of the State of North Carolina: The meeting of the representatives of the peo-ple in General Assembly is always a matter of sublic interest. Clothed as they are with the exclusive law-making power of the State, with no check upon its exercise, when constitutionally employed, save that of public opinion, and with authority also to elect persons to fill high and important stations, not only in the State, but in the councils of the Faderal Government, we can well see why the materiality of such a body should excite the liveliest interest. But while this has been usually the case wish regard to Legislatures which have preceded the present one, it is emphatically

Questions of State policy and duty of very grave importance, it is known, will be presented to you, as to some of which, doubtless, much diversity of opinion will be found to exist.

In a government constituted like ours, these differences of opinion will always prevail, not only between political juries into which a community may de divided, but between the members, even, of the same party organization. Such differences, however, are but the result of tast freedom of estimion to which all are entitled, and for the prop-

however, are but the result of test freedom of epinion to which all are entitled, and for the proper exercise of which no one cought to complain.

I doubt not that you will be prepared to give to all matters upon which you may be called to act, a sareful consideration, and I trust that in doing so, your ocussels may be so guided as to promote the general welfare of the State. In the discharge of my duty, I shall, in this communication, lay before you such views and suggestions of my own, as I deem suitable to the occasion.

The first subject to which I invite your atten-The first subject to which I invite your atten-tion is the very important one of the State debt

In reply to a resolution of the last General As-sembly, the Public Treasurer reported the bond-ed debt of the State to be, on the 13th December, \$5,133,802 65

Of which has been since paid a bond to the trustees of the University of North Caroline,

This debt has been since increased by the smounts and for the purposes following;
Consolidating interest
with principal on
bonds to Literary
Board, by resolution
of the last General Assembly, Bond to bank of Dape \$ 25,202 45 Fear, for loan , Bonds for Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road, Fayetteville and Warsaw Plank Road 6.000 00. Lunatic Asylum, Atlantic and North Car-21,000 00

533,500.00 Lunatic Asylum under act of last Session for exclosing grounds, 35,000 00 Subscription to Chasspeake and Albemarie Canal Company, Loan to Atlantic and 250,000 00 North Carolina Railroad Company, Western North Caroli-400,000 00

olina Railroad for bal-

ance of subscrip-

an Railroad.

Making the bonded debt of the State upon which she is primarily liable, at this time, six millions North Carolina Railroad Company, is secured by a deed in trust on the Road and other property of the Company, in conformity to the act of last secaion authorizing the loan. So far, the Company has failed to pay the interest on the bonds. It is hoped, however, that, when fairly in operation, it will be able to do so, and relieve the State to that

400,000 00

State has been compelled to pay the interest upon bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company for \$300,000, by reason of her endorsement thursof, and that she is liable in like manuer for the ultimate payment of the principal as it falls due, one third in the year 1865, the like amount in 1875, and the residue in

For balance of first subscription to Wester North Carolina Ballroad, \$200,000 to

For subscription to same, made 10th August last, under act of last ses-sion, to complete the first section of the Road to Morganton,

These bonds, in all probability, will be called for and issued before the meeting of the next Gen-

It is proper for me to state also, that there has been, for some year, a floating debt due by the State, kept on fact from year to year, by resolutions passed from time to time by the Legislature, anthorizing the Public Treasurer to make temporary leans to pay the liabilities of the State, and which leans have been annually paid off upon the coming in of the public taxes. The amount of this sheet facally leaves of appropriators over the receipts from revenue, until it reached near the end of the last facal year, about the sum of \$302,418.

may say, in fact, an incubus upon the Treas and will continue to be so, unless some perma-

It is true, the debt was discharged out of the in-coming revenue at the end of the last fiscal year, but it has left a shimon in the Treasury to that extent which must be supplied by new loans, or in some other manner, before the incoming of the revenue for the present fiscal year. In fact, it is the opinion of the Public Treasurer, as you

cy, our banks, with some two or three exceptions, come to the aid of the State, and thus enabled the Public Treasurer to meet all her engagements. It seems to me to be a matter of the first importance to relieve the Treasury from this burthen and to place it upon such footing for the future that a like hazard may not be a second time

