## COMMUNICATIONS.

The visit of Lieut. Maury, who accompanied the President and Secretary of the Navy to the University of our State, has doubtless acquainted most of the Register's readers with the existence of the National Observatory. The Institution had just struggled into life; since that time however, its unwearied exertions, its accurate observations and its various other contributions to science, have acquired for it a situation in the foremost rank of Sky-light houses. I enjoys not only distinction abroad, but, what is more vitally important to its success, popularity at home insomuch, that notwithstanding any scruple which may have been entertained of its constitutionality, or doubts of its expediency, the rulers of the nation have combined, without exception, to render all the assistance in their power, that may enable it to vie with its sisters of Pultowa, of Berlin, of Greenwich and Paris Nor have these efforts been entirely unavailing. The collection of instruments will compare favorably with those in other observatories; the corps of observers is able, and although the location is not the most eligible, yet upon balancing the advantages and disadvantages, even that does not afford much cause for dissatisfaction. Judging the future by the past, its friends are justified in anticipating a career as honorable and as grateful to the nation at large, as it will be creditable to those im-

mediately connected with its management. One of the first important events in the history the observatory, was the discovery by Professor Walker, that during the last century Lalande had obtained two observations of the planet Neptune on two consecutive nights; but observing the difference between them, and thinking, at the time, of planets, he rejected one, thus narrowly escaping the honor of having anticipated the new member's at pearance on our system. Lalande's observations and those of 1846, furnished a base of 50 years, affording the means of determining with great accuracy the elements of the planet's orbit. This investigation was certainly very creditable to Mr. Walker, since it ed The Astronomer seeks noiselessly those great, was entirely a work of the intellect and was not owing to any species of good eye-sight or good luck; and indeed it is difficult to perceive why it was not as meritorious as the discovery of Uranus by Herschell, who happening to see something in his great reflector with an apparent disk, conjectured that it was a planet, which conjecture was afterwards verified. But the discussion of these observations was attended with alarming secondary consequences.-Professor Pierce, seeing that the actual distance of the new planet differed from its predicted distance

about 2 of the earth's radii, affirmed that it would not account for the perturbations of Uranus, and consequently was not Le Verier's planet; and the subsequent discovery of the satellite by Mr. Leasselle, reducing the mass of Neptune to 65-100 of what had been predicted, seeming to confirm Pierce's statement, a controversy arose, which produced no little noise in the Astronomical world, viz: whether Le-Verier was entitled to the credit of adding this planet to our system. Le Verrier defended himself rigorously, but the world seemed veering against him, and when M. Babinet proclaimed in the French Academy, that no one now considered the discovery to be more than an accident, the journals commenced sympathising with the "disappointed Astronomer." and consoling him with the reflection that there was still a field for his exertions-onite sure indications that in their opinions his previous efforts had failed. His late masterly defence, however, has placed a new aspect upon his claims, and public opinion is veering back. To the question "did Le Verrier discover the planet Neptune," a categorical answer would do justice to neither side. Let us give the interogatory a different shape: Is this precisely the planet which Le Verrier predicted? No; because its distance, instead of 32, is 30, its mass 65 instead of 100, its difference in direction in 1847 one degree, and would increase for more than 100 years, which variations in the elements of its orbit would render should be in opposite portions of the Heavens at the

