New York, Dec. 28, 1844. m receive all the credit they deserve, as give

who understand their val. a and sare for their own who understand their val. a and sare for their own sutward seeming." expend on a derable is de, capital, an well as money, in relecting them of an appropria e style and form for the individual wearer, without being much hismpered by the general fashion. And how often is a reckeptile dress spailed by neglect of this one point, while for things so quickly denote an intimate connexion with loafer dom, or tenantless present, as a sub-cking had Hat." But to the point:—Beese and Corran have just opened a Hat Palsee at 156 Broadway, for the sale of crowns to the sovereign people, and from the extent of the extablishment, one would think each of the twenty million heads of his majesty might be covered there. The Store is rather a hou in its way, and for the measest somewhat a town talk. The glass in the front winds reaches in single plate from top to bottom; the floor is marble, along which are ranged twelve Centre Tables of Marble and carved Rosewood, and the walls are lined with casing, white and gold pannels, and Mirrors of the largest class, surrounded with a profusion of glass globes and gas jets. The manufactory is in the rear, and connected with the Street by a Rail-food under ground; so that the whoresteing and packing do not offend "ears politic" or eyes polite. The Hats which I examined, are unsurpassed for lightness and beauty. Such places are always an ornament to a City, and I hope their tusts and expend ture will be awarded by finding a "fortune in store" for them. Talking of Hats, brings me somewhat naturally to the head ——— of the Church. h to elegance of costume; and those persons, me somewhat naturally to the head

Busines Onneanour's TRIAL is dragging its slow length along and will continue to do so probably for some weeks. The Court is held with closed doors, p-incipally because most of the witnesses are ladies, and in many cases they would be deterred from giv-ing their testimony if the examination were public. ever know mere than the general result. It appears to be the general impression, that nothing very criminal is laid to his charge, and that Anti-Puseyism is more at the bottom of the affair —— a wish to get rid of such a stubborn, high Church Bishop, rather than a holy hatred of an.

What I man that thou art mindful of him," is brought home to the mind with startling force, when looking at Heavens through scientific spectacles, if our hearts as well as our eyes be open.—
The distance is magnitude of the heavenly bodies we can measure and place the figures before its, but the mind and imagination fail in all their attempts to grasp their immensity, and distance fades away into unbounded space as time does into Eternity The into unbounded space an time does into Eternity The nearest fixed star sends forth its light at the rate of two hundred thousand miles, during each second of time; yet the star is so far away, that it requires ten years for that light to reach this earth! This fact is proved by science, and beautifully proved too, but where is the mind which can grasp this distance with a thought? Yet an, on, beyond this nearest fixed star, countless wonders are disclosed. We study, we think, we analyze, and gather "knowledge which refleth up" the vain man, but the wiscoutherein find food for Protound humility, for they tear the food for Protound humility, for they tear the far from things and look down, hown—but beyond, it as unfathomable system, where they have at last to how before a Higher confess their line and plummet of no wall, and are with Davis—"What mace as time does into Eternity The

—I cannot tell, it is carried by some strange equally pervading our earth, and drawing ail piece of stone, and our man of science will tear it to pieces, and show the gases, metals, and primitive earth of which it is composed, decked out in a dozen Greek and Latin names, and cry—Behold as far as his crucible will show them, the Universe, can alone tell that.

an Altar, on which to offer incensed Yours truly,

COMMUNICATIONS.

POR THE REGISTER ALCO :- Tove you any objection to pun-The upographical fraternity e, but we have seen nothing of it lounson once remarked, that "the Nothwithstanding this severe feel Mesistibly tempted to say rarded by the rangle esprit of "the Sole Com-tee man" on Saturday afternoon land Dr. neon, was an old fool in many respects—he ainly did not know the Member from Chatham, Guthric.) nor the writer of this, or he would have never uttered such a sentiment. We have not seen the list of any Legislative body this winter re, cannot compare them, but our body presents a very considerable num-ber of names that are " the signs of things"—to a few of which I now direct you. To begin then, they have two Smiths, but