tion of every one who has at heart the best interest of the State. We cannot raise the same the best interest of the State. We cannot raise the same that would be objected in my opinion, be highly and imposing a burther that would fall heavily upon the people. Nor, under existing circumstances, is it at all probable that the amount could be obtained by loan, upon such terms and for such time and the people. The time was, but I think it has now pressed, when the bolders of the State, would read by have a changed them for State as a check upon the other. I have no particular commendations and recommendations of the State was applied for the state of the State would read by have and for such time are the such as a few share banders of the State. The time was, but I think it has now pressed, when the bolders of the State, would be better and safer, as each will accommendations to make as to the amount of capital divided between two banking institutions, with branches in different sections of the State, would be better and safer, as each will accommendation of the Directors of the Insan Asylum. The Report contains in mendation made by me to the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway. The line was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway, according to the agreement, and, the western portion of the State sembly, that the General Assembly the was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway. The line of the Nottoway, according to the street and the was then turned down the Chowan to the mouth of the Nottoway, according to the state as an and state and the state of the Nottoway and the price of the Nottoway and the price and the was the state and the state of the Nottoway. The line of the Nottoway and the price of the Nottoway and the price of

the present prices of our bonds in market. I de-lieve that such bonds with a fulful pledged for their ultimate payment, would sail for our if not for a pressum. I shall be much pleased if a more feasi-ble scheme for relief than the one suggested, can, in the circumstances in which we are placed, be

capt from the sale of State bonds for the two fis-cal year ending the 30th of September last, was for the year 1856-7 \$512,205.02, and for the year 1857-8, \$507,450.35. It should be stated, however, that about the

sum of \$7,000, part of the sum first named, probably belonged to the year 1855-6, not having been actually paid into the Treasury, as it should have been, before the end of that fiscal year; while about the sum of \$4,000, should be added to the second sum named, for defaults by Sheriffs, which will be probably collected during the present fiscal year. These amounts of revenue compare favorably with those reported to the last General Assembly for the years 1854-5 and 1855-6.
Should the revenue continue the same for the

present and next fiscal year, and bonds to the amount of the floating debt be disposed of, the Treasury for the two years would realize about the sum of \$1,400,000, an amount, in all probability, sufficient to pay the interest upon the existing State debt, and also the current expenses of the State Government. But as to this I do not wish to be considered as speaking with absolute certainty, the estimates at the time of preparing this statement not having been completed by the Public Treasurer.

By an act of the last General Assembly it was

made his duty "to furnish estimates of the expenses of the State for two years next succeeding the lose of the last fiscal year, and with a scheme in the form of a bill to sustain such estimates"

This will be laid before you at an early day in

Should the form of the present revenue bill b retained, I would again, as I did in my last regular message, most respectfully remind the Legislature that there are many difficulties in the construction of parts of that act, which have from time to time been presented by the collecting offi-cers of the State and others to the Treasurer and Conptroller, and which should be rendered plain

by a new or explanatory act.

It would be out of place to detail them here, but they can be pointed out by those officers to

I repeat what I before stated that, in cases of doubt, the State is generally the loser, as collecting officers will not, in such cases, enforce the collec-tion of the tax, at the hazard of a suit, should

they mistake the law. I desire also to call your attention to the pres ent mode of assessing lands for taxation. Every one who has given any attention to the subject must have become satisfied how imperfect it is and how unequally such assessments are made, not only in different counties whose lands are known to be of the same value, but that such assessments are quite as unequal and out of proper-tion to any fair standard of value, in the several districts of which a county is composed.

If the present system of valuation is retained, I think this last evil may be remedied in a great degree by requiring the assessors for the several districts comprising a county to meet together as a Board, after the assessments have been made and before they have been returned to court, and the Board so composed, shall examine and com-pare all the lists, and have power to increase or diminish any assessment, as to a majority of them may seem right and proper. The list so corrected to be returned to court as now required by

eight hundred and seventy-nine thousand five hun-dred and five dollars. Of this amount, the payment of the principal and interest of the sum of \$400,000, loaned in State Bonds to the Alantic and one may be built up. A Board of very able and last session, inadequate as it was from the small-ness and uncertainty of the fund provided, was experienced gentlemen were appointed to manage it, who have heartily undertaken the important trust confided to them, and who will doubtless: lay before you valuable information and suggesquired from year to year to meet our debts as they fall due, and as to the bast means to be ted for the preservation of the public credit.

The Railroad stocks belonging to the State and not before appropriated to other purposes, constitute the chief part of the sinking fund. The re-ceipts so far have been mainly, if not entirely, from dividends declared on stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company. It was hoped, and, I believe, generally expected that, after your last session, dividends would be made by the North Carolina Railroad Company, at least on the preferred stock held by the State, for her last subscription of one million of dollars. In relation to this a question has arisen of some importance to the State as well as to the individual stockholders. and to which I deem it my duty to call your atten-

