most likely will yet be, a great deal said on the subject of amending the Constitution of this State; and well knowing that there are few per-sons who have "the Journals," and still fewer who have them in their possession, who have time and patience sufficient to enable them to investigate these records thoroughly on any question, and much less this, from the commencement of the free suffrage agitation, up to the present time; we have thought under these circumstances, that it would greatly subserve the cumstances, that it would greatly subserve the ends of truth, justice and true Republicanism, to publish in three or four numbers an accurate and faithful abstract of the proceedings had in the last three General Assemblies on this all ab-

thing and exciting subject.
And having done this we can but hope, that here are numbers of honest men in North Carolina, who have heretofore in the honest sincerity of their hearts, sustained the locofocos in the reckless course they have pursued as a party relative to this matter, who will now be led from abandon the Locoroco PARTY CAUCUS PLAN of a

mending the Constitution.

Besides, they will and from an impartial examination of what follows, that the locofocos have not only seted insincerely and inconsistently with the promises they made to the people on the stump, but have most grossly and wilful-ly slandered the Whigs from the beginning, by representing them as opposed to free suffrage, and themselves as the peculiar, zealous, and exclusive friends of the reform proposed.

This we positively assert, on the authority of the Journals themselves, is false, and insist that

the record that follows will abundantly prove that the Whigs in the Legislature of 1848-'9, did all they could to give the poor and landless citizens of this commonwealth, equal rights and privileges at the ballot box, with those of their friends who have been more highly favored by circumstances and fortune; while the locofocos who suddenly sprung the question on the country in the midst of the canvass of that date, were time after time moving the indefinite post-ponement of the bill. And now for the proof of this. Mr. Sheek, a locofoco of Surry, introduced a bill on the 9th of December, 1848, for a nending the Constitution; and on his motion the same was referred to the Committee on the the same was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. This Committee was composed of the following members, to wit: Messrs. R. T. Palne, Barringer, Courts, Ellis, J. M. Leach, Dobbin, Satterthwaite, T. R. Caldwell, Cherry, Cad. Jones and Stevenson—6 whigs and 5 locofocos, who through their chairman, Col. Paine, reported the bill back to the House on the 4th of January, 1849, and recommended its passage. The bill was then read the second time and made the order of the day for Tuesday the 9th of January. The hour having arrived, the bill was uary. The hour having arrived, the bill was taken up, and Mr. Hicks, a whig, proceeded to offer an amendment, when, strange to say, Dr. Keen, a thorough-going locofoco from Rockingham County, David S. Reid's home, moved the indefinite postponement of the bill. Butthe Dr.'s motion did not prevail, though of the few who roted for it we recognize the following wheel horses of the party viz: Keen, Kelly, Gen. Thos. J. Person, Taylor, &c. &c. After this vote, the committee reported and the

House adjourned. Dr. Keen, of Rockingham, remained quiet uptil the time arrived for again taking up the free suffrage bill, and just at that moment the gallant Dr. sprung to his feet and exerted himself to the very utmost of his abilitrate stave of the consideration of free suffrage, by trying to get the bill to charter the Danville ad Charlotte Railroad op in its place at that But the Dr. was defeated as before, by the aid of whig votes, and the free suffrage bill came up as the regular business of the House, and on motion of Mr. Satterthwaite, a whig, the House went into committee of the whole en said bill, Mr. Mebane, a whig, in the Chair, and after spending some considerable time in considering the bill, the committee rose, reported proress, and asked leave to sit again, and the

Thursday, Jan. 11 The bill again came up s the special order of the day, when, astonish ing to relate, Mr. Clement, a thorough going locofoco from Davie county, moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to a future period; but his motion like that of Dr. Keen's, was voted down by the sid of whigs, and thus free suf frage was kept before the House.

The House again went into committee of the rhole, Mr. Mebane, whig as before, occupying he Chair. And after some time being spent is committee of the whole, the committee rose, re-ported through their chairman progress, and isked leave to sit again; whereupon Mr. Stan ly, a thorough going free suffrage whig, for the purpose of facilitating action on the bill, moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. This motion pravailed, and Mr. Hicks, a whig from Macon. who had previously offered an amendment to establish the white basis withdrew it. Mr. Rayner then moved to amend the bill by strikng out all after the word "Whereas," and inserting as a substitute therefor a bill to Convention, for the purpose of giving free suffrage to the people in the shortest time and at less expense than it was possible for it to be done by the Legislative mode. After ne attempts to amend the amendment, the House took a becess, and the bill was not again heard of until Mr. Rayner, a whig, moved that the rule be suspended, and the bill for amending the Constitution taken up. This motion, by the aid of whig votes, prevailed, not withstanding the following locofocos, with many others, voted against it, to wit: Davis, Dickerson, Griggs, Hancock, Herring, R. H. Jones, Kelly, Tho. McDowell, McNeill, Pegram, Rag-Saunders, Spivey, Stevenson, J. Taylor, C Taylor and Thornton, (a gentleman from Warren county who graduated in the same class with President Jas. K. Polk)