lar order we do not know, but both dre Master-workmen, besides one Pentiss; two Joiners, either for the House or Ship of State, first rate in their line; they have not less than three Barnes, enough one would think to Stone a say their Hays of different kinds. They have one excellent Cooper, who never fails to have a Faucett at hand. In order to cross their atters, they have experienced Bridgers, built wholly of Stone, and from a Hill hard by, there spreads out a Reich Pastuer, Albright in the Sun, and which may be seen from Phair. In this neighborhood are situated the Mills, with In this neighborhood are situated the Mills, with a jolly Miller as ever furnished Grist; and on a ere are two Shepards talking away. v flocks to tend, but a single Buttack. The members of the Legislature must have ocal recreation and for this pur, os , there is a ready, one White, one Brown, but when astride is a cantion to all riders, the rider is a cantion to all riders, the rider is a cantion to all riders, reel as fast as you please, and Thrash any Trull to darce to wink at him. In the collection of or they love to eat-they have but a blishment, a real Sharps fellow named the Cherry superior quality. The Lord of blishment, a real Sharps fellow named than a Keeps a Bing Locks on these good or if are no bright and not paid for at all Dunn and in a minute. As much as there love Music, they have but one solisician, and he a Philin. Strange as it at, they take Moore Phines to scare away lean, than enough, and to do this, they sale Bogic holding up a huge pa t of Scales thile in a Moody stience, and a Wilder creature you never saw. We are glad to thing, and that is, that they have both as Church for their religious worship. two kinds, the Lemmon and the C ch for their religious worship; we their Grates—but we were reach their happy

LITHOTOMY. Ma. Eprroa :- This important and exceedingly difficult operation was performed on a young gentleman of your State, at his residence in Northampton County, by Dr. P. C. Sprucka, of Petersburg, on the 20th Nov. last.

In the presence of and with the assistance of Drs. JOHNSON and CROSS, of Northampton, and Dr. PERBLES, of Petersburg, Dr. Spakeen removed a stone of uncommon size, from which the patient had suffered great tours. suffered great torture for a long time, in a manner so skilffelly and adroit, as to at once ensure entire success to the operation. The young man, after many years of affliction, is now restored to his friends sound

Although this is an event in every way worthy of the most public notice, it may appear, Mr. Editor, that this notice comes before the readers of your admirable paper, in the character of a puff. This however, is far from being the case. A higher motive altogether prompts the writer. His aim, be assured Sir, is more to serve the community, than it is to forward the individual interest of the Surgeon.

You are well aware Sir, that it is the custom of the

people in this entire section of country, to go North or far from home, to procure surgical aid in the treatment of even the minor cases of disease. To say nothing of the increased expenditure attendant upon such a course, the patient is thereby denied the comforts of nome, the care and sympathy of all most interested in me fate; circumstances not to be thought lightly of, since it is well known that that solace, and that hope arising from these sources in the highest degree valuable, tendering greatly to ensure success in all opera-tions of equal magnitude with the above.

It is not meant however, that these can supply the

lace of a skilful Surgeon. On the contrary it is too obo is to all, to say when this cannot be procured at home he parent must seek for him abroad. Yet when it known (and the only object of the writer is to make t so) that a surgeon, in every way qualified, not only by education, but by practical experience, to manage all cases of disease, either by operation or otherwise, is so near at hand, as Dr. Spencer is, it cannot be aying too much to conclude that the people in your tion of country, who have hitherto made expensive ourneys North for this purpose, will at once see, that will be to their interest in many ways to avail themselves of his valuable services, when occasion requires. A PRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Our's are the plans of fair, delightful peace, Unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers

PALEIGH, N. C. Friday, January 3, 1845.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT. A splendid Entertainment was given by the Members of the Legislature, on Tuesday night last, to Governor MOREHEAD and his most estimable family, on the eve of their departure from Raleigh. It was one of the most joyous and pleasant occasions, we have witnessed for years, and, for the moment at least, all party and personal differences were forgotten.

