Saturda last seemed to be to vote through thought, Sir, when I voted to estabch and every bank charter that was proposed. that no discrimination was to be made. If t be the principle upon which we are to act had better let all these bills lie upon the taand take up the bill introduced vesterday the Senator from Rutherford to establish a

who feels inclined to do so, and has the nesary backing capital, may carry on the busnty-eight thousand two hundred and thirty

of establishing so many banks will be to ks over a million of dollars belonging to the ary depend for their education. Surely,

e that which is better to them than gold, the ns of education, diminished to the extent of shares in the Bank of the State. What t per cent., amounting to over \$82,000. d in 1851. Now, what is to be the conseice of so much banking? Must it not diish the value of that stock? Why, sir, I They have the larger share of the State under their control. They

hese local banks and the consequence be that in a few years bank stock will de-

r, are you willing thus to diminish this sa I do not profess to be much of a neier. I am sorry to say I have not invested the subject of finance as much as my other bills of this character which are upon rtable. There are about twenty of them, I we. I call for the aves and noes.

. Boyd made some remarks in favor of the

ments of my friend from Rowan; and Sir. the view which he has taken of this matter, ung capital is likely to be too much increasand that injury will accrue therefrom to the at large, why then, of course, it will be sable to refuse all applications for bank is examine it a little. It is contended by enator from Rowan, that there is already icient amount of banking capital employthat more than one half of the bank bills reulation in this State are bills of the banks he adjoining States? And, why is it, that deficiency, without experiencing any o dread evils which the Senator seems to chend for this State as the result of estab-

nore inimical to our interests than it is to , the place where it is proposed, that this shall be located, is in the centre of one of year 31, nays 16. most interesting and beautiful sections of th Carolina. That section of country is led with an industrious and thriving comresolves itself into this; whether the Gene- and Withers, 31. issembly is willing to allow our citizens, the esmen, mechanics, and Farmers of this the privilege of borrowing money from ks of their own, or compel them to continm the banks of Virginia and South Caroli-I will venture to say, that the banking ital proposed to be employed in this little , is not greater than the amount of money epital upon which they are paying interest for which they are taxed, you will find that ed in this bank. Then why not let them the day for 12 o'clock on Friday next. doy a bank of their own? A more solvent preprosperous people are not to be found and passed: orth Carolina. And their banking will be lucted on as safe a basis as any banking in or any other country. Why is it, that they | Road Company. t this bank? It is to enable those people ney for their purchases, and thus enthem to buy their supplies upon better | Cape Fear Plank Road Company. ms than they could otherwise do. It is betfor the Farmer also, and the producer, to by which the Senate, yesterday, rejected the to repeal it. Certain rights having vested by king his purchases of necessaries for his aily. All parties can afford to sell cheaper en they receive the eash in hand.

think, Sir, that this tobacco growing vances.

They have never had any thing granted them, marks that particular section of the they have never asked for any thing beforethe contrary, I would with very great and, Sir, there is no section of the State that

whatever was within my power to furnishes more valuable productions, than that modate the people of that county, if I section does. Then why deny them the privilege which they ask for? Why, it is contended by the Senator from Rowan that we shall reduce the value of the Literary Fund, which is now invested in Banks. Why, Sir, it is idle and useless to talk to men of business in that this bill to call the attention of the way. The banks in which that fund is deposited, have been lending every dollar of it-and yet the business of the country is not fully accommodated. When you have a bank that is ulation. idle, then it will be time enough to talk about

there being too much capital employed in banking. How is it now? Ask your merchants. ask men in every branch of trade, and the universal answer will be, that the banks of North Carolina either are not able, or profess not to be able to accommodate half the number who apply to them. Sir, the evils which are apprehended are all imaginary. The very fact that you go to the banks in Virginia for discounts, shows that the fears of our friends are not well It is said also that the establishment of more banks will affect the sale of our State bonds .-

