# EDITOR'S COURESPONDENCE

New, York, Dec. 28, 1844. HAT8

the credit they deserve, as Seldam receive all ing a finish to elegance of costume ; and those persons, who understand their value and eare for their own who understand their vare and co a detable tade, rap ta', us well as money, in selecting them of an approximation of the institution of the institution wearer, we out being much hampered by the general fashion. And how often is a recharche dress spolled by neglect of this one point, while few things so quickly dense an intimate connexion with loafer dam, or tenantless prokets, as a "shocking ball Hat." But to the point :-BREBS. AND COSTAR have just opened a Hat Palace at 156 Broadway, for the sale of crosses to point :--Briss a avo Coeran have just opened a Hat Palace at 156 Broadway, for the sale of cross to the nost public noise, it may appear, Mr. Editor; the nost public noise, it may appear, Mr. Editor; the nost public noise, it may appear, Mr. Editor; the nost public noise, it may appear, Mr. Editor; the nost public noise, it may appear, Mr. Editor; that this noise comes before the readers of your ad-mitable paper, it the classifier of a pull. This how-ever, is for from being the case. A higher motive anogenet somewhat a town talk. The glass in the front-window reaches in single plate from top to battom; the floar is marble, along which are ranged twelve Centre Tables of Marble and carved Ros-wood, and the walls are lined with casings, while and wall manages. The larvest class. wood, and the walls are lined with casings, white and gold pannels, and Mirrors of the largest class, led with a profusion of glass globes and gas jets. The manufactory is in the rear, and connected with the Street by a Rail-road ander ground ; so that the wholesaleing and packing do not offend "ears polite" or eyes polits. The lists which I examined, are unsurpassed for lightness and beauty. Such places are always an ornament to a City, and I hope their taste and expend ture will be rewarded by findlag a " fortune in store" for them. Talking of Hats, ings me squiewhat naturally to the head the Church

Bimior Ospanosa's Talal is drazzing its slow length along and will continue to do so probably for some weeks. The Court is held with closed doors, many cases they would be deterred from giving their testimony if the examination were public. ladeed, it is matter of conjecture, whether we shall ever know more than the general result. It appears to be the general impression, that nothing very criminal is faid to his charge, and that Anti-Puseyism is more at the bottom of the affair ----- a wish to get rid of such a stubborn, high Church Eishop, rath than a holy hatred of sin.

#### SCIENCE.

" What is man that thou art mindful of him." brought home to the mind with starting force, when looking at the Heavens through scientific spectacles, if our hearts as well as our eyes be open The distance and magnitude of the heavenly bodies we can measure and place the figures before us, but the mind and imagination fail in all their attempts to grasp their immensity, and distance fades away ato unbounded space as time decrinto Eternity nearest fixed star sends forth-its light at the rate of two hundred thousand miles, during each second of time ; yet the star is so far away, that it requires ten years for that light to reach this earth ! This fact is proved by science, and be antifully proved too, but where is the mind which can grasp the is distance with thought? Yet on, on, beyond this nearest fixed We study, star, conutiens wonders are disclosed. we think, we analyze, and gether " knowledge which putieth up" the vain man, but the wisest therein find most food for profound humility, for they tear the masks from things and look down, down-but bey ond. all is an unfathomable mystery, where they have at last to bow before a Higher, confess their line and pluinmet of no avail, and sny with Davin- What is man, that they art mindful of him ?" I said a mystery lies at the bottom of all things. Take some simplest, physical sciences for instance : we ask why does water run down hill ? Because of its weight, answers the careless one, with a smile. The attraction of gravitation forces it down, says the mere man of science, tossing his head ; but the wisest must still say-I cannot tell, it is caused by some strange equally pervading our curth, and drawing a. things towards its centre ; but what that power is, whence it comes, or whither it goes, no one can say Again-take a piece of stone, and our man of science will tear it to pieces, and show the gases, metals, and primitive earth of which it is composed, decked out in a dozen Greek and Latin names, and ery-Behold the whole-here are the elements! True, they are the elements, as far as his cruchle will show them, but what are these elements ? Whence came they

How formed out of the void immense ? He whose hand made the Universe, can alone tell that. rather than an Altar, on which to offer incense to the

F.C.