Having discharged with an energy, ability and fidelity, above all praise, the official trust committed to his hands by the People, Gov. MOREHEAD is about to return to the theatre of his former usefulness, among his old friends and neighbors. We can say with unaffected sincerity, that his retirement, and the withdrawal of his family from our social circles, will reate a sad void in our midst, for they have won the esteem and affection of our whole community. They same amongst us four years ago, strangers-they depart, bearing with them the deep regrets and cordial good wishes of our entire population.

A PLAIN MATTER. During the discussion on the question of raising a Committee, to investigate the matters concerning which Gov. Morenean demanded an enquiry, the right of the Governor to receive pay as a member of either of the Boards, was flatly denied by Mr. JAMES B. SHEPARD. Mr. CHERRY sustained the affirmative of the proposition, and left not a shadow of doubt, we should think, upon the mind of any, that his view was the right one. The Boards were established in 1823. twenty-one years ago; during the whole of that period, the Governors have uniformly been paid their travelling expenses and per diem, while actually engaged on either Board. The Committees of Finance. from year to year (even the celebrated Committee of 1842.) have always sanctioned the charge, and the respective Legislatures have ratified it, without hint or surmise that it was improper, until that paragon of financial ability" (John H. Wheeler) discovered that it was illegal! Be it remembered, that the Governor has charge of the whole Literary fund money amount ing to near \$100,000-has to attend to all the duties of a Banker, in renewing Notes, computing interest, collecting debts, &c. As Mr. Cheary well said, no honest man could be found to undergo all this labor, without pay. Men there were, he had no deubt, who would willingly undertake it for nothing, but their reliance for remuneration would be upon what has been

SUPREME COURT. The following gentlemen have undergone examina tion, and been admitted to County Court Practice: Hector W. McLean, Robeson county; Matthew McCorkle, Catawba county ; J. A. B. Fitzgerald, Waynesville, Haywood county, A. T. Davidson, do.; Robert M. Henry, do.; Robert Dick, Greensberough : Thomas D. Walker, Wilmington ; Josiah Sometime they take it a foot, and such H. Brooks, Tarborough; E. C. Yellowley, Greeneville ; Joseph J. Nichelson, Halifax county ; L. B. Carmichall, Wilkes county; George M. Bonner, Washington; Andrew Conigland, Halifax; Edward Conigland, do.; William H. Haigh, Fayetteville; ty of any kind, viz: of the feathered | Conigland, do.; William H. Haigh, Fayetteville; the Drake and the Martin; and of | William Clark, Beaufort county; Benjamin F. Simmons, Halifax county; John F. Wooten, Pitt county; that criminals fleeing from justice, in one State to livelihood, and of reason properties. The population cannot be expended by the states, shall be delivered up on proper demand sources to increase. When the places whence they fled. Nev-And the fellowing gentlemen have been admitted

> W. Bryson, Hendersonville; Rufus Barringer, Cabarrus county; William Stedman, Pittsboro'; Israel Fex. Randolph county; Shepard K. Nash, Hillsboro' Richard J. Ashe, ditta; William F. Martin, Elizabeth City; Geo. Byron Gordon, Gates county; William T. Dortch, Nashville ; J. Y. Hicks, Franklin, Macon county ; Wm. P. Bynum, Rutherfordton.

CAPTIONS, containing a true account of all the Acts and Resolutions, &co., (with proper explanations) passed by the present Legislature, may be obtained at this Office, at the sud of the Session, in IN THE CORNER. any quantity. Price 82 per hundred.

GOV. GRAHAM'S INAUGURATION.

