

and that of all concerned. A Henry, an Olinde, or a Stillman will willingly receive suggestions from mechanical experience, which would be spurned by many a tyro in practical science.

If, then, the view we have taken be correct, should not more attention be paid to the proper mode of teaching this branch of school study? Should not a small portion, at least, of the time and attention of educational conventions and teachers' institutes be devoted to practical illustrations of Natural Science? We are taught how to teach Music and Oratory, Geography, Drawing, &c.; and why not philosophy and Chemistry? We trust these suggestions will receive a due consideration.

S. W. A.

### Items of the Day.

#### New State Constitution of Deseret.

The Deseret News, of April 4, publishes the New State Constitution which was recently adopted in the Territory. The following is a synopsis:

The first article of the new constitution is as follows:

All that part of the territory of the U. S. States now known as Utah Territory, and bounded as follows: On the West by the State of California, on the North by the Territory of Oregon, on the East by the summit of the Rocky Mountains, and on the South by the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, is hereby formed into a free and sovereign State, and named Deseret.

Article 2 guarantees to the people of the new State the enjoyment of the usual rights and privileges of freedom, as provided by the constitution of the United States.

The powers of government of the State of Deseret are divided into three distinct departments, viz: legislative, executive, and judicial.

The legislative authority is vested in a General Assembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, the members of which are to be elected by the people.

The session of the General Assembly will be annual unless otherwise provided by legislative enactment.

The members of the House of Representatives are to be chosen biennially by the qualified electors of their respective districts, whose term of office will continue two years from the day of their election.

Senators will be chosen in the same manner as the representatives, whose term of office will continue four years from the day of their election.

No person can be a member of the General Assembly except he be a free white male citizen of the United States, and an inhabitant of the State one year preceding the time of the election, and has at his election an actual residence in the district he may be chosen to represent.

The General Assembly will have power to prescribe the number, and make the appointment of Senators and Representatives; but the number of Senators cannot be less than one third nor more than one half of the Representatives.

Each member of the General Assembly is privileged from civil arrest during any session, and in going to and returning from the same.

The members of the General Assembly will take an oath or affirmation to support the constitution of the United States and of Deseret, which may be administered by each other, or by any person qualified to administer oaths.

Any person of the State who may hereafter be engaged, directly or indirectly, in a duel, either as principal or accessory before the fact, is disqualified from holding any office under the constitution and laws of the State.

The Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor of Public Accounts, and Attorney General, are elected by the General Assembly for the term of four years.

The Supreme Judges (a Chief Justice and two Associates) are elected by the General Assembly for the term of six years after the first election under the constitution.

The Judges of the District Courts are elected for two years by the electors of their respective districts.

The first general election of the State officers and of Representatives to Congress under the new constitution, will be appointed by proclamation of the acting Governor of the Territory.

Any amendments to the constitution are to be submitted to, and decided by, a direct vote of the people.

At the first election after this constitution takes effect, the voters of the State will elect the same number of Senators and Representatives as are now elected to the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah, and according to the present appointments.

The present organization, laws, and everything pertaining to the Territorial Government of Utah, remain in full force and virtue in law until superseded by the action of the State Government under the provisions of the constitution.

#### Hickory Stick Presentation.

PITTSBURGH, June 6.—After adjournment of the Democratic Convention to-day, the Missouri delegation waited on the Illinois delegation, when Mr. Shields, of Missouri, presented the Hon. W. A. Richardson, of Illinois, with a hickory stick, sent him as a gift from Gen. Springfield, of Kansas.

#### China and the United States—Reception and Speech of the New American Minister.

CANTON, March 15, 1856.—The United States Plenipotentiary, Hon. Peter Parker, arrived at Canton this afternoon, (March 15th), and was greeted very cordially by his old friends and acquaintances among the missionaries and merchants of the place. They met him at the office of the American Consul, to whom he made an introductory address. Though the address was short, yet we could not undertake to give its verbatim; but believe it was in its spirit and tone very satisfactory to the members of the community present. He alluded to the devotion of his best energies to the accomplishment of the high trust he has undertaken in this service of his country and for the good of the community; that whatever he had acquired of ability by experience with the people of this country should be devoted to this interest.

