agent for North Carolina in that behalf. The mortgage was then preclosed and the road sold to the Carolina Central Railway Company.

CAPE FEAR AND DEEP RIVER NAVIGATION W RKS.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Cape Fear and Peop River Navig tion Company, in the Executive offi e at Raisigh, on the third day of June, 1873, it was ordered, (all the managers being present) that the State's interest in said works be sold at public suction to the highest bidder, on specified terms and condition, at Lockville, in Chat am county, after tive advertisement in certain newspapers. Advertisement was mode as ordered, and on the 8th of July, the day appointed for the sale, said works were offered at public auction at Locky lie. No one present making a bid for he proper y, three of the manaheld a meeting on the spot changed the terms of safe, and immediately, with all further notice, par up the property a second time for sole, when it was knocked off to dred dollars, cash in han. This amou t c mpany, and a deed, conveying title, pre-pared and signed by the managers who were present. I was necessarily absent on important public business, and when the deed was afterwards presented for my sig-nature, as President of the Board, I declined to sign it, for the reason that the sale was not made on the terms advertised, but on terms much more fa orable to purchasers and which, if they had been generally known, m gut have induced other bidders to attend, and caused the property to bring a better price. I am informed, how ver, that the purchasers have accepted the deed without my signature, and have succepted to property as can be invested in them by the managers who did sign it. It may be, that t e sale is a good of e for the State, and that if the new terms had been extensively known that the property would not have commanded a higher price; upon those points I am not informed; still I did not feel acthorized to approve of it and affix my name to the deed for the reasons above

I have deemed it my duty to give you this information to enable you to take such action as you may think expedient in the premises. It is your judgment the price paid is saifsf ctory, and the considered necessary that I should sign be conveyance in order to perfect and make no title good, it will be sheerfully and promptly done whethever your wishes are certified to me by a resolution, or an act passed by your honorab e body.

SW MP LANDS.

All the swamp lands belonging to the literary aund, xcept a very inconsiderable por ion, (which were inadvertently overlooked) after having been trequently and extensively advertised, were, on the 16th day of September last, contracted to be sold to Samuel T. Carrow. Esq. whose bid for all was considered by the Board of I ducato n as being the most advantageous one offered. This sal , before it can be final, must hav legislative sanction. At a subsequent period of your session a special message will be addressed to you on the su jeer, and the partneriar swamps, with the terms and price offered and accepted, la d before you.

VACANT LAND.

After mature consideration, I deem it proper to call attention to the vacant lands belon, ing to the tate, and which are subject to entry. I am decidedly of the opinion that no one not an actual and bona fide citizen of the state, should be authorized to take up any portion of said lands at the insignificant prices now fixed by law. These lands should be held in reserve for our own cit zens, many of whom are without homes of their own, and unable to purchase them except at very low prices.
It has come to my knowledge that spec-

pl tors, living ourside of the State, and who never expect to become citizens of it, have entered and arm sill! entering inree budles of our vacant lands, particularly in the western part of the Siere, and I hear, not for the particle of senting among as and inand intention by enriching thems lyes at t the expense of the state and the impoverisomete of burown people. In my opinion it won if be better for the State to donate this land in smili quantities without min ey and without price, to its poor and landless citizens, rather than self it to strabzers, whose only purpose seems to be to il!! their own coffers. I therefore recommend a thousand feld, that you eract a law requiring every person, or party engering our vacant lands, to nocks an adicket to in the form of law, and His the same with the entry-taker in the county where the land is situated, that it is entered for alsor their own use and not for another, and that he or they are bona fide ci izens of the State of North Carolina.

IMMIGRATION.

I cannot too 'earnestly recommend the

In 1799, North Carolina contained a total population of 9,751, ranking as the third Si te in the Union, Virginia being first and Pennsylvania second. With as large a territory as New York. she had at that time a but the society has struggled on until it has population equal to that State, and the two states started in the race of progress with the same number (sixteen) of representatives in Congress. In 1800, North Carolina had receded to the fourth rank among the States, with 478,103 inhabitants, an increase of only \$4,852 in ten years. In 1810, she held her p sition as the fourth in rank, with 487. In 1820, she still retained this rank, with 638,829 inhabitants, and an increase of 83,329. From this peri d she began to decline in population, in comparison with other tates. In 1830, she had fallen to the fifth rank, with a population of 787,987, an increase of 99,158 inhabitants In 1840, she had fallen to the seventh rank, with 751, 339 inhabitants, an increase in ten years of only 15, 632. In 1850, she had fallen to the tenth rank, with 809,039, an increase of 115,620, in 186), she was the twelfth in rank, having a total population of 992,622, and an increase of 121,5%. In 1870, she was the fourteenth in rank, numbering a population of 1,071,361, and an increase for the preceding ten years