On New Year's day, the Inauguration of Hon-WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, AN GOVERNOR OF North-Carelina, took place in the Commons Hall, in the presnce of both Houses, and before an audience which, for every thing that could make the occasion imposing, has never been surpassed within our recollect At 12 o'clock, the Senators, preceded by their Speaker, entered the Hall. A few minutes thereafter, the Governor elect made his appearance, escorted by Governor MOREBEAD, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Joint Committee of both branches. onsisting of Messes. Shepard, Cameron, Joyner, of Halifax, and Gwynn, of the Senate; and Messrs. THOMAS WILSON, MEBANE, GRAVES, and BRIDGERS of he House of Commons. The Lobbies and Galleries were crowded with strangers and citizens, and a brilliant collection of Ladies, all anxious to witness a liant collection of Ladies, all anxious to witness a upon by the inhabitants of other States, no matter tic industry, seems to be a settled part of our nation scene, which gave to the Old North a Governor, of from what motive of faction or fanaticism, or with all policy. Unfamiliar with the details of our affair

As soon as the immense auditory had assumed the attitude of attention, Governor GRAHAM rose and deivered the subjoined INAUGURAL, to which, we know, we need not call the attention of our readers. It is nough to say, as we can say, that this dignified, and manly, and most appropriate Speech, delighted his Whig friends, and received the liberal commendations even, of those politically opposed to him. The deliv ery was as impressive and eloquent, as is the matter of the Inaugural, and this, we think, about as high a tribute as we can pay it.

The Oaths of Office were administered by Chief ustice Ruppin, and subscribed by Governor GRAHAM, in the book kept for that purpose. The Senate and escort then retired from the Commons' Hall, and the Governor, at once entered upon the duties of his

Senctors and Gentlemen of the House of Commons In presenting myself before you, to take the oaths required for my qualification as Chief Magistrate of the State, I gladly embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, my deep and abiding sense of gratitude, for their confidence and approbation as manifested in the election which calls me hither. If by diligence, faithfulness, and impartiality in the high trust I am about to assume—if by a constant observance of those great maxims of liberty and justice that are embodied in the Constitutions which I shall swear to support-if by a consultation of our history. and a deference to those precedents and examples which are deemed most excellent in past time, I can gather that wisdom which my own deficient faculties are unable to supply, I may hope to render to my countrymen some, although it be an inadequate return, for this mark of their favorable consideration.

A philosophic observer of our Institutions, has attributed as a defect to the State Governments, that they do not comprehend objects of sufficient interest to human ambition. Although the fact be otherwise, yet it is much to be apprehended, that there is a tendency in the affairs of the Federal Government, extending as it does over so vast a territory, and so many millions of inhabitants, identified in recollection with the proudest events of our history -with its powrounded with the pomp and circumstance of warliker preparation, by land and sea-with i s large revenue and expenditures—its numerous off cers, and their superior compensations above those of the States-its power to regulate Commerce, to conduct our foreign with the great and concentrated powers and patronage of its Executive-that there is a toudency in the offnirs of that Government, with the e uttributes for attention which is bestowed by our citizens on public affairs. That these important concerns of the Native vigilance, is to be expected and desired. But that they should be so, to the exclusion of those more immediate interests which "come home to our business and bosoms," our homes and firesides, and which fortune to be deprecated. If we glory in the name of American citizens, it should be with feelings akin filial affection and gratitude, that we remember, toe are North Carolinians! And that the preservation and prosperity of our system, and its ability to seeme the permanent and habitual attachment of the people. depend quite as much, nay, much more upon an en. in 1790. Its regular increase, however, during each lightened policy, and a correct administration in the decennial period until the last, was at the average State Governments, than in that of the Union. In rate of about 80,000 souls in each ten years. But omitting, therefore, to occupy this occasion, with more during the period from 1830 to 1849, owing to the than a passing notice of matters which concern the action of the General Government, I am actuated by the belief that other topics are more appropriate, and moreover, that from recent opportunities, my opinions on National affairs are not unknown. Let it suffice, standing, however, the augmentation of population then, to say, that the line of partition between State from 393,000 in 1790 to 755,000 in 1840, and the and Federal powers, should be kept distinctly marked; consequent increase of production and consumption and while those yielded by the States should be liberally exercised for the general good, those retained be carefully watched over and preserved-that as inseparable, and that it is the duty of those entrusted with authority, as well as of all good citizens. ery attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which "link together its various parts." But, for the cultivation of that harmony so essential to Union, we must bear in mind, that it is necessary, not only that the course of the General Government shall be characterized by justice, wisdom, and enlarged patriotism; but that the several States shall keep the covenants of the Constitution as undertaken by them, not merely in letter, but in spirit and in good faith. Certain parts of that instrument require duties to be performed, or omitted, by the State Governments, or some department thereof, without, however, providing penal sanctions for the failure, relying only upon the comity, the use of right, and the official oaths of public servants for their observance. Yet it is obvious that a non compliance on the part of a State in these articles, is as injurious to the rest of the confederacy, as can be usurpation by the Federal Government. Constitution having stipulated that Congress shall have power "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization;" and Congress having exerted the power, by prescricitizen, in some Court of Record, at least two years before any foreigner shall be naturalized, it is many fest that any State which undertakes to confer the and upon other terms than those declared in the Ac s to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the of Congress, commits an infraction on the Constituprions to the other States. And if they are give her a greater number in the apportionment of Representatives, and admitted to the right of suffrage in elections affecting the Union, she acquires importance and power beyond her due, and by means imauthorized by the Constitution. Yet, regulations for the naturalization of foreigners, after a residence of but six months or other period less than that require by the Acts of Congress, have been introduced in several of the States, and are believed to have already had an important influence in great National results.