LITHOTOMY. Ma. Entros :-- This important and exer-ficult operation was performed on a young an of your State, at this residence in North Dr. P. C. SPENCER, of Petersburg,

County, by Dr. P. C. SPENCES, of Petersburg, on the 20th Nov. last. In the presence of and with the assistance of Dra-Jostrator and Caosa; of Nonhampton, and Dr Passecs, of Petersburg, Dr. SPENCES removal a stone of uncommon size, from which the patient had unfiered great torupe for a long time, in a manuar so skillully and adroit, as to at once enance entre an cess to the operation. The young man, after man years of affliction, is now restored to his friends and well Although this is an event in every way worthy of

of even the minor cases of disease. To say nothing of the increased expenditure attendant upon such a course, the patient is thereby denied the comforts of home, the care and symparity of all most interested in his fate ; circumstance a not to be thought lightly of, since it is well known that that solace, and that hope arising from these sources in the tughest degree value bie, tendesing greatly to ensure success in ell opera-It is not meant however, that these can supply the sizes of a skilled Surgrou. On the contrary & is too obvo is to all to say when this cannot be procured at home the part cat must seek for him alroad. Yet when it is known (and the only object of the writer is to make it so,) that a surgeon, in every way qualified, not only by education, but by practical experience, to manage cases of disease, either by operation or otherwise. is so near at hand, as Dr. Spancer is, it cannot be saying too much to coaclude that the people in your section of country, who have hitherto made expensive introeys North for this purpose, will at once see, that

he to dieir interest in many ways to avail themselves of his valuable services, when occas on requires. A PRIEND TO THE AFFLICTED



" Our's are the plans of fuir, desightful prace. " Unwarp'd by party ruge, to live like brothers.

## RALEIGH, N. C. sectors and sectors in the sector of the sectors in the sector of the sectors in the sector of the sectors in t

# Friday, January 3, 1845.

## A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

A splendid Entertainment was given by the Members of the Legislature, on Tuesday night last, to Governor MOREHEAD and his most estimable family, on the eve of their departure from Ruleigh. It was one of the most joyous and pleasant occasions, we have witnessed for years, and, for the moment at least, all party and personal differences were forgotten. Having discharged with an energy, ability and fidelity, above all praise, the official trust committed to his hands by the People, Gov. MOREHEAD is about to return to the theatre of his former usefulness, among his old friends and neighbors. We can say create a mad void in our midst, for they have won the

OV. GRAHAM'S INAUGURATION. On New Year's day, the luanguration of Hon Wilsham A. GRABAN, an Governot of North-Caro ina, took place in the Constant' Ifara, in the presence of both Houses, and before an audience which. for every thing that could make the occasion impos ing, has never been surpassed within our recollect At 12 o'clock, the Senators, preceded by their Speak er, entered the Hall. A few minutes thereafter, the Governor elect made his appearance, escorted by Governor MOREHEAD, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the Joint Committee of both branches,

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

The Oaths of Office were administered by Chie Justice Royman, and subscribed by Governor GAABAN, in the book kept for that purpose. The Senate and escort then retired from the Commons' Hall, and the Governor, at once catered upon the duties of his Ofine.

Senators and Gentlemen of the House of Commons : In prescuting myself before, you, to take the oath required for my qualification as Chief Magistrate of the State, I gladly embrace the occasion, to express to our common constituents, my deep and abiding sense of gratitude, for their confidence and approba tion as manifested in the election which collame hither If by diligence, faithfulness, and importiality in the high trust I am about to assume-if by a constant observance of those great maxims of liberty and justice that are embodied in the Constitutions which I shall swear to support-if by a consultation of our history and a deference to those procedents and example which are deemed most excellent in past time, I can gather that wisdom which my own deficient faculties are unable to supply, I may hope to render to my countrymen some, although it be an imadequate re-turn, for this mark of their favorable consideration. A philosophic observer of dur Institutions, has attri

