VOL. XLVI.

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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1844.

NO. 10.

House of Commons.

On Mr. Francis River Memorial, on Thursday, the 5th instant.

Mr. HAUGHTON, of Chatham, addressed the Chair

has follows:

Mr. Speaker:—I am opposed to the motion of my triend from Bertie, (Mr. Cherry.) to refer this memorial to a Committee, because I think it is of a character that forbids our entertaining it. In the remarks I am about to submit, I certainly intend no reflection. I am about to aubmit, I certainly intend he religious upon the course of the Speaker, in presenting the memorial, because one of the Rules of the House requires him to do so, when requested. Having presented the memorial, the duty of the Chair has been discharged, and that of the House begus. I regard this memorial, Mr. Speaker, as nothing more nor less, than an appeal from the Judiciary to the Legislature.

To consider the nature of the application itself— what is it? A proposition to confer a charter upon an individual to exercise a franchise over a certain ad, his right to which is not yet established, but while the question of right is before the Supreme Ju-dicial Tribunal of the State, and when, too, that individual stands arraigned before that tribunal as a viclater of the laws of North Carolina. This consideration alone, in my judgment, is a sufficient reason for rejecting at once the consideration of the memorial, or refusing to entertain it. But when we regard the language of the memorial, the proposition of the peti-tioner becomes doubly offensive, because it exhibits a contempt for the Judiciary of North Carolina, and thereby offers an insult to the Legislature and the

people of the whole State.

Had the memorialist been content with a simple parrative of his case, whatever we might think of the value of his petitition, the manner of presenting it, might claim at least the credit of modesty; but when might claim at least the credit of modesny; but when he freats with studied disrepect, if not with perfect contempt, the opinion of the Superior Court, delivered in the case of the Raleigh and Guston Rail Road vs. Davis, intimating that in that opinion the Court had transcended its jurisdiction, and thereby arraigning that tribunal before us, it does seem to me, Mr. Speaker, that both the matter of the application and the manner of presenting it, entitle the memorialist to little favor at our hands. The memorialist sets out with informing us, that he has been furnished with the opinions of eminent counsel, to justify his course in tearing up the Roancke and Portsmouth Rail Road. "all of whom," says the petitioner, " were clear and decided as to the question of right, as to the removal

of the superstructure," &c.
Permit me to ask, sir, what have the Legislature of North Carolina to do with the opinions of eminent counsel (eminent I admit them to be) of other States. We have referred this matter to a Judicial Tribunal of our own for its decision, composed too, of eminent

and able jurists. The memorialist is himself guilty of a strange inconsistency, for in a part of his petition he tells us (what, by-the-bye, every body knows) that the Judiciary was created expressly for having the Legislative will executed; in another, he not only refers us to the opinion of his Counsel, but also declares that be "wante a candid examination of the whole ground in order that there may be an impartial decision given by your (this) honorable body, and the Judiciary of the State."

Now, sir, if the Supreme Court was, as he declares, and as I insist, created expressly for having the Le-gislative will executed, while his case is before that

those rights are there passed upon and established. with that it is necessary for him to show you that his right to the Road is clear, and although he also admits that the Judiciary alone can determine it, he yet enters into a labored argument and although he also admits that the Judiciary alone can determine it, he yet enters into a labored argument to prove what he had previously declared you have no prove what he had previously declared you have no of the House, and therefore should be entitled to have tions to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road of ower to determine.

The only mode, therefore, according to his own

showing, by which he can set up any claim or pre-text of right, is to make it appear that his right over this Road has been Judicially ascertained. Until this is done, we cannot take cognizance of his case, and we are, therefore, precluded, in limine, from en-

tertaining this memorial.