So also the Constitution in express terms provides,

ertheless, instances have occurred of refusal by State authorities to make such delivery, because the state of servitude, alleged in the particular case, did not exist in the State where the demand was made; or because the crime charged, was not regarded as an offence there. No difference can be perceived, whether the crime be treason against a State, larceny of a slave or other property, or whether the person demanded be a slave, or apprentice, a ward or infant child, the obligation under the Constitution, to deliver up, in any and every of the cases, is allke im-

right of naturalization could only be acquired under the laws of the United States. The Executive has ly one-third of the domestic supply of that article is manufactured at our own mills, and finds a market dividual be found to do it, but for the behests of party.

due preof of identity, any fugitive criminal or person held to service; and your predecessors in the General Assembly have aided the requirements of the Consti-tution, for the surrender of criminals, by statutory en-

the maion, from failure in duty by the State of ment, arises from the toleration within their by particular States, of organized societies or nations of individuals, having for their mice ubversion of the Government or particular lastitutions of other States. If it be matter of beast in the Federal Government, that it has made similar comit tions against loreign powers punishable as crime Courts of Justice, it would seem to be demande the duties of good neighborhood, to say nothing of closer ties, that such interference in the affairs of sister States should be prohibited by each member of the confederacy. And if particular frames of Government or organizations of society, existing in any of the States at the formation of the Constitution, and recognized and guaranteed by it, are to be warred whom the people of the State have so much reason to whatever hope of driving them to a greater ideal perbe proud.

be proud.

be proud.

be proud.

consequences can
not but be most disastrons to the general peace and your consideration. This would indeed be presump-

It is now near seventy years, since the organization

of the government of the State of North Carolina, Neregin her colonial condition, enjoying the sunshine of royal favor, and participating in but a limited degree of the patronage and honors of the General Government, which has succeeded to the principal powers from which patronage flows, possessing a soil upon the average not above the medium grade of fertility, but yielding fruitful returns to patient toil in our generally salubrious climate—excluded by the nature of her sea-coast from any enlarged share in the commerce of the world; her people have been enured to selfreliance, industry, economy and for the most part, to competence, but moderation in fortune. The natu-ral fruits of this situation have been personal independence, unostentatious self-respect, habits in the general of morality, obedience to the Laws, fidelity to engagements, public and private, frugality in ex-penditures, and loyalty to the Gevernment, which is at once the offspring of the will, and the type of the simple manners, and honest and manly character of the citizens. Our Constitution, both in its original and amended features, exhibits a Government affording every essential right of freedom, yet sufficiently conservative, to give to it permanence and energy in administration. No where can we find a better practical illustration of liberty secured by law. Our statutory enactments, embodied in a volume of but little more than six hundred octavo pages, in which are comprehended every act of Legislation, affecting the citizens in general, from the earliest English statutes until within a few years past, attest how well the simplicity and plainness of the fundamental law have been followed in general Legislation. In fulfilment of the requirements of the Constitution, a Judiciary system was early put in operation, which being matured from time to time, as experience suggested mprevement, will compare favorably with the best systems of other States. Under its administration by officers in the main, of a high grade of ability, learning and purity of character, our standard of profes-sional eminence has been uniformly elevated, justice has been executed, and truth maintained, in such a manner, that in no part of the world have life, liberty and property, been more secure, than within the borders of our venerated State.