bated as a defect to the State Governments, that they do not comprehend objects of sufficient interest to human subition. Although the fact be otherwise et it is much to be appreliended, that there is a ten dency in the affairs of the Federal Government, extending as it does over so vasi, a territory, and so mauy millions of inhabitants, identified in recollection with the proudest events of our history -with its pow er to make war and peace, and being constantly surrounded with the point find circonstance of warike preparation, by land and sea-with is large revenue and expenditures-its numerous off ears, and their superior compensations above those of the States-its power to regulate Commercie, to conduct our foreign ercourse, and to administer the code of Nations with the great and concentrated powers and patronage of its Executive-that there is a tendency in the flairs of that Government, with those attributes for admiration and attraction, to engrous too much of the attention which is bestowed by our citizens on public affairs. That these important concerns of the Nation should be objects of constant observation and active vigilance, is to be expected and desired. But that they should be so, to the exclusion of those more immediate interests which "come home to our business and bosomy," our homes and firesides, and which are wisely retained under State jurisdiction, is a misamong his old friends and neighbors. We can say fortune to be deprecated. If we glory in the name of with unaffected sincerity, that his retirement, and the American citizens, it should be with feelings akin to Methinks, that Science is too often made a God, withdrawal of his family from our social circles, will filial affection and gratitude, that we remember, re a.e North Carolinians ! And that the preservation and prospecity of our system, and its ability to secure the permanent and habitual attachment of the people depend quite as much, may, much more, upon an enlightened policy, and a correct administration in the State Governments, than in that of the Union. In rate of about 80,000 souls in each ten years. amitting, therefore, to accupy this occasion, with more than a passing notice of matters which concern the action of the General Government, I am actuated by eral Government, both in relation to the currency, the belief that other topics are more appropriate, and moreover, that from recent opportunities, my opinions on National affairs are not unknown. Let it suffice, then, to say, that the line of partition between State and Federal powers, should be kept distinctly marked : either of the Bogrds, was fiatly denied by Mr. JAMES and while those yielded by the States should be liberally exercised for the general good, those retained should be carefully watched over and preserved-that I regard the liberty and Union of these United States as inseparable, and that it is the duty of those cntrusted with authority, as well as of all good citizens, indignantly to frown upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country com the rest, or to enfechie the sacred ties which "link together its various parts." But, for the cultivation of that harmony so essential to Union, we must bear in mind, that it is necessary, not only that the course of the General Government shall be characterized by justice, wisdom, and enlarged patriotism ; but several States shall keep the covenants of the Constitution as undertaken by them, not merely in etter, but in spirit and in good faith. Certain parts of that instrument require duties to be performed, or omitted, by the State Covernments, or some department thereof, without, however, providing penal sanctious for the faiture, relying only upon the comity, the sease of right, and the official oaths of public servants for their observance. Yet it is obvious that a noncompliance on the part of a State in these articles, is as injurious to the rest of the confederacy. as can be any usuppation by the Federal Government. The Constitution having stionlated that Congress shall have power " to establish a uniform rule of naturalization;" and Congress having exerted the power, by preseribing a previous residence in our own country, of five years, and a declaration of an intention to become a citizen, in some Court of Record, at least two years, before any foreigner shall be naturalized, it is manifest that any State which undertakes to confer the means are indispensable. In common with the great right of chizenship of allous with a shorter residence, and upon other terms than those declared in the Acts of Congress, commits an infraction on the Constitution, injurious to the other States. And if they are enumerated in the census of her population, so as to If in this hope, we shall be doomed to disappointgive her a greater number in the apportionment of tepresentatives, and adjuitted to the right of suffrage in elections affecting, the Union, she hoquires importance and power beyond her due, and by means un-authorized by the Constitution. Yet, regulations for expected to bring forward some other scheme of the naturalization of foreigners, after st residence of but six months or other period less than that required by the Acts of Congress, have been introduced in sev-eral of the States, and are believed to have already had an important influence in great National results So also the Constitution in express terms provides, that criminals fleeing from justice, in one State to another, and that persons held to labor escaping into other States, shall be delivered up on proper demand to be carried to the places whence they fled. Nev-ertheless, instances have occurred of refusal by State authorities to make such delivery, because the state of servitude, alleged in the particular case, did not. exist in the State where the demand was made ; or because the crime charged, was not regarded as an offence there. No difference can be perceived, whe-ther the crime be treason against a State, la cony of a slave or other property, or whether the person demanded be a slave, or apprentice, a ward or infant child, the obligation under the Constitution, to deliver up, in any and every of the cases, is alike immerative and unavoidable.

due proof of identity Another source of disturbance to the

the union, from failure in duty by the from the interation w icular Sta er, of organized setheir . subversion of the Generiment or particular institutions of other States. If it be matter of boast in the Fed-eral Gevernment, that it his made similar combina-tions against foreign powers publishable as crimes in Courts of Justice, it would seem to be demanded by Court, and the Joint Committee of both branches, consisting of Messre, SHEPARD, CARERDN, JOENER, of Halifax, and GWYNN, of the Senate; and Messre. THOMAN WILLON, MERANE, GRAVES, and BRINGERS of the House of Commons. "The Lobbias and Galleries were erowded with strangers and citizens, and a bril-flant collection of Ladies, all anxious to witness a scene, which gave to the O'd North & Governor, of whom the people of the State have scenard, reason to be proud. As scon as the immenső additory had assimed the