How will it do this? If North Carolina makes provision to pay the interest on her bonds promptly, and makes them payable at the commercial emporium of the Union, where other States make theirs payable, the premium that she will raise upon her credit will create a sinking fund that will pay every dollar of the principal in forty years. Now, as to the idea of going into a general banking system which seems to be scouted by the Senator from Rowan .-What is the strength of it? I think it has proved to be the strongest banking that has ever been tried. What is its basis? It is based upon these very State stocks. Why do State stocks have a tendency to strengthen a bank more than gold and silver? It is for this plain and simple reason: Gold and Silver in the vaults of a bank do not increase a single cent, whilst State stocks are continually drawing six per cent interest. Instead of being dead capital, it is a living capital. So, Sir, instead of operating against our bonds, the tendency, as it strikes me, s directly the other way. The argument of the Senator, if extended, would lead to the conclusion that the State had better be without a bank altogether. I repeat, Sir, that if any portion of the people of this State deserve the encourage- son for going into a vote just now, the probabilment, I know of none that present better claims than those who are asking in this case for the privilege of being allowed to have a bank.

Mr. Lillington. That I believe is pretty much the style of argument universally employed in favor of each one of the various propositions submitted here for the establishment of a bank, that the people are the most prosperous, and the most industrious, and in all respects the most deserving of any in the State. Now the with a very summary mode of disposing of an ber of the commons. He remarked that he did argument which he finds it difficult to controfancy. That is certainly a very easy way of getting round a difficulty. My attention has been called to the statement of the Treasurer as to the condition of the banks of this State, and I think there are some facts set forth in it

which are somewhat startling. Mr L. read from the report, and commentd upon the same.] The question being taken upon its passage, it

was rejected—yeas 17, nays 31. The bill to provide for the appointment a superintendent of Common Schools and for other purposes, was read a third time and pas-

sed. Yeas 31, navs 16. The bill to amend an act concerning Common Schools was read a third time and passed. The bill to protect the good citizens of this State against a great nuisance, was read a sec-

nserting a provision to prohibit the sale of spirtuous liquors upon the premises or in the pubhighway, within the boundary of the premises of any person, without the consent of the

owner of said premises in writing first obtain-Mr. Albright advocated the adoption of his amendment in a speech of considerable length. He pointed out the annoyances to which families are subjected in consequence of the practice of permitting the sale of intexicating liquors by itinerant venders on the premises of individuals, and in the immediate vicinity of their dwellings, and to persons in their employment, producing drunkenness and disorderly

On motion of Mr. Albright, the bill and the amendment were laid upon the table, tempora-

Resolved. That the use of the Senate Hall be tendered to the members of the Electoral College to-morrow (Wednesday) at 12 o'clock, to cast their votes for President and Vice President of the United States.

The hour for the consideration of the special order having arrived, the same was taken up, being the bill to amend the Constitution of North Carolina, on its second reading. Mr. Brogden moved that the bill be postponed and made the order of the day for Thursday ng a large number of banks? Why should next at 12 o'clock.

> The motion was not agreed to. The question recurred on the passage of the

bill, and the yeas and nays being taken, were : Those who voted in the affirmative are

Messrs. Albritton, Arendell, Barrow, Berry, Bower, Boyd, Brogden, Bunting, Caldwell, ity. Give to them the facilities, and ad- Clark, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hargrave, ges which other sections of the State pos- Herring, W. Jones, Kerr, Lillington, McDowell, and you may rest assured, they will prove McMillan, Murchison, Person, Shaw, Speight, asselves worthy of them. The question sim- Steele, Thomas, Ward, Washington, Watson,

Those who voted in the negative are

Messrs, Albright, Bynum, Cowper, Hoke, T. F. Jones, Joyner, Kelly, Lane, McCleese, Mitchas they have done for years past, to borrow ell, Murray, Palmer, Richardson, Thompson, Willey and Woodfin, 16.

The constitutional majority of two thirds not voting in the affirmative, the bill was rejected. Mr. Hoke moved a reconsideration of the vote just taken, by which said bill was rejected, need from other States. Why, Sir, if you and the question being taken thereon, it was nine their statistics, and see the amount decided in the affirmative-year 32, nays 17.

The question recurring on the passage of the bill on its first reading, on motion of Mr. Brogfive times as much as is proposed to be in- den, it was postponed and made the order of The following bills were read a third time

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte, North Carolina, and Cheraw, South Carolina, Plank

are engaged in manufacturing to pay in Durhamsville Plank Road Company, and, The bill to incorporate the Lumberton

Mr. McDowell moved to reconsider the vote cheap for ready money, than to sell upon | bill to authorise James W. Lowe, of Lincoln | the act, the State cannot interfere with them. dit-for he can employ that ready money in county, to collect arrears of taxes due him.