But, Mr. Speaker, apart from these considerations, there is another which to my mind causes an insupersole objection to considering this meniorial. It asks as to sanction a species of Repudiation, a doctrine which I atterly abbor. How stands the case, Sir?— The Legislature of North Carolina granted some time since a charter to the Ronnoke and Portsmouth Ruil Road Company, by which they were authorized to make this very road, and authorised them to charge certain tolls for energing passengers &cc. over it. The memorialist now impdestly asks us to confer the same. not co-equal, but the very same privileges upon him, which we gave to that Company. Can we do it? If so, how, by what authority? The very privileges and franchise which he asks us to confer upon him, we have already passed with these have been by our act vested in others, and they have never, so far as we know forfeited them. We, therefore, as a Legislature, have no right or control over the Road, and useverean lieve until the Roanoke and Portsmonth Company shell have forfeited the charter, which they received at our hands Suppose Sir, the Supreme Cours shall de-eide against the memorialist, what a speciacle would we present before the people of North Carolina and the world, in granting a second charter, over a road. the conclusion of his paper, says if his application be custained he shall be thankful, and very kindly and considerately informs us that, in that event, he will have his confidence increased in the Supreme Court. By which, I suppose we are to interstant be has but a poor opinion of that Court at present, but that he will think better of it, should it decide for him. He seems that he whole people of the State of North Carolina.—God forbid that we should ever be divided into to question both the integrity and the ability of that Court. I don't know, Sir, that it is a matter of very great moment that Mr. Francis E. Rives should have confidence in our Judiciary, or that his good opinion will add much weight to their decisions

But, Sir, this is all of a piece with the whole me-

morial and is in perfect keeping with Virginia arro-gance. What is it, Sir, that pertains to North Caroli-ns that Virginians do think well of. They are in the constant habitof disparaging the institutions and the people of the good Old North State, and this, Sir, is an another instance of Virginia pride and insolence. for one am disposed to trent it as it deserves.

Mr. Speaker, we owe to ourselves, as Legislators of the State of North Carolina, and we owe to those

who seet us here, not to emeritin for one moment an application of this character.

It would be setting a most perticions example and establishing an alarming precedent, and it would present the melancically speciacle of the law maters of the on the melancholy speciacle of the law makers of the country, setting at definice the authority of the law

I know not, sir, what course other gentlemen may parme, but, sir, I, for one, so long as I occupy a seat on the floor, will never, no, never, sanction or enter-tain a proposition as I conceive this to be, derogatory to the character, the independence and the honor of North C.

Mr. Samann of Wake, in his replies to Mr. Haugh-ton of Chatham, contended that there was nothing daraspectful in the memorial of Mr. Rives. That consider was objectionable had been expunged, and have for referring it to a Committee. In respect to Mr. Haughton's allusien to his (Mr. Shepard'a) excitement, whenever the subject of Rail Roads was mentioned, and his recommendation, that in considering the party connected with investments in Rail Roads, he, (Mr. S.) should go back to the Session of 1836, and inquire who was the grand mover of the subject to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. said, the grand mover of the subject to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the Session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to the Wilmington Road, Mr. S. Said, the grand mover of the session to t he genderman from Chatham, was mistaken, he was State, which I trust never to witness in the Legisla- for their value; their only sight was to the tolls, after inder no excitement on the subject of Rail Reads, ture of North Carolina. While I have the honor of keeping up the high-way.

cuss because I conceive it wholly beside the quesiion. Indeed, Sir, the gentleman has grossly misrep-resented my whole argument; he has labored to disprove what I never asserted and has falled, may, has The reason is very obvious, he knows that in the po-sition I have taken, I occupy impregnable ground.— Sir, I defy the gentleman to show that this memorial is not victually an appeal from the Judiciary to the Le-gislature, or that it is of such a character as we ought entertain. But the gentleman says that the Supreme Court

ought not, may that they cannot decide against the memorialist. Now, Sir, I do not presume to say what that Court can or what it ought to decide. This much I can say, that the Legislature of the State have concluded that Court much more competent to decide abstruce points of law, than I or even the learned gen-

The gentleman exhibits in his remarks a holy hor-ror for Rail Roads. H. Sir, he and his party had felt this horror a little earlier, the State would not be embarrassed as she now is. If he and his party had been as much opposed to these Roads in 1836 as now, the Joss which some apprehend (but which I trust will not be realized) would and could never occur, and we would not now be under the necessity of endeavoring as heretofore to make some provision to secure a Democratic investment of \$600,000 in the Wilmington and Rateigh Rail Road.

