

WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

DAVID FULTON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY, LIBERTY, AND GOD.

ALFRED L. PRICE }
AND } PROPRIETORS.
DAVID FULTON }

VOL. I.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1845.

NO. 17.

PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

TERMS

OF THE
WILMINGTON JOURNAL:
Two Dollars and fifty cents if paid in advance.
\$3 00 at the end of three months.
3 50 at the expiration of the year.
No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers. No subscription received for less than twelve months.

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Neatly executed and with dispatch, on liberal terms for cash, at the JOURNAL OFFICE.

BLANKS,
Of every description may be had at the office of the "Journal," as cheap as can be procured in the State, for cash. Any blanks wanted, and not on hand, will be printed at the shortest possible notice.

CORNELIUS MYERS,
Manufacturer & Dealer in
HATS AND CAPS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
MARKET STREET—Wilmington, N. C.

GEORGE W. DAVIS,
COMMISSION & FORWARDING
MERCHANT,
LONDON'S WHARF, WILMINGTON, N. C.
Oct. 4th, 1844. 3-ly

WILLIAM COOKE,
Receiving and Forwarding Agent,
General Commission Merchant,
Next door North of the New Custom-house,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

GILLESPIE & ROBESON,
AGENTS
For the sale of Timber, Lumber, and all
other kinds of Produce. 1-4f
Sept. 21, 1844.

ROBERT S. BARKER,
Auctioneer & Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Liberal advances made on shipments to his friends
in New York. 1-4f.
september 21, 1844.

W. M. SHERW.
Wholesale & Retail Druggist
WILMINGTON, N. C.

Prospectus
FOR THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND
APPENDIX.

These works have such a wide circulation, and have been so universally approved and sought after by the public, that we deem it necessary only in this prospectus to say that they will be continued at the next session of Congress, and to state, succinctly, their contents, the form in which they will be published, and the prices to be charged.

The Congressional Globe is made up of the daily proceedings of the two houses of Congress—the speeches of the members are condensed to bring them into a readable length. All the resolutions offered, or motions made, are given in the mover's own words; and the yeas and nays on all the important questions. It is printed with small type—brevier and nonpareil—on a double royal sheet, in quarto form, each number containing 16 royal quarto pages.

The Appendix is made up of the President's annual message, the reports of the principal officers of the Government that accompany it, and all the long speeches of members of Congress, written out or revised by themselves. It is printed in the same form as the Congressional Globe, and usually makes about the same number of pages.

As some persons who may receive this prospectus may wish to subscribe for our regular papers, through which we speak to members of Congress and their constituents, we will here state that we publish a daily paper at \$10; a semi-weekly paper at \$5; and a weekly paper, with a complete index to it, at \$3 a year, payable in advance.

TERMS.
For the Congressional Globe, \$1 per copy.
For the Appendix, \$1 per copy.
Six copies of either of the above works will be sent for \$5; twelve copies for \$10; and so on in proportion for a greater number.

Payments may be transmitted by mail, postage paid, at our risk. By a rule of the Post Office Department, postmasters are permitted to frank letters written by themselves, containing money for subscriptions.

The notes of any bank, current where a subscriber resides, will be received by us at par.
To insure all the numbers, the subscriptions should be in Washington by the 10th of December next, at farthest.

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompanies it.
BLAIR & RIVES,
Washington City, Nov. 11, 1844.

NEGO BROGANS.
500 PAIR NEGRO BROGANS,
500 pair men's kip do.
Together with a general assortment of men's
CALF and KIP
sewed and pegged **BOOTS**, which will be sold
cheap and no mistake, at the sign of the Mammoth
Boot. J. PUNDEPORD. [N29, 11t]

Just Received from New York,
per schr. Samuel Ingham, and for sale by
WM. COOKE,

CRATE CROCCERY, 10 casks and 12
boxes Cheese, 15 kegs Goshen Butter,
20 bbls Apples, 20 do. Potatoes,
5 hds retailing Molasses,
10 boxes Fire Crackers, and a general assort-
ment of **FAMILY GROCERIES.** [Nov. 29,

THE JOURNAL.

MONDAY, JAN. 9, 1845.