This preferred stock was taken by virtue of an act, Ch. 32, Laws 1854-'5, entitled "an act for the completion of the North Carolina Railroad;" and which it was, among other things provided hat, "the State shall be entitled to six per cent per anomen, payable semi-annually thereon, out of any dividends of profits made by said company, before any dividends shall be paid on any other

holders in the Company; it was insisted by Judge Ruffin, the State proxy, that out of the receipts, over and above the necessary expenses of operating the Road, the State was entitled to have a dividend on her preferred stock—and that such receipts were not properly applicable to the payment of debts of the Company, contracted antecedent to the passage of the said act, or to new works to be constructed. Or if to the latter, they were only applicable to such as were indispensably necessary to operate the Road. Whereas, the reports of the officers of the Company shewed that these receipts were sufficient to pay a dividend to the State, in each of these years, but that they had been applied by the officers of the Company to the discharge of believe cannot be successfully controverted, that each of these years, but that they had been applied by the officers of the Company to the discharge of existing debts, and to the construction account.

The officers and stockholders in the tompany took a different view of the matter, and insisted

cept a renewal of the charter upon the terms contained in the bill. As the charter under which the Bank is now doing business will expire on first of January, 1860, although by law it is allowthe Bank is now doing business will expire on first of January, 1860, although by law it is allowed three years after that time to wind up its affairs, to be held to fill such vacancies where the holders it will, in my opinion, be highly expedient for the Legislature, at this session, to charter some instituincurred.

Of the bonded dobt of the State, of which I have given a statement, there will fall the of principal from time to time, in the year 1859 \$200, oce, and on 1st January, 1800 \$500, oce. Prevalent must be made by you at this senion to meet these debts and I hold it almost as important the surpling from ordinary military duty all above the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together to send the set of the State. We have deared the set of the State. We have deared to an amount of the kind, to take the place of the Bank of the State, and open the way for further improvements. It is also believed by many, and in that opinion I concur, that a serior to making together the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel been configurated by the Public Tresurer, making together the set transfel deep to the factor of the State. Bank of Cape Fear would accept of such a proposition which has been called by the consideration which has been called by the clipsen residence to supply banking facilities to the commissioners for that purpose. The line was of the Choctaw in the the time, and Christopher Gaic and others, on the the time, and Christopher Gaic and others, on the the time, and Christopher Gaic and others, on the the time, and Christopher Gaic and others, on the the time, and Suprement of the Choctaw in the time to proposite or the flooring from ordinary military duty all above the another the best to the choctaw in the time of of the State be and I hold the more than the time of the State be and I hold the more than the time of the Choctaw in the time of the time of the State be and I hold the more than the time of the Choctaw in the time of

of Persille Miles Cu.

cost of the great commercial centres of the world, the value of money, or in other words the rate of imits have proved futile. Such being the case, it has been deemed a wiser policy to remove the rethus to allow money like property to seek its own

It is said, how truly I am not sufficiently in formed to say, that large amounts of capital owned by our citizens have gone from our State to seek for more profitable investment in other States where the rates of interest are not restricted as by our law, and that such will continue to be the case to our serious detriment. It may be doubted whether at this time capital employed in most bins ness enterprises in this State, paying a greater rate of interest than that now fixed by law, can be reaof interest than that now fixed by law, can be runsonably expected to remunerate the employer. But
however this may be, it may still be well questioned
whether the State should step in and undertake to
whether the State should step in and undertake to
say what contracts may or may not be entered insay what contracts may or may not be entered inthe has citizens or upon what terms they may

As the act of the last session was limited to two engage in any business enterprise. Without ex-pressing a decided opinion as to the policy of our existing laws, the subject is one of importance, and as such, I recommend it to your careful conside-

I transmit herewith reports made to me by my request by the Presidents of the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, the Western North Carolina Railroad Company, the Chesapeake
and Albemarle Canal Company, and the Cape
Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, the
only works in which the State is interested as a
stockholder, which are now, or have been, in a
County Courts. Such mode of levying and collect
county Courts. Such mode of levying and collect. course of construction since the adjournment of the

last Legislature. These reports are not as full as they would have been, had more time been allowed in their preparation; but they may serve to show the present condition of these works and of the com-

In a short time I hope to be able to present to you additional reports from these companies, and also reports from other companies in which the State is a stockholder. I forbear to comment on these reports as you will have ample opportunity to examine them when printed and laid before

I have so often expressed my opinions to the Legislature on the subject of internal improvenents that I deem it unneccessary to repeat them here. Though we have incurred a heavy debt in the construction of works of the kind, it is not one, by any means, beyond our ability to

Whether additional appropriations shall be made at this session and for what purposes, is a matter which properly belongs to you to determine, and with you I shall leave it.