The gentleman has mount - I a Rail Road and run off into the regions of abstraction. Permit meto say, would avail himself of the occasion to introduce to the Sir, that I shall not follow him. I choose to confine gentleman a little pamphlet entitled a memorial of myself to the simple question presented to this House, the Internal Improvement Convention to the Legis-

Mr. Mr.Ls, of Rutherford, rose and uddressed the House, in substance as follows:

Mr. Speaker:—The motion to lay on the table,

has precedence over the motion to postpone indefi-nitely; it would therefore be out of order for me to go into a discussion of the merits of the memorial now under consideration, but if it were perfectly in order I have no inclination to express any opinion, at this king the sum proposed and requested to be advanced time, upon the merits of the question involved; nei-by the State sixteen hundred thousand dollars, besides ther do I conceive it to be, either necessary or proper to do so. The only question it seems to me, which it becomes us now to decide, is whether this be such a memorial as should be considered by this House; if thereafter the Democratic party had selected as the this question be decided in the affirmative, then I would be in favor of giving it a most respectful consideration—I would vote for referring it to a committee of the party did not attribute his defeat to his interand as I insist, created expressly for having the Leglative will executed, while his case is before that
Court, what have we do with his case, or what do we
know of his rights, if rights he have, until and before
the bound of his rights, if rights he have until and before
to this House, it should meet with a respectful conto the party did not attribute his defeat to his internal Improvement notions, and as the next fittest candidate for that high effice, they selected the next
Democratic signer. Mr. Henry, who was also defeatto this House, it should meet with a respectful consideration, as much so as a bill or any other other prop- which diverted their choice from the advocates of the so; for the reason, that every member has a right | immented Mr Hoke, out of the ranks of those who his Petition calmly considered and investigated in such sixteen hundred thousand dollars. With what grace manner as is best calculated to lead to a just conclusion. But in my epinion, the memorial now before that the Rail Road embarra-sments were the results you, is clothed in language of the most disrespectful of Whig cancenses? The Democratic party had honand contemptuous character, and therefore is not entitled to a respectful consideration, or to any consideration at our hands. I presume every gentleman on this floor has read this memorial; if so, can there be one, who has within his bosom the heart of a true signers of that memorial or any one of them. most sovereign contempt for the author of that production. I conceive that it would be compromising the dignity of this body, to do cass the ments of this question, or to entertain it in any way whatever. If then, the object of the gentleman, who made the motion to lay this l'etition on the table, he to bring upon it the steep of death, there to let it lie never again to be taken up, I shall vote for it, but if he designs to call it up again for consideration, I shall vote against the motion with a view of voting to postpone indefinitely. at present go into any discussion of party politics, nor question far above all party consideration—it is one n which the character of our State is involved; a base attempt has been made to throw into ridicule, parties on questions like the present, or that we should top to enqire from what quarter the insult comes. No, let us like the representatives of freemen, and with one effort and a united voice, frown down the attempted indignity, with that scorn and contempt

> apology? to me it is none, it is worse than none, it is only a pretended and silent retraxit, which only serves to give force to the original insuit. This publication has gone forth to the world as addressed to the Legislature of North Carolina, without any crasement, but in its most aggravating and insulting 'loch'; but after he sees the reception his publication is about to meet, he finds himself unable to withstand the indiginant frowns, not only of the Mem-bers of this Assembly, but of the whole community; then with a view of courting favor in these Halls, he condescends (no doubt as he thinks) to expunge some of the most offersive portions of his address, which he has laid upon the tables of the members of this House, thereby admitting that the language was insolent, o at least improper, and thus more pointedly direct-ing the attention of every gentleman, to the indignity which is offered to this body and through it to the State. Sir, I trust that such contemptuous conduct will never be tolerated here, either in a citizen of our own State or of any other State, whatever degree of important