The Carrier's Address,
To the Patrons and Friends of the
WILMINGTON JOURNAL,
1st January, 1845.

Kind Patrons; once more I make my bow,
A HAPPY NEW YEAR to you all!
Accept the wishes offered now,
Prove generous to my last call.

Lament who will, in fruitless tears,
The speed with which our moments fly;
We sigh not o'er vanished years—
But watch the years that hasten by.

Look, how they come! a mingled crowd
Of bright and dark, and happy days;
Beneath them, like a summer cloud,
The wide world changes as I gaze.

What! grieve that time has brought so soon
The sober age of manhood on?
As idly might I weep at noon
To see the blush of morning gone.

Could I give up the hopes that glow
In prospect like Elysian isles,
And let the charming future go,
With all her promises and smiles?

The future!—cruel were the power,
Whose doom would tear thee from my heart
Thou sweetener of the present hour;
We cannot, no, we will not part!

Oh leave me still the rapid flight
That makes the charming seasons gay;
The grateful speed that brings the night,
The swift and glad return of day.

The years that o'er each sister land
Shall lift the country of my birth,
And nurse her strength 'till she shall stand
The pride and pattern of the earth.

'Till younger commonwealths, for aid
Will have to cling about her robe,
And from her frown shall shrink afraid,
The crown'd oppressors of the globe.

True, time will sear and blanch my brow;
Well I shall sit with aged men,
And my good glass will tell me how
A grizzly beard becomes me then.

And should no foul dishonor lie
Upon my head when I am grey,
Love yet shall watch my fading eye,
And smooth the path of my decay.

Then haste thee time, 'tis kindness all
That speeds thy wing'd feet so fast;
Thy pleasures stay not 'till they fall,
And all thy pains are quickly past.

Thou fliest and barest away our woes,
And as thy shadowy train depart,
The memory of sorrow grows,
A lighter burden on the heart.

I must close my brief and hasty scroll,
By wishing a long life to you all—
May health and wealth the ensuing year,
Attend each one, in my humble prayer.

From the N. Y. Knickerbocker.

ANNIE GRAY.

BY T. B. READ.

The week well nigh declined had bro't
Its latest eve and best,
The dusky threshold over which
The weary pass to rest:

When Annie Gray, poor Annie Gray,
Went tripping fast along,
Her limbs forgot their aching while
Her heart was full of song.

Her few dear friends in poverty
Smiled as she passed them by,
To see that strange rind on her cheek
And gladness in her eye.

The music of her singing heart
Her lips could scarcely hold,
And thro' her throbbing brain the words
A thousand times were told.

Like merry chiming bells she heard
The rushing pulses say,
"To-morrow I shall be fifteen,
And all on Christmas day!"

But what could stay poor Annie's feet
Beside the rich man's door?
It was the moaning of a child
A starving mother bore.

Dear Annie's heart with pity gushed,
And she forgot to say,
"To-morrow I shall be fifteen,
And all on Christmas day!"

But gave the coin so dearly earned,
The pittance hard to spare,
Then took the mantle from her neck
And wrapt the trembling pair.

The infant smiled, the mother wept
And blessed poor Annie Gray;
And Annie, as she gladder went,
Heard her own spirit say,
"To-morrow I shall be fifteen,
And all on Christmas day!"

Log-Sawing and Logic.—Caesar, a negro,
almost superannuated, yesterday met Antonio,
a brother darky, and one who, like himself,
though not a close observer of men and things,
saw-ed much in his life-time.

"Who, Ant', how is you?" said Caesar.
"Wal, I's dat way, Caesar, I tanks you!"
said Antonio; "how's de bis'ness now Cas?"

"Wal, Ant', it ain't what it used to was—
dat's a fac'!"
"How does you 'count for it Cas?" said
Antonio.

"Wal, Ant', continued Caesar, "I 'tributes
it to two causes—de fus' is foreign competition
from Dutchmen what have embarked in
de bus'ness, and de nex' is de 'lection ob
Polk, w'ich has had a wisible 'fect on de state
ob de wedder."—Pic.