So the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill, and after several ineffectual efforts to amend the same, just at the moment when the vote was about to be taken on the original biff as presented by Mr. Sheek, upon its second reading, lo! and behold! Mr. Cannady, a wool-dyed locofoco of the county of Granville, moved to amend the bill by striking out all afinserting as a substitute in lieu thereof, a bill to take the sense of the people to ascertain whether a majority of them were in favor of amending the organic law of the State or not. This amendment astonished all parties, coming from the source it did, and causing, as we well remember no little fluttering in the ranks of the unterrified. Many of them rose in great excitement and began to scamper off in scores, to prevent which Mr. McLean, locofoco, moved call of the House. The backing out gentlenow seeing there was no chance left to dodge a vote or escape from the unpleasant dias, returned to their seats, and the call of the House was dispensed with. And the quesdecided in the negative—yeas 40, nays 67.— Mr. Smith, a whig from Halifax, now moved to re-reconsider the vote by which the amendment offered by Mr. Rayner, had been rejected, and the question thereon was decided in the begative—yeas 52, nays 58—every locofoco in the House but Mr. McLean voting against it. Mr. J. M. Leach, a whig, proposed to amend the hill so as to fix the Senate basis on

then moved to amend the hill, so as to appor-tion the Senators of the State according to the free white population. This motion was like wise lost—25 to 66 After this, the bill came

It will be seen from this abstract from the Journals, that the whige of the Legislature of 1849, did their duty, their whole duty, to their 1849, did their duty, their whole duty, to their country, as regards this matter, notwithstanding it had been suddenly sprung upon them and the country, by a demagnine for party and selfish purposes. The move being once made, however, on the part of the locofocos, we find the whigs diligent and active to give the people equal rights and the largest liberty at the polls. Let every honest free man read the record and see if he can say that the whigs have at any time failed to show themselves friendly to the extension of popular rights in riendly to the extension of popular rights in North Carolina. The bitterest opponents of the party will look in vain to find where a whig noved to stave off or indefinitely postpone any hill for the amendment of the Constitu-tion Nor did they offer any until the locofo-cos suddenly sprung the issue upon them as above mentioned; and then, the truth is abundantly evident that they proved to be far more zealous on the subject of Constitutional Reform, than the locofocos, and were found, when their most souve members grew weary and dis heartened, still pressing forward and crying out in favor of reform. But we are as yet hardbegun with the proof we have to establish his important fact.

It appears from the Journals that the bill lid not again come up until the 17th of January, when it seems that Mr. T. R. Caldwell, a whig from Burke, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the bill providing for the amendment of the Constitution, which motion prevailed; and he and others proposed some two or three amendments, all of which failed. The vote was finally taken, and the bill passed its third and last reading in the House 75 to 21; nearly all the whigs voting for it, as above shown on its second reading.

The bill as passed was reported to the Senate on the 20th of January, and passed its first reading-no one having taken the responsibility of introducing such a bill into the Senate previous to that time. But the House had. ontrary to the expectations of the locofocos in the Senate, passed the free suffrage bill, and sent it to them, notwithstanding the whige had majority in the House. So on Monday. January 22nd, after caucussing nearly all Saturday night and Sunday, the Senate proceeded at last to the further consideration of the bill the House had so unwelcomely thrust upon

In the Senate, as in the House, Mr. Gilmer. whig, takes the lead, by moving to strike out the word Commonwealth in the preamble, and insert that of State. This amendment prevail ed. When Mr Shephard moved to strike out all of the preamble, which motion was lost .-When lo! to the great astonishment of all, Mr. Hawkins, from "gallant little Warren," as the locos like to call it, a full grown Democrat, once more, and for the fourth time on the part of the locofocos, -who inform the people that they, and their party, are the exclusive and only true friends of free suffrage, -gravely and deliberately moved that the bill be INDEFI NITELY POSTPONED!! But his motion did not prevail, though several of the strongest leaders of the party voted for it, Mr. Rogers, of Northampton, (the home of Mr. Bragg.) and Thompson, of Wake, being among the number.

After the vote was announced, Mr. Wood
fin, Mr. Smith and Mr. Gilmer, each in turn proposed to amend the bill, all of which amend-

ments were instantly voted down by the unanimous vote of their opponents; after which the Senate took a recess. But the bill did not come up again until January 23d, when it came up as the unfinished business of the Senate, when the vote was taken on its second reading, and was lost by three fifths of the whole number of the Senate not voting for the bill-Messrs. Rogers of Northampton, Spicer and Thompson Wake, all locafocos, with others, having voted against the measure. And here it may be appropriately observed, that we defy any one t how a single move or motion, on the part of the locofoco party, or any one of its members, from the 8th of December 1848, up to the 24th of January, 1849, a period of 46 days, to take up, hasten or expedite the passage of the bill. On the contrary they were all silent as the grave. until the bill came up in its course, or Mr. Ray ner or some other whig moved to suspend the rules and proceed to its consideration. It would not appear so bad, however, if this was all .-But unfortunately for them, and still more so for the Treasury of the State, and the tax payers of North Carolina, it appears, after introducing the bill into the House, and keeping it there for nearly two months, that no less than four of their prominent members moved the postpone ment of the free suffrage bill. And when they could not kill it in this way, many of them finally voted against. And let it it be borne in mind that Mr. Thompson, of Wake, who was completely under the control of W. W. Holden -so much so, indeed, that he prevailed upon the reverend gentleman, though he was bitterly opposed to the North Carolina Railroad. vote for it!!-And who is W. W. Holden, pray The very head, front and soul of the Raleigh junto or party cabal, who brought out David S Reid and mounted him on the free suffrage hobby. We have not a shadow of doubt remaining on our mind, as to the fact that Holden advised and procured the reverend Mr. Thompson to cast his vote against the free suffrage bill, and thus kill it so as to have it in the power of the locofocos to run dainty Davy once or twice more on this famous hobby. If this matter had not all been previously arranged by the party in caucus, why was it that Mr. Thompson, of Wake was not abused, traduced, denounced, blackguarded and vilified as Mr. Edwards was at the last Legislature for voting against the same measure? Yes, why did not the Editor of the