In alluding to the policy of the government from which he had received his charge, he said it was to retain what had been acquired, and to make advances in the enlargement of intercourse with China as far as practicable, and that the policy marked out by his own government was cordially corroborated by the other two great powers—England and France—which have treaties with China. That he should endeavor to maintain a mild but firm course of policy with this government, which, he thought, would be the best, both for his own government and China too; should exhaust argument before resorting to more coercive measures. But, he said, the views of the President, with whom he had personal intercourse, were cordially concurred in by the Secretaries, both of State and the Navy, would be sustained by the Navy stationed in these waters. Without this backing he indicated that other arguments often proved unconvincing, or at least unavailing, with Chinese mandarins. [I guess he has had experience in that line.] He alluded to the improvement of the treaty in July next, the end of the first twelve years, and invited suggestions. He also alluded to improvements that he thought desirable in China, for the promotion of commerce.

#### Germanant Masonic Institute.

The anniversary exercises of the Germanant Masonic Institute, came off on Wednesday, the 28th ult. We learn that the institution has enjoyed a very prosperous session, and that the closing exercises were of an interesting character.—The anniversary address before the two societies delivered by Col. A. J. Stedman, is spoken of in high terms. From the order of exercises we note the following as the speakers of the occasion: The President, Sam'l. R. Dence, Prince Edward, Va.; Disunion, Ira M. Lynch, Yadkin Co.; Permanence of Literary Fame, Wm. Ellis, Davie Co.; Patrick Henry, James W. Hall, Halifax, Co.; Va.; Let Americans rule America, John M. Waddill, Pittsylvania Co.; Va.; Our country and its Patrons, John W. Shelton, Henry Co.; Va.; Despotism, James S. Hill, Stokes Co.; Va.; All is not Gold that Glitters, B. J. Perry, Kershaw Dist., S. C.; The Scholar's Hope, Drury A. Blair, Pittsylvania Co.; Va.; All that is Fair must Fade, Andrew J. Boyd, Hermitage. Anniversary Address before the Pythagorean and Adelphean Societies, by Col. A. J. Stedman, of Pittsboro', N. C.—Dan. Register.

#### Another New State—Deseret.

The good people of the Salt Lake country have held a convention and adopted a constitution, preparatory to admission into the Union as a State, to be called Deseret. The constitution is brief and simple. It tolerates all religions, is silent on the subject of slavery, and says not a word about how many wives a man may have. Messengers have been sent to Washington to lay the application before Congress. Every form has been observed in the preliminaries—the whole people of the territory have ratified the constitution; and on the outside there is no good for exception. But beneath the surface is that horrible moral and social pest—polygamy. It is difficult to say what should be done. Congress has no right to dictate the domestic laws of any State; but it has the right to refuse to admit a territory into the Union as a State. It will be a terrible disgrace to the Union to have a State, tolerating and encouraging polygamy; but it may be, that is the best means of reforming that deluded people. This comes of conquest and the admittance of all the offshoots of Europe into our country.

#### Whig Meeting.

The Old Line Whigs of Cumberland held a meeting in the town hall on Wednesday last. Dr. Benjamin Robinson was called to the Chair and P. M. Hale, Esq., acted as Secretary. We were not present; but we understand that Mr. Banks delivered a very good speech; and that the meeting went off well. We are sorry the crowded State of our columns precludes the publication of the entire proceedings as we find them in the Observer of Thursday evening.

They deem it important that the Whig party should be represented in Louisville, Kentucky, on the 4th of July. They express an anxiety to maintain the organization of the party; cordially approve the address and adopt the platform of principles issued by the Whigs of Kentucky on the 12th of April, 1856; express a desire to set unitedly in the coming campaign, and therefore abstain from any expression of opinion at this time; and finally appoint a committee of 15 to correspond with Whig in other counties &c.—The respectability of our candidates and the conservatism of our principles, will, we have no doubt, secure the aid of the Old Line Whigs for the campaign, though they still preserve their party organization.—Fay. Argus.