which the assailant so richly merits. It is true that

the memorialist has thought proper to draw black lines

around or across some of the most offensive passages

in his communication; but, sir, is this a satisfactory

and that the Governor in his message has promoused that a good investment. Me Scientistical forms of the Portsmouth Road was the subject of sale—that the Portsmouth Road was the subject of sale—that the Portsmouth Road was the subject of sale—that the ports of sale—and consequently the right of sale under Execution. He said, he have it could be said. And that the Supreme Court could not other powers of said, and consequently we represent; and should be said. And that the Supreme Court could not other powers of said, and consequently we have fail indignantly to repel the assault, we would be doing injustice to ourselves, and to the high-minded be revised edite. He stated that case of a Ferry Boat, which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken per passagers. He declared that the gentleman from Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken per passagers in the debate) which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken per passagers. He declared that the gentleman from Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken in part in the debate) which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken in part in the debate) which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken in part in the debate) which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken in part in the debate) which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken in part in the debate) which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken in part in the debate) which he contended might be sold although to transform Hallian, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken in part in the debate) was the same it could be ourselved in his reply to the gent man from Challann, in that, he states that Governor that the states that Gover from Halifax, (alluding to Mr. Moore, who had taken for part in the debate) who reports so many Bills to not and I will not deliberate upon the rights of an instantial and I will not all his legal ability dividual, who has no respect for those whose aid he asks; he may have rights, and for aught I know, those rights may have been violated; but let that be those rights may have been violated; but let that be very investment itself. And as to that investment, the Governor expresses the bolic, founded upon the Mr. Havenros, replied to Mr. Shepard as follows:

Mr. Havenros, replied to Mr. Shepard as follows:

Mr. Havenros, replied to Mr. Shepard as follows:

Mr. Speaker: I have but a word to say in answer to the gentleman from Wake. That gentleman has entered into a labored argument to prove what I never denied: that Corporations are as unch bound to pay their debts as individuals. This proposition I did not State; but I can never consent to be instrumental in placing those opinions on the records of the country. I care not whether his confidence be increased in our Supreme Court or not; the want of his endorsement can never detract from the high character of that tribunal. I am perfectly willing that he may have the credit of having forced a discovery in an adjoining State that will produce astonishment throughout both England and America, even though that State may be North Carolina and the wonderful discoverer an arrogant citizen of the State of Virginia; but so far as my influence goes. I am resolved never to suffer North Carolina to submit to an indignity, no matter from can never detract from the high character of that Carolina to submit to an indignity, no matter from what source it emanates, and I trust that every gentleman upon this floor has enough of that State pride in his bosom, which stoud fill the heart of every true North Carolinian, to unite in teaching the Petitioner, that North Carolina makes her own laws and knows how to construc them without foreign aid-that she has a high respect for her own character, and knows

how to make others respect it.

Mr. Moone of Halifax remarked as follows: Mr. Moore said, that he had not intended to say ord in reference to the matter under debate—that he that the debate should be conducted by others, on the that the debate should be conducted by others, on the character of the memorial and the propriety of its reference, but that he felt himself called upon in a special manner by the remarks of the gentleman from Wake, to reply to a portion at least of his Speech.—

He had risen, he said, with a view to answer the least of the property gal argument of the gentleman, but whilst up he and I again repeat. Sir, that the gentleman has not and cannot show that the memorialist is eatitled to a favorable consideration at our hands.

lature of 1838, signed, among others, by R. M. Saunders as chairman, and Louis D. Henry. He supposed the gentleman from Wake from the charge on the Whig party was ignorant of the existence of its con-tents and he tendered it to him for his perusal. It contained recommendation and request to the Legis-lature to endorse the Ruleigh and Gaston Reil Road bonds to the amount of \$500,000, also for that body to subscribe four fifths of the capital stock of two millions to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, mavarious other projects of improgement, to meet which the memorial proposed that the State should borrow three millions of dollars. After thus, and immediately ored or attempted to honor those of the party who were warmest and most distinguished advantes of State connection with Rail Roads. Mr. M. desired to doubted not that they were influenced by noble and elevated feelings such as became North Carolinans, devoted to the advancement of the prosperity, Lowise, of Bincombe-

wealth and glory of our State.