gressive locofoco party assign a good reason why W. W. Holden, one of the god fathers of his popular bantling, so graciously and meckly suffered the free suffrage bill to be so quiet-ly and decently buried in 1848-'9 by Messrs. Hawkins, Rogers, Faison, Thompson, and othwas the winter before last? No other answer can be given than the one

Standard then as at the last session of the Leg-

islature, declare that free suffrage should pass ?

Can any living member of the unterrified pro-

we have suggested. He, no doubt, with a ma-jority of his party, wished and planned to have the bill defeated; consequently, not a drum was heard nor a funeral note, when the bill was buried at the expense of the State, from the organ of the locofocos in North Carolina; though many of them laughed and declared that free suffrage would have a resurrection. But the record of 1848-9 does not stop here.

amend the hill so as to fix the Senate basis on the Federal Population of the State, instead of that of taxation, which amendment failed by a decided vote, and the vote was now again about to be taken on the passage of the original bill, second reading, when, aslonishing to rethe same day, Mr. Rayner moved to suspend the late Gen. THOS. J. PERSON, a butt-ender of rules—they were suspended, and that the bill the locofoco party in North Carolina, from introduced that morning by him, concerning Northampton, Thomas Bragg's home, suddenly sprung to his feet and moved for the third time on the part of the locofocos to postpone the bill indefinitely.

If this was not enough to disgust the whigs, and sorely try the patience of all, we do not know what would. But the friends of free suffrage in the whig party still held on and voted down the motion of Gen. Person—21 to 42.—

Mr. Mebane, a whig from Grange, moved to

of this vote, declaring that the bill had passed its second reading, Mr. Stanly appealed from this decision, and the House, pending the ap-peal, adjourned at a very late hour.

usiness, to wit: the appeal from the chair, up on its second reading and passed—75 to 26.

The following whigs, among others voting for it, to wit: Messrs. Allen, Barringer, Blackburn, Blow, Carmichael, Doak, Edney, Erwin, the said bill was rejected. The chair decided in the pagetive. that the mover, having voted in the negative, under the rules, was not entitled to make the motion. Mr. Bayner appealed from the decision. The question was put, shall the decision of the chair stand? and was decided in the negative. Mr. Rayner then moved a call of the House. The motion prevailed; and after all the absenters had made their appearance the call was dispensed with. The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Caldwell for a sconsideration of the vote of yesterday, Mr. Stanly moved to lay said motion on the table, which motion was lost by 11 to 98. The question again recurring upon the motion of Mr. Caldwell to reconsider was decided in the affirmative by one vote. When this fact was fully ascertained, Mr. Council Wooten, a leading member of the locofooo party in the House, rose and asked leave to change his rote, and did so. Thus again was free suffrage defeated, in accordance with the arrangement of the party reviously made in caucus. Had this not been the fact, Mr. Wooten would have been denounced by the organ as Mr. Edwards has recently been by that unscrupulous journal.

We propose to notice the proceedings had on

free suffrage in the two last Legislatures, and if we mistake not, we think we shall be able to show to the satisfaction of all that the locofocos have not acted in good faith towards the people; and that if they had, that the Legislature is not the proper place to make or amend the Constitution of a free people and a sovereign State, if this chapter has not already satisfied them of this fact.

MR. FILLMORE'S SOUTHERN TOUR.

We think we have discovered a little nerrousness on the part of a portion of the Northern press regarding Mr. Fillmore's Southern tour. . Whether this uneasiness is the result of a latent hostility to that distinguished gentle man, of a jealousy that springs from the demonstrations attendant on the tour itself, relating peculiarly to the political future, we of course have not the means of knowing. Be it the offspring of either consideration, we look upon it s needless and ill timed. There is nothing inconsistent with the more immediate past, nor alarming in regard to the future, in Mr. Fill-

more's trip Southward at this time. It has been induced, as the public are informed by nimself in his various speeches to the people whose guest he is, by a promise made to his Southern friends during his Presidential term. He had had no opportunity or occasion to visit that portion of his country prior to his acceson to the Presidency, and it was fitting and proper that he should do so at some time, and we deem the present peculiarly adapted to

Why should not Mr. Fillmore visit the slave

such a purpose.