During last summer a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, under a resolution of the Senate of the United States, visited the Deep River country with a view of ascertaining its suitability as a location for government machine shops for the manufacture of machinery made a digest of the laws on the subject of Comfor the United States Navy. At the head of this mon Schools, a large edition of which, as well as a sinking fund for the ultimate discharge of our state debt. I take occasion to renew the recomit my duty, in connection with many of our cutiit my duty, in connection with my duty with my duty with my duty with my duty with my d

A report will be made by them to the next Congress of the United States, and I have every renson to believe that it will be of the most satisfactory character, so far as the existence, in that region, in the greatest abundance, of iron, coal and other necessaries for a government establishment of the kind, is concerned. Indeed, the examinations made during the present year, not only by scientific men, but by those having a practical knowledge of such matters, have tended more and more to bring to light the immense mineral re-

Some of these gentlemen I have seen and conversed with, and all concur in these opinions, and especially as to the existence there of immense quantities of the most valuable kinds of iron ore. To develop this weath, however, there was but one optaton also as to the pecessity of proper means for its transportation. With adequate Railroad and water facilities, no doubt was entertained by any of them, as to the rapid development of the coal and iron interest, and that it would be speedily followed by others almost as important.

I deem it my duty to call your attention to the condition of our militia system. I regret to say that we have now scarcely any military organization in the State, except what is to be found in a few volunteer companies. But few Regiments exist that have officers, or that are called out at any time to perform military duty. Should an emergency arise requiring the employment of any considerable military force, we should, for a time, be almost powerless for want of any organization. If a well regulated militia be of the first impor-tance in our sys'em of government, (and such has been the opinion of our wisest men, both civil and military,) then something should be done to infuse vitality into that of our State, so as to place believe cannot be successfully controverted, that no military organization can be maintained without an active and efficient head. Nominally, the debt this fiscal year will stream of 40,000 will be required. This amount after from the revenue to be paid at the end of this fiscal year, would nearly empty the Treasury and leare it without means for the next twelve menths.

The mentary difficulties experienced through the following the country in the fall of heat year and for veral successive months thereafter, fully proved impository of trusting to the resource of such year and for twe many difficulties experienced through and for twe many difficulties experienced through the state of the State end of the country in the fall of heat year and for twe months.

At your last session a bill was passed, tendering to the State a renewal of its charter. At ageneral meeting of the stackoholders in the City of Baseigh, the matter was taken into conditions and infusing view of the State as might from time to time require his vailed. The state is the Commander in Chief of the militia, and the organization of the system deat to the many opinion the interest of the state might require. It was informed to the season of the State is the Commander in Chief of the militia, and the organization of the system deat to the the process to make the organization of the season to the office, the pay should be such as to enable him to devote the whole or the greater part of his time to its duties visiting such parts of his time to its duties visiting such parts of the State as renewal of its charter. At ageneral meeting of the stockholders in the City valled. of such offices failed to equip themselves and

review their respective commands, as required by law, would, I believe, soon restore the organiza-

1400 - Min

the Asylum reported to the public treasurer the counties having patients at the institution, and the interest paid for its use, depends upon the supply and the demand, and the risk in curredby the lender, and that all attempts, by law, to confine the case of interest within certain fixed and prescribed end of the last fiscal year, the sum of \$7,109 62, showing that the counties are yet in arrear for patients at the institution, to the first July last, \$10, 844 95, without including any thing for support of the patients since that time. This fact fully or forbestance of money over and above a certain of the patients since that time. This fact fully fixed rate, where no special agreement is made, and proves that under the existing law, the counties cannot be safely relied upon to reimburse the Treasury in such cases.

It is true that the law provides that if the tax shall not be paid by any county within twelve months after it is due, the President and Directors of the Literary Fund shall deduct the amount rivulet which ran with a swift course towards the thereof from the share of such county, in the common school fund next to be distributed, and pay the same to the public Treasurer.

This, itself, would be a serisous evil, as it would deprive the common schools of part of the very inat least eighteen months after a patient is sent to the trees.

the Asylum, before the State can realize any thing Subseque

years in its operation, further legislation will be required at this session. If the Legislature be disinclined, as it has been heretofore, to make the Asyhum a charge upon the State at large, then, it seems to me, that some more efficient means should be adopted to enforce prompt payment by the counties—otherwise the support of the institution will seriously embarrass the operations of the

ings a State tax would seem to be an anomaly. can see no means of effecting a prompt collecti of such a tax on counties, except through the di-rect intervention of the officers of the State.