Cooking Lobsters Alive.—The custom of boiling
lobsters alive to improve their flavor is said
by an English paper to be found as erroneous
as it is cruel. The best method is, before
boiling, to deprive the lobster of life, by putting
it into water—the hardest pump water
answers best—in which the fish will live but
a short time. Lobsters thus dressed, have
been declared to be improved rather than de-
teriorated in their quality; the tail will be
found to loose much of its hardness and indig-
estibility. The preceding observations apply
to crabs, shrimps, and prawns.

From the New York Evening Post.
Cheap Postage.

A writer in the Journal of Commerce,
who takes the signature of Rowland Hill,
in a letter to the Post Office Committee,
makes the following cogent objections to
the bill reported to the House of Repre-
sentatives to reduce the rates of postage.
When the other day we penned an article
on the subject, we had not seen the bill or
any minute abstract of it, and were not a-
ware of many of its provisions. Some of
these are so objectionable that we would
almost prefer leaving the matter as it is, to
accepting the bill as it now stands. We
hope that Congress will materially amend
the bill before allowing it to receive the
vote of the majority:

"One of the provisions of your bill requires
that the postage on letters shall be pre-paid,
and if not, then they are to be charged double
the original rates.

"This provision I consider both burden-
some and unjust. It is burdensome because
if by neglect or the want of means a letter is
sent to me unpaid, I am obliged to pay one
hundred per cent. for the neglect or the pov-
erty of my correspondent. Suppose a friend
in distress writes to me for advice or pecuni-
ary aid, and he has no money to pre-pay the
postage, I am to be taxed an excess of one
hundred per cent. in consequence of his pov-
erty. This is inflicting a burden which I
ought not to bear. But it is unjust as well
as burdensome, because in many instances it
is impossible to pre-pay the postage. For ex-
ample, hundreds of thousands of letters from
England, Ireland, France, Germany, and oth-
er parts of the world, are annually brought
by ships and steamers. How can the postage
on these letters be pre-paid? There is no way
by which it can be done; hence on all these
letters double postage will be charged, sim-
ply because the writers are unable to pre-
pay. Can any thing be more unjust than
such a provision? A single letter over five
hundred miles will be rated twenty cents, nea-
rly the same that is now charged, consequent-
ly the proposed reduction is merely nominal.
If the Committee insist upon the postage be-
ing pre-paid, let an exception be made in fa-
vor of all letters received by ships or steam-
ers.

Again, I object to the same rate being charged
on a short distance, as well as the long
distance of 500 miles, because it is not right
in itself, but more especially because it will
militate against the revenue of the post office
department. The present rate is six cents
for 30 miles, and the consequence is that few
letters are received through the post office
from the towns and villages surrounding our
large cities. For example, the letters receiv-
ed at our post office from Brooklyn, Williams-
burgh, Jersey City, Newark, &c. &c., are
exceedingly few in number; probably not one in
fifty of those written are sent by the United
States mail. If a letter is sent to Brooklyn it
will cost 8 cents—6 cents postage, and 2 cts
to the letter carrier; but by the penny post, a
letter is now carried and delivered for 3 cents.
Who will send letters through the mail at 8
cents, when they can be sent as safe and more
expeditiously by the penny post for 3 cents?

The same remarks are applicable to the post
office at Boston. Few letters, comparatively,
are received at that office from Lynn, Salem,
Danvers, Beverly, Marblehead, Lowell, Nash-
ua, Pawtucket, Providence, and other large
manufacturing towns within a circle of 40
miles. Why? Because the intercourse is so
constant and frequent, either by private con-
veyance or expresses, that they can be sent
for a third of the sum which is charged by the
post office. To bring the correspondence of
these places through the post office, let there
be a rate of 2 cents for any distance within 50
miles, and then nearly every letter will pass
through the post office, for it will no longer be
a sufficient object to send them by any other
conveyance. Besides the pecuniary advan-
tage to the department, there will be another
which ought not to be overlooked by the com-
mittee; it will habituate the people to use the
post office in preference to any other mode of
conveyance, and it will induce them to exert
themselves to sustain it. Who will ask an-
other to do it, or take the trouble of carrying
letters, when they can be regularly and safely
sent through the post office for this small sum?

The whole community would feel it a duty to
frown upon every attempt to impair the use-
fulness of this invaluable institution, and this
would do more than any fines or penalties to
discourage any competition with the post of-
fice department.