In examining these figures we find great fluctuations in population from time to time, as given in the census. Why is this? our history there have been harde depletions of our population by emigration to the West and South, while the loss thus sustained has not been made up by any accession in considerable numbers from other States, or from foreign countries. And thus

ians, and only 42,683 natives of other States and foreigners within our borders, making a total of 1,071,861 inhabitants. Meanwhile, within the other States of the Union, the wandering chadren of our State, who had been going forth from us since 1740, auswer to the roll-call to the number of 264,679. These are scattered principally in the South and South-west, Thus, while we can count but still receiving them with open arms from all parts of the world. It is not to be exproted that the emigration of our people Westward can be checked entirely, but much may be done to check it, and to induce emigrants from other regions to settle among us, by encouraging judicious and useful schemes of internal improvementby the establishment of manufactories of various kinds, thus adding to capital, and aimiess in their pursuits—by opening and maintaining liberally public schools for the education of the children and youth of the State-by encouraging and fostering in ev-ery practical way the great interests of agriculture and mechanic arts, providing as far as we can our own supplies of every kind, and fabricating the raw articles here at home, thus retaining the profits of manunicturing among ourselves, and by cultivating a just sentiment of State pride and self-respect, and a spirit of forbearance, generosity and kindness towards each other, remembering the past only in the ight of charity and good-will, and drawing from it only lessons which will teach us to think more of ourselves, and of each other as North (arolinians, By doing these things, gentlemen, actively and perseveringly, and with a purpose to know no such word as "failure" when our common mother, whom we all love so well, is to be improved and enciched, and elevated in all desirable respects among her sister States, I verily believe that our best wishes and efforts for her will be crowned with full success. With a climate which is in itself a luxury enjoyed by few other people; in a region whose solf produces in greater or less perfection every staple and nearly every article grown on the North American Continent; with mines of iron, coal, copper, gold, lead, mica, granite marble, and many other ores; with timber of all kinds, compartively as yet untouched; with water power inexhaustible, from the midland counties to the Tennessee line; with lime and marl, and other fertilizers in the earth ready to be used to improve the soil, and with millions of acres of virgin land adapted to cotton, c rn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rice, barley, rye, the grape and a most every other production; with the law faithfully executed and prace and order prevailing everywhere within our borders, and exempted as we are by a kind Providence from the rig-orous and protacted winters of the North and the scorelling su as of the far South, I think it can truchfully be said that no State offers more solid attractions to immigrants than does North Caro that.

andrail, in your names. Fain satisfied inate you do not properly estimate its importance. Let me, then, respectfully and earnestly arge you to address yourselves to the work with a purpose and a vicor which shall ensure good results. And allow me to add, in concluding this subject, that any pan that may be decided, and from which we may expect success, must be so con-ceived and operated as to put immigrants in full possession of all the information touching the advantages which our State presents to them, and this information must be laid by us before the hamistants themselves before they come to us. In doing this we shall have to compete not only with other states, but with all kinds of inneed corporations, with redread monopolies, with projudice, the cause and false-hood, but if we begin with an accuestictechnication, and paracrare as we should if will not be long before we shall without grid Tring results from our labors. In a malar so vital, we should not too charge count our dollars, for money judiciously expended in this business, will in due sur-

STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, In the North Carolina Agricultural Sos baren common railying point for all the good people of the State, pre-pective of their opinions on political subjects. The object of its officers has been to foster not only agricultare, but also manufacturing lings of the Saic. The expenses, however, and the mechanic arts, and the result has might be lesseved by diverting the labor of been highly encouraging and gratifying. By the annual exhibitions of the products of the State; by the coming together of our immigration to the State, and to stay as far as practicable, the tide of emigration from other tates and the tide of emigration from other tates and the tide of emigration from other tates and the tide of emigration from advantages, this organization has materially aided in infusing energy among our people as well as inducing strangers to settle among us. Owing to the general poverty and depression, it was difficult work at first, succeeded in perfecting a Fair creditable to the State and honorable to their own energy and spirit of perseverance. The annual exhibitions demonstrate that within the last four years blooded stock has been extensively introduced, improvements in the mechanic arts have been made, manufacturing has been fostered, and our mineral wealth is being unearthed, to say nothing of the great improvements which have been made in the science of farming. The Agricultural Society has convinced our people not only of the importance of State Fairs, but also of our own importance as a people and a State. It has demonstrated the vastness of resources, which if de eloped, will bring not only wealth, but independence to the people. It has shown that we have within ourselves everything necessary to build up manufacturing interests, and a soil to produce, not only the staff of life, but raw material to supply manufactories. The officers of the Society have appointed a committee to apply to your honorable body for amendments to their charter to enable them to extend their efforts beyond the great centres of our population and trade into the remotest corners of the State. I most cheerfully recommend you to co-operate with The answer is, that at different periods of them in every available way for the extension and usefulness of their valuable insti-