In reply to Mr. Shepard's allosion to his (Mr. Moore's) introducing so many bills to revise and improve the law, he could only answer that that was the very thing for which he came to the Legislature. And if in a long practice he had discovered defects in the law, it was his duty to amend them. He admitted he acquired some little reputation that way, but was not sure that it advanced him much, but he bemade on this occasion to political parties. I shall not | lieved that the bent of his inclination lay that way and perhaps he was fifter for that than any thing else, do I now propose to pronounce any opinion upon the rights, privileggs and liabilities of corporations, whether they be soulless or not; neither am I inclined at this time to decide upon the merits or demerits be more useful in that line, he ought to devote himself of the Governor's Message, or to determine the degree of responsibility which rests on the Whigs or
Democrats, for certain measures; although some gentlemen who have preceded, seem to think that those
questions are now to be decided. No, sir, this is a
question are now to be decided. No, sir, this is a
question for please all notes considered the improvement of the Literature and the Schools
of the State. In regard to the legal argument which
the gentleman had delivered, he thought the gentleman entirely too positive. He had said he knew the
road was the subject of sale and that the Court could not decide otherwise. Sir, said Mr. M. gentlemen as old and as able in the law as the gentleman from Wake, had thought otherwise. The Supreme Court the Laws, the institutions and the Judicial officers had admitted it to be a question worthy of the gravest consideration, and the Judge below, able as every one admitted him to be, had pronounced an opinion directly contrary to the gentleman's. As to the case of the ferry boat, Mr. M. admitted that it might be sold under execution, but he denied the analogy. So might the rail road cars be sold, for they were no manner united with the franchise, and their sale did not involve its destruction, and the consequent dissolution of a company constituted as the mere agent of the State in its schemes of public improve-ment. The cars were no part of the highway, and it was in his opinion absurd for the public to take against the will of private individuals, their lands upon the ground that it was devoted to the public, and then permit a single one of these individuals to take for his private use the whole of the property thus taken tieman some legal nuts to crack. If a rail road could be sold and its sills and iren taken up by the purchaser, could not a canal be sold also, and the massery of its sides and aqueducts be taken up also. The broken stone from a McAdam road, and the plank from the floor of a toll bridge, built under a contract with a county as authorized by law. Indeed, if Mr. Rives has lost the franchise, as it seems be thinks he has by his application to this Legislature to bestow it on him, it is clear that the franchise of the whole company is gone. Such a thing as a dissolution of a cor-poration by parts is unknown, and no one has ever undertaken to advance the novel idea, of a corporation dying by halves. What then should we accomplish by bestowing the franchise according to his prayer?
Nothing but to allow him to make a rail road about fafteen miles in length, ending in the midst of a piney-wood country. Can the public realize any benefit from such an improvement?

Mr. More declared that he had never advocated the decire that the had never advocated

the doctrine that the property of such companies could not be applied to the payment of the debt of the contrary, he asserted that whatever enriched the company to the amount of a cent could be taken for that object, but that the company could not lawfully destroy the road to get at their iron and timbers the could be taken for that object, but that the company could not lawfully destroy the road to get at their iron and timbers the could be taken to be could be take

Mr. Scalles, of Rockingham, addressed the House

Mr. Speaker :- The gentleman from Rutherford is mistaken in supposing that every member of this House had read the memorial of Mr. Rives. I must enabled to examine the memorial and act understand-ingly upon its merits. And if that motion does not prevail. I shall vote against the motion of the gentleman from Chatham, to postpone indefinitely for the same

But I take this occasion to say, that if, on examina tion, I find it contains the objectionable sentiments that are attributed to it by the gentleman from Chatham and the gentleman from Rutherford, I shall object to entertaining it in any way whatever. It is said by other gentlemen, however, whose tastes are not so very fastidious, that the memorial contains nothing disrespectful to this Lagislature.