The bill provides that letters shall be rated
according to the number of pieces they con-
tain and not by weight, which I consider ve-
ry objectionable. The only decent and secure
mode of making up a letter is to enclose it in
an envelope, but your bill utterly precludes
this without being subjected to double post-
age. In England letters pay by weight, and
why should we not adopt the same simple and
easy practice here? Let a quarter of an ounce
be charged single postage—half an ounce
double, three quarters triple, and an ounce
quadruple—which amounts to the same rate
you propose for an ounce. The advantages
of rating letters by weight are that it is less
trouble to the post office in rating them—pre-
vents the necessity of prying into letters to as-
certain their contents—secures them from be-
ing overcharged, and thereby obviates the
trouble which is frequently experienced at the
post office on account of letters being over-
charged. There is now a temptation to elude
the vigilance of the post office by secreting
enclosures, and thus avoid additional postage,
but if letters are rated by weight all these e-
vils would be avoided.

The practice of rating letters and papers by
fractional parts of a cent has been a source of
much trouble and vexation, and it was hoped
that your bill would have regulated the rates
so as to avoid this nuisance. But I perceive
that you propose that half and quarter cts are
to be charged on the postage of newspapers.
There is no way by which these fractions can
be paid, as our post office does not receive the
12 1/2 cents coin at that rate. It is received for
11 cents only, consequently there is no mode
of paying a half cent. Either the postmaster
or the payer of postage must be cheated, un-
less you direct the Mint to make an issue in
abundance half and quarter cents to enable the
people to pay the legal postage. Why not

then abandon these contemptible fractions and
let paper go free when it is not an object to
charge a full cent.

North Carolina Legislature. IN SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 27.

Several Memorials and Resolutions were
presented on various subjects of a private na-
ture, which were acted upon.

The bill more effectually to prevent the im-
prisonment of honest debtors, was postponed
until the 4th March—years 23, nays 21.

The bill to exempt from indictment the Pe-
tersburg Rail Road Company for having ob-
structed the navigation of Roanoke river, near
the town of Weldon, by the erection of a bridge
across the said river, was taken up and read
the second time. Mr. Shepard moved to amend
the bill.—Amendment adopted, and the bill
made the order of the day for Monday next.

The bill more effectually to secure the debts
due for Cherokee Lands, and to facilitate the
collection of the same, was taken up, amended,
and rejected, yeas 20, noes 22.

On motion of Mr. Shepard the vote rejecting
the bill more effectually to prevent the im-
prisonment of honest debtors, was reconsidered;
when, on motion of Mr. Waddell, the bill was
laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Shepard introduced the following pre-
amble and resolution:

Whereas the Bank of the State of North-
Carolina, by the statement of November 23,
1844, shows surplus profits on hand to the amount
of \$180,608 03, which, after deducting the
January dividend of \$45,000, (three per cent.)
will have a surplus of \$135,608 03, about
one third of which belongs to the State; and
whereas it is believed that the keeping of so
large a surplus on hand is unnecessary for
either the safety or healthy action of the
Bank—and no interest being derived from it,
or dividends paid or payable on it, it is kept
there to the great loss of the holders of stock
in said Institution; for if divided now and put
at compound interest, it would more than
double itself by 1850, (the expiration of the
charter of the Bank), but if kept in Bank till
then to be divided among the stockholders, the
same sum will be paid them then that could
be paid them now; and whereas it is believed
that a dividend or bonus of five per cent.
(\$75,000) can be now with safety divided a-
mong the stockholders, which would leave a
surplus of \$60,608 03 on hand to cover con-
tingent or accidental losses—a sum believed to
be more than amply sufficient for that pur-
pose:

Be it therefore Resolved, That the Public
Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed at the
meeting of the stockholders of that Bank on the
first of Monday in January next, to advoc-
ate and vote for a dividend or bonus of five
per cent. on the capital of that Bank: being
declared and made payable by or before the
second Monday in February next.

On motion of Mr. Sanders,
Resolved, That the Committee on Finance
be requested to examine the 102d chapter, en-
titled an Act to provide for the collection and
management of a Revenue for this State, and
report the propriety of adding to said Chap-
ter, an additional Section, to the following
import:

That all monies, which shall hereafter be
loaned out and kept as a stock on interest,
shall be liable to a tax, at the rate of twenty-
five cents on every hundred dollars, the same
to be assessed and collected, as taxes or other
property.