olding region of our country, and become the nonored guests of its inhabitants? We know of none. On the other hand, we can discover marked propriety in it. That propriety was made apparent in his Louisville speech. We were reminded by him upon that occasion of what all here knew before, that he entered upon his Vice Presidential career strongly imbued with the rankest prejudices against the institution of slavery-prejudices, which, to use his own figure, he nursed from his mother's breast, and to our knowledge, during a long political and official career, he had festered, strengthened, and gloried in. With a facility scarcely equalled in the history of political life. he conquered those prejudices and turning his back upon his own party in his own State, and in fact in most of the non slaveholding States, he drove the car of state throughout the Presi dential term, with his face looking southward. While this lost him much at home, it gained for him strong friends at the South, and paved the way for one of the most triumphal marches through that section that has ever marked the tour of any one of our countrymen. It only finds a parallel, we think, in the visit and trav els of Lafayette throughout our country. The Southern papers come to us laden with accounts of the most hearty demonstrations of welcome. He seems to be basking in the sunshine of a popular feeling as warm as the 'sunny south' itself, and as fragrant as the 'early magnolias" that have bloomed for his especial gratification. Never was the pathway of hero or statesman strewn and cheered with garlands of flowers-services of plates-complimentary letters-flattering speeches-the smiles and kisses of lovely women-sumptuous repasts-balls-parties and serenades, to the extent that have fallen upon Mr. Fillmore during his present southern visit. All this is legitimate. It is the equivalent for a devotion on his part to the slave interest which seemed to call for acknowledgment and reward. It is gratifying to see the southern people mindful of the debt they owed, and disposed to cancel it in a manner becoming their chivalrous and

It has been fear of and intimated that this visit southward is for the gratification of Mr. Fillmore's future political ambition. We cannot believe it, from the fact that such a design at this period, under all the circumstances, would be at war with good sense and sound judgment. His tour has been through States most of which are of the democratic faith, and can scarcely expect to be reached and secured to his future olitical cause, except by his entire desertion of he Whig party, and the adoption of theirs as nis own. Then, again the consideration-at this juncture, while the country is suffering from renewed agitation of the question of slavery extension -which would make him strong at the South would render his political position proportionately weak in the old Northern Whig states, casting a cloud and gloom over his pros pects of political preferment. That this excurion will have its political bearing, should Mr. Fillmore determine to emerge again from retiracy, we have no doubt. That it will add to and subtract from his political capital is equally true. Where the balance would lie, in the settlement of the account, no one who is a close observer of events, their causes and effects, can find much difficulty in forming an opinion. Buffalo Express.

THE NEW YORK DEMOCRACY will soon have another opportunity to show how hard they love one another. A State Convention of the Hards is to be held at Syracuse on the 12th of ers, without raising his voice against their July, and a State Convention of the Softs at the treachery? Why, we ask again, were not these same place on the 6th of September, preparagentlemen denounced in '48-'9, as Mr. Edwards tory to organizing for the fall elections. Strong efforts are making to bring about a fusion of those discordant wings of the party, but with little or no hope of success. Since the Hards and the Softs appear to, agree in their opposition to the Nebraska Bill, some have been soft enough to suppose that this fusion might take place. On this question the Hards have evidently allowed the Softs to get the better of them. The only apology that is made for their opposition to the Nebraska Bill is, that they have been provoked into hostility to every thing the Administration favor. They have at all events, allowed themselves to be provoked into a very inconsistent position in this case, but though they may seem to agree in opinion with the Softs, yet they say they never can be peared in four volumes, with autobiographical induced to vote with them in their State elections. This is set down as utterly impossible.

Richmond Whig. "'De you," said Fanny t'other day, 'In earnest love me as you say? Or are these tender words applied Alike to fifty girls beside?"

'Dear cruel girl,' said I, 'forbear—
For by these cherry lips I swear!'
She stopped me as the oath I took,
And said 'you've sworn, so kiss the book!"

THE DEATH OF JAMES MONTGOMERY, THE POET-BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH. On the last day of April, 1854, a poet, who was a good, if not a great one, "shuffled off this earthly coil." To the recent necrology of distinguished men in England, we have now to add the name of James Monroomean, of Sheffield.

He was a Scotchman by birth, having entered this life in November, 1771, at Irvine, in Ayr shire, ten years later than Rosest Busns, who came from the same district, over which his songs have breathed a beauty beyond that which Nature gave. Almost orphaned while yet a child by the departure of his parents to the West Indies, (whither his father, a Moravian minister, was sent as Missionary and where he died,) the boy was sent to a Moravian School, at Fulneck, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, and the gentle discipline of kindness and love there exercised upon him, was calculated to encourage sensibilities, which, at an early period, had be gun to seek utterance in Song. Attempts at verse were early made. He commenced rhymemaking at the age of ten, had filled three volumes before he was twelve, and had compos ed a mock-heroic poem of a thousand lines in imitation of Hourr's Frogs and Mice, in his fourteenth year. An epic poem, to be called Alfred, was projected when he was fifteen .-His friends, who had designed him for the Ministry, vainly essayed to make him abandon the Muse. At last they consented to his following lay pursuits. He had learned Greek, Latin, French and German, and, thus educated far above it, went to fill an humble situation in a shop at Mirfield.

This did nor answer, and, at the age of seventeen, he went to London, with the double ob ject of obtaining a publisher for some quires of stanzas, (which, with the clothes on his back and a very few shillings, constituted his sole possessions,) and of getting employment also.-Mr. HARRISON, a friendly bibliopole in "The Row," who declined the verses, was pleased with the simple manners and calm enthusiasm of the youth and took him into his shop as assistant. Here he remained a short time, but quarreled with Mr. HARRISON, (who had declined risking the publication of a projected Eastern story,) and went to attend a small shop near Sheffield, whence he went to act as clerk n the office of Mr. Gales,* proprietor of a newspaper called the Sheffield Register.