appiness. appiness. It is new usar sevenly years, since the organization of the government of the State of North Carolina. Never in her colonial condition, empoying the annehing of royal favor, and participating in but a limited degree of the patronage and honors of the General Govern-ment, which has succeeded to the principal powers from which patronage flows, possessing a soil upon the average not above the medium grade of fertility, but yielding fraitful neturns to patrent toil in our generality salubrious climate excluded by the nature of her of the world ; her people have been enured to selfreliance, industry, economy and for the most part, to competence, but moderation in fortune. Th natu ral fruits of this situation have been personal indeendence, unestentatious self-respect, hubits in the general of morality, obedience to the Laws, fidelity engagements, public and private, fregality in expenditures, and loyalty to the Government, which i at once the offering of the will, and the type of the simple manners, and honest and manly character of the citizens. Our Constitution, both in its original und amended features, exhibits a Government afford ag every essential right of freedom, yet sufficiently servative, to give to it permanence and energy in Iministration. No where can we find a better ractical illustration of liberty secured by law. Our datatory enactments, embodied in a volume of but the more than six hundred octavo pages, in which are comprehended every act of Legislation, affecting he catizens in general, from the earliest English stattes until within a few years past, attest how well as simplicity and plainness of the fundamental law have been followed in general Legislation. In fulfit nent of the requirements of the Constitution, a Judiiary system was early put in operation, which being

matured from time to time, as experience suggester aprovement, will compare favorably with the vitems of other States. Under its administration bdicers in the main, of a high grade of ability, learn ing and purity of character, our standard of profes ual chanence has been uniformly elevated, justice has been executed, and truth maintained, in such a nanner, that in no part of the world have life, liberty and property, been more secure, than within the borders of our venerated State.

More than half a century ago, our University was established, which has gradually increased and dif-fused its lights not only in our own but in others the States, until it now justly ranks among the first of the seminaries for education in the Union. Other institutions on private foundation, furnish oportunities for literary, scientific, and religious intruction, in various parts of the State, and within few years past, the loag deferred duty enjoined the Constitution, of providing a system of Com-on Schools, for the instruction of all our youth, been undertaken with earnestness and vigor.-May it prosper, until we shall realize the desire of the Roman Emperor, who "would have every citizen so learned, that a portion of the Republic might committed to his charge." While such is the happy situation of our Govern-

ment, and such some of its more fortunate results. cannot delude ourselves with the belief, that ou advancement in prosperity and wealth, has equalled that of most of our sister States, or that the task of those honored with the confidence of the people of North Carolina, and entrusted with their delegated power, is one of ease or indolence. Such has been the flow of emigration, that our population has not t doubled its number at the first Federal censu in 1.50. Its regular increase, however, during each decennial period until the last, was at the average during the period from 1830 to 1840, owing to the temptations to removal, from the action of the Genand the extinction of the Indian title to public land the increase was only about 20,000 souls. Notwithstanding, however, the augmentation of population from 393,000 in 1790 to 755,000 in 1840, and the consequent increase of production and consumption of articles of commerce, the imports and exports of the seaports in our own limits, as shewn by the table of commerce of the Treasury of the United States, are no greater at the latter than at the former pe riod. The Inlets on our coast have undergone no change for the better; but few of our rivers have improved in navigation, though all have obstructions, and that extended tract of country lying between this capital and the Blue Ridge, and north-west of the river Cape Fear, comprehending more than one third of our whole territory, population and taxable wealth, enjoys but little better facilities of transport ation than when it was traversed by the bargrade wagons of hostile armies, in the midst of the Levo lution. Those beneficent establishments, the products of modern humanity and science, in which cures are administered to minds diseased. " the dumb are almost made to speak, and the blind to receive their sight," have as yet no foundations among us and although a Common school system has commenced, a surprisingly large part of our people are yet distitute of the first rudiments of education Our earth abounding, it is bolieved, beyond any other region of no greater extent, in the precion and useful metals, in materials for manufactoring, for manuring, for hailding, and a thousand other d strable objects, is not half explored. Our Agriculture, though attracting more intelligence than formerly, is yet greatly in need of improvement ; and our capabilities for manufacturing are but beginning to be understood. It is most obvious, that to meliorate our condition in any, or all of the particulars alluded to, pecuniary er portion of our constituents, I have looked for years to a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, as the source from which we were to derive the supplies necessary for objects so desirable ment, those among us who prefer a different dispe-sition of that fund, but who yet concur in the en-lightened policy of diffusing education and improving our situation in every practicable method, will nance, to effect ends so important. Whatever sys-tem may be adopted, no time should be lost, in putting into energetic operation, such measures as may be best calculated to add to public and private wealth. Our country must be made to hold out the hope and expectation of acquiring the means of comfortable ivelihood, and of reasonable accumulation, or its population cannot be expected to remain, nor its re-sources to increase. While labor is the only true conduction of national wealth, it may be much aid ed in its efforts, by the kind and upholding hand of Government. No. State is more diversified in its fields of labor, or its varieties of marketable production, than our own. The great majority of the ple being engaged in Agriculture, there are far more than a superficial observer would imagine, who are, with perhaps greater profits employed in the forests and tisheries, mines, manufactories, and mechanic arts. Our agriculture again, such is the variety of soil and climate, comprehends every great staple cul-tivated in the Union, except Sugar and Henry. And is is difficult to say in the present state of statistical it is difficult to say in the present state of stutistical information, which of our chief Exports, of Cotton, Tobacco, Rice, Wheat and Flour, or Indian Corn, is of the greatest value. While that of Cotton would