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

An election was held on the first Thursday in August last for the purpose of submitting

statement, with a comparison as to the in-thux of immigrants to our borders: In 1870 Grave doubts exist in the minds of many buildings, I recommend an appropriation for the there were 1,028,678 native North Carolin- prominent men, among them many ends of the building department from the geneamendments were enacted and submitted in the way and manner designated by the Constitution itself, in the second section of the 13th article of that instrument. I con-fess to you that I sin e in these doubts, and have serious misgivings that the requirements of the constitution have not been | sideration of the last clause of section 4, charter complied with-either in its letter or in its #2,683 imm igrants to our State, more than a quarter of a million of our people coin be counted in other States, and of these 12,683 to call your attention to it, so that after of brick in stead of some. So expert have constructed to call your attention to it, so that after of brick in stead of some. So expert have constructed to call your attention you may victable come in quart, ing and cutting stone, and us, only 3,529 are of foreign birth principal-ly from Germany, Great Britain and Ire-land, while other States number such accessions by hundreds of thousands, and are | solute certainty that she amendments have not been made in conformity to the provislons of the Constitution. A do not deer autherized to place and obstructions in the hwhich accompanies that of the Directors, shows way of their becoming a finality. If it shall that the difference in the cost is so small that it turn out that the legislation which has been done on this subject, has been property done, and if on comparing the vote on the first Monday in December, it shall appear that the people have adopted the amendments, then a question of grave importance at the same time giving employment to arises, whether this Legislature, elected thousands who are now idle, or thriftless or under the provisions of the onstitution of 1868, providing for annual sessions, can continue in annual sessions after the repeal of the provision which anthorized annual sessions? In other words, does not the abolition of the law authorizing and establishing annual sessions, also abolish the right to continue in annual session after the new Constitution creating biennial sessions is proclaimed to be in force?

You, gentlemen, are here in annual session by virtue of the second section of the second article of the Constitu ion of 1868. You have once before been in annual session under this article. How can you then, after the first Monday in December, prolong your annual session, if the charter by which you were authorized to hold annual sessions shall have been repealed? It will not do to say a law was pased authorizing you to meet, notwithstanding the amendment should be adopted. The Constitution is the supreme law and no statue law can over-ride it. It is not disputed that the General Assembly may adjourn to a future speci-fied day, instead of sine die, but it is not conceded that this enables it to silence the on titution, and by artifice render nugatory its provisions. It is true that you did at your last session pass a resolution to meet again on the third Mon ay in November, 1878, ther-by conceoling that without the enabling aid of such a resolution, or enactment, you could not meet on that day if the amendment providing for biennial session should be adopted There was no necessity for the resolution, because the Constitution, as it then stood, and as it now stands, made it imperative upon you to convene at that time, and you could not disregard it. Why then pass a resolve to do, what the Constiution enjoins, ave, commands you to do? You are now here in regular annual session in ob dience to the Constitution, or you are here on your own adjournment, and this is but a continuation of your last session.

