

# The Weekly Raleigh Register,

## AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

Volume LII.

RALEIGH, N. C., JANUARY 8, 1851.

Number 14.

This is the true picture which this humbug of heated fauces presents to the careful spectator who takes his observations on the proper level; but perhaps there are some who believe that the book of knowledge should be a sealed book to the million. I have heard such opinions expressed, even by politicians; to combat them is not now my province. I can only say, in answer to those who may think so, that in all my observations of human life, I have found health, comfort and intelligence dwelling together; and I have found, in looking into the history of North Carolina, that the education and the amelioration of the condition of the masses of the people have kept even pace with each other.

We have always had an educated class in the State. Our lawyers are as learned as any in the Union, our physicians are skillful, and though the fanatics of Ohio have kindly volunteered to instruct us on religious topics, I have always believed, that from the intelligence and piety of our ministers we needed no missionary aid from Ohio, Massachusetts or any where else. Our statesmen too are astute in political lore, and scatter on the wings of the wind as long speeches and as learned speeches, with as many well-turned periods and running sentences, as any other professors of sound or authors of words: but what have they all done for the State? They have enabled us to sit and legislate in a magnificent capitol; but what is the view from these porticos, and what do we see as we travel hither? Wasted fields and decaying tenements—long stretches of silent desolation, with here and there a tottering barn and a rudely cultivated farm. And this in an age of bustle and life and activity—this at a time when steam is thundering round all our borders, and human life, beyond the confines of the State, is wearing its holiday apparel and sporting gaily with thousand inventions. And this is among a people, proverbial over all the earth for honesty, industry and sobriety—among a people whose character contains all the elements that can dignify, and adorn human nature. And this at such an age, among such a people, in a land where nature has been prodigal of her gifts, a land of bright skies and temperate airs, of high mountains and rushing torrents and wide plains, fertile as the alluvial soil of Egypt!

Nature, Mr. Speaker, has been extremely kind to us; like a provident parent, she has so placed her resources that we cannot reach them until we are in a condition to enjoy them wisely. They who can gather wealth without industry or ingenuity, soon wallow in beastly indulgence; their finer sensibilities are blunted, their minds contract and their hearts grow rottenness. In such States, ignorance, ignorance and debauchery inevitable supreme; then misrule, corruption and anarchy, while "Trade's proud empire wastes to swift decay." We are seated in a beautiful country of varied charms, and vast resources; but we cannot reach its wealth except by a beautiful and invigorating activity of mind and body.

Let the light of science shine upon the miner and it will soon guide him to the treasures of gold and silver and iron and precious stones with which nature has most beautifully supplied our State; let it illumine the mechanic's shop and it will be a magic lamp to him, unfolding a thousand useful secrets of which he had never dreamed—let it shed its beams upon the plough man's track and the rich globe will sparkle with beauties that he had never seen before.

When we see the state of the eyes of those who interrogate nature for the general good—strike from the lusty arms of labour the fetters of ignorance and the din of its giant blows will soon wake the slumbering echoes of our silent hills and vales.

Let the laborer as well as the politician be educated, and our ships and our farms will flourish. Mr. Speaker, you have doubtless seen magicians taking any amount of stores from a charmed bag of plenty which appeared to be empty: the free school houses, the dingy log houses that excite the ridicule of those who learned high philosophy in marble halls; fields and farms untended; the last day of January next, and remain open thirty days at the following places, viz: At Washington under the direction of John Myers, B. F. Hayes, James E. Hoyt, B. F. Hanks and Joseph Potts. At the town of Wilson, under the direction of Jonathan Routledge, John Farmer and Barron C. Watson. At Eggle Rock, under the direction of N. R. Debnam, Wm. H. Hood and Needham Price. At Raleigh, under the direction of Thomas D. Hogg, Wm. H. Jones and James T. Marriott. Amount of notes \$25. Two dollars on each share to be paid on subscribing.