leations between different sections, and give t er a cheap and easy mode of trai tion to market, or shall encourage hew employ-ments, by means of which, the preduction shall find a market nearer home. In view of the great defi cioney of facilities for transportation, under which we labor in the larger portion of the State, as ex-tended system of futernal Improvement, or a more general devotion of industry to mining and manufac-turing, would seem to be indispensable. If we can-not, without too great a loss of profits, send our sta-oles to avising such as a set much and our staples to existing markets, we must endeavor to bring a market nearer to them. This is most obviously our illy since in raising the amount of re-ry for the Federal Government, the venue n Venice necessary for the Federal Government, the practice of laying discriminating duties for the pro-tection of manufactures and other pursuits of domes-tic industry, seems to be a settled part of our nation-al policy. Unfamiliar with the densits of our affairs, it will hardly be expected that I shuft at pre-cut attempt any recommendation of specific nucesures to your consideration. This would indeed be presump-tuous, after the blood and interesting review of thom more, after the likely and interesting review of their in the message of my distinguished predecessor, at the opening of your present Session. I cannot how-ever forbear to impress upon the Legislatare, my deep convision of the importance of his recommen-dation to undertake without delay, an Agricultural and Geological survey of the State, with particular reference to the discovery of means to improve our soil and cultivation. In whatever, we produce, we have millions of competitors thromemon the world. have millions of competitors through And unless we avail ourselves of all the natural re-And unless we avail ourserves of an the lights of science, sources we possess, in addition to the lights of science, the skill of experience and application of industry, we shall be left behind in the great rice, of increas-

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

#### GOV. MOREHEAD AND TREASURER WHEELER.

There is such a thing as a practical conundrum, which is not amiss :

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

" Wal, I got up dat tree 'fore to-morrow, to de berv I was arter a coon-an' wen I'd chase 'im clear to todder eand ob de longes' lim, I heard sumfin since !

The above anecdote illustrates most admirably the result of the recent attempt of the Public Treasurer, John H. Wheeler) to chare that "old Coen," Gov. MORENEAD. At the instance, no doubt, of WHEELER nimself, a call was made upon hun as Treasurer, to state what amount Gov. MOREHEAD has received during his four years, as a member of the Board of Internal Improvements and Literary Board. A very simple matter, one would suppose, and easily stated from his books ; yet, simple as it was, WHERLER could not, or would not state it correctly. He sent in his Report, specifying dates, amounts, &c. and making a great flourish of trampets. In the mean time, the Old Coon" (Gor. MOREREAD) was quietly and seSENATORIAL SKETCHES. GEN. ALFRED DOCKERY.

If we were stilled upon to select a Senator, is whose character the traits of firmness and consistency vere remarkably striking, we should designate the gentleman, whose name heads this sketch. The elements around him may be in traubled commetion but he maintains his pesition combred, always man-feating the same devotion to the public weal, the same disposition to sucrifice personal interests on the altar of his country. As Chairman of one of the most responsible Committee of the Senate, viz: the Flenance Committee, he is well prepared for the discharge of its high duties, by the useful and available lessons of practical experience. If legislative bodies were composed more generally of such men, we might have fewer displays of Oratory, but we should certainly weure a more close and beneficial application to public business.

WILLIAM B. SHEPARD, Esq.