More than half a century ago, our University was established, which has gradually increased and difof the States, until it now justly ranks among the first of the seminaries for education in the Union. Other institutions on private foundation, furnish opportunities for literary, scientific, and religious instruction, in various parts of the State, and within a few years past, the long deferred duty enjoined by the Constitution, of providing a system of Comhas been undertaken with earnestness and vigor .-May it prosper, until we shall realize the desire of the Roman Emperor, who " would have every citizen so learned, that a portion of the Republic might

committed to his charge." While such is the happy situation of our Government, and such some of its more fortunate results, we cannot delude ourselves with the belief, that our advangement in prosperity and wealth, has equalled that of most of our sister States, or that the task of North Carolina, and entrusted with their delegated power, is one of ease or indolence. Such has been the flow of emigration, that our population has not yet doubled its number at the first Federal census temptations to removal, from the action of the General Government, both in relation to the currency, and the extinction of the Indian title to public land the increase was only about 20,000 souls. Not withof articles of commerce, the imports and exports the scaports in our own limits, as shewn by the table of commerce of the Treasury of the United States, I regard the liberty and Union of these United States are no greater at the latter than at the former pechange for the better; but few of our rivers have indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of eve improved in navigation, though all have obstructions. and that extended tract of country lying between this capital and the Blue Ridge, and north-west of the river Cape Fear, comprehending more than one-third of our whole territory, population and taxable wealth, enjoys but little better facilities of transportation than when it was travened by the baggage wagons of hostile armies, in the midst of the Kevolution. Those beneficent establishments, the ducts of modern humanity and science, in are almost made to speak, and the blind to receive their sight," have as yet no foundations among us; and although a Common school system has been commenced, a surprisingly large part of our people are yet destitute of the first rudiments of education.

Our earth abounding, it is believed, beyond any other region of no greater extent, in the precion for manuring, for building, and a thousand other de-sirable objects, is not half explored. Our Agriculture, though attracting more intelligence than formerly, is yet greatly in need of improvement; and our capabilities for manufacturing are but beginning

> It is most obvious, that to meliorate our condition a any, or all of the particulars alluded to pecuniar means are indispensable. In common with the great public lands, as the source from which we were to derive the supplies necessary for objects so desirable. If in this hope, we shall be doemed to disappointment, those among us who prefer a different dispo-sition of that fund, but who yet concur in the en-lightened policy of diffusing education and improving our situation in every practicable method, will expected to bring forward some other scheme of nance, to effect ends so important. Whatever avatem may be adopted, no time should be lost, in put-ting into energetic operation, such measures as may be best calculated to add to public and private wealth. Our country must be made to hold out the hope and expectation of acquiring the means of comfortable population cannot be expected to remain, nor its resources to increase. While labor is the only true

ietles of scampation, and production, creating ap-ently diverse interests, may be made to contribute nutual accommodation, and to multiply the bonds fraternal feeling, if government will but open com-nications between different sections, and give to munications between different sections, and give to the producer a cheap and easy mode of transportation to market, as shall encourage new employments, by means of which, the production shall find a market nearer home. In view of the great deficiency of facilities for transportation, under which we labor in the larger portion of the State, an extended system of Internal Improvement, or a more general devotion of industry to mining and manufacturing, would seem to be indispensable. If we cannot, without too great a loss of profits, send our staples to existing markets, we must endeaver to bring ples to existing markets, we must endeavor to bring a market nearer to them. This is most obviously our interest, especially since in raising the amount of revenue necessary for the Federal Government, the practice of laying discriminating duties for the protection of manufactures and other pursuits of domes-