The balance of the day was consumed in
considering the bill to foreclose the Mortgage
of the Raleigh and Gaston Road. Mr. Ellis
moved to strike out those portions of the bill
authorizing the Governor to bid for the Road,
and this motion was negatived—years 49, nays
14.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Fi-
nance, to whom was referred a resolution in-
structing them to inquire into the expediency
of transferring the Clerk from the Treasury
to the Comptroller's Office, and also of the
propriety of allowing the Treasurer to keep a
cash-book only, and also the propriety of com-
pelling the agent of Cherokee Bonds to make
a duplicate return to the Comptroller's Office,
of all the monies collected from said bonds,
reported two bills for that purpose, which were
read the first time and passed.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill entitled a bill
to modify an act concerning slaves and free
persons of color, passed in 1830, which was
read the first time and passed.

Mr. Thompson, of Wake, presented the fol-
lowing Resolution, which was read the first
time and passed, and referred to the Commit-
tee on Claims:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer be di-
rected to pay to William Thompson, of Ral-
eigh, the sum of ninety-three dollars and fifty
cents, it being the amount of his claim ac-
companying this resolution for repairs to the
furniture belonging to the Capitol; including
also the funeral expenses of the late John L.
Foreman, Senator from Pitt.

Mr. Reich presented the following Resolu-
tion, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education
and the Literary Fund be instructed to inquire
into the expediency of amending the Common
School Law so as to authorize the School
Committees to expel from the schools unruly
scholars, and to give to the citizens of districts
the selection of Teachers.

The bill concerning a Penitentiary was read
the third time, amended, and passed, and or-
dered to be engrossed.

The bill to give to Courts of Law and Equi-
ty, jurisdiction in certain cases, was read the
third time and rejected.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, the bill in favor
of poor debtors was taken up, read the third
time, amended on motion of Messrs. Joyner
and Edwards, and passed by 34 yeas to 11
nays. Said bill was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill more effectually to prevent the im-
prisonment of honest debtors was taken up,
amended on motion of Mr. Biggs, passed, and
ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Joyner, of Halifax, from the Commit-
tee on Internal Improvement, to whom was
referred a bill to lay off and establish a Turn-
pike Road from Raleigh to the Buncombe
Turnpike Road, and thence to the line of the
State of Georgia, reported the same with sun-
dry amendments, which were read.

The bill concerning Deeds, Mortgages, and
Assignments, was taken up and read the third
time. Mr. Worth moved to postpone the bill
until the 4th of March next. Motion nega-
tived—years 21, nays 23. The bill was then,
on motion of Mr. Halsey, laid on the table.

Received from the Commons a message stat-
ing that they have passed the following en-
grossed bills and resolutions, in which they
ask the concurrence of the Senate: A resolu-
tion in favor of Samuel Watters; A resolution
in favor of Lewis H. Marsteller; A bill to amend
an act to incorporate the Fayetteville
Riflemen passed in 1842; A bill to incorporate
the Newbern Mechanics' Association; and A
bill to prevent the falling of timber in the wa-
ter-courses of Guilford County, which were
severally read the first time and passed.

Received from the Commons a message stat-
ing that they have passed the following en-
grossed bills and resolutions, in which they
ask the concurrence of the Senate: A bill to
incorporate the Phoenix Fire Company in El-
izabeth city; A bill supplemental to an act
passed in 1842-43, to lay off and establish the
county of McDowell; A bill extending the
jurisdiction of Justices over judgments, and
amendatory of the 6th section of Revised Sta-
tutes entitled Justices of the Peace, and the
46th section of the same, entitled Courts,
County and Superior; A resolution in favor of
John Hill and others; A bill concerning the
Superior Courts of Currituck county; A bill to
alter the time of holding the Courts of Pleas
and Quarter Sessions for the county of Beau-
fort; A resolution in favor of Thomas L. Roane,
and a resolution in favor of Morris K. Taylor
and C. Kephart; which were severally read
the first time and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the despatch of unimportant business,
the order of the day came up, being the bill to
foreclose the Mortgage of the Raleigh and
Gaston Road. After the adoption of certain
amendments, the bill passed its second read-
ing—years 65, nays 48.