The motion was agreed to, and,

entry deserves something at our hands.— On motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Nov. 30, 1852. The House resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, it being the bill to repeal the act to establish the county of Jackson. The question pending was on the amendment offered by Mr. Love as a substitute for the original bill which was adopted.

The question then recurring on the passage f the bill on its second reading, Mr. Cherry said he desired some information

in regard to the bill-he wished to know whether the county of Jackson had the requisite pop-Mr. C. said he had no hostility to this coun-

ty; the compromises of the constitution, however, should be observed, and it was but evenhanded justice to the old counties to see that the requirements of the constitution are met in the establishment of new counties.

Mr. Avery replied to Mr. Cherry. He said he regarded it as disingenuous to raise this question now, though it would have been proper when the county was first established. Mr. A. said that, at the last session, he conceded openy and frankly that Jackson had not the requisite population. It was nevertheless then es tablished, and he now regarded it as a foregone conclusion. The gentleman from Bertie, (Mr. Cherry.) at least ought not to object, as his county, by a fraction less than the rates, would

btain a member under the new apportionment Mr. Cherry interrupted. The distinct impression upon his mind is, that it was contended at the last session that Jackson would have the requisite population by this time; and gentlemen would bear him out in the assertion.

Mr. Avery continued. It was not contended that Jackson had the requisite population .-The west, he said, would lose three members by the division of counties, and therefore should not be objected that this county will take one. He contended that the Legislature had as much right to repeal the act establishing the county of Bertie, as it has to repeal that establishing the county of Jackson; and if the pre edent for repealing counties was established the small counties would have reason to fear the consequences. Mr. A. here suspended his re-

A message was received from the Senate prosing to vote for Senator at 111 o'clock to-day. Mr. Cherry said he noticed that several gentlemen were absent; and as he could see no reaity being that no election would be made, he would move that the proposition be laid upon the table. Upon this motion Mr. Waugh called for the aves and noes, and it was decided in the affirmative-yeas 58, nays 53.

The consideration of the engrossed bill to repeal the act to establish the county of Jackson, was again resumed. Mr. Avery continued his remarks. He con-

tended that Jackson was already a county and the amendment of the gentleman from Havwood (Mr. Love,) had been adopted. The one tion now was, not upon a proposition to repeal but upon the passage of a supplemental bill to organize the county. Here several gentlemen stated that they did

not so understand the amendment, and had voted under a misapprehension. Thereupon, on motion of Mr. Phillips, the vote, by which the amendment was adopted,

was reconsidered. The question then recurring on the adoption of the supplemental bill, offered as an amend

ment by Mr. Love. Mr. Dargan addressed the House in support of the amendment. He contended that it would be unconstitutional to repeal the act establish ing the county, because it would interfere with vested rights. Mr. D. said be supported the bil at the last session, not because he was particularly friendly to the establishment of new counies, but because he believed, from the representations made to him, that it would be a great onvenience to the people of that section.

Mr. Wheeler spoke at considerable length in apport of the amendment. He contended that Jackson was already a county; and argued that t, was an admission of the fact. Mr. W. did seal the act, but he insisted that, as a matter f justice and expediency, it should not be done He stated that there were eighteen counties in the State that have not the requisite population o entitle them to a member of the House of Commons-and of these thirteen are east of Raleigh. Mr. W. concluded with an earnest appeal to the members from Cumberland, of which county, Jackson was once a part, and to the members from the small counties in the east-Jones, Carteret, Washington, &c., to stand by

the county of Jackson. Mr. Webb addressed the House at some length in explanation of the facts connected with the repeal of the acts establishing the county of Polk, and with the passage of the bill to establish the county of Jackson.