JOHN MYERS, JAMES E. HOYT, JOSEPH POTTS, BENJ. F. HANKS, B. H. HAVENS. Washington, N. C., Dec. 29th, 1850.

**F. MORRIS & CO.,**  
Managers of Lotteries.

PURCELL has the pleasure of presenting to his correspondents the following brilliant scheme for January, under the management of F. Morris & Co. sole constructors and managers. All tickets are examined and approved by the State Commissioners, and all drawings conducted under their personal supervision. Bonds to a heavy amount are deposited with the State Commissioners to secure the payment of all prizes.

The many splendid prizes which have been sold and paid at night by PURCELL in the last few years, has given his tickets a decided preference over all others. There is no equality of large prizes at his office, and to secure them it is only necessary to address orders to F. MORRIS & CO., Managers, or to C. W. PURCELL, Richmond, Va.

### RALEIGH REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR, AT THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday, Jan. 4, 1851.

**ERRATUM.**—In our Report, on Thursday, of the Senate proceedings, Mr. Bynum was erroneously made to introduce a bill, making certain trespasses on land criminal and indictable. It was Mr. Washington, of Craven, who introduced that Bill.

**MR. HAUGHTON'S SPEECH.**—It is our purpose to publish this masterly effort in pamphlet form. We shall be pleased to receive any orders for the same. They may be had at \$3 per hundred.

### THE CONSTITUTION—THE RESULT.

We barely announced, on Tuesday, the passage of the original bill, reported from the Committee on amendments to the Constitution, providing for the abrogation, by legislative enactment, of the property qualification for electors of the Senate. This is as we predicted; and it will be seen, by reference to the vote, which we subjoin, that a large majority, without distinction of party, sustained the proposition. It remains to be seen whether the constitutional majority in the Senate will concur in this action, and whether, in event of that concurrence, it will be sustained by the requisite majority in the next Legislature.

Our own individual sentiments have been too often made known, to be reiterated here. We have deprecated the particular action that has been taken, as unlikely to close the door to the future agitation of the many other questions of Constitutional Reform that have been mooted among us. Our opinions on this point have but been confirmed and strengthened by the occurrences of the past few days, and particularly by the scenes that transpired, immediately preceding the passage of the Bill. Still we say—if it be impossible to have the test-question of "Convention," as to all questions of Reform, submitted to the People, better this effort to take the farther agitation of Free Suffrage out of the power of demagogues, than no action on the premises at all. It may prove successful.

Those who voted in favor of the original Bill were:

**AYES.**—Messrs. Adams, Avery, Barco, J. Barnes, Blow, Bogie, Brazier, Bridger, Brock, Brogden, Cherry, Cokerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Foynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallam, Kelly, Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Sherrill, Sherrard, Shippock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Swope, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thippin, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead and Winston—89.

Those who voted in the negative were:

**NOES.**—Messrs. Amis, Barnes, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Foynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallam, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McCleese, McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Sherrill, Sherrard, Shippock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Swope, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thippin, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

**NOES.**—Messrs. Avey, Barco, D. A. Barnes, J. Barnes, Blow, Bogie, Brazier, Bridger, Brock, Brogden, Cherry, Cokerham, Dickinson, Durham, Eaton, Eure, Foynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallam, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McCleese, McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Sherrill, Sherrard, Shippock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Swope, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thippin, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

There is one circumstance connected with the agitation of this question in the House of Commons, to which we beg to invite the serious attention of the People. Before the final vote was taken on the original Bill, Mr. Wiley moved an amendment, simply providing that it be submitted to the People of North Carolina to say, whether they desire a Convention to amend the Constitution—said Convention to be elected on the Federal basis. We appeal to the following list of Ayes and Noes, to show, how the boasted lovers of the "dear People," without regard to section, voted against a proposition, involving no expense or no sacrifice of opinion, and plainly consulting the true spirit of our institutions, while every Whig in the House, with one or two exceptions, vindicated, by their recorded votes, the sacred cause of popular rights.