The bill to locate the residences of the
Judges of the Superior Courts, hereafter to be
elected, was also taken up, and rejected on
the third reading—yeas 39, noes 58.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Dockery, from the committee on Fi-
nance, to whom was re-committed the resolu-
tion requiring the Public Treasurers to refund
to the State the \$1 dollars lost in the settlement
with Mr. Page, reported the resolution, with
the testimony of several individuals which
had been taken, and recommended the pas-
sage of the resolution. Ordered to be printed.

The bill to authorize the Wilmington and
Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue bonds to
the amount of 100,000 dollars to redeem a
like amount issued under the act for the relief
of said company, was taken up. Mr. Camer-
on moved to amend the bill with a proviso,
that in addition to the mortgage which the
State has upon the road, the stockholders shall
give their individual bonds in sums sufficient
to secure the State from any loss by granting
the indulgence; and provided further that the
State be secured in like manner for the sum
of \$185,000, which the State has advanced
on account of its liabilities for said company.
The amendment was decided in the affirma-
tive—26 to 21. The bill was then rejected,
34 to 12.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitehurst, from the committee on the
subject, reported a bill to amend the law relat-
ing to pilots; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Mills, from the committee on Finance,
reported a resolution to authorize the Public
Treasurer to borrow from the Literary and
Internal Improvement Boards, or the Banks of
the State, a sum not exceeding \$150,000, to
meet the liabilities of the State until the meet-
ing of the next General Assembly; which
was read three times, passed, and ordered to
be engrossed, two yeas voting in the negative,
viz: Messrs. J. Barnes and Fleming.

Mr. Mills, from the same committee, reported
a bill to authorize the Wilmington and
Raleigh Rail Road Company to issue bonds to
the amount of \$100,000, to redeem a like
amount of bonds issued under the act for the
relief of said company; which passed its first
reading and was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Moore, it was resolved
that no private bill shall be introduced after
the 31st ult.

Received from Governor Morehead, a com-
munication in relation to the document or-
dered to be printed by the Senate, on the 26th
inst., purporting to be a "Correspondence
relative to the legal right of the Governor to
receive pay as President ex officio of the Liter-
ary and Internal Improvement boards;" which
was read, when Mr. Cherry moved that it be
sent to the Senate, with a proposition to print
the same, and to raise a joint select committee
of three on the part of each House, to inquire
into and report upon the same. After some
discussion on the question, the House took a
recess until 3 o'clock.

The House resumed the consideration of the
subject in which it was engaged on taking the
last recess. The discussion was continued
by Messrs. Cherry, Shepard, Paine, of Choc-
wan, and Guthrie. Before the question pend-
ing, (the motion to send the message of the
Governor to the Senate with a proposition to
print, &c.) was decided, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Cameron, from the Joint Select Com-
mittee, raised to offer some testimonial of re-
spect to the lamented GASTON, made the fol-
lowing Report, which was unanimously adop-
ted and ordered to be spread upon the Journal:

The committee to whom was referred the
resolution, in relation to the death of the late
William Gaston, have had the matter under
consideration and have instructed me to make
the following report:

The Legislature of North Carolina in Gen-
eral Assembly convened, have learned that,
since their last Session, one of the most dis-
tinguished of our citizens has died. On the
24th of January last, William Gaston, one of
the Judges of the Supreme Court of North
Carolina, after a illness of a few hours, de-
parted this life.

The General Assembly of the State, from
the unsullied character and inestimable worth
of this distinguished citizen, is conscious that
no acts or words can express their deep ven-
eration for his character, or their sorrow for his
irreparable loss. "Storied ursa or animated

best" cannot remind us more sensibly of his
exalted worth, for this is impressed deeply on
every heart. Literally baptised in the blood
of his distinguished ancestor, who fell in the
revolutionary struggle of our country, he was
early impressed with an abiding love of his
native State, and devoted the whole energies
of his rich disciplined mind to its service.

In all the varied stations of importance to
which he was called by the confidence of his
Fellow-Citizens, he devoted with untiring en-
ergy, all the powers of his mind to the promo-
tion of the public weal