Then another question: " did Le Verrier expect that the actual and predicted orbits would coincide?" Hardly; certainly not, unless he believed that Bode's law would infallibly prove correct with respect to all the planets. What then did Le Verrier hope to ascertain by his calculations? The mutual effects of planets is greatest, of course, when their distance apart is least, which generally happens about the time of heliocentric conjunction. When the hele centric longitudes of two bodies are the same, the perturbations; are only in latitude, and if the inclinations of the orbits and the longitudes of the ascending nodes coincided also, there would be no difficulty in these investigations; for at the time of conjunction the one would be directly behind the other. Suppose for instance that you had a table of the perturbation of Uranus and saw that all the variations were to the east until a certain time, when they ceased, and afterwards were towards the West; the certain conclusion would be that at the time of cessation the disturbing body was in the same circle of latitude, and this beyond the possibility of a doubt .-Now with the position of the plane containing the sun, Uranus and Neptune, together with the assistance of the two planets and the perturbation of Uranus in latitude, the position of Neptune might be ascertained, and muh reasonably correct distances, us directions would not vary materially. The direction was Le Verrier's great object, but on account of his error in the distance, the actual was behind the predicted planet until 1842, and afterwards in advance of it; in 1842, however, in accordance with what is said above, the error in direction was only 1-5 of a degree, not more than one or two fields of a common telescope. On each side of this period the error in distance caused of course an increasing error in direction, which at the time of the actual discovery amounted to about one degree. Had Le Verrier un fortunately commenced his calculations 30 years afterwards, the mistake would have been irreparable, and the only resource of Astronomers would have been to wait patiently for another conjunction, perhaps years after the calculator with his generation had gone to that land where the great truths of science are made known to the perceptions of disembodied intellects.

But notwithstanding the error in distance, direc tion and mass, Professor Pierce and M. Babinet were not justified in affirming that the actual planet does not account for the perturbations of Uranus ; for the shortened distance may be compensated for by the decreased mass, and these corresponding errors precisely counterbalance each other, as Le Vetrier says

The merits of the controversy may be summed up as follows : 1st the calculated orbit does not coincide exactly with the real one: 2d there is one point, at which the direction should have been calculated correctly and this Le Verrier did; 3d it has not been proved that Neptune does not account for the perturbations of Uranus as well as the predicted planet

After this digression, let us return to the Obser vatory. The next contribution that attracts our notice, is of an eminently practical character, viz The Wind and Current Chart of Lieut. Maury, containing several great circle courses, the adoption of which in this age of steam, and particularly upon the several vessels from New York to Rio, accordiub to tified to their usef luess in our South American trade. The charts have deservedly received from the sercial world the highest encomiums; and since they are designed merely as an earnest of future labors in the same department, when more ample materials shall have been collected, it may be safely repeated, that their adoption will prove an era in navigation.

In this hasty notice, many very creditable works have been passed without remark ; such as the volmme of observations, made during 1×15; and if those of the succeeding years were published, they would take a still higher rank. We will venture to say, after making one allowance for the proverbial tendency of Americans to exaggerate with respect to every thing that concerns this great Nation, that the series of observations upon Alpha Lyra made during 1946, have not been surpassed for accuracy in the Uniwerse unless it he by those of the present year -Some lase investigation of Professor Keith, of the expansion of the refraction circles, will doubtless be of great importance in correcting the errors of circular instruments generally.

But with all our partiality for the observatory, there

should be a captain, Commander or Lieutenant in the Navy. Mr. Maury is an exception to Officers generally; he possesses great native talent, diffusive talent, is a man of deep thought, and would have acquired distinction under almost any disadvantages: indeed considering all the circumstances, it is very loubtful whether any other officer could have organised the observatory, with a prospect of success .-The obstinate prejudices of ignoranuses against book learning, as something aristocratic, were met by his unassuming demeanour: the sneers of others against light-houses in the sky were combatted by nis practical qualifications, and constitutional objecsions were vanquished with the proper weapon-reasoning. Hence there is not the slightest objection to him. But it is extremely unkind to the officers themselves, to expect that they, whose youth and manhood have been passed in routine duty, or at best in the pursuit of gaiety, should compete with persons whose whole lives have been spent in the attainment of liberal knowledge and in communion with the learned. It is too late at 35 or 40 to commence : Astrononomy and Mathematics require a man and the whole of a man, whose energies one and all have been directed to a single object. These sciences are jealous; they bestow their honors upon those only who have devoted themselves bodily and mentally to their service; and to place others at the head of a great Observatory, is but to expose them to inevitaole ridicule and shaine. No, it is impossible to throw | that work. together a little learning, brass, fluency, politics, gas, so as to make a Mathematician as you would a passable lawyer. Such a regulation at Greenwich would have been vastly amusing. Flamsteed, Bradley, Airy, would have been unheard of, and in their place