No one occupies a higher position in the Senale as debater, than this gentleman. There is a lofiness of intellect about him, which exhibits itself, not in the tinsel and frippery of sounding words, but in the grap of his conceptions, in the immovable diguity of his style and manner, and in a folicitous command of phrase and idea. When he enters noon a subject, he never fuils to shed light, and seldom to produce conviction. Representing one of the smallest Districts in the State, in pojut of territory, he concentrates in himself, the aggregated talent of the Representation f some of the largest. If he has the stature only of a Davin, he has made his power fult by many a po-

litical Goldan. Among the Philistines of U.s Senate. there are few willing to court an encounter with him N. W. WOODFIN, Esq.

This gentleman represents the Mountain District, mil though his political career is but of recent origin, (this being his first Session.) his course has been any thing but an obscure one. Of dignified deportment, and rotiring habits, he racely thrusts himself into the arena of debate unnecessarily; and though, if any one might be pardoned for "making a Speech for Buncombe." he certainly would be the man, yet he never offends good taste by such appeals. When he ises to speak, it is evident that he considers the effective the effective the effective the effective the effective the effective terms and the effective terms and the effective terms and the effective terms and ter fort as a discharge of duty. His is never a gratuitous and ostentations display of talent, to court approbation, while it consumes time, He rises only when necessary, and quits when he is done.

### (To be continued.)

FINAL ADJOURNMENT: The two Houses have reacinded their Joint Resolution for adjoarnment sine die, on Monday hext .--

### They will new, probably get off by the 10th inst. CORRECTION.

That uniformly correct Jonrnal, the " National Intelligencer," is in error in the following statement. which forms part of a paragraph in relation to the erpulsion of Mr. Ennett :

"Subsequently to the above proceedings, [the en-pulsion of Ennett.] however, three Whig Senators having gone home, advantage was taken of the ac-cidental majority thus obtained by the opposite party, to expringe the whole proceedings on the Journal, and reinstate the Senator in his place."

The statement is true, as to the taking advantage of the accidental absence of Senators. It is also tros. that portious of the Journal were expunged, and ex transous matter substituted. But the Resolution itself, expelling the Senator, was left untouched and in full force. His seat was vacated, and a new election held on Monday last, to supply the vacancy, the result of which we are not apprized of, at the moment of writing this.

TEACHING THE DEAF AND DUMB TO SPEAK.

COMMUNICATIONS. FOR THE AUGISTER. Ms. GALES :- Have you any objection to pun

ning a little upon the names of the Members of the Legislature ? The typographical fraternity of the North were once parts untly addicted to the practice, but we have seen nothing of it | which Gov. MORKHEAD demanded an enquiry, the of late. Dr. JOHNSON Once remarked, that "the right of the Governor to receive pay as a member of man who would make a pun, wou'd not seruple to pick a pocket." Nothwithstand og this severe denunciation, we feel irresistibly tempted to say something of the composition of our present Assembly, especially since we are backed, or rather forwarded by the jeu & espril of " the Soin Committee man" on Saturday afternoon last. Dr. | twenty-one years ago ; during the whole of that pe-JOHNSON, was an old fool in many respects-he certainly did not know the Member from Chatham, (Mr. Guthrie,) nor the writer of this, or he would We have have never uttered such a sentiment. not seen the list of any Legislative bidy this winter but our own, and therefore, cannot compa e them, but our body presents a very considerable number of names that are " the s gas of thougs"-to a few of which I now direct yo . To begut then, they have two Smiths, but of

what p reicular order we do not know, but both, we understand, are Master-workmen, besides one Prentiss ; two Joiners, either for the House or Ship of State, first rate in their line ; they have not less than three Barnes, enough one would think to Stone away their Hays of different kinds They have one excellent Cooper, who never fails to have a Faucett at hand. In order to evoss their deep Watters, they have experienced Bridgers. built wholly of Stone, and from a Hill hard It, there spreads out a Reich Pastue, Albrig I called the perquisites of office-the privilege of steal. in the Sun, and which may be seen from Pharr. In this neighborhood are situated the Mills, with a jolly Miller as ever furnished Grist ; and on a fair Lea, there are two Shepords talking away, without any flocks intend, but a single Bullock. The members of the Legislature must have occasional recreation and to this pur os , there is a Hackney always ready, one White, one Brown, but the Roane is usually preferred, and the way they Gee him when asiride, is a caution to all riders and though they Reinhardt he was never known to Fauge Walker as they have, can Waddell through a Street as fast as you please, and Thrash any Trull who dares to wink at him. In the collection of estables-for they love to est-they have but a small variety of any kind, viz: of the feathered tribe-only the Druke and the Martin; and of frant only two kinds, the Lommon and the Cherry the latter of very superior quality. The Lord of the establishment, a real Sharpe fellow named Little-John & Keener chap than you will find in a thousand, keeps a Bigg Locke on these 50 d' things, or if any are bought and not paid for ht once, will Dann you in'a minute. As much as the incubers love Music, they have but one solitary munician, and he a Phifer Strange as it may seem, they take Moore Paines to scare away the children, than enough, and to do this, they have a real Bogle holding up a huge pa r of Scales all the wale in a Mosdy science, and a Wilder hooking creature you never saw. We are glad prece one thing, and that is, that they have both a Kirk and a Church for their religious worship, ear which they have their Grace-but we we e very sarry to hear, that they will sometimes Gan .-He hope however they will be able to keep their Leathers sound, and soon reach their happy Q. IN THE CORNER.