It is maintained by the gentleman from Chatham, hat we should not entertain this memorial because it whose citizens (he says) have so often spoken distor-

As much as I love the Old North State, upon whose soil I was been and have been nurtured, and as ready as I shall always be to hard back indiginantly any insult that may be offered to her, yet while I hold a seat apon this floor, I shall always be ready to do equal and impartial justice to all men, whether they live in Maine or Louisians, on the shores of the Atlantic or mong the towering crags of the Rocky Mountains, whether they be the humble tenant of the cotings of smoky wigwar a or the rich occupant of the lordly eastle, all, all, shall receive due respect and conside

And what State is this, Mr. Speaker, that should crive so little attention from no? Sir, it is the land of Wast ington, Jefferson, Madison and Monroe-that State whose soil was drenched with the best blood of the revolution, and upon which the crowning scene of that revolution was enacted, (I allude to the buttle of York-town.) This is the State, and these are the people who have been spoken of with so much deri-sion on the present occasion. I have said this much in explanation of the reasons which will govern my vote on the motion now under consideration

RALEIGH REGISTER.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Tuesday, December 10, 1844

COUNCILLORS OF STATE. On Surunday last, the following gentlemen (all

James W. Howard, of Jones, Willie Perry, of Frank-Myers, of Anson, Josiah Cowles, of Surry and Jax

N. C. BIBLE SOCIETY.

The Anniversary Sermon, on behalf of this Saciety, was prenched on Sunday last in the Presbyte etteville, from the 130th verse of the 119th Psalm .-The Discourse was a highly elaquent and intellects. al effort, and gave great satisfaction to a very crowded congregation. A coffection was taken up, in aid of the funds of the Society, amounting to \$50.

On Monday night, the Anniversary mening of the Society was held, and we have mirely been present on a more highly interesting occasion, or witnessed a more brilliant auditory. We must deler particulars

THE FIRST OF THE "FAREWELLS." On Saturday last, Capt. Stirre's fine Cavelry Corps were out on parade, and embraced the occasion, being the last that they would probably have, to call on His Excellency, Gov. MOREHEAD, at his residence, and pay their parting respects. After firing address, expressed, on behalf of his Company, the very great regard which they had for the Governor personally, their very high estimate of the abidry. with which he has administered the affairs of the State, and their deep regiet at the separation which was soon to take place.

The Governon, who might adopt for her motto, *semper paratus," responded in a most appropriate and feeling manner. He complimented the Troop on their fine marrial appearance, and was assured that though, fortunately, no necessary had existed for calling them into action, yet land it been otherwise. they would have sequitted themselves as became both men and soldiers. He spoke of his residence in Raleigh, the numerous friends he had made, and the pain which would attend the parting with them-a pain which would however, in some degree, he alleviated by the fact, that he was about to return to another circle of friends, also dear to his heart. He enfarged upon the duty of obedience in a soldier, and in coneinsion, told Capt. STITH, that to test his obedience, and that of his Troop, he would give him an order for immediate execution, viz : to dismount and commence an attack upon his Side-Loard. We can only say, if Capt. S. and his company execute all their orders, with as much agility and promptitude, as they did this one, they will soon entitle themselves to the oognomen of "Mounted Minute man." After the attack, the Bund struck up an enlivening sir, the Troop took to horse, wheeled into line, fired another salute, and bade adieu to their " Captain General and Commander in-Chief "

we presume it is to illustrate the wonderful effects of the system, now in successful operation, for educating a class of the community who, until very recently, were considered wholly cut off from the benefits of instruction-to show, how two of the heaviest afflictions, to which humanity is liable, may be assuaged, and two of her sorest privations relieved by the hand of pri - and thus, to excite the attention of Legislators and others, as to the necessity of making some provision of a similar character in North Carolina.
We know that in this State, already, some