Mr. Gales, who was a bookseller of some ittle wealth, did not start this weekly journal with any idea of making money by it. The rench Revolution was in full operation when e commenced his labors. French principles f liberty very generally prevailed, and were extending among the classes who toil, and were particularly popular in Sheffield-then, as now, large manufacturing town. Gales' design was to act as the organ of popular opinion, and his paper obtained large circulation. Soon after oung Monrowery had entered the office, (his nsiness being only to keep the accounts,) a series of anonymous prize essays, which were dropped, week after week, into the letter box, and were published as received, attracted so much attention that Mr. Gales advertised for the author to come forward and declare his ame. The anonymous writer maintained his acognito for some time longer, until it was acidentally discovered that the essavist was Mont-COMERY, the book keeper. This reads like a passage in the life of our own illustrious FRANK-

luctors of Gales' paper, writing a great deal for it, (chiefly on literary subjects,) until the British Government, believing on the report of certain "loyal" magistrates of Sheffield, that Gales was that then dreaded thing-a Jacobin -GALES had to fly the country in 1794, to escape imprisonment and prosecution. It was arranged that MONTGOMERY should become the actual Editor and part proprietor of the paper, and, to give it the chance of appearing wholly freed from former associations, was renamed the

MONTGOMERY, though now editing a politi cal journal, labored under the disadvantage of knowing little of, and caring less for, party politics. His principles were liberal, but his great lesire was to make his paper literary. From time to time, brief poems from his own pen ap peared in it, and many who disliked the poliics of the Iris used to read it for its literary

Personally, the young Editor had not an ene- Total granted deaf & dumb asylu's ... 91,050 my in the world. Politically, he had many opments, and it was at their suggestion, no loubt, that the law-officers of the Crown pro seeded against him for re-printing, for a hawker to sell, a song, on the Fall of the Bustile which had appeared without censure, in the Sheffield Gazetic a year before. For this he was sentenced to pay a fine of £20, and to suffer three months' imprisonment in York Castle, which is he County Jail. This was in January, 1795. On his liberation he resolved to avoid politics, but, soon after, on account of a riot in Sheffield. was considered libellous on one of the magistrates there, and he was imprisoned for six months, with a fine of £30. Oddly enough, the magistrate, who had taken a fancy to him on he trial, stood his friend ever after, and not nly showed him respect in public, but voluneered to assist him in private. In 1797 a volume of poems which he had written, while in confinement, was published as Prison Amuse-

In 1798 he collected his newspaper prose essays as The Whitperer. He contributed the Buttle of Alexandria, and other pieces, to the first volume of the Poetical Register, and finding these productions well received, published The Ocean, 1805, and the Wanderer of Switzerland. in 1806. In Byron's English Bards, which ap peared soon after, we have the following note: "POOR MONTGOMERY! though praised by every inglish Review, has been bitterly reviled by the DINBURG. After all, the Bard of Shetfield is a man

considerable genius; his WANDERER OF SWITZER-AND is worth a thousand 'Lyrical Ballads,' and at east 'degraded epics.'" Byron's own lines on Montgomery ran thus:

.With broken lyre and cheek serenely pale, Lo! an Alcresus wanders down the vale; Though fair they rose, and might have bloom

His hopes have perished by the northern blast: Nipped in the bud by Caledonian gales, His blossoms wither as the blast prevails! O'er his lost works let CLASSIC Sheffield weep! May no rude hand disturb their early sleep!

Mennwhile; political feeling in Sheffield had softened down. Montgomery's quiet manners. and true modesty, and real benevolence, had made him "troops of friends." Sheffield was becoming proud of her bard, and the Iris had b-come the leading journal of the place. Mr. GALES, who had retired to America, where his family continue to be connected with the press, sold out the remnant of his interest in the Iris. and Montgomery became sole proprietor.

He became a productive poet. In 1809, in quarto, appeared The West Indies; in 1812, his World before the flood. There also were published Thoughts on Wheels, Greenland, Polyhymnia, Sugs of Zion, and The Pelican Island. Before the last named had appeared, Montgous-BY had sold the Iris to Mr. BLACKWELL, of Sheffield, for \$5,000, on which occasion the Sheffield people gave him a public dinner, at which he parrated his early struggles in a plain simply eloquent speech.

In 1831 he delivered a course of lectures upon Ancient Literature, at the Royal Institution of London. They appeared in the Metropolitan Magazine, and subsequently as a volume. At the same time he edited the Voyages of Tyerman and Bennett, Missionary Agents to China. In 1841 his collected and selected poems aprefaces, and were collected into one volume i 1851. Last year he published a volume of hymns for public, private and social devotion. Many of his hymns are in congregational use in

this country. MONTGOMERY was of middle stature, slight, with yellow hair, rather melancholy expression of feature, and accustomed to wear the lower part of his face hidden in a tall and loose white neck-cloth. His appearance was that of a clergyman of the old school .- N. Y. Times.

* The Mr. Gales alluded to was Joseph Gales, the founder of the "Raleigh Register."

TO THE SPEECH OF THE HON GEORGE E. BADGER, OF NORTH CAROLINA, IN THE SENATE, MAY 11, 1854,

objects.

April 2, 1830, -To Onio, for canal from Day ton to Lake Erie, and for canals authorized ay 29, 1830.-To vest in Indiana certain lands within the canal grants, &c.