tempt any recommendation of specific measures to your consideration. This would indeed be presump-tuous, after the lucid and interesting review of them in the message of my distinguished predecessor, at the opening of your present Session. I cannot how-ever forbear to impress upon the Legislature, my deep conviction of the importance of his recommen-dation to undertake without delay, an Agricultural and Geological survey of the State, with particular reference to the discovery of means to improve our soil and cultivation. In whatever we produce, we have inillions of competitors throughout the world. And unless we avail ourselves of all the natural resources we possess, in addition to the lights of science the skill of experience and application of industry we shall be left behind in the great race, of increas-

ing profits by cheapening production.

In contemplating the important interests which require the care of Government, it is a consolation to me to know, that by the wise distribution of powers, the Executive in the general discharge of its duties, but moves in the rear of the Legislature, endeavoring to carry out their wise determinations, by such means as they have committed to its hands. Whatever in our respective spheres we may find demanding our attention, I trust that no pledge is necessary on my part, nor exhortation to you on yours, that the public engagements of the State shall be observ-ed scrupulously and faithfully. In our past history, we have gained a high character for the virtues o honesty and fidelity; thus far, our escutcheon is un-stained—the public faith has been kept, the public honor inviolate. And whatever destiny may await us in the future, let us fervently unite our invocations to that good Providence, who has so signally upheld and preserved us heretofore, that our beloved North Carolina may still be permitted to "walk in her integrity," the object of our loyalty and pride, as she is the home of our hearts and affections.

GOV. MOREHEAD AND TREASURER WHEELER.

There is such a thing as a practical conundrum "Look a hea, Sam," said a Western negro to

field hand across the fence in an adjoining lot, " look a hea, d'you see dat tall tree down dere!" " Yas, Jim, I does."

"Wal, I got up dat tree 'fore to-morrow, to de bery drap. What you guess 'twas, Sam? D'ye gib 'im up? 'Twas dis foolish nigger! E-yah! e-yah!Like to break my neck—been limpin' 'bout ever

The above anecdote illustrates most admirably the result of the recent attempt of the Public Treasu (John H. Wheeler) to chase that "old Coen." Gov. MOREHEAD. At the instance, no doubt, of WHEELER himself, a call was made upon him as Treasurer, to state what amount Gov. Morentap has received doring his four years, as a member of the Board of In- self, expelling the Senator, was left untsuched as ternal Improvements and Literary Board. A very simple matter, one would suppose, and easily stated from his books; yet, simple as it was, WHEELER could not, or would not state it correctly. He sent in his of writing this. Report, specifying dates, amounts, &c. and making a great flourish of trumpets. In the mean time, the "Old Coon" Cov. MOREHEAD) was quietly and co the longest limb of one of the tal curely resting up est trees, and the "Lule Democratic Treasurer" having attempted to "clase" him, "something was heard to drop. The lengthened visage and the crippled gait of the Treasurer and his friends, tells plainly what that something was.

But to drop the figure, and come back to facts. But to drop the figure, and come back to facts. heard pupils, in the dear and a No sooner did the Treasurer's Report see the light, and Saxony, road with more d than Gov. MOREHEAD addressed a communication to the Legislature, denying in the plainest sort of language, the truth of the Treasurer's statement, and asking a Committee to investigate the facts. On the proposition to raise this Committee, there arose the most exciting debate of the Session. Mr. CHERRY, who had taken the trouble to examine the Treasurer's Report, item by item, went into the most scuthing review of that functionary, and his document, showing from the Comptroller's statement, that it was unfrue. and charging Wheeler with having designedly made a Report; which, with the information in his posses. sion, he must have known to be false and deceptive, for the deliberate purpose of making political capital! So satisfactory was Mr. CHERRY's exposure of the gross injustice done to the Governor, that not one of WHEEL-ER's friends was found hardy enough to controvert it. It is true that one of them spoke, in vague terms, of his financial abilities, &c., but not one of them denies the correctness of Mr. Chenny's allegation or inferences. The matter was referred to a select Con who will doubtless make such a Report of facts, as will disipeline the Treasurer to another " Coon hunt"

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The difficulty which occurred at the present Secsion, in organizing the Senate, lies led to the introduction of a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the election of Lieutenant Governor The Bill was introduced by Mr. BOYDEN, and proposes to the People, articles of amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of Lientenant Governor, at the same time and in the same shall be to precide in the Senate, and receive pay, and no other, as the Speaker of the House of Commons shall receive: and in the event of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Goverpor, to discharge the duties of his office; and in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate shall elect a Speaker pro tempore.