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esteem and affection of our whole com cune amongst us four years ago, strangers-they depart, bearing with them the deep regrets and cordial good wishes of our entire population.

# A PLAIN MATTER.

During the discussion on the question of raising a Committee, to investigate the matters concerning B. SHEFARD. Mr. CHERRY sustained the affirmative of the proposition, and left not a shadow of doubt, we should think, upon the mind of any, that his view was the right one. The Boards were established in 1823, ried, the Governors have uniformly been paid their travelling expenses and per diem, while actually engaged on either Board. The Committees of Funance, from year to year (even the celebrated Committee of 1942.) have always enactioned the charge, and the respective Legislatures have ratified it, without hint or surmise that it was improper, until that paragon of financial ability" (John H. Wheeler) discovered that it was illegal ! Be it remembered, that the Governor has charge of the whole Literary fund money amounting to near \$100,000-has to attend to all the duties of a Banker, in renewing Notes, computing interest, collecting debts, &c. As Mr. Channy well said, no hmest man could be found to undergo all this labor, without pay. Men there were, he had no doubt, who would willingly undertake it for nothing, but their reliance for remuneration would be upon what has been

## SUPREME COURT.

The following gentlemen have undergone examinaion, and been admitted to County Court Practice: Hector W. McLean, Robeson county ; Matthew McCorkle, Catawba county ; J. A. B. Fitzgerald, Waynesville, Haywood county, A. T. Davidson, do.; Robert M. Henry, do. ; Robert Dick, Greensborough ; Thomas D. Walker, Wilmington ; Josiah Sometimes, they take it a foot, and such H. Brooks, Tarborough ; E. C. Yellowley, Greeneville ; Jaseph J. Nicholson, Halifax county ; L B. Carmichall, Wilkes county ; George M. Bonner, Washington ; Andrew Conigland, Hulifax ; Edward Conigland, do. ; William H. Huigh, Fayetteville; William Clark, Beaufort county; Benjamin F. Simmons. Halifax county : John F. Wooten, Pitt county; Fred. A. S. Mathews, Elizabeth City ; Sam. Field Phillips, Chapel Hill; Wm. Franklin Disbrow, Raleigh.

And the following gentlemen have been admitted o Superior Court Practice :

W. Bryson, Hendersonville; Rufus Barringer, Caarrus county ; William Stedman, Fittsboro' ; Israel Fax, Randolph county ; Shepard K. Nash, Hillsboro'; Richard J. Ashe, ditto ; William F. Martin, Elizabeth City ; Geo. Byrou Gordon, Sates county ; William T. Dortch, Nushville ; J. Y. Hicks, Franklin, Macon county ; Wm. P. Bynum, Rutherfordion. Same and the last

EF CAPTIONS, containing a true account of all the Acts and Resolutions, &c., (with proper explanations) passed by the present Legislature, may be obtained at this Office, at the and of the Session, in any quantity. Plice \$9 per hundred.

I have thus particularly pointed out, these breaches of constitutional daty in other States, because the Judiciary of this State, have uniformly held, that the right of naturalization could only be acquired under the laws of the United States. The Executive has tieves failed to deliver up on a proper demand and

curely reating upon the longest limb of one of the tallest trees, and the " little Democratic Treasurer" having attempted to "chase" him, "something was heard to drop." The lengthened visage and the crippled gait of the Treasurer and his friends, tells plainly what that something was.