The Democracy may not have had the cue then, but they got, their reward the next day, in the virtual approval by their newly inaugurated Governor, when he commended all amendments to the original Bill to the gullibility.

Those who voted in favor of striking out, and inserting Mr. Wiley's amendment, were:

**AYES.**—Adams, Amis, Barnes, Bogie, Brazier, A. H. Caldwell, D. F. Caldwell, Campbell, Cherry, Coon, Davidson, Douthit, Drake, Dunlap, Eaton, Eure, Foynt, Fonville, Harrison, Herring, T. P. Hill, Jarvis, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kallam, Kelly, A. J. Leach, Marshall, Martin, Mathis, McDowell, McLean, McCleese, McNeill, W. McNeill, Mizell, Montgomery, Newsom, Patterson, Pegram, Person, Pigott, Poole, Powers, Rankin, Reinhardt, Rollins, Ruffin, L. B. Saunders, E. D. Saunders, Sherrill, Sherrard, Shippock, Siler, Sloan, Steele, Stevenson, Swope, Sutton, Swanner, Taylor, Thippin, Thornton, Waugh, J. Williams, Wilson, Winstead, Winston—70.

### SUPREME COURT.

This Tribunal met in this City, on Monday— all the Judges in attendance. The following Gentlemen have been admitted to County Court practice:

Charles C. Clark—Newbern, Joseph Masten—Fayetteville, Joseph Baker—Fayetteville, Samuel J. Lowrie—Mecklenburg, T. L. Hargrove—Granville, Leonidas Brown—Salisbury, Wm. A. Littlejohn—Edenton, David F. Long—Jones, Nathaniel McLean—Robeson, Charles E. Lowther—Chowan, James J. Iredell—Raleigh, Bradley T. Johnson—

### THE INAUGURATION.

The Hon. David S. Reid was inaugurated, at 12 o'clock, Wednesday, as Governor of North Carolina. He read his inaugural Address, and we presume, therefore, it was prepared with great care. It will of course be published, and we shall copy it into this paper. In the mean time, our readers would like to hear at least the topics discussed.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

Senate proceedings omitted.

**HOUSE OF COMMONS.**

Tuesday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Wilson, from the Joint Select Committee to make arrangements for the inauguration of the Governor, reported the arrangements for the same, which report was agreed to, and a message was sent to the Senate asking its concurrence.

**PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.**

Mr. Erwin presented a memorial from citizens of Buncombe county, praying to have money refunded, which was lost by them in consequence of the action of the State in regard to the executive land claims. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

### SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 1st, 1851.

Mr. Woodfin, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the same was referred, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz:

The Bill to repeal a part of the act of 1848 '49 Chapter 77, imposing a tax on the income of vessels, the Bill concerning the duties of Clerks, and the Bill to prohibit the right of Appeal in certain cases and extending the same to others. Ordered that said Bills be laid on the table.

### BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Councilors of State at 11 o'clock on Monday next; which was adopted.

Mr. Drake, a bill to amend the act passed at the General Assembly of 1848-'9, entitled an act to incorporate the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Jan. 2nd.

Mr. Cameron presented sundry memorials, accompanied by bills, in relation to the better government of the town of Fayetteville, which, on his motion, were referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Barringer introduced a preamble and resolutions, declaring it to be the policy of the South to oppose henceforth the increase of the present rates of Tariff on Foreign Imports, beyond what may be necessary for an economical administration of the General Government. Mr. B. enforced the policy and the propriety of his resolutions in a clear and forcible manner. On motion of Mr. Shepard, they were ordered to be printed.

### SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 3rd.

Mr. Erwin presented a memorial from citizens of Buncombe county, praying to have money refunded, which was lost by them in consequence of the action of the State in regard to the executive land claims. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

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### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Steele presented a memorial from citizens of Richmond county, asking the aid of the State in works of Internal Improvement. Referred to the Committee on this subject.

On motion of Mr. Wiggins, the resolutions from the Senate in relation to the "Flag of Honor," were taken up on their second reading.