#### Texas Debt.

Yesterday the Secretary of the Treasury issued over two hundred warrants, for the payment of the Texas creditors, amounting to over \$2,732,666 20. The payments will be continued without intermission as fast as the proofs are

filed and examined, and passed by the auditor of the accounts.—Washington Observer.

#### INAUGURAL OF THE PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

We have advices from Liberia to the 2nd of April. President Benson had delivered a lengthy inaugural address. He denies that the civil convulsions which periodically occur in Hayti are to be taken as proofs of the incapacity of the colored population for self-government. He says that what Hayti wants is the blessing of that grace which he asserts flows from the seed of the Protestant faith. Without this he contends that the confederacy of the United States would want its first principle of adhesion. The aboriginal Africans, he says, enjoyed all the elements which constitute and raise up a free nation and that a Christian republic reared on that soil will show forth the perfection of human rule. Industrial encouragement, popular education, and the observance of national good faith are to be fostered and enforced during Mr. Benson's rule. The ex-President cautions the people against private bickering and sordid motives in their dealings with each other, and adjures them to raise their ideas to the standard of a lofty patriotism and wide spread philanthropy.

#### From Panama.

The private advices received by the Panama Rail Road Company, we learn from the Journal of Commerce, report that the arrival of the United States frigate S. Mary's at Panama, and the determined attitude assumed by her commander Capt. BAILEY, had produced a most salutary effect, both in intimidating the native population from the commission of any further outrage, and restoring a feeling of security and confidence amongst the American inhabitants and passengers.—Mr. CENTER, the Superintendent of the Panama Rail Road, at present in New York for a few days—was an eye-witness of the recent riots at Panama. In his opinion there is not the least doubt but that the outrage was premeditated on the part of the negroes, and some of the Panamanians; and he gives as a reason for this belief, that in less than five minutes after the original squabble commenced between the American passengers and the fruitletler about the price of a water-melon, and the people called on "to go and kill the Americans." Mr. CENTER believes that the massacre which ensued would not have taken place, on the contrary, that all bloodshed would have been spared, had the Governor, Mr. FABRICA, and the police authorities, shown more firmness in endeavoring to restore order and arrest the rioters, and prevented an attack on the freight house, where the American passengers were congregated, and shot down without the possibility of defending themselves. Mr. CENTER believes that the motive of the rioters was made up of revenge for fancied wrongs, and a thirst for plunder; the latter probably more than the former.

#### General Conference of the M. E. Church.

The slavery discussion before this body was continued on the 27th, 28th and 29th ult. The debate was able and highly interesting, but conducted in a spirit of great forbearance and good will.

The Rev. Henry Slicer, of the Baltimore Conference, argued that God permitted slavery among the Jews and that we had high examples of slave holders, both in ancient and modern times; the Patriarch, Abraham, Gen. Washington and Gen. Jackson had all held slaves. He called on any man who could find any injunction in the New Testament against slavery to point it out.

He then went on to show his anti-slavery friends that the country was not entirely overrun yet, and not likely to have its liberties swallowed up by this slave power.—He proceeded to show by comparisons of the census, that the proportion of the slave population to the free was not so great now as at former periods.

(A voice, "That's the European emigration.") Mr. Slicer sternly and impatiently turning to the point whence the interruption came, "Do you want to make a speech?"

Mr. Slicer's time having expired, he was, by a vote, permitted to go on, and spoke till the adjournment.

This was on the 28th, when the Rev. Alex. Stevens, of the National Magazine, Dr. McClintock and others spoke. On the 29th, Dr. McClintock continued his speech. He declared himself an anti-slavery and a progressive man. The mind of the world was reeling under certain great problems; slavery was one of these—the relation between capital and labor was another. On this last his mind was made up. He believed the present relations between capital and labor are wrong—so far as to amount to a moral wrong, yet he did not feel it his duty to denounce them.