But to drop the figure, and come back to facts. No sooner did the Treasurer's Report see the light, than Goy. MORRHEAD addressed a communication to the Legislature, denying in the planest sort of language, the truth of the Treasurer's statement, and asking a Committee to investigate the facts. On the proposition to raise this Committee, there arose the most exciting debate of the Session. Mr. CHERRY, who had taken the trouble to examine the Treasurer's Report, item by item, went into the most scathing review of that functionary, and his document, showing from the Comptroller's statement, that it was untrue, and charging WHEELER with having designedly made a Report, which, with the informiation in his possession, he must have known to be false and deceptive, for the deliberate purpose of making political capital ! So satisfactory was Mr. CHERRY's exposure of the gross ininstice done to the Governor, that not one of WHEELan's friends was found hardy enough to controvert its It is true that one of them spoke, in vague terms, of his financial abilities, &c., but not one of them denied the correctness of Mr. CHERRY's allegation or inferences. The matter was referred to a select Committee, who will doubtless make such a Report of facts, as will disincline the Treasurer to another " Coon hunt" shortly."

## LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

The difficulty which cocurred as the present Sesnon, in organizing the Senate, has led to the introduction of a proposition to amend the Constitution, so as to provide for the efection of Lieutenant Governor. The Bill was introduced by Mr. BOYDEN, and proposes to the Poople, articles of amendment to the Constitution, providing for the election of a Lientenant Governor, at the same time and in the same manner, that a Governor is elected, whose duty i shall be to preside in the Senate, and receive such pay, and no other, as the Speaker of the House of Commons shall receive; and in the event of the death, resignation, or removal from office of the Governor, to discharge the duties of his office; and in the absence of the Lieutenant Governor, the Senate shall elect a Speaker pro tempore.

We hope the bill will pass, and that the Whigs, as a party, will yote for it. If the Locos choose to assume the responsibility of widsholding, power from the people, let them do so.

#### THE FOURTH INSTALMENT.

We are gratified to state that Mr. FRANCIS" Reso utions, requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress, to use their efforts to produce the amount coming to North Carolina under the Deposite Act, pased the Senate on Wednesday, by the casting vote of the Speaker. They will pass the other House, by a decided majority. How any Representative, professing to respect the will of the people, can vote against seem to be the greatest, we must remember that failing to respect the second tions, we cannot see. Nor, would an in-

The Secretary of the Mar ucation, has published an account of his visits to various Deaf and Dumb Schools, and after giving an oothing of the process by which "the wonderful work of teaching the Dumb to speak, is accomplished," he BRVS :--

" So extraordinary are the results, that I have offer heard pupils, in the deaf and sumb schools of Prussia ony, read with more distinctness of articulaand Sax tion and appropriateness of expression than is done by some of the children in our own Schools, who pomers perfect organs of speech, and a complement of the senses. Nay, so successful are the teachers, that, is some instances, they overcome, in a good degree, difficulties arising from a deficiency or malfermation of the organs themselves, such as the lose of front teeth. the tied-tongue, and so forth. . In some of the cales which I visited, the pupils who had gone through with a course of instruction at the deaf and dumb school were employed as artizans or mechanics, carping a competent livelihood, minghing with other men, and speaking and conversing like them. In the city of Berlin, there was a deaf and dumb man, named llabermaass, who was so famed for his correct speaking, that strangers used to call to see him. These h would meet at the door, conduct into the house, and enjoy their surprize when he told them he was Mr. Habermangs himself. A clergyman of high standing and sharacter, whose acquaintance I formed in Hei land, told me that when he was one of the religious nstructors of the deaf and dumb school at Groningen. he took a foreign friend one day to visit it ; and when they had gone through the school, his friend observed, that that school was vory well, but that it was the deal and dumb school which he had wished to ree."

Was the hearing of the patient restored, as well as the power of articulation?

Voters! Look at this!

To the Voters of the District of Raleigh .- The Subaciller declares himself a Candidate for the office of Constrable, and if elected, will for the once of a satisfaction. try to give general satisfaction. NEAL BROWN. December 30, 1844. Charles Kent, POUNDRY AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, And Agent for Mr. Key's Philadelphia Line " Packets, Pelershurg, Vo. Who also keeps on constant Sale, Fresh Thumastor Istme. REFER TO

Richard Smith, & Ruleigh. Shith & Placud, 1-60 Fr Adv. \$2.44. Jan. 1, 1845.



HE Officers of the Soil Regiment are Rateigh, on Saturday, the 15th of Eebruary, at 1 The Court Manial having been portport time. ANO. H. MANLY, Col. o'clock. until that time.- . Jan. 2, 1845,