May 31, 1830.—Appropriations for surveys an
for works of internal improvements, &c. roads, canals, &c .- approved in these words: "I approve this bill, and ask a reference to my communication to Congress of this date

in relation thereto. "Annaew Jackson."

January 19, 1831.—To repeal the provision in act May 3, 1822, which requires an annual account of the application of the three percent fund by the States, to be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury.

February 12, 1831.—Directing the manner is which certain canals shall be constructed in Alabama, which were provided for by grants

of public land to that State. March 2, 1831 .- Appropriating a sum of me ney for the continuation of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, to be re placed out of the fund reserved from the sale of land in those States.

March 2, 1831,-Granting ten sections of land to Arkansas for the erection of a public building at the seat of government of that March 2, 1831.—Two canals authorized to

opened by Florida through the public land-

in that State on certain conditions. April 20, 1832 .- The Governor of the Terri tory of Arkansas authorized to lease Sal Springs, and apply proceeds to making roads

June 15, 1832.—Granting one thousand acres of lands adjoining Little Rock, Arkans is, for a court-house and jail. July 3, 1832.-Authorizing the Legislature Indiana to sell and convey certain lands

granted to said State, and to apply the pro-

ceeds to purposes of education.

March 2, 1833 .- That lands granted for a ca nal to the State of Illinois may be used and disposed of for making a railroad, and obligations attached. une 19, 1834 .- To grant to the State of Ohio certain lands for the support of schools in the Connecticut Western Reserve, to be hold

en by the same lenure, and upon the same terms and conditions as lands before granted for same purpose. June 30, 1834.—Granting 36 sections of land to certain ex les from Poland, (23,040 acres.)

March 3, 1835 .- To authorize the construction

of a railroad upon the public lands in Flor-

ida, and granting land for the necessary uses

of the same. June 23, 1836.-Surplus revenue derived from lands and other sources, deposited or distri-

June 23, 1836.—Granting power to Alabami to sell certain lands for canals, giving the assent of Congress to imposing talk on said canal, upon certain conditions, and requiring an annuals report to be made to the Secretary of the Treasury of the rate and amount of such talks and of their amplication. Lists of Grants of Lands to States for viriou folls, and of their application.

January 13, 1831.—One section of land for the benefit of schools in Lawrence county, Mis-July 3, 1832 .- The State of Indiana author ized to sell certain tracts of land granted to that State, and to apply the proceeds of said sale

to the purposes of education.

June 19, 1834.—One thirty-sixth part of the Connecticut Western Reserve in Ohio granted for the support of schools in that Reserve. June 23, 1836.—A quantity of land equivalent in value to the sixteenth section granted for the use of schools within the reserved town

ship in Monroe county, Indiana. July 2, 1836.—One section of land granted for the use of common schools in township eight range eleven east, in the State of Mississippi June 12, 1838. - Two entire townships of land granted for a seminary of learning in the March 3, 1849.—The sixteenth and thirty Territory of Wisconsin.

March 3, 1839 .- One section of land granted for the use of schools in Oxford, Batler county, Ohio. July 20, 1840 .- Two townships of land grant-

ed for the support of a university within the Territory of lows. Lands granted for various purposes by acts approved by James K. Polk, President of the Inited States : July 29, 1846 .- Land for a university in Ar

kansas, changed into seventy-two sections for common schools, or for the promotion of education in that State. August 6, 1846 .- Lands granted to Wisconsin 1. Section sixteen in every township for use

2. Seventy-two sections for a university. 3. Ten sections for public buildings.

4. All salt springs, not exceeding twelve, with six sections of land adjoining each, for the use of the State. 5. Five per centum of the net proceeds

all the public lands in said State, for roads and August 7, 1846.-To surrender to Tennessee

the lands in that State south and west of a Tennessee certain line, and the proceeds of land sold by Kentucky and Tennessee that State under authority from the United States, for a college at Jackson, &c.

August 8, 1846 .- Granted to Territory of Iowa: One moiety, in alternate sections, five miles in width, on each side of the Des Moines river, to improve the navigation thereof. August 8, 1846 -Granted to Wisconsin on ad mission into the Union-

One muiety, in alternate sections, equal to one half of three sections in width, on each side of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers and the lakes through which it passes, &c., for a canal, &c. March 3, 1847 .- Alabama auth rized to locate

a quantity of land, in any of the States or

Territories, how due to the inhabita within the Chickasaw cession in that State June 16, 1848.—The two per cent a from the proceeds of the public land linquished by Mississippi, restored to State for the construction of a raitred August 11, 1848.—(The Cumberland restored in Indiana, surrendered to said Sandara, and in Indiana, surrendered to said Sandara, surrendered to said Sandara. Angust 11, 1000, surrendered to said State August 14, 1848. - The title to land in Oh not exceeding six hundred and forty now occupied as missionary stations to the Indians, and improvements comin ties to which said missionary stations to tively belong The sixteenth and the sixth sections in each township in Ongranted for the use of schools.

March 2, 1849.—The five per cent of proceeds of the public lands and the andred thousand acres granted by the 4th September, 1841, confirmed to the of lown. March 2, 1849.—To aid Louisiana to comthe necessary levees and drains to re

the swamp and overflowed lands therein of those lands unfit for cultivation, ? to that State. sections in each township in Mi

granted for the use of schools Appropriations for objects of Internal land ments within the several States and Terris of the United States. States and Territories. Maine New Hampshire.