Which, gentlemen, is h? If it be a regular ses ion as provided by the Constitution, then I am performing my duty in a dressing this communication to your last sitting, their I am performing a There have been so many plans suggested | work entirely gratuitous and not required. with the view of promoting immigration to of me by the Constitution or by the law, the signs, that I hesitate to recommend Believing that the resolution to which I and particular one. The whole subject is, agreement to be in the middle of the little be my duty to interest you, that out of abundance of caution, it would be well to enter at once upon neithful legislation, and Battle, to whom the work was assessed by your consummate it before the day appointed for comparing and dectaring the vote on by workmen in our own State. I cannot no unexceptional English, if occasional the constitutional amendments, lest 11 highly compand the difference, faithfulness and may turn out, after that time that your hon trable body is functus officio, and sal of your subsequent acts of legislation null and the painters and busiers. The wirk redects the Pouts, in New York, and according

of a penal institution, to rapid has been there. the increase of the number of manales that it is evident that the busic or the convict of pur sament and reformation of persons convicted of come and telonies, can be best renized, and al far less expense to the taxt convicts creates a con esponding increase of expenditure so long as the labor of the convicts is employed on the public builda portion of the convicts to some employ ment that would brink a revenue to the state. If a portion of the prisoners with put to work in a shoe in p, and a part to manufacturing furniture or agricultural manufacturing furniture of agricultural mp ments, if w uid diminish the c si number could be kept at work on the outer was and buildings. This is evidently a matter of moment to he state, not only with regard to the saving of money, but because it would be the means of training the younger convicts to a valuable trace that will enable them, when dis hars d from confinement, to obtain renumera ive employm ne, and relieve the communities where u they reside of an idle and vicious population. Such good results have been seen in cases already distharged, where they had been kept at work in the small shoe shop established and operate lat the Peni-tentiary. Would it not be well to require the J dges of our courts to sentence al. convicts, under twenty or twenty-five years to learn some trade in the enten-

uary, and make the sentence long enough to perject them in the mysteries of the I would respectfully call the attention of the General Assembly to chapter 144 of the Laws of 1872 '73, it being the revenue law, and to section four of class I. This forbids any of the ax collected for the Penitentiary to be used for any purpose but "the support of the convicts in the penitentary and the erection of outer walls around the same and for no other purpose," thus peremptorily stopping all work on the main building and the ejection of cells for the safe keeping of the convicts. That this was not the intention of the General Assembly is evident from the provisions of Chapter 157 of the same session, ratified on the same day with the Revenue law, wherein section four, the Board of Directors "is directed to prosecute to as early a completion as possible the construction of the penitentiary," and in section one to make as many of 8,000,000. and in section one to make as many or 8,000,000 brick as possible—in section 6 to make the iron position, wenth and new in The expanse suit of the election has not yet been official; the support of the convent souther receion of the land to improve the imances.

of great learning, as to whether these ral fund, so that the work may be pushed to a speedy completion.

The prison now has among its immates excellent stone-cutters and brick-makers, and with the aid of a few skilled workmen under the supervision of the able architect, the work can be well and rapidly done. This also leads me to ask a recou-167-iaws 1872-73, which provides that the origivicts become in quart, ing and cutting stone, and at so small a cost is the stone new hald, that there exists no necessity for mutilating the harmony of the plan or destroying the beauty of the bailding. As a matter of archite turni taste, and becoming State pride, the original plan should be adhered to, particularly as the report of the architect, which accompanies that of the Directors, shows should scarcely be considered.

It seems hard that convicts after serving out their term of punishment, or upon being pardoned, should be turned out upon the world without means to reach their places of residence, which are often at a long distance from Raleigh. To save them from the temptation, (arising out of want and poverty), to again violate the law, and as an act of humanity, I recommend that you make some provision by law, to enable them to reach their distant homes. Most of the other States have made a provision of this kind. Its advanta es are evident, and it will save the Capital of the States from an increased vicious and undesirable population.

INSANE ABYLUM. The annual report of the President of the Board of Directors, accompanied by the reports of the officers of this Institution, is herewith transmitted to you. It affords me pleasure to be officially informed of the highly prosperous condition o this noble charity, and to be assured of its able and successful management. When all seem to have performed their duties so well, it might be deemed invidious to discriminate among them by awarding praise to one, when it is equally due to all. It is enough to say, that the Institution was never in a more prosperous condition, or its affairs more ably managed. The only draw-back to its complete success, is a want of sufficient room to accommodate and take care of all the insane who are entitled to its benefactions, I therefore reiterate the recommendations, contained in my former message, urging the General Assembly to provide more accommodations by enlarging the present building, or crecting a branch Asylum at some point in the Western part of the State.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AND THE BLIND.