Should the tax be continued on land and polls the means would be furnished in the Comptrol ler's Office of ascertaining what per centum upon the lands and polls of any county, would raise the amount due to the State by that County. By the law, as it now is, the Superintendent of the Asylum is required to notify the Public Treasurer of the amounts due by the several counties. It seem to me that a law may be so framed as to have the rate of tax ascertained on land and polls, (being always sufficient to cover any loss for insolvents, and that being reported to the l'ublic Treasurer it may be made his duty to issue a warrant to the Sheriff of the county, whose duty it may be made to collect the tax.

I submit these suggestions for your consideration Of course the details should be such as to protec the counties as well as the State, requiring the Sheriffs to pay to the State only the amount due and to account for any overplus collected to the coun-The reports of the Superintendent of Commo

Schools for the last and present year will be laid

before you, to which I refer you for information as to the schools. That officer, with his usual industry, soon after the rise of the last Legislature Board and generally disseminated through the of this publication was considerable, but the Register will last for six or eight years, and will tend greatly to promote order in the schools and uniformity in the system throughout the State. I have every reason to believe that the system is an improving one, and that we shall realize from it the most peneficial results. Experience has shown from time to time wherein our Common School laws were defective. The legislation of the last ession, I am informed, had a salutary effect in session, I am informed, had a salutary effect in curing some abuses, and some further legislation may be necessary. But I prefer to make no particular recommendations on the subject, as the Superintendent, from his knowledge of the practical working of the system, is better qualified than I am to suggest such amendments as are necessary. The amount distributed by the Literary Board for the last two years for Common Schools, was the same as that for several preceding years: that is to say about the sum of \$180,850 per annum. I transmit herewith a certified copy of a law passed by the Legislature of the State of Virginia, proposing a joint commission to run and mark the dividing line between that State and the State of North Carolina, from the point where the dividing line between Pittsylvania and Henry counties, in the State of Virginia, intersects with the North Carolina line to the Western limit of this State.

It will be seen by reference to the map of this State, that the proposed starting point is in the northern boundary of the county of Rockingham, and that the line extended west passes also along the northern boundary of the counties of Stoke Surry and Ashe. I am not informed whether the whole

ry between the two States, east of the propose starting point, is known and undisputed.

It is hardly necessary for me to say that it is highly important that the boundary between the two States should be settled and defined. While it is in dispute, questions involving the rights and duties of citizenship, as well as title to property, will frequently arise, and it will moreover be exceedingly difficult to bring offenders against the chemical large to harden because in array indict c. iminal laws to justice, because, in every indict-ment, it is necessary to ever that the offence was committed in some one county in the State, and to prove the averment as laid before a conviction can be made. The very immperfect manner in which the dividing lines between the older States of the Union were originally run and marked, has been the source of no little trouble and contention.

Our Bill of Rights sets out the boundaries of the State, and after describing the southern boundary, proceeds as follows: "Therefore all the territories, seas, waters, and harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between harbors, with their appurtenances, lying between the line above described and the southern line of the State of Virginia, which begins on the sea-shore, in 30-6 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, and from thence runs west agreeable to the said charter of King Charles, are the right and pro-perty of the people of this State, to be held by them in soverighty, any partial line without the consent of the Legislature of this State, at any-time thereafter directed or laid out, in anywise not withstanding."

not withstanding." After receiving the proposal from the authorities of Virginia, I was induced to examine our early archives with a view of ascertaining what evidence they might furnish from which the line between this State and Virginia, as originally run, might be ascertained.

It appears that after many difficulties and disagreements between the authorities of the two pro-vinces, an agreement was made, subsequently sanc-tioned by the King in council, for the running of the line, and that Wm. Byrd and others on the part of Virginia, and Christopher Gale and others, on the part of North Carolina, were appointed

to the contract of the contrac

ecripts"—and from which it appears that the com-missioners resumed their work in the month of September, 1728, and extended the line, conjointly, to a point on the Hico river, now in the county of Person, I believe, when the North Carolina Commissioners and one of the Virginia Com-missioners declined to go farther, on the ground that they were already far in advance of the settlements-and that duplicate maps of the line were made ou. and signed as before, and the North Carolina Con missioners returned home. Whereupon the Virginia Commissioners alone continued the line some seventy-two or three miles farther west, crossing the Dan several times, and farther on a large stream which they called the Irvin, and terminating not far from the mountains, on "a by them, from the sea shore to the terminus of the line, 241 miles and 302 poles. This terminus I believe to be in the present county of Stokes. The writer farther states that posts were put down to show the line at the crossing at the roads, but though the forests the line was merely chopped on Subsequent accounts state that the line was ex

Peter Jefferson, on the part of Virginia, and Danel Weldon and Wm. Churton on the part of North Carolina, from Peters' creek to Steep Rock creek