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ence told them it would destroy the work of the Lord in their field to pass this report, and unless it could be shown that the interests of the Church North required the sacrifice of that Conference, he would not vote for it. He loved the Baltimore Conference, and he did not believe its sacrifice called for; should therefore vote against the report.

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EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE.—We find in the Abingdon Virginian, an account of the recent contests for prize medals, and the commencement exercises at this institution of learning. There were seven contestants for the Robertson prize medals, viz, Alfred S. Franklin Ga.; John P. Sheffy, John Y. Thomas, Marion, Va.; Wm. T. Morgan, Lee county, Va.; Thos. W. Hayes, Ga.; J. M. Sharpe, N. C.; J. Powell Sharpe, Amherst Va.; Thos. A. Hames, Abingdon, Va.; Ignatius E. Shumate, Loudoun, Va. The following young gentlemen, composing the graduating class, received the degree of A. B.; John L. Buchanan, Smythe, Va.; Alfred S. Franklin, Ga.; Thos. W. Hayes, Ga.; Wm. T. Morgan, Lee county, Va.; Jas. W. Thompson, Mississippi.—The address before the Callopan and Hermesian Societies, was delivered by Rev. Leonidas Rosser, of Norfolk. At the conclusion of Mr. Rosser's address, the Byles Medal was awarded to Rev. J. M. Sharpe, of Fredell county, N. C. for proficiency in the Sciences. The McDaniel and Peters Medals were both awarded to J. L. Buchanan, of Smyth, for excellence in Greek and Latin, by Walter Preston, Esq. Abingdon; and the Robertson prize Medal to Mr. Ignatius E. Shumate, of Loudoun. The degree of A. M. was conferred upon Thaddeus P. Thomas, Geo. W. McClanahan, Wm. C. Dodd, J. P. Kelly, Elbert D. Willett; and the honorary degree of A. M. upon Archibald C. Allen.

#### FOR THE TIMES. BANKING PROFITS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Below I have condensed from several sources, the profits of Banking both in the United States and in Europe, which I hope you will be kind enough to publish, for the benefit of those desiring information on the subject.

By turning to the 638 page of the Banker's magazine for Feb., 1856, the reader will find that the Banks of Wales declared the following dividends, and then had a surplus to carry to their respective profit and loss accounts:

Bank	Surplus profits
Banks of Wales, 10 pr. ct.	£81,944 11s
Commercial Bank, 20 "	34,253 0s
Banks of Australasia, 20 "	306,892 19
Union Bank, 52 "	215,895 11
John Stock Bank, 10 "	14,653 07
London Chartered Bank, 6 "	9,477 11

We have not seen the Annual Report of the Banks of France for the past year—but we find a reliable summary of the items in the letter of the Paris correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, under date of February 14, 1856; the first paragraph of which we subjoin.

The great event of the week in the financial world has been the publication of the report of the Bank of France for 1855, by M. d' Aregout, the Governor. The statement is a very remarkable one; and when I have mentioned a few of its leading incidents, you will scarcely feel surprised that its effects, coupled with a declaration of dividends amounting to two hundred francs per one thousand francs share, or twenty per cent. per annum, should have been to send up bank shares 205 francs at a bound (quoted at 3495 francs). The commercial business of the Banks of France has certainly, within the last few years, and especially during the one just elapsed, assumed proportions of the most universal magnitude—proportions which under any circumstance would be remarkable, but which are still more so, when it is recollected that the capital of the Bank of France amounts to no larger a sum than ninety-one millions; scarcely more than one-fourth of the capital of the Bank of England, and greatly below that of the Bank of Vienna, and the leading capitals of Europe. The report, indeed, of M. d' Aregout seems to go far towards corroborating an opinion I recently transmitted to you on high authority, that the French Nation was preparing to launch itself into an era of commercial activity and enterprise such as it has never before entered upon; and that the conclusion of peace was alone wanting to turn the whole face of society, en masse, from its old traditions of glory and of war, to the more fertile lucubrations of commerce and industry.