Mr. W. E. Hill said he was opposed to the repeal of the act establishing the county of Jackson. He believed it a bad and daugerous precedent. But he would not have voted to es tablish it without the requisite population. Mr. D. F. Caldwell wished simply to explain

his position in regard to this bill. At the las session he both spoke and voted for the bill. but it was because, from the representations made, he not only believed that it would be great convenience to the people, but that would have the requisite population. After wards he ascertained that he had acted under a misapprehension of the facts-that it did not contain the ratio of population-and at the same session he voted against the supplementa bill. He should vote for the repeal now ; but would be satisfied whichever way the House

The Speaker here announced that the hour had arrived for taking up the special orderthe bill to amend the act for improving the Cape Fear and Deep Rivers above Fayatteville; which, on motion, was postponed, and made the special order for 31 o'clock to-day. The consideration of the Jackson bill was a

Mr. Cherry said he had heard no reason which had convinced him of the impropriety of his course. As an eastern man, desiring to do justice to these counties, he had invariably vo ted to establish them when they had the requi site population-the records would sustain this assertion. Mr. C. said that the constitution recognized the county of Bertie, and he did not regard the threats against the small counties in the east. He then read from a decision of the Supreme Court to prove that the Legislature has

Mr. D. Reid addressed the House at some The bill to incorporate the Chapel Hill and length in favor of the amendment. He said if the bill before the House were a bill to establish the county of Jackson, he might vote differently. But as it had already been established, he maintained that it would not be constitutional

Mr. Amis made a brief reply to Mr. Reid on the question of the constitutionality of a repeal On motion of Mr. Hoke, said bill was refer- of the act; and concluded by saying that it red to the Committee on Propositions and Grie- seemed to be a case in which the Legislature had done wrong, and by a repeal of the act the wrong would be remedied.

right to repeal the county of Jackson, said he, by the decision of the Supreme Court, to which the gentleman had alluded, it has the right to merge two or more small counties into one .--He regretted that the decision had ever been

made. It was a bad precedent, and might be productive of injurious consequences. The genall of which had less than the ratio, and had mended in 1835.

tute offered by Mr. Love, as an amendment, and it was adopted-yeas 69, navs 36. The Speaker announced that the hour had ar-

bill to incorporate the North Carolina and Tennessee Rail Road Company. On motion of Mr. Avery, the special order was postponed to Thursday next at 12 o'clock

The consideration of the bill in relation to the county of Jackson was again resumed. The question being npon its passage, the bill A message was received from the Senate

resolution as follows: on Rail Road Iron; which passed by a unani-

A bill to amend an act entitled an act concerning the draining of Low Lands; A bill to incorporate the Trustees of Weslyan Female College;

A bill to amend the charter of Davidson Col-A bill to incorporate the Bladen Steam-boat

Company; and A bill to incorporate the Bank of Charlotte : all of which passed their first reading.
On motion of Mr. Phillips, the bill to incor-

porate the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company was made the order of the day for to-morrow at 11 o'clock. Mr. Erwin moved that the House adjourn : called. Pending which, the Speaker armounced that it was then 2 o'clock, and the House would

take a recess under the rule. EVENING SESSION.

The House met at 31 o'clock. The Speaker stated that the unfinished business was first in order, it being the motion of Mr. Erwin to adjourn, upon which the ayes and noes had been called. The question was decided in the negative-yeas 3, navs 93.

The Speaker announced the special order. viz: the bill to amend an act and the supplement thereto, to improve the Cape Fear and

nity to make reports and introduce bills; but the motion did not prevail. The substitute for the original bill, recom-

nended by the committee, was then read. Mr. D. F. Caldwell took the floor, and commenced addressing the House. He then gave

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1852. The Senate and House of Commons, to-day, transacted but little blishes adjourning, at an early hour, in order that the Electoral Col- ing effected, so far, any of the great measures lege might have the use of the Capitol.]

THE RANGE REGISTER.

PUBLISHED BY SEATON GALES.

"Ours' are the plans of fair, delightful peace; Unwarped by party rage, to live like brothers.'

RALEIGH, N. C.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 4, 1852.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, the Free Suffrage bill, it will be seen, was taken up on its first reading, as the order of the day, and, without discussion, the ayes and noes were called, which tain him. We are plain-spoken, because we like to Congress who will vote against our rights? resulted-yeas 31, navs 16. Two thirds not to be so, and the occasion calls for it." having voted in the affirmative, the bill was lost. principles combined may defeat the bill.