most distinguished philanthropists have become greatly interested in the consideration of such subjects; and the recent recommendations of our excellent Governor, on the same head, show that these matters are also attracting the notice of our high pub-lic functionaries. It is a reflection on North Carolina, that she has literally done nothing as yet, to ameliorate the condition of the Blind, or of the Deaf and Dumb. It is true, she is doing what she can. to diffuse the blessings of Education among those, who are capable of being instructed in the ordinary way; but she still leaves the unhappy persons. alluded to, to grope in the grossest moral and intel-lectual darkness. Why should not a portion of the School fund be annually set apart, for the benefit of the Deaf and Dumb and Blind! Are they not as much entitled to the beneficent operations of the School law, in proportion to their numbers, as an other part of the community? We certainly think that we should not entertain this memorial because it so, and we do hope, that the subject will not be emanates from a citizen of Virginia. That State permitted to die away, until in North Carolina, as

SOUTHERN CONVENTION.

Two sets of Resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of South-Carolina, denouncing in rough-going Locofoco State,) at its last session prounmeasured terms the present Tariff, and proposing a posed so to amend the State constitution as to reader Convention of the Stave-holding States of the Union, Roman Catholics eligible to the office of Schator to consider the matter. The only material "crence" now excluded in that land of Democracy, Tolerabetween the two sets, is that one proposes that the convention shall assemble at Charleston, and the other names Asheville, in this State, as the place of meeting. We do not think either string will pass; sufficiently trustworthy to be clothed with the funcbut if they should, we hope that the Nullifiers will tions of a legislator! And yel strange to say, the Roselect one of their own towns, at which to hold their man Catholics, with comparatively a few enlightenmeeting. North-Carolina wishes to have nothing to do with their disorganizing schemes.

Presidential election!

at the North.

A bill was introduced, making the Election of President to take place throughout the several States of the Union, on the same day. We hope it will pass.

The Rev. Mr. Daley (Methodist) was elected

In Senate, on Thursday, leave was asked to introface a bill for the relief of the Heirs of Fulton. A petition was presented, saking a change in the Pension laws

The Senate adjourned to Monday. In the House, Mr. Steenrod moved the following

Resulted. That ten thousand copies (extra) of the report of the Select Committee appointed at the last ression, on the memorial of sundry members of the Legislature of Rhode Island be printed for the use of Mr Causin objected to the reception of the reso-

lution; in consequence of which, under the rules, it ould not be received at this time. On motion of Mr. Dromgoole, it was resolved that the House seljourn to Monday.

THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.

A Resolution was submitted in the House of Represcutatives, a few days since, by Mr. Davis, of Kentucky, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay over to the several States, the sum of \$9,367,214 99, the fourth instalment of the money in the Treasury, the fourth instalment of the money in the Treasury, directed to be deposited with the several States by the Act entitled "An Act to regulate the deposites of the public money," approved June 23, 1836.

Mr. Weller (Loco) objected to the Resolution, and moved to buy it on the table, and every Loco Faco Member from this State voted for so disposing of it.

Here our Legislature, at home, are perpiexed to death for the purpose of sustaining the State's credit; and the Public Treasurer has been certifying all over the so, and we do nope, and permitted to die away, until in North Carolina, as permitted to die away, until in North Carolina, as permitted to die away, until in North Carolina, as the Public treasure.

State, that the Treasury is empty. And yet, our Members of Congress refuse to receive what is justly their due, from the overflowing Treasury of the United States.

Faithful guardians these of the peoples'

I The Legislature of New Hampshire (that the-

SHERIFF'S SALE.

OTICE. -On the third Monday of December next, at the Court House in Concord, Caborius County, I will sell the following Tracts of Land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the Public, County and Post Fax due thereon for the years 1842 and 1843, and the cost of advertising, viz.