we should have Cupt. Smyth and a few others of Be this as it may, it is a gratifying spectacle to iew the great Astronomical world, separate from and uninfluenced by the petty contentions that agitate and discress the rest of mankind. Wars, peaces and all else of a transitory nature, pass unheed-

eternal truths, which, placed far above human power, depend upon the flat of an Almighty Creator for existence, and cease to have being only at his com-

An extract from an Address delivered before the "Sons of Temperance," in this city, on the evening of the 4th inst by Elder Isaac N. Walter, of Ohio.

There are now, in England, I cland and Scot and, eight hundred and hity-six Temperance Socieries, with one million six hundred and torty thousand members. In the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there are nine hundred and fifty temperance societies, with three hundred and seventy thousand members.

In South America, there are seventeen thousand persons who have signed the temperance pledge. In Germany, there are fitteen hundred emperance societies, with one million three hundred thousand members. In the Sandwich Islands, there are five hundred thousand members. who have signed the pledge of total abstinance. At the Cape of Good Hope, there are nine hundred pledged members. It is ascertained that upwards of seven thousand persons annually perish in Great Britain through accidents while drunk; and the loss to the working classes alone through drinking, appears to be annually five hundred and fifty millions of dollars. The enormous sum of four hundred and ninety millions of dollars was expended in Great Britain last year brewed last year in Great Britain.

millions of human beings-there are ten thousand madmen, or insane persons, one for every it possible, that the actual and the predicted planets | two hundred. In the city of Carro, in Egypt, with a population of three hundred and thirty thousand. here are only tourteen madmen or maane persons-one to about every thirty thousand seven

And now I ask why this great difference ! In London there is more ardent spirits and malt liquor drank than any other city in the world. In Cairo, the inhabitants drink nothing but sour great number of cases of insanity in London, is traced back to the use of RUM. In Russia all temperance societies are strictly forbidden by the Emperor. In Prussia, Austria, and Italy there are no temperance societies. In France, the temperance cause, although yet in its infancy, is greatly on the increase; so the work goes bravely on In the United States, there are three thousand seven hundred and ten temperance societies, with two millions six hundred and fitteen thousand members, which includes the "Sons of Temper ance," and the glorious REFORM is constantly and

rapidly spreading. But my brethren, we have still a great work before us. In the City of New York, in 1838, the Vigilance Committees of the different wards reported sixteen thousand abandoned females, eleven thousand of whom were confirmed drunkards. The City, at that time, contained only three hundred thousand inhabitants, it now contains about tour hundred and fifty thousand, and if intemperance has increased upon the same rato, what a wretched state of things must exist at the present time. But I suppose there are five to one among the male population of all cities to drunkarde. Drinking in fashionable life is one of the greatest causes in the world, and I would influence in our work of mercy, and discountenance the use of ardent spirits for the entertainment of your friends; that you may be the means of saving your husbands, lathers, and brothers from a career of drunkenness, and finally from a drunkard's grave. O if you could only draw the curtain of eternity, and look down the dreadful steep below, while thick darkness would roil up before your startled eyes, ten thousand hissing fires and deathless growns of anguish and desperation, while lamentation loud as the roaring winds would fall upon the ear-lost! lost!! forever