The bill to provide for appointing a Superincongratulate the friends of Common Schools it then had in the State, because he dared to

Rockingham, has been rejected.

It seemed to be conceded that Jackson had demand that they should thus dissent? not the ratio of population to entitle it to a Time will shew whether such men, governed member of the Commons, and the ground upon by such elevated impulses and convictions, are having been established as a county, it was im- made to cry craven, under the application of politic to repeal it. Some of the gentlemen con- Party screws! tended that it would be unconstitutional to re- The "Wilmington Journal" is not alone in peal it. The ground of opposition was, the the glory of this onslaught upon the "jarring day last, and adjourned on the same day, after want of population and the consequent viola- cliques," "selfish adventurers" and "turbulent having cast the vote of the State. WALTER F. tion of the compromises of the constitution to spirits." The "Goldsboro' Patriot" comes LEAKE, Esq., presided over the College, and PER. establish it, and the injustice to the old counties. promptly to its aid, and threatens to deal blows | RIN BUSBEE, Esq. acted as Secretary.

had usel no threats. If the Legislature has a County of Jackson was stricken out, and a sup- or affection." It says: "Gen. Saunders has in (which, by the way, under the direction of cond reading by a vote of 72 to 35.

The bill to increase the capital Stock of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Compatleman from Bertie, said he, to be consistent, ny was taken up on Tuesday evening, and disshould introduce a proposition to repeal the counties of McDowell, Watauga, Alexander, &c., the hour of allowed a line of the discussion was the hour of adjournment. The discussion was been established since the constitution was a- again resumed on Wednesday morning, and an adjournment took place without a vote having The question was then taken on the substi- been taken upon its passage. Those who have participated in the debate thus far are Messrs. Avery, Phillips, Spruill, W. J. Long, Saunders, rived for taking up the special order, viz: the J. Turner, Brooks, Puryear and Dargan.

P.S. We are compelled to defer Thursday's Proceedings until our next.

Two ballotings were had for United States Senator, without effecting a choice. The first vote stood : Dobbin 76, Saunders 33, Shepard 10, Rayner 7, Lewis Thompson 10, Graham 6, others 23. Eighty-three votes being necessary transmitting a number of cugrossed bills and a to a choice, there was no election. The second A Resolution in favor of abolishing the duty Rayner 10, Clingman 5, others 22. No election. vote stood: Dobbin 77, Saunders 43, Shepard 9, The balloting will doubtless be resumed to-day. The two Houses agreed to go into the election

> of a Supreme Court Judge, to-day, (Friday,) at half past 11 o'clock. The bill to increase the Capital Stock of the

ny passed its second reading, in the House of mulus Remus Saunders has received no farther Commons, by a very decisive vote-Ayes 69, additions to his vote. He has been advocating

number of gentlemen, passed its third readupon which motion the ayes and nays were ing. by a vote of Ayes 56, Noes 52, and was portant measure was received with prolonged secure a seat in the Senate and a schism in the portant measure was received with prolonged democratic party of North Carolina, and for so applause. In our next, we propose to give an doin 198 101 erox of Populating the lash. He der

No legislative action of importance was had in the Senate.

THE LASH AND THE GUILLOTINE IN-

Mr. McNeill moved to postpone the special that the Caucus nominee, (who has opposed source whence this dictatorial bull proceeds?-On motion, the House adjourned to 10 o'cl'k in a perfect storm of passion, and in the midst a foreign lash applied to their backs, to teach of the "harmonious Democracy" discourses as

> "This body (the Legislature) has already been in session going on to two months, without havof public policy for which the people look to it. How far it may have progressed in the initiatory steps it is impossible to say. Nominally Democratic on joint ballot, the election of a U nited States States Senator of that party-one of the great objects, to secure which we labored so hard to carry the majority on joint ballotjeopardised, if not rendered impossible, by the jurring of cliques, and the manceueres of selfish alcenturers, while the great body of the party -the heart and soul, and bone and sinew of the party, finds its efforts thwarted, and its choice defeated by a few turbulent spirits, who as in 1842 would rather stir up dissension in the ranks, and if possible, run in by any hook or crook, than not run in at att. These machinations were defeated in 1842-we hope they will be defeated now. The great tault then was, that the machinator was not marked. Had the independent Democratic press done its full duty then, we would have been saved this trouble now. The power of an independent press, seeking the good of its whole party, and above all cliques and dictations, cannot easily be appre- Land Resolutions of Mr. Leach. Should be be ciated, nor its value over-estimated. We hope that it will be brought to bear upon the present crisis. What is the use of our toiling and working to secure a majority, if that majority is | in these lands. He declares that he will stand to be split up by ambi-dextrous wire-workers, by the Baltimore Platform on this subject .and the able, popular and sound nomines of the party for Senator be defeated by the abstraction of a portion of the forces which should sus-

Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, who had roted against goes, but is there not something more meant lection of any man who is opposed to distributhe bill, then moved a reconsideration of the vote, here than meets the eye? Who are these "jar- ting the proceeds of the public lands amongst which was carried. The bill was then laid upon ring cliques"-these "selfish adventurers" to the States. Our People demand this at their the table and made the order of the day for Fri- whom the "Journal" alludes? Does it not be- hands. We are in debt-we want other imday, (to-day,) at 12 o'clock. We cannot, of hoove him to be a little more "plain spoken?" course, say whether this bill will pass or not. Would it not be prudent to let the People know | ity required of that man or set of men who will This much we know, however: that some of the | who the "few turbulent spirits" that desire "to gentlemen, who voted against it, are strongly run in by hook or by crook" are, so that the our rights properly vindicated and defended in opposed to this, and all other amendments to whole party may not rest under the suspicion the constitution; while a number of the others, of being infected with office seeking? We have if not all, are opposed to amending that instru- no right, however, to advise, but it is just what ment by Legislative exactment. These two we expected from the very tolerant spirit of Locufocoism. It never permits the promptings of bove all Party considerations, for on it depends conscience or patriotism to come in conflict with in a great degree the prosperity of the whole tendent of Common Schools, and for other pur- Party success, immolating the man who yields State. poses, passed its third reading, and has only to to such high and noble emotions. But a few be ratified to become a law. The Superinten- years ago it slandered and sacrificed to the dedent is to be elected by the Legislature. We mon of party intolerance the brightest ornament throughout the State, upon the success of this act and speak with the spirit of a freeman and Statesman in reference to a great measure of It will be seen that the bill to incorporate the National policy. Locofocoism "marked" him! Bank of the Tobacconists, to be established in From the tone of the "Journal" some one else is to be "marked." "The great fault in 1842 In the House of Commons, the Jackson coun- was, that the machinator was not marked!" Is ty bill was the subject of an animated discus- it a part of the system adopted for the governsion on Tuesday morning. Messrs. Avery, ment of the "harmonious," to crop the ears-or Dargan, Wheeler, W. E. Hill and D. Reid spoke | brand the hand or cheek of all in their ranks. in favor of continuing Jackson as a county; and who dare dissent from the edicts of a Caucus. the right to repeal an act establishing a county. Messrs. Cherry and D. F. Caldwell opposed it. because the interest and rights of their State

which it was supported, was, principally, that, to be drummed or whipped into measures, or

estimation! But he has refused to surrender be written out, in extenso, for publication, the RIGHTS of his State and People at the behests of Party, and he too is to be marked! Wellgo ahead. Locofocoism knows well what chastisement its own followers need to whip them into ranks! But we opine it will be found, for the honor of human nature, that some of the "selfish adventurers" are made of sterner stuff than to submit to being kicked into measures! If they were thus cowardly to submit, those who issued the edicts which brought them to the strangers. We notice in our streets a number dust, would be the first to despise them for their of the distinguished citizens of the State.

But look! The blows fall thick and fast .-The lash of home-manufacture is not long and keen enough. A "cat o' nine tails" must be imported from abroad! The Petersburg "South Side Democrat" plies it with a vengeance. He promises more. The writhing of the victim will not avail. Hear him and let the "machinators" take warning, and fall on their knees in humble prayer under the uplifted lash.