—Peters' creek is probably the same stream, or
near the same stream as that upon which the former commissioners on the part of Virginia terminated their line. I have not been able to ascertain whether "Steep Rock Creek" is east or west of the present western boundary of the State, nor to find under what authority thecommas-ioners last named acted, in extending the line. It seems, however, to have been indirectly sanctioned by the General Assembly of this State in 1779. See Rev. Stat. Vol. 2, p. 82, whereby Richard Henderson and others were appointed commissioners to act with others from Virginia, to extend and mark the line between the two States, beginning where Joshua Frye and Peter Jefferson, commissioners on the part of Virginia, to-gether with Daniel Weldon and Wm. Churton, from North Carolina, formerly appointed to run the said line, ended their work, and if that be found to be truly in the latitude of thirty-six degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from thence tue west to Tennessee or the Ohio river; or if that be found not to be truly in the latitude of thirtysix degrees thirty minutes north, then to run from said place due north or due south into said latitude, and thence due west to the said Tennessee or Ohio

Thomas Walker and William Smith were the commissioners on the part of Virginia. I have not been able to find any report from the North Carolina commissioners. A report made by the Virginia commissioners may be seen in Henning's Statutes at large—Vol. 9, p. 561. It seems from that that the commissioners could not find the terminus of Frye and Jefferson's line on Steep Rock creek, owing, as they supposed, to the dying of the timber. They proceeded, however, to ascer-tain the proper degree of latitude on that creek by astronomical observation, and from that point computed the distance from Currituck Inlet to be, in superficial measure, 329 miles and, making abatement for uneven ground, 317 miles, "or five degrees torty-two minutes west of Currituck west. The result was, that the commissioners of the two States differed in running the line, and two lines were run, known subsequently as Henderson's and Walker's lines. In 1791, however, fugnish one to each school in the State. The cost the line called Walkers's seems to have been adopted by both States, with provision that the old-est grant from either State for land within the disputed lines should give title to the claimant.— Henn. Stat. Vol. 13, p. 258.

Henn. Stat. Vol. 13, p. 258.

I have thought proper, at the hazard of being considered tedious, if not presumptuous, to go at some length into the history of our northern boundary. Much, if not the whole, of the line now! proposed to be re established, is, I am now! proposed to be re established, is, I am informed, in dispute. It may be that other portions of the line are also the subject of controve sy. If so, these ought also to be well defined .-I would most respectfully recommend, therefore, the proposal on the part of the State of Virginia be acceded to, with such modifications, if any, as may be deemed necessary, and that competent commissioners be appointed by the Legislature or the Governor of the State, under authority given him to do so, clothed with ample powers to run the line where it is in dispute, and settle the boundary between the two States. Permanent land-marks should be required to be put up along

During the present year, Dr. Emmons, State Geologist, submitted a report on the agriculture of the State, and the subject being one of very general interest, the Literary Board deemed it advisable to cause two thousand copies to be published. About 624 copies of the former report are yet on hand. By some means the resolutions before the last General Assembly ordering the distribution of this report, was mislaid in the hurry of the last moments of the session and did not pass. I deemed it expedient, however, in accordance with with the terms of the resolution, to send copies to to the several States and Territories, to some literary and scientific institutions, and also to a few ndividuals who applied for copies and who it was thought would make a good use of them. Some have been sold and the proceeds will be accounted for by the Agent in making sales. The residue on hand and the whole number of the Agricultu-

ral Report are subject to your disposition.

The cabinet of minerals and geological specimens in the Capitol has been greatly enlarged and aproved, and is well worth examination, not only the scientific and those curious in such matters, but by every one taking an interest in the mineral resources of the State. The opportunities for collecting many fine specimens are ample, and it was suggested to me by Dr. Emmons that he be allowed to collect and add to the cabinets of the University and other colleges of the State, which might well be done and which I recommend to your favorable consideration.

When the last revisal of our laws was made, When the last revisal of our laws was made, a resolution was passed by the General Assembly requiring the Governor, among other things, to distribute one copy of the Revised Code to each of the Magistrates in the State. The resolution, in its terms, confined the distribution to such as were then acting Justices, and excluded all such as might subsequently qualify. The Governor was also authorized to make sale of other copies. So far the sales have been small, and of the edition of ten thousand copies which was published, more than half remains on hand, and unless promore than half remains on hand, and unless provision is made for their safe keeping, by opening the boxes and storing the books, they are liable to be damaged by worms and other causes. As many Magistrates have since qualified, and as they receive no compensation for their services, I recommend that a further distribution be made of the Code, among those who have been appointed since the former distribution was made and who are now acting as Justices in their respective counties.