But, my brethren, we have great reason to be encouraged; from the North, news is pouring in upon us, of the triumphs of our cause. Her cold and trozen streams have been unlocked, and sparkle beneath the glad beams of the newly arisen sun of Temperance reform. From the sunny South, the winds that come wafting over her blooming Savannaha, are burthened with the songs of the disenthralied. The sun light as it bursts from the E.s., shines upon those lands recently added to the trighty phalanx; and that same sun as he slowly sinks in the West, "similes kindly" upon myriads of the newly redeemed form. The introduction was short but quite pithy from the spell of the destroyer! How many and appropriate. The Recorder, addressing the pu-Pacific, will be an ers in navigation. The voyages of hearth stones present the cheering spectacle of a pils more particularly, said: Ladies, your knowledge the directions given in them, have abundantly tes- since were cold and desolate! How many pa the total abstinence pledge. How many children thank God their parents have become soper men! How many wives-and here I feel I cannot do justice to my theme; how many wives, with a loud shout of exultation, and a wild laugh of almost the following address: middened joy, bound to meet their husbands as they march with the firm step of the disenthralled: their happy countenances beam with the hallowed glow of virtuous resolution, and tell them we have signed the pledge.

of intemperance, and the Bard forgetting all meaner inspirations, must tune his lyre with flowers: not from the tainted brim of the wine cup, or the faded garlands of Bacchanalian revel ry; but from the sweet, cool recesses, the sheltered rocks, where, from beside the leaping fountains of sparkling waters, they mingle their fragrance with the diamond drope that gleam among he there bursting petals! Then let us push the is one part of i's constitution deciedly objectionable; the foe, till the last vestige of his devastating inis that which requires that the superintendents | fluence shall be driven from the world.

Mr. EDITOR: The reading of Gov. Graham's Message, has confirmed the opinion expressed in former Communications, as to the great advantage of an extension of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. It is carnestly hoped that the Legislature will give that ble and lucid document that attention which its im-

portant suggestions and recommendations so fully

The extension of the Rail Road from Raleigh to Charlotte, bringing at least half the population of the State within the immedia's sphere of the influence of the Road, and remotely benefiting even the nore distant portions of the State, would be producive of advantages for which the State might well afford to take half the Stock in such a work, or even to take the whole on State account, as did the noble States of New York and Ohio with their Canals, which have so successfully developed their resour-

ces and enriched those States. Unite the energies of the State on this scheme, and the Road, properly constructed, will command an immense amount of business and travel, giving our citizens a choice of markets at moderate freights.

I learn from reliable authority, that the prospects are flattering for a speedy revival of the Seaboard and Roanoke Rail Road, which is designed to connect with the Ruleigh and Gaston Road, thus affording additional inducements to keep up and extend that work. ENTERPRISE.

## FOR THE REGISTER. ILLUMINATION.

MR. EDITOR: After a vain perusal of the Whig papers for some notice of the proceedings of the Cauzens of B. aufort with regard to their manifes. tation of joy at the result of the late Presidential contest, and wishing that our little Whig Town, to your childrens' children, as you have received so strongly a rved with the spirit of patriotism. and having thrown around herself the panoply of Taylorism, and marched boldly forth in the defence of the Constitution-the Taylor Platform may receive some attention. I am induced to give it its share of notice among its sister Towns.