1	No. Acres By whom La-ted.	1	On or near what water course.	l'ax due
	6 George Culp's Estate	1	Little Buffaloe Creek	\$ 40
ŀ	267 George Miller's heirs		Long Creek	1 07
	133 Ellen Miller	1	do do	63
ĺ	3284 John N Bond	1	Durch Buffaloe Creek	8 56
	914 Joseph Weaver	1	do do do	1 57
	1 5 Widow Dry	F	da do do	1 10
	166 George Moyer	1	do do do	2 06
	180 Elizabeth Furr	1	do do do	2 30
	266 Daniel Sides		Little Bear Creek	2 35
İ	69 James Alexander	i	Rocky River	1 85
	113 Rachel Alexander	1	do do	2 47
Ĺ	110 John A Brumley	1	do do	1 10
	145 Sarah C Wallace		do do	1 86
1	250 Moses 8 Archibald	1	do do 1841	1 60
i	250 Moses S. Archibald		da, do 184	1 60
Ŋ.	610 David Kerr		Rocky River and Caldwell Creak	5 02
	111 Pleasant Love		do do	1 12
Ľ	181 John L Reed		do do	1 83
U	230 William Watson	1	do do	3 68
ij.	778 John W Means		do do	7 95
Г	114 John II Biggers	1	Reedy Creek	1 66
t	72 Nathaniel Johnson	1	do do	92
H	200 Mary Allen	1	Footy Creek	1 28
Н	77 - I homas W Davis		Back Creek	1 60
į.	212 Pinckney Morrison	+	Coddle Creek	6 18
ŧ.	225 Stephen Ajevander		do do	3 60
ti	1914 John S Rankin	1 -	do do	4 54
	100 James McKnight	l .	do do	80
	148 C S McEachran		do do	1 98
	08 William A Riley	10	do do	05
	120 Kenith McAuley	#/	Caldwell Creek	8 04
	2053 William Reans		do do	2 39
	521 A N Gallimqre	4.1	Mill Creek	4 92
	356 John Goodnight	1	do do	3 60
	27 William Miller		Irish Buffaloe Creek	18
	115 Joseph W Rogers		do do do	39
	205 Samuel Holebrooks		do do do .	3 57
	140 Culpepper Lee		do do do	15 04
	55 Robert B Miller	XI	Aston's Run	1 28
	163 Francis Miller		do do .	1 56
	150 Peter Dry		Three Mile Branch	2 67
	20 Catharine Barnhart		Little Cold-water Creek	16
	7 Robert Daywott		do do do	80
	63 William Moore		do do do	79
	100 Henry House		Big Cold-water Creek	1 39
	583 Muthous Cline		do do do	1 31
	100 John J Suther	ži.	Cumberford Branch	61
	225 Beverly Gray		Muddy Creek	3 78
	120 F M Wallace		do do	1 16
	316 'Jane Gray		do do	4 25
	:182 John Reed, Jr		Mendow Crock	9 86
	\$191 John Garmon's Estate		Anderson's Creek	48 45
	139 James McEachran		do do	1 11
	1 lot Elisha R Barnhart	F	Town of Concord	81
	The following Tracts are unlist	ed and sub	nect to double Tax, and supposed to t	elong to the

The following Tracts are unlisted, and subject to double Tax, and supposed to belong to the following persons, to wit:

No. Acres	Supposed to belong to !	On or near what water course,	Tar u
16	Stephen Hadley's heirs	Irinh Buffalo Creek	\$ 3
6.5	William B Sloan	Clark's Creek	2 7
20	Owner unknown	Rocky River	2
6	Henry Reed's Estate	do de	0
100	Henry W Linker	do do .	1 2
	Ann Barickfren	Coddle Creek	
200	John Russell	do do	12 8
72	Daniel Beaver	Aston's Run	9
131	Blsey Hulson	do do	2 1
	Ross land	Big Cold Water Creek 1842	
40	Ross land	tin do do 1843	1
30	Patterson land	40 40	
30	Patterson land	90 0.1	
48.	John M Melican's Estate	Mullard Creek	
400	Jacob or Henry Troutena	Long Creek	
	Leah Creas	1000	
1 lot			
	Mrs Stewart	do do Coddio Creck 1842	76
200	Samuel Farr's Estate	Coddie Creek 1842	7.6
200	Samuel Parr's Estate	Rocky River	7
29	4 4 4	do 'do	7
29	4 4 4	Towns b philippin	The state of the s

TERMS-CASH. mr Price advertisement #30