We hope the bill will pass, and that the Whige, a a party, will vote for it. If the Locos choose to as sume the responsibility of withholding power fro the people, let them do so.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.

We are gratified to state that Mr. Farmers' Res utions, requesting our Senators and Repres in Congress, to use their efforts to procure the am child, the obligation under the Constitution, to deliver up, in any and every of the cases, is alike imtivated in the Union, except Sugar and Hemp. And
perative and unavoidable.

I have thus particularly pointed out, these breaches information, which of our chief exports, of Cotton,
of constitutional duty in other States, because the Tobacco, Rice, Wheat and Flour, or Indian Corn, is
Judiciary of this State, have uniformly held, that the of the greatest value. While that of Cotton would the Speaker. They will pass the other House, by a FTTHE Officers of the 25th to respect the will of the people, can vote against o'clock. The Court Martial have these Resolutions, we cannot see. Nor, would an in-

SENATORIAL SKETS

GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY ments around him may be in but he maintains his positio ifesting the same devotion to the pu same disposition to sacrifice paltar of his country. As Chair responsible Committees of nance Committee, he is we charge of its high duties, by I lessons of practical experience. If legislative were composed more generally of such man might have fewer displays of Gratory, but we a certainly secure a more close and beneficial aption to public business

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD, Eag. No one occupies a higher position in the Smale as debater, than this gentleman. There is a leftime of intellect about him, which exhibits itself, note tinsel and frippery of sounding words, but in grasp of his conceptions, in the immovable dignits his style and manner, and in a felicitous comment phrase and idea. When he enters spon a subject never fails to shed light, and selden to product o viction. Representing one of the smallest Distri-in the State, in point of territory, he concentates a himself, the aggregated talent of the Representation of some of the largest. If he has the statureonly a David, he has made his power felt by many a pulitical Goldan. Among the Philiatines of the length there are few willing to court an encounter with him

N. W. WOODFIN, Eso This gentleman represents the Mo and though his political career is but of re-(this being his first Session,) his course thing but an obscure one. Of dignified d and retiring habits, he rarely threats him arena of debate unnecessarily; and the arena of debate unnecessarily; and them one might be pardoned for "making a live Buncombe," he certainly would be the man never offends good taste by such appeals. It rises to speak, it is evident that he considers fort as a discharge of duty. His is never a grand estantations display of talant, to court a tion, while it consumes time, He rises out necessary, and quits when he is done. (To be continued.)

FINAL ADJOURNMENT. The two Houses have rescinded their ution for adjournment sine die, on Monday They will now, probably get off by the 10th

CORRECTION That uniformly correct Journal, the

traneous matter substi in full force. His sent was vac tion held on Monday last, to supply the radancy, the result of which we are not appri

TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB TO

The Secretary of the Mass Deaf and Dunio Schools, and after giving an outline of the process by which "the wonder teaching the Dumb to speak, is accomplished

perfect organs of speech, and a senses. Nay, so successful are it some instances, they overcome, it ficulties arising from a deficient the organs themselves, such as the tied-tongue, and so forth, which I visited, the pupils who ha a course of instruction at the de were employed as artizans or mi competent livelihood, mingling a speaking and conversing like the enjoy their surprize when he told Habermans himself. A clergym and character, whose acquaintan instructors of the deaf and dum that that school was very well deaf and dumb school which be Was the hearing of the patie the power of articulation?

Voters! Loo To the Voters of the

Jan. 1, 1845,