I transmit herewith a letter from Tandy Walk-

commendations to make as to the amount of captable with our present recommendations to make as to the details of any characteristic large and the provision of the support contains in the large and consideration.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing the ration and the provision of the purchase money over the support at the provision of the purchase money over the support of the line, is to make a special sinking and afficient to pay, and invisibly pledged to grant the provision of the purchase point of the purchase special sinking that is many therefore, as to the details of the land, and in accordance with the provisions of the conductation.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing of the consideration.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing of the consideration.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing of the consideration.

The last Legislature repealed the law imposing of the support at a portion in the bill and concil under the Proprietary government, now in the office of Secretary of State.

If the many the state of the land, and first and connection of the purchase money over the land, and in accordance with the provision of the cut and signed duplicate maps and descriptive regular to be granted.

A full report, as to this part of the line, is to be found in the journal of the purchase money over the law imposing of the duplicate maps and descriptive regular to be granted.

A full report, as to this part of the line, is to be found in the journal of the purchase of the state of the law imposing of the state of the law imposing of the state of the law imposing of the state of the law indicates the part of the law indica

should then be sold in the market as the money may be wanted at the Treasury. Indexing from the present prizes of our bends in market. I desire the payment of her state in the manufacture of the State in the manufacture of the payment of her state in the circumstances in which we are placed for more lessing. The books in the Creamanness in which we are placed, to move less the complete and the payment of the circumstances in which we are placed for more lessing. The policy of such laws base that the reverse of the State from all sources, extractions of the State from all sources, extractions of the State from all sources, extraction of the street of the sounces and the payment of the payment of the such points of the payment of the payment of the such points of the payment of the such points of the payment of the such payment of the such points of the payment of the such points of the payment of the such points of the payment of the such payment of the such payment of the such points of the payment of the such payment of the such

The improvements in the grounds of the Capiol Square ordered by the last Legislature have seen made, and those directed to be made in the Capitol are under the charge of Mr. Pericival, a competent architect, and will be completed in a few days. This work would have been done at an earlier day, but for the difficulty in procuring a

person to do it properly.

It was found after the grounds were laid out, that they could not be used as they had before heen, as a place of deposit, in the winter season for fire wood for the supply of the Capitol, with-out destroying, in a great degree, such improve-ments as had been made. After consulting with the Board of Public Buildings, it was deemed advisable by me to have srected a house for storing of wood. The expense of making the improve ments was thereby increased to a small amount, which, however, will be more than saved to the State in a few years, by securing the wood, large quan-tities of which were stolen and carried from the remises every winter before the house was erected Some person should be employed to keep the grounds and walks in proper order, and I recommend that a small annual appropriation be made for that purpose, or that the Board of Public Buildings be authorized to contract for the same, and draw upon the Treasury for the amount neended about the year 1749, by Joshua Frye and

I transmit herewith two sets of resolves from the State of Maine, and one from the State of New Hampshire, upon the subject of slavery and mat-ters connected therewith. I have not thought prop-er to withheld these resolutions, for it is your province and not mine to determine what action, if any, should be taken upon them. I think, however, that they are of such a character as not to merit any notice by the Legislature of the State.

Before concluding this my last regular message to the General Assembly, I avail myself of the occasion to express my grateful sense of the hon-ors heretofore conferred upon me by the people of the State If in the discharge of my official duties I have

sometimes failed to give satisfaction to all, it is but what I expected when I assumed the responsibilities of office. Others no doubt have served the State more ably and usefully than I have done. I hope, however, that I may be pardoned for saying that none have more sincerely had at heart whatever concerned her honor or welfare, or who have been nore disposed to maintain the one or promote the

I have only to add, that during that portion of your session for which I shall remain in office, it will give me pleasure, at all times, to render you such aid as I can in the discharge of your Legis-lative duties. THOS. BRAGG.

CERVANT'S CLOTHING-Just opened 9 260 Costs, cheap and well made, at WILLIAMS & CO. T WILLIAMS & CO.'S, PER EX-PRESS,

100 Sup. Beaver and Cloth Overcoats, in Frock and Sacks; Velvet Vests; Choice styles can be found only at our house; nov 13-3t

UNIVERSITY .-- THE ANNUAL MEET-ING of the Board of Trustees of the University will be held at the Executive Office in this city, or Wednesday, the first day of December next.

CASH. CHARLIE REID, Agent. DR. DANIEL DUPRE.

RALEIGH, N. C. Residence and Office at Mrs. DuPre's Boarding House, Payetteville street, opposite Bank of Cape Fear. ALFRED M. WADDELL. ATTORNEY AT LAW,

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Prompt attention given to Collections oct 28-1y GILLIAM & DUNLOP. WHOLESALE IRON MERCHANTS, Iron, Steel, Tin Plate, Sheet Iron, REP CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL assortment, to which they invite the attention of the Trade.