At the time of this ebulation of feeling among he Taylories of Beautort and vicinity, there were many visitors, all or whom considered the proceedings as very far exceeding their expectations, and fully meriting a long notice in the columns of any paper. Can we, who armed and equipped or reelves and tought around the Taylor pole with that determined zeal which fired the monyla-can we, who composed a Company-a strong Company in the Regiment of North Caro lina for the defence of the Constitution and him who during the next 4 years will establish it upon an enduring basis, -can we, I say, who struggled so manfully be willing that our illumination on the 17 h ult. (which would have done honor to any Town in the State) should pass off as though it never had been! Far from it. There was 100 much real gladness in our hearts, when the shout rushed through them-" Old Zack has Come." Twas this enlivening, heart cheering and soul enrapturing news which dispelled al. fear-converted hope into Reality, and gave to the Town of Beaufort an appearance of the most gratifying character. The liveliest expression of their teelings burst forth in an illumination never before equalled. The whole Town appeared one bright galaxy, with the star of "Old Zack" winding its brilliant track through its midst and throwing its for intoxicating beverages, and five hundred and effulgence upon the few dreary, lonely, desolate spots. twenty millions of gallons of Malt liquor were which "prefered darkness rather than light" But these dark spots were so " lew and far be ween" that In the city of London, with a population of two a " wayfaring man" would at once have proclaimed, Taylerism throughout! But the joys consequent upon the " Peoples' Candidates" becoming the " Peoples' Choice" was not only evinced through the windows and upon the pole tops; but by the songs of joy and gladness which were poured forth from the breasts of Citizeus so filled to overflowing It was truly a night of rejoicing. The bells began ringing at dark, which was a signal for the simultaneous lighting up of the Houses, and in an instant the darkness of night became the lightness of day. The beils continued ringing for 30 minutes, at the expiration of which time the male part of the community assemwine, and a small quantity of that; hence the bled around the Taylor pole-formed in procession and moved on with a very long and beautiful transparency emblazoned on its face-" ifail! The Hero Comes," torne proudly in its for. The procession was well illumined by transparencies of varied sixes and forms, on a lof which we re very ap propriate and excellent in-criptions, such as "The Peoples' Choice," &c. The Davis' Shore delegation. that Shore so noted for its proud stand for him who a-ks no favors and shrink from no re-ponsibilities" -that Shore where Loco Focusin hath no abiding place-- that Shore which gave our noble Zack and worthy Fillmore 63 votes and none for Lewis Cass and Wm. O. Butler-that Shore delegation, being so buoyed up with the prospects of constitutional rights being maiatained, took the foremost stand and ma ched off enlivening all with their soul-cheering music. The procession moved on through Town, visiting every illuminated dwelling, and giving 3 hearty cheers , which would roll like a mighty wave through their ranks, and ere it would pass the last rank another would swell upon the breeze and be wasted on, so overjoyful were they at heart.

After visiting every part of the town, they returned to the Taylor pole, where the Davis Shore delegaton-the true hearted Whige of Old Carteret, mounted the platform and sung to our President elect. The rocession was kept up nearly all night, for sleep was the female, who are intemperate and confirmed a stranger to such Taylorites as compose the Town of Beaufort, and it was kept up too with such decorum as is seldon, witnessed on such occasions Old Zack's call upon the Ladies this evening to give us their flag floats now triumphantly f oin the top of our pole, as if it were inspired with the feelings of those who raised it; and we are determined it shall float till the winds float it away. But where now is that Cass and Butler flag which our gallant Col so lately boasted of as floating from the top of its pole? Alas! who answers : (for he is mute) It has folded itself uprolled itself away in the dark corner of some good Loco's closet, wishing to be hid from mortal sight, until the year 1991 (we hope.) Well, it is gone-clean gone into utter darkness where the light, which is now dawning upon our political sky, cannot reach it But as a word of comfort to the few who raised it in joy and lowered it in grief-who raised it in hope and lowered it in despuir, let us assure them that soon they will look upon ours and with inexpressible delight exclaim :-- That flag bears the names of America's noblest sons, through whom will be pre-

served her honor, glory and eternal renown.

GENERAL TAYLOR. During his recent sojourn in New Orleans, the gullant soldier paid a visit by invitation, to the Girls' High School The Delta says:

He was received at the portico of the building, and introduced to the assembly by Recorder Baldwin, who, with Col. Hodge, stood beside him on the platpleasant family group to night, that not long of the history of your country must have made you familiar, not only with the name, but with the deeds rents thank God that their chidren have signed the total abstract a large rents thank God that their chidren have signed the honor of introducing to you." The General bowed and smilled very pleasantly in the bright faces before him. A very young lady, a daughter of one of our democratic fellow-citizens, then came forward, and on behalf of her fellow pupils, delivered