Massachusetts. Vermont..... Rhode Island. Connecticut,.... New York..... Pennsylvania ... Pennsylvania and Delaware. Delaware ... Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia Virginia. .. North Carolina Georgia ... Florida Alabama..... Mississippi. Louisiana. Arkansas. Missouri and Arkansas Missouri..... States through which western rivers pass-Ohio, Mississippi, Missouri. and Arkansas..... ndiana

Of which \$11,191,438 were appropriate approved by General Jackson, President

Wisconsin.

Iowa.

Grants of Land by Congress for various objects to certain States and Territories, in the United States, being new or land States &

	STATES & TER'TOR'S.	For schools and Univer- sities.	For deaf & dumb asy- lums.	duals and	gov'm'nt & pub. build's	landa	For railroads.	internal im- provements	Granten	\$1 25 per	fu'd fr'm net pro pub l'ds	
1		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Dollars.	Dollars	Dolla
J	Ohio	727.528		32.141		25,640		1,243,001	2,028,310	2,435,387	966,892	3,50
	Indiana			20.00	2,560	1,286,827		1,609,861	3,573,448	4,466,810	959,246	5,42
1	Illinois				2,560	1,833,412	2,595,058	500,000	5,988,779	7,417,223		8.29
1	Missouri				2,560	2,178,716			4,364,255	5,455,818		6.01
	Alabama			1.981	1,620	2,595		600,000	1,684,359	2,105,448		2,74
	Mississippi				1,280	1,824,812	549,120	500,000	3,731,801	4,644,751		5,41
•	Louisiana	0.000		0		9,771,275		500,000	11,111,811	18,889,768	214,198	14.1
	Micligan				13,200	6,788,124		1,250,000	9,168,881	11,461,101		11.6
	Arkansas	000 - 0		139,366	10,600	8 690,016						15,6
	Fiorida	1		52,114	6,240	2,065,605						4,50
	Iowa			20212222	3,840							2.0
	Wisconsin	100000000000000000000000000000000000000			6,400							(c) (c) (c) (d)
f	California								A 10 C S 20 C 10 C 10 C			
	Minnesota											100000
t	Oregon Territory											
	N. Mexico Territory										••••	0.86
	Utah Territory				11		1			8.852.188	l	9 25
	Connecticut(act Ma					22 50 22 31 12 60 10						-
,	Kentucky (act Ap	ril 5, 1826)	23,040	Î							2	133,16
	Tremental minimum may						-		F 125		1	

UNIVERSITY OF N. CAROLINA.

THE examination of the Classes will begin on Monday, the 22nl May, and continue until the College commencement, on Thursday, the 1st There will be a general meeting of the Board

of Trustees, on Monday preceding commencement, but the Visitorial Committee will be expected to give their attendance during the whole ex-The Committee for 1854, is as follows: His Excellency, David S. Reid, President ex-of-

Hon. David L. Swain, President of the College Thomas S. Ashe, Frederick J. Hill. William W. Avery James Mebaue. Daniel M. Barringer, Barthol. F. Moore, Frederick Nash, Thomas Bragg. Thomas Settle. Wm. H. Washington Charles Chalmers. George F. Davidson, Nicholas L. Williams John C. Williams, William Eaton, Jr., Burgess S. Gaither, Patrick H. Winston. Solomon Graves. CHARLES MANLY, Secretary

> HARDWARE STORE! R. SMITH'S CORNER.

RALEIGH N. C.

W E ARE now in receipt of our plies of Wares, &c., embracing Hardware, TE ARE now in receipt of our Spring Sup-Crockery ware, Wood ware, Coach Trimmings House Furniture articles and Cutlery of all kinds | for several years past has ranged from fifteen to to which we respectfully invite the attention of twenty thousand dollars a year; and at present is purchasers. Farmers, Mechanics and Artisans can find at our establishment Tools, Implements probably examine the property for themselves, and a general assortment of Hardware suited to any farther description here is unnecessary. their different vocations. Having purchased the largest Stock of Hard-

ware ever brought to this market, with the design of confining ourselves exclusively to this branch of business, we think purchasers will find it greatly to their advantage to examine our stock efore purchasing elsewhere. PULLEN & BELVIN. April 21-33

Red Mountain Female Academy THE Trustees, having engaged the services of Mr. J P. Bailey and lady to take charge of

this Academy, would respectfully announce to the public, that the first session will be open for the reception of pupils on the 5th of July next, and terminate on the 5th of December following; at which time there will be a public examination .-The Academy is located in a moral and healthy neighborhood, and no pains will be spared to pro mote the intellectual and moral culture of it

For the English branches, \$10 and \$15.00 Latin and French. Music on the Piano, with use of instrument, 16,00 Painting, Embroidery,

Good board can be had, convenient to the Academy, including lights, washing, &c. for \$6,00 per Further information can be had by addressing the subscriber at Red Mountain, Orange County,

GEO. W. JONES, Sec. of Board of Trustees. April 28, 1854.

Bricklaying and Plastering.

CHARLES W. PALMER takes this method of informing the public, that he is now prepared to carry on the above named business in all its branches, and in a masterity and expeditions manner. He thinks he can afford to contract for work of this sort on as reasonable terms as any person in the State—having and Plastering.

House of Entertainment.

JACOB COOLEY would inform the public, that he has recently purchased and fitted up the Besidence on Fayetteville Street, near the City designs opening a

BOARDING.