#### THE BANK OF MISSOURI.

The Bank of Missouri has declared a dividend of 81 per cent. for the last 6 months, after an appropriation of one per cent. to the sinking fund.

The annual report of the State Bank of Indiana gives the annexed results, notes and bills discounted \$4,678,780—an increase of \$180,196; circulation, \$3,353,726—an increase of \$357,380; gold and silver on hand, \$1,223,200—an increase of \$136,223; Eastern means on hand, \$704,534—an increase of \$193,567; surplus fund, \$1,228,201—an increase of \$119,345. Profits at the fallings have been divided to the branch, on the capital stock, during the past year: To the branch at Terra Haute, 28 per cent.; Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, South Bend, Michigan City, Richmond, New Albany, 21 per cent.; Madison, Laurenceburg, Vincennes, Evansville, Lafayette, Bedford, &c., 16 per cent.

It will be observed by reference to a notice of the Cashier that the Bank of Wilmington has declared a dividend "at the rate of 11 per cent. per annum on each several payment of stock from the date of same."

#### THE BROTHERS OF THE BALTIMORE CONFERENCE.

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Fortunately for us, we came, after a few miles, upon another break, and being thus

hemmed in, had to spend the night in the car. Again the conductor disappeared, and, as I have since been informed that there were comfortable houses in that immediate neighborhood, there can be no doubt that he had a pleasant night's rest out of the rain. In the morning, when the most serious break had to be crossed, no help was provided for anything but the removal of the baggage. Those who had children to care for must carry them or tax the muscles and kindness of the passengers; and I saw invalid ladies sitting on the track over the water, having grown giddy and faint in the effort to cross. Our efficient and gentlemanly conductor again was nowhere.

But when, a few hours afterwards, and (I think) before we had breakfasted, a negro woman brought a quantity of strawberries to sell, his energies awoke within him. In the face of the passenger who tried to buy some to refresh his weary family, he carried them off, doubtless, to sell at some more Northern point, remarking, with a bow, "you are too late, sir!"

Thus precisely did he reverse the King's account of Sheridan, for he was always in the way and always out of the way.

And it may be well to remind our travelling friends that there is now another route to the North, in which I have no other interest than the expectation of being civilly treated and carefully conveyed by Charlotte and Raleigh, with as good hotels, far pleasanter country and better manners. Let us visit our Northern friends.

Charleston Mercury.

#### Message of the Governor of New Hampshire.

Coxcord, N. H., June 6.—Gov. Metcalf sent his annual message to the Legislature to-day. About one-third of the document is devoted to national affairs, principally the slavery question. The Governor denounces the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the Kansas outrage and the assault on Senator Sumner, and attributes the uniform access of the slave power to their unanimity on that subject, their constant threats of withdrawing from the Union, as well as to the compactness of their party ties.

#### CAPE FEAR TOTAL ABSTINENCE ASSOCIATION.

We are requested to state, that a Temperance Society, with the above title, was organized in Orange street Baptist Church, on Monday evening last, after the adoption of a preamble and resolutions as a platform of the principles by which the members are to be governed. The Association will meet weekly until further notice.

The officers are:—F. C. Singletary, President; W. M. Eberwood, 1st Vice-President; John Griffith, 2d do.; Isaac Northrop, 3d do.; A. Paul Repton, Treasurer.—Wm. Herald.

#### FOR THE TIMES.

News, Oghorn, Cole & Allright:—The Committee of Arrangements in relation to the celebration of the completion of the N. C. Rail Road, have had the same under their consideration, and for various reasons unnecessary to mention here, but well understood in this community have agreed to dispense with the celebration entirely. COMMITTEE.

#### DEEP RIVER.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday of last week, on motion of Mr. Winslow, it was

Resolved, that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the House a copy of the report of Brevet Major F. T. S. Laidley, commandant of the North Carolina Arsenal, on the timber and iron and mineral resources of the Deep River country in North Carolina.

This is a move in the right direction; and we trust something good may come of it.

#### FEMALE DOCTORS.

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