No. 121 Sycamore Street
Petersburg, Va.

Agents for Fairbanks' Scales at manufacturers prices out 23-3m CHAS. H. THOMPSON HAS JUST RETURN.
ED from New York, with a splendid associment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.

Embracing all the latest styles, and including a fine SILVER GOODS, &c., &c. He solicits a call from his friends.

Watches and Jewelry neatly repaired on the shorest notice. CHAS. H. THOMPSON, No. 22 Fayetteville St. RHEUMATISM. WHITFIELD'S CELEBRATED RHE.

BARLOW'S BLUE. A NEW AND SU-Drug Store. IZ LETT'S SUGAR PLUMS, OR VERMI. fage. Two Gross just received, by WARD & HUGHES. ORIENTAL PAINTS. ANEW SUPPLY

HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE! LARGE SUPPLY OF THE FOLLOWing celebrated manufacturers: Phalon's, Ba Batchelors and Pierces, the last named being new article and very superior. Call at WARD & HUGHES' Drug Store.

WARD & HUGHES'

HAIR BRUSHES. THAT SECOND SUPPLY OF LOW'S Fine English Hair Brushes, is just received, by WARD & HUGHES, Druggists, TELEGRAPH NOTICE.

On AND AFTER MONDAY, THE 8TH inst. the communication by Telegraph to and from this city, will be suspended for the space of ten days, or two weeks, to enable the company to transfer their wire from the Raleigh and Garton Railroad, to the new Poles just erected upon the Central Road between Raleigh and Garton and Garton to the new Poles just erected upon the Central Road between Raleign and Garton to the central Road between Raleign and Garton Railroad, to the central Road between Raleign and Garton Railroad between Railroad between Railroad between Railroad Barton Railroad between Railroad between Railroad Barton Railroad between Railroad Barton Railroad Bar tween Raleign and Goldsboro, when with a new and substantial Line, our patrons may rely upon speedy, prompt and reliable communication at all times, and with all the principal points in the United States and

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The best assortment ever offered in Raleigh before

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Catlery. Pistols. Bowie-Knives, Musical Instruments, åc., åc., åc. all of which was carefully selected by himself in per son, and will be sold upon the most favorable terms. He respectfully invites his friends and the public generally to call and examine his stock before purchasing

Clocks.

SALE OF LAND, NEGROES, COT-STON, &c.—On the 15th of December next, I shall proceed to sell to the highest bidder, at the late resi-dence of Dr. Henry Seawell, dec'd, the tract of land on which deceased resided, situated on the Tarboro' road, 10 miles cast of Raleigh, centaining 900 or 1000 acres, (subject to dower,) well sdapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c. 12 very likely Negroes, consisting of men, women and children 25 or 30 bags of cotton—the erop of corn, fodder, peas, &c. 4 or 5 good mules— one yoke of oxen, cotton-gin, &c.

one yoke of oxen, cotton-gin, &c.

The above property will be sold on a credit of six months for all sums over ten dollars; under that amount cash.

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PORSMOUTH, VA., COMMISSION MERCHANT, AND DEALER IN Lumber, Provisions, Lime, Coal, Salt,

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300 Casks Hydraulic Cement;
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THE CHICKERING & SONS 34 PRIZE MEDAL PIANOS. The subscriber, agent for the above justly celebra the subscriber, agent for the above justly constited Pianos, informs the public respectfully that he resides in Wilmington, N. C.

Persons desirous of purchasing the piano, by addressing him, will be sent pamohlets containing Fourteen different styles with marked prices.

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All orders promptly attended to by addressing
T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,

A FLORIDA PLANTATION FOR SALE. HE SUBSCRIBERS offer for sale the valuable Plantation belonging to the Estate of the late John G. Roulhes, in the county of Jackson, containing 1200 series of land.

Said plantation is 11 miles from Marianna and near the Chipola River. It is very healthy, with good Oversear's House, Gin, Stables and all the necessary Out Houses nearly new.

It is composed of Pine, Oak, Hickory, and Hammock lands equal to any in the neighborhood.

If not sold privately before the 1st day of December, it will be sold on the premises on that day, to the highest hidder.

with 8 per cent, interest and security. The purchaser can buy/Corn, Fodder, Hogs, Horses, Cattle and Plantation utensils at the same time and place. Persons wishing a plantation in Florida, would do well to attend the role on the 1st December.

WM. E. ANDERSON,

JOS. B. ROULHAC.

Ex're. JOS. B. ROULHAC.

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