Mr. Cherry submitted a few remarks in support of Resolutions.

Mr. Person, of Moore, opposed them on the principle that the General Government had no power, under the Constitution, to engage in works of Internal Improvements, and that those members who believed this doctrine ought to vote against the resolutions.

Mr. D. A. Barnes advocated their passage, and said that Democrats might vote for the resolutions without abandoning their principles—it was a national work and not local.

Mr. R. M. Saunders would vote for them on the ground that it would be a constitutional act on the part of Congress, under the clause giving Congress the power to regulate commerce. If this clause did not embrace works of this kind, he did not see what it was intended for. He had voted for the work in Congress on this principle, and he would vote for it here.

Mr. Person made a few additional remarks, disclaiming any intention of endeavoring to elicit party feeling in opposition to the resolutions. He wished every one to vote from his own view of what is right—he would support the principle alluded to by him, although the proposition was to benefit North Carolina.

Mr. Rayner thought there could be no question that the General Government had the power to do this work, and it should do it. The General Government, by its appropriations in the west of the benefits resulting from having a good harbor, and not the State Government. The general interests of commerce demand the work, and not the interests of North Carolina particularly. It therefore belongs to that power, which legislates for the whole country, to make provision for this work. Humanitary considerations in the west of the work, for the lives of thousands of seamen were lost on that coast for the want of a safe harbor.

Mr. Avery said that at this crisis he could not consent to the exercise by Congress of doubtful powers. If the State should engage in a liberal system of Internal Improvements, it would be well as in the east, he stood ready to vote for an appropriation from the State Treasury for this work. He was for confining the General Government to the ocean in works of improvement—but he would support the power to build light houses, improve harbours, &c.

Mr. Rayner would answer the gentleman from Burke, (Mr. Avery), on his own premises. It is difficult to determine when these works are constitutional and when not; it must therefore be left to the representative to exercise a sound discretion. He referred to the opinion of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Calhoun, and said that he was of the opinion that it was within the constitutional powers of the General Government to do this—the latter having asserted the power to remove snags from the Mississippi; and if it clearly had the power to do this work, he hoped the gentlemen would withdraw their opposition, and that the resolutions would pass by a unanimous vote. An appropriation of \$50,000 for this work would be a small house of Congress one, and John Tyler, in the plenitude of his power, had vetoed it. It had since passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate.

Mr. Winston stated the fact that all parties, in the eastern section of the state, were in favor of the work, and that he was in favor of the work. Mr. Stevenson had voted for similar resolutions at the last session, and the only difficulty with him was in asking the General Government to do what he himself thought impracticable. North Carolina has as much right to these appropriations as any other State.

Mr. Barnes remarked that Mr. Gwynn, in whom the gentleman from Craven had great confidence, had surveyed the work, and pronounced it practicable.

### SPECIAL ORDER.

The resolutions reported by the majority of the Committee on Negro Slavery were taken up.

Mr. Rayner moved to strike out all after the word whereas, and insert his resolutions.

Mr. Avery moved to amend the amendment by striking out and inserting those offered by the majority of the Committee.

Mr. R. M. Saunders addressed the House in support of the resolutions of the majority. He was not opposed to the act abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia—thought it due to the feelings of the Northern gentlemen, the country, and the right of a State to secure the free trade of the Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions of 1798, and Jefferson said Madison as authorities to sustain him—though thought it inexpedient to assert the doctrine in these resolutions. Mr. B. spoke of the fugitive slave law, of the probability of its being enforced in the present tariff law, and being enforced in the present tariff law, and of the consequences that he thought would and ought to ensue in the event of its not being enforced. He had read the House, by the clerk, a part of a letter from Mr. Beecher, in which he gave an account of his endeavours to capture some fugitives from his service in Boston, and expressed his views of the propriety of enforcing the fugitive slave law, of the course of the administration on the South in consequence thereof—which letter Mr. S. said would be published.

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