The North Carolina legislature have failed up to this time to make a United States Senator .-Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Compa- Mr. Dobbin has gained but slightly. Mr. Rodistribution and internal improvements-vowing and declaring his intention of withholding The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North his support from any man not pledged to both Carolina Rail Road Company, after an animat- His bids, it will be seen, increase with the exciteed discussion, which was participated in by a ment of the ballots. They have been unproductive of any good so far. May such continue to be the state of affairs. Of Gen. Saunders, we know nothing personally. We know him only ordered to be engrossed and sent to the Senate. as a disorganizer of his party-as a man who, to The announcement of the passage of this im- all appearances, seems industriously laboring to

South Side Democrat. "WE intend not to quit plying the lash!"-Who is this "we," who thus speaks as if he had the Legislature of the State manacled, hand and foot? Does it not savor, somewhat, of that ar-Whilst the "Standard" begs most piteously for rogance and tyranny to which we have too long harmony in the ranks of the "unterrified," so submitted, from abroad, and especially from the rights in the public domain,) may be se- breasts of those at whom it is aimed, (and we of its overwhelming apprehensions for the fate | them their duty to their constituents and their State! We deny the jurisdiction. Whig, as we are, we repel the attempt to exercise any such authority. Let the arrogance of the "South Side Democrat" ply the lash to the backs of its own legislators. It will have enough to do at

SHALL WE STAND BY OUR RIGHTS?

Yes-that is the question, and it is one which the People of the State are prepared to answer in the affirmative in the most emphatic terms, whatever political leaders here or elsewhere may say to the contrary. Our State is now in debt several millions, incurred to improve her condition, and still not one tenth part of what ought to be done has been done to develope her resources. In the face of all this, we find a large majority of the Democratic Party in our Legi slature exerting themselves to send to the Senate of the United States one who is pledged a gainst securing us our just share of the proceeds of the Public Lands! It will be seen, as we before stated, that Mr. Dobbin voted against the elected to the Senate, his vote may decide the fate of any Bill introduced to secure our rights That declares distribution to be unconstitutional What hope have we of success if we send men Let those who are in favor of this great measure This is indeed "plain spoken," as far as it of justice and right stand firm against the eprovements-and heavy will be the accountabilthrow away this golden opportunity of having the National councils. Let all true friends of the State stand immoveably by the policy of distribution! That is the great issue. It has always been Whig doctrine, but it should be a-

LET US HAVE OUR RIGHTS!

CUBA-LETTER FROM THE PRESIDENT The President has thought it proper to make public a Letter to the Collector of New York, in reply to one addressed to him personally by that officer. Like every thing from the pen of the PRESIDENT, this letter is direct and explicit, and leaves Mr. Law, the owner of the steamer Cresent City, no room to mistake his own duty as a citizen, or the PRESIDENT's determination to maintain the supremacy of our laws as well as our internal obligations. To his plain admonitions the PRESIDENT kindly adds some wholesome advice to Mr. Law, which we doubt not will have the effect to restrain him from the imprudent steps which he intimated it to be his | to the satisfaction of the Register and Receiver of ntention to take in regard to the difficulty in which he unnecessarily involved himself with and before the day appointed for the commencethe Cuban authorities.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE. This body convened in this City, on Wednes-

Mr. Avery, in reply to Mr. Cherry, said he The bill to repeal the act to establish the upon the heads of all such, "without fear, favor | Our reports of Legislative Proceedings, plemental act to organize the county inserted, this instance forgotten principle for expediency Messrs. Fowler and Heart, have never been by a vote of 69 to 36; and the bill passed its se- and thereby involved himself in a multitude of surpassed in this State,) will be found unusurabsurdities from which he will hardly be able to ally full and interesting, to-day. In addition disentangle himself." Quite spunky, Mr. Pat to the abstract of Mr. McDugald's remarks, in riot! But a short time since "Old Roan" was the proper column, on the Land question, we the Magnus Apollo of the "unterrified" in your have the pleasure of stating that his Speech will We regret that we are unable to furnish

> Messrs. Morehead, Washington, Haughton, Miller, of Caldwell, and Fagg. The city is filled to overflowing with

> an account of the Internal Improvement meet-

ing in the House of Commons, on Monday eve-

ning last. We were not present, but learn that

interesting and able speeches were made by

Re The Directors of the North Carolina Rail Road Company will meet in this City gain, on the 8th inst.

