapse before Macon could be admitted to a full share of the rights and privileges to which she might, in such case, have a just claim.

The amendment of Dr. Williams was carried; when

Judge Gaston moved an amendment to the article in question, calculated to meet the case of Macon, viz: to add the following words after the year 1841, "*and at the first session of the year* 1851," so as to admit a new arrangement in that year; which was carried—77 votes to 51.

Mr. Halsey then moved so to amend the article, that the amount of public taxes paid into the Treasury by each county shall be ascertained by taking an average of the amount paid for the five previous years, which motion was agreed to.

The question being on agreeing to the article, as amended, Gen. Speight moved to strike out from the provision in relation to the number of the future House of Representatives, the words *one hundred and twenty*, and called the Yeas and Nays on the question, which were taken as follows—and negatived by a vote of 76 to 52.

Mr. Harrington then moved to strike out the words *fifty*, in relation to the Senate, which motion was negatived 124 votes to 4. The affirmative votes were, Messrs. Harrington, Wilson, of Edgcombe, Wilson, of Perquimons, and Bunting.

After a verbal amendment, proposed by Judge Gaston, and agreed to, the Articles were ordered to a third reading, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Saturday, June 20, 1835.

Governor Swain, from the Committee to whom had been committed the subject of Borough Representation, informed the Convention, that he should make a Report on the subject on Monday next, recommeding the abrogation of Borough Representatives, with the exception of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, and Fayetteville.

The Convention went into a Committee of the Whole, Gen. Wellborn in the Chair, on the Proposition which gives to the Convention the power of directing whether the General Assembly shall hold its Session annually or biennially. After a debate which occupied the whole of the sitting, the question was carried without a division, in favor of *biennial* Sessions. Judge Gaston, Dr. Smith, Messrs. King, Wilson, of P., Skinner, and Shober, spoke in favor of biennial sessions; and Governor Branch, Judges Daniel and Seawell, Macon, Edwards, and Cooper in favor of annual sessions.

The Report of the Committee of the Whole will probably be taken up by the Convention on Monday, and finally acted upon.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Sentinel.

RECONCILIATION.

The public are doubtless apprised of the misunderstanding between my particular friend, Thomas Long, and myself. It will be seen, from the following correspondence, that a reconciliation has taken place mutually satisfactory to the parties.

BOB SHORT.

AUGUSTA, —— ——, 1835.

MR. SHORT: As I passed by a Kitchen on the evening after the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention reached this place, I observed you in a large company of blacks of both sexes. It is due to you to say, that you seemed to be a silent spectator of what was going on, and that your deportment was grave and thoughtful; but, sir, it is enough for me to disclaim all further intimacy with you, that you were seen in such company.

THOS. LONG.

—— ——, 1835.

MR. LONG: A word of explanation will, I am sure, restore me to the friendship of my most reverend companion. I was passing by the kitchen in which you saw me, and seeing the company assembled, I felt confident it was Vice President Johnson's levee; and I thought, that out of respect to the second officer in the Government, I would step in a few minutes. Yours with unabated esteem,

BOB SHORT.

Had not the squeamish sticklers for appearances, in Washington City, been taught a useful lesson by the "roman firmness" of the President at the time of Mrs. Eaton's Cabinet explosion, we would entertain fears of a similar catastrophe from the intended introduction into that city of the "family concerns" of the nominee for the Vice Presidency.—But the Hero's course on that occasion leaves no room to believe that a *shade* of difference among those who are honoured with his friendship will authorise neglect, or be permitted to create distinction or disrespect. "All men are born equal," says a well known document, "and all women too," adds our truly republican chief. Beware, ladies of the Federal City!—*Newbern Spectator.*

The Nashville Banner heads one of its paragraphs "Hurra for Arkansas," in announcing, that a man had *at last* been condemned to be hanged in that territory—one Morgan Wilson having been made the subject of that salutary sentence.

The Directors of the Branch Bank of the United States, in Charleston, have appropriated one thousand dollars for the relief of sufferers by the late disastrous fire in that city.—*Camden Journal.*

The receipts of the Charleston Rail Road Company, for the month of May, amounted to $19,465 30, exclusive of the mail contract.—*Columbia Times.*

Stocks.—Sales of Stock of the Commercial Bank of this place were made, on Monday last, at $38 per share, being a premium of 52 per cent. on the original cost.

The Aiken Telegraph states that a sale of 50 shares of Rail Road Stock was made, on the 1st inst., at $125 per share.—*Columbia Times, of June 19.*

Liability of Post-Masters.—The Proprietor of this paper last week recovered judgment against a Postmaster for a paper not taken from his office of which he neglected to inform him. All Postmasters, who do so, render themselves liable, and ought to be held accountable.—*Philadelphia Times.*