The reports of the officers of this Institution show that it has been highly prosperous during the past session, and that its usefulness increases every year. The importance of sustaining this a few weeks ago inserted an advercharity cannot be over estimated. It is far better to educate our deaf, mute and blind population, and make them useful members of society, than have them to grow up in ignorance and vice, and become burdens to their friends and the public. believe the big dog never turned up. highly satisfactory. I feel confident that it has Ryan dressed handsomely, though been conducted with as much economy and good rather flashily, and in cold weather judgment, as any similar establishment in the wore a large inilitary cape. He had whole country. The recommendations in the reports of the officers, to which your attention is rather a handsome face and good figure invited, seem to be just and reasonable. The us- and was youthful in appearance, eranty which has hitherto characterized the lift being in fact but 25 years of age ferent legislatures, it is hoped and believed, will being in base but 25 years of age not be withheld or curtailed by your honorable. When executed. He wore no heard BAT west or sign lighter

The revisal of the stitute laws now in force in He had an easy, gentlemanly address, this State, has been completed by the Hop. W. H. honorable body, and the printing and binding done | interested, and in conversation used about of the learned count I c, and the superior workmanship of Mesers, Edwards & Broughton, account. He was born of frish payold.

The Penitentiany.

The report of the directors and officers of the lastitution is borewith transmitted to the General Assembly. It is marked the protest to the book is gratintously furnished, to the rebellion to first the transmitted to whom the book is gratintously furnished, to the rebellion be joined the expeditional or the report of the report of the directors and binders. The work reflects the reflects the protest and binders. The work reflects the reflects the protest and binders. The work reflects the reflects the first state of the protest and binders. The work reflects the reflects the reflects the protest and binders. The work reflects the reflects the reflects the protest and binders. The work reflects the reflects the reflects the reflects the protest and binders. The work reflects the reflects satisfaction and gratefation to find the turn over their copies to their saccessors, when the reflection he other the expectation work in such prosperous community note ever their countertes express it this be not dence their to Montains, and claims that he withstan ing the adverse circumstances by which it has been surrounded, and the difficulties always attending the attangement. The state will include the transfer who have been the very new after who have been the very new attending the attangement.

population of the Shub is bemany to the . A large normal of his time of the designal is platfull, which Ten tentury, and districts several counties; estably is consulted the payable charges for pre-rationing redeved of trouble and expense vale corporations, but with tanding, there is a law neident to keeping them is the county on our slatter book, analying any types or there son repay the State an hundred, yea versly, I this as as it should be, for in the persons, rescaling themselver begeiner, to pro-Penitentiary all the ends, designed for the | rate a charter from the ober, of the esaperior DUSTRONS*

Private parties, who emback a schemes to enaccomplish what they desire at their own lost and the October 9, 1873; The deciding to drive expense, without the necessity of consuming the sauce. for a is bothing but a nuisance, i recommend tuan the loth so mon or chapter 199 of the chart a receipt from the Treasurer of the state for at least one hundred donars, before the bill to time in either house of the General Assembly. Such a law will save thousands or dollars to the State. Even one hundred dollars in each case will not indomnify the State for the expense incurred in the passage of these incorporation acts.

MILITIA.

Having heretofore directed your attention to the necessity of reorganizing the militia, and enacting a law to render it effective, and having failed to convince you of its importance, I forbear, now, to make any further recommendation on the subject, although I am thoroughly satisfied it is made incumbent on you by the 2nd section of the 12th article of the Constitution, as well as by a proper regard for the public safety, to act at once on this important matter.

REPORTS.

The reports of the State officers, and other officials, are herewith transmitted, and you are respectfully invited to bestow upon them that attention and consideration, which their importance demands.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Virgil S. Lusk, Esq., Sonicitor for the 11th Judicial District, tendered his resignation as such on the 14th day of Novem er, 1872, which was accepted, and Marcus Erwin, Esq., appointed to fifl Hon. Thomas Settle was on the 5th day of De-

cember, 1872, commiss oned Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, vice Hon. Robert P. Dick resigned. Marcus Erwin, Esq., Solicitor of the 11th Ju-dicial District, tendered his resignation on the 2nd day of March, 1873, which was accepted, and Wil-

liam G. Candler, Esq., appointed on the 6th of the same month to fill the vacancy.

Alfred G. Morrison, Esq., a member of the

House of Representatives, from the county of Wake, tendered his resignation on the 4th day of April, 1873, which was accepted, and an election to supply the vacancy ordered to be held on the first Thursday in August, the day of the regular elec-

PARDONS, RESPITES AND COMMUTATIONS.