A DMINISTRATOR'S SALE .- On Saturday, the first day of January next, I shall offer at ub ic auction, to the highest bidder, on the premses, the house and lot belonging to the Estate of the late William Ashley, on which he resided at the time of his death-being part of lot No. 40, and containing half an acre. Terms made known on the day of sale.

WILLIAM D. ASHLEY, Admr. Dec. 3rd. 1852.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, -GRANVILLE COUNTY, -Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1852 John D. Hawkios vs William J. Andrews.

Attachment Levied on Town Lot and other provided

ty. In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the ourt, that the Defendant has left this State: Therefore ordered that publication be made in he Raleigh Register, a paper published in the cit. f Raleigh, for six weeks, for the said Defendant t ppear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in the town of Oxford on the first monday in February next, then and there to re-

plevy, answer or plead; otherwise Judgment will be given against him, and the property levied up-on be condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE

UNITED STATES.

order, for the purpose of affording an opportu- the passage of a bill to give us our just If there be one spark of independent spirit in the provisions of the act of Congress, entitled "A. nited States of America, fn pursuance of the late St. Helena, Land District, in the State of Lou cured a place in the United States Senate, know there is a full share of it,) they will meet island, and authorizing the re-survey of certain there are others of the craft who have begun to the threat with the contempt and indignation it lands in said district," approved August 29th, 1842. scold and threaten in most terrific tones. The deserves. Things are indeed coming to a charm-"Wilmington Journal" appears to be enveloped ing condition, when our Legislators are to have known, that a public sale will be held at the Land Office at GREENSBURG, in the State of LOUISI ANA, commencing on Monday, the eleventh day of april next, for the Sale of the unappropriated and vacant tracts of Public Land situated within the imits of the following named Townships and fractional Townships, according to the approved plate of re-survey, to wit:

South of the base line, and west of the principa

Township two, of range one. Fractional township three, of range three,

Fractional township two, of range five. South of the base line, and east of the principal

Fractional township eight, of range one, Townships one, two, three, and four, and fractional township eight, of range two.

Townships one, two, three, four, and six, and fractional township eight, of range three. ownships one, two, three, and four of range four. ownships one, two, three, four, five, six, and sev-

en, and fractional townships eight and nine, of ownships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range six.

ownships one, two, three, four, five six, and sev on, of range seven. ownships one, two, three, four, five. of range eight.

Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and seven, of range nine. ownships one, two, and three, of range ten. lownships one, two, three, four, six, and seven, and fractional township eight, of range eleven. Townships one, two, three, four, five, six, and sev-

en, and fractional township nine, of range twelve, ownships one, two, and three, fractional township four, township five, and fractional township nine, of range thirteen. ractional townships one, three, four, and six. township eight, and fractional township nine, of

ractional townships seven, eight, and nine, ractional township nine, of range sixteen. Lands which have been and shall be selected and signated for the State, under the act entitled An act to aid the State of Louisiana in draining the swamp lands therein," approved March 2d, 1849; and the act entitled "An act to enable the State of Arkunsas and other States to reclaim the swamp" lands within their limits," approved Sepember 28th, 1850; also, all those tracts for which

the patents have been issued or applied for by the lay appointed for the commencement of the sale, or which shall not have been finally acted upon by that time, under the provisions of the act of 29th August, 1842 herein before mentioned, together with lands appropriated by law for the use of schools, military and other purposes, will be excluded from The offering of the above mentioned lands will be commenced on the day appointed, and will proceed in the order in which they are advertised, with all convenient despatch, until the whole shall have been offered, and the sale thus closed; but

the sale shall not be kept open longer than two weeks, and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this fourth day of November, Anno Domini one thou-

sand eight hundred and fifty-two. MILLARD FILLMORE By the President : JOHN WILSON,

Commissioner of the General Land Office,

NOTICE TO PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS. Every person entitled to the right of pre-emption o any of the tracts of land to be offered for sale within the townships and fractional townships above enumerated, is required to establish the same the proper Land Office, and making payment therefor as soon as practicable after seeing this notice, ment of the public sale of the lands embracing the

tract claimed, otherwise such claim will be forfeit-JOHN WILSON. Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Nov. 18th, 1852. w14w-95 LOT of Northern Mercer Potatoes just re-A ceived at TUCKERS. Dec. 3rd, 1852.

VERY TIGHTLY ROUND