HOPKINS, HULL & CO. WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS. NO. 258 BALTIM-)RE STREET, (Opposite Hanover Street,)
Basil B. Hopkins, Robert Hull, Wm. H. Ryan, Late of Ryan & Wilson,) Thomas W. Atkinson.

Referring to the above Card, we would say the Merchants of North Carolina, that we shall be able, at all times, to offer an extensive assortment, embracing the newest and most desirable styles of Many articles of Domestic Fabric received ommission direct from the manufacturers. From the long experience we have had, and

with an earnest endeavor on our part to secure the best trade that comes to the market, we feel assured that our friends, and merchants generally, will find it to their interest to examine our stock

ROBERT HULL, WM. H. RYAN, THOS. W. ATKINSON, Baltimore, Feb. 1st, 1854,

Eagle Hotel" for Sale! AM authorized by the owner of the Eagle Hotel, at Chapel Hill, to offer it for sale. Miss. HILLIARD, who has been in possession of it for about twenty years, desires to retire to a more private life. This Hotel is probably as good property of the

kind as is to be found in the State. Its income rather beyond the latter amount. As buyers will Possession will be surrendered on the 10th June, if desired. For further information, address the subscriber

at Chapel Hill, N. C. SAMUEL F. PHILLIPS. April 14, 1854. wam 31 Standard, Wilmington Journal, Fayette ville Observer, Goldsboro' Telegraph, and Norfolk Beacon copy three months, weekly.

Ice Cream ! THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh, the ladies in particular, that he is now ready to furnish them with Ice Cream. Having opened a large Saloon expressly

by strict attention, and also by giving them some-thing palatable, that he will receive a liberal share of their patronage. ANTONIO PIZZINI. 3 doors below Messrs. Tucker & Bro. N. B.—Persons wishing to get I:e Cream by the gallon, will please give notice the day before they wish it. May 16

for ladies, and one also for gentlemen, he hopes,

Lots for Sale! HE undersigned offers for sale FOUR VAL-UABLE LOTS in the Eastern suburbs of the town, near Dr. Watson's late residence, and Mr. Putney's, Persons desiring to purchase will be afforded an opportunity of examining them. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to PENELOPE SMITH.

May 5th, 1854.

this sort on as reasonable terms as any person in the State,—having made extensive arrangements for so doing. He flatters himself that the work he has already done in Raleigh has given entire satisfaction, and he hopes by strict attention to his business to merit a continuance of public favor.

He will be grad to accommodate, and will use every effort to please, the traveling community day boarders and monthly boarders. His table will be supplied with the best luxuries the market affords, and every comfort will be extended to those who may stop with him. ly | April 25-tf

FIRST PREMIUM SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNER

THIS Machine received the first premium North Carolina State Fair, and was recom led to the public as the best now in use is State. Seven Hundred of them are now ru in North Carolins, all of which are now in ope tion and have given the most entire satisfaction regard both to performance and durabil some having run six years, and perform as now as they did at first, and have not been on order one day. We have thrown out ten differ mut Machines to make room for this. They warranted for five years, and delivered at the any where in the state. Manufactured and JNO. A. MCMANNE South Lowell, Orange co, April 11.

DANIEL G. FOWLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW RALEIGH, N. C. May 12, 1854.

N. C Baptist Education Societ Meeting of this Society will be held at " A Forest College, on Wednesday afternoon a day preceding the Annual Commencement on second Thursday in June; at which time the aual Address will be delivered before the Society by the Rev. B MANLY, Jun., of Richmond. direction of the President.

JAMES M. ALLEN, Secretary GUN, LOCK-SMITH, AND BELL HANG

Charles Kuester, WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens
Raleigh and surrounding country, that held located permanently in Raleigh, and has opened Shop on Wilmington Street, (in Dr. Cooke's brid building,) where he will be found at all times, reto execute any "JOB" in his line, in a style is shall not be surpassed by any other person, in the charges shall always be moderate. CALL AN

Raleigh, March 2, 1863.

C. DuPRE & Co., THOLESALE GROCERS AND SION MERCHANTS. DEALERS IN Sugar, Flour, Coffee, Molasses, Candles, Wood Ware, Kaisins, Tobarca, gars, Scotch Ale, London Porter, Brand Starch, Salt, Mess Pork, &c., &c., CORNER FRONT AND PRINCESS STS.

WILMINGTON, N. C. Wilmington, Mar. 28, 1854.

WATCHES & JEWELRY. DIAMONDS, PEARLS, SILVER WARE FANCY GOODS.

THE subscriber has received and opened most elegant and fashionable assortments the above GOODS, to which the attention of the He has all the new styles of-

Watches, Chains, Seals, Keys, Breast-Pins Ear-Drops, Lockets, &c. ALSO, a beautiful assortment of-Diamond, Coral and Pearl Brooches Ear-Rings and Finger-Rings.

ALSO, a very large assortment of—
Silver Spoons, Ladles
Butter Knives, Cups, &c.

And an excellent variety of Spectacles, Raid

Straps, Walking Canes, Perfumery, &c. On hand, also, a few fine Mantel Clocks. C. B. ROOT. Raleigh, Nov. 1, '53.

A Large lot of Calicoes, Ginghams, Maribon Stripes and Plaids, for sale by April 11, '54. 80 MURRAY & O'NEAL.