For a list of the convicts pardoned and respited, and of those whose punishments have been commuted, since my last annual communication to you. I respectfully refer you to an appendix which s hereto attached, and which contains the reasons that moved me to exercise elemency in each ase. Your attention is particularly invited to the case of Alexander Thorn and Thomas Lineberry, convicts from Guilford county, and next to the last neluded in the appendix.

CONCLUSION.

Having performed the duty required of me by he Constitution, I now commit my suggestions and recommendations to you for your sauction, ith the assurance that you shall have my co-ope ation in what, oever you may do for the good of the State. TOD R. CALDWELL. the State.

[From the Washington Star. General Ryan, the Cuban Patriot-A Sketch of his Career.

Among the unfortunate men shot to death by order of a Spanish military tribunal at Santiago de Cuba on Tuesday morning last the best known in Washington was General W. A. C. Ryan. For over a year past he had made Washington his headquarters, and could be seen almost any day after 11 o'clock in the morning at, or in the vicinity of, the Metropolitan Hotel. His peculiar attire never failed to attract the attention of passers by, and strangers invariably inquired, "What man belonged to that big hat and stick," referring to the tall slouch hat with a wide rim, rakishly turned down on one side, which he wore, and a small-sized sapling of Cuban growth, which he carried. Another peculiarity of the General's get up and surroundings was the presence of

A MONSTER SPOTTED BLOODHOUND,

which generally accompanied him in is promenades on the avenue. He was very fond of the huge brute, and tisement in the Star, stating that some one had stolen him, and offeror mustache. His nose was large, but to compensate he had a small mouth. taiked rapidly and earnestly when forcible expletives were not taken into na. Subsequently he made a fortune but mining whileh he lost in specu-

THE DRUGGISTS' TROUBLES .--There is likely to be an interesting control the county wherein they propose to do countest but ween the Internal Reves rate Bureau and the drug interests in rich themselves, have no right but the propher the United States at the next session to order to put their own markeners as motion of Congress. The result of the Phill-The Logistance has growning a way for them to indespirit. Drug of schange meeting, valuable time or the people's representatives, and the driting is a throughout the United at the public expense. In order to chate the nati States to unite in influencing Comgress to repeal "Schedule C" which laws of 1871-72 be so amended as to require each contains the decisions of the Bureau travale company, asking an actor corporation, to in reference to the fax on medicinal preparations, has created quite a stir incorparate the company shall be read the first among the internal Revenue officers. Mr. Kimball, who has charge of the work under that sche lule, pronounces the circular of the Drug Exchange a wrong interpretation of the law and a misrepresentation of facts. He states that the druggists will be met before Congress or in the courts if so desired, and declares that "if whiskey and tobacco are taxed, drugs ought to be, as they are more injurious to the morals and health of the community."

> The following is the financial exhibit of the Treasury Department at the close of business Saturday: Currency, \$3,298,661.85; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, \$13,620,000; coin, \$79,736,397.21; including coin certificates, \$29,037,080; outstanding legal tenders, \$362,837,611.

> The receipts from internal revenue sources on Saturday were \$268,360.93.

The Italian Parliament has her opened by the King in person, Rome. The King, in his speech, made allusion to the relations of haly with the States, or from foreign countries. And thus it is, that being drained of her sons and daughters, without inviting immigration to herself in return, the state has becaused in the secure of states, while other states, ted with her obood, and by stream to be passed by the without propose of submitting in a possible—in section 7 to hasten the erection cell doors—and in section 7 to hasten the erection cell doors—and in section 7 to hasten the erection same month to fill the vacancy.

Alfred G. Morrison, Esq., a member of the constitution of the State, while other states, ted with her obood, and by stream to be proposed for, if all the without proposed for the people. The resigned his place on the 6th of March, 18 p. and the state has becaused by the first Thursday in August, the day of bills to per set the army and navy, and to propose the proposed for the people. The resigned his place on the first Thursday in August, the day of bills to per set the army and navy, and to propose the proposed for the people. The resigned his place on the first Thursday in August, the day of bills to per set the army and navy, and to propose the proposed for the people. The resigned his place on the first Thursday in August, the day of the people. The resigned his place on the first Thursday in August, the day of bills to per set the army and navy, and the control of the people are stated and Prussia, and the rection of the same month to fill the vacancy.

Alfred G. Morrison, Esq., a member of the control of the people and the rection of the people and the rection of the people and in section 7 to hasten the erection of the people and in section 7 to hasten the rection 7 to hasten the erection 7 to hasten the rection 7 to hasten the erection 7 to hasten the rection 7 to has