An Address to General Taylor in behalf of the Young Laties of the High School. I have been deputed by my classmates, dear General, to express to you the pleasure we experience. from a sense of the high honor confered upon the The man of science must demonstrate the evils school, by a visit from the distinguished Chieftain, who has been elected by the votes of freemen, to pre-

side over the destinies of our Great Republic. It is indeed a source of gratification, when one of our own citizens visit the school; but how much is that gratification augmented, when we receive as our guest one who has rendered both himself and his country illustrious by his brilliant military achievements, and who is now about to entwine the graceful olive with the laurels that already encircle his has withdrawn his light from the earth till the bright brow. We trust, moreover, that you feel and ac- Aurora gilds, the eastern sky with golden light: knowledge the truth of the celebra ed reply of Ma. and then, with thy characteristic gallantry, accomdam Gentis, when asked by Napoleon how he could pany the fair and unsophisticated participants of thy best serve the interest of France-" By the educa- | pleasure to their paternal mansions.

tion of her daughters." Pardon us sir, for hoping that under your, auspices, at least one bureau may be established at the seat of Government for the cause of educa ion, upon which, we have been taught, the perpetuity of our institutions depends; so that a new civic flower may be wrought into the chaplet which you have earned upon the field of battle

And when, in after years, we see your name associated with some of the most glorious deeds which have ever'adorned the pages of our country's history, what d light and gratification will thrill our hearts. as memory brings back, among her choicest reminiscences, the hour you spent, at the Girls' high School of the Second Municipality of New Orleans.

This neat little address was delivered with great adgment, and with a firmuess, which showed now well Miss Perry, the young creature, understood the importance of the task imposed on her. The General, who, by-the by, never looked better

in our eves, replied in the following wo ds: " My dear young Ladies: I feel somewhat embarrassed to find words to express my acknowledgments to you for your kind opinions and feelings towards me. I fear you have complimented me far too nighty, in reference to what services I have rendered any country. I cannot but feel pleased with your addre-s. and assure you that I feel no ordinary gratification n seeing the advancement of education, for with it the principles of religion and morality must go hand in hand. By this, the land which gave us birth, must be made a great country, and our people be rendered happy and contented. In the numerous bright faces around me, I see an earnest that those who are to Among them I see the future mothers of future heroes u the field, and sages in the council You will transmit those principles of independence, which are the great bulwark of the nation, pure and unadulterated, them from those who have gone before us; so that to the end of time, the councils of the wise may guide and govern, as the arm of the brave may defend and protect the land that gave us birth. Ladies, permit me to conclude, by expressing a heartfelt wish, that every happiness and blessing which the human family is capable of enjoying, may be your portion in this ife, and that a still brighter enjoyment may be your reward hereufter."

The reply was delivered with much fervor of feelng, and earnestness of manner.

THE BROKENDOWN POLITICIAN. The moral contained in the following truthful warning to those whom success may lure into the

dangerous field of political ambition. Happening in Recorder Baldwin's Court, a few days ago, just as his honor was getting through his u-ual list of vagrants, peace breakers, and petty lar e-ners, our notice was attracted by the piteous en' treaty of an elderly individual who stood in the dock. and earnestly begged his honor to let him off this time, promising that the "old man would never the session. Then, sir, they did not expect him to sage. trouble him again

" And who are you pray ?" inquired his honor, with his customary phlegin.

Judging by the looks of the prisoner, it was not an impertinent enquiry. His appearance was quite | the Judiciary which cannot be filled? The Governthat of an "old sinner" His face, though not de- or can fill any vacancy which occurs during the revoid of intelligence and a certain expression of gen- | cess of the Legislature, but this vacancy has occurtility, was bloated and seasoned with all the marks red while the Legislature is in Session, and it is our of a long course of dissipation and destitution. His duty to fill it, and we ought to be informed whether eye did not, altogether, lack the lustre that betoken- Mr. E dees accept, in order, if he does not, that we ed the spirit of a man, and he still possessed the ease of manner, tinged with maudinism, and the bearing of a broken-down gentleman. An old seedy blue cloth coat covered a shirtless body, whilst a braceless pair of black pants, that had seen better struction? Can any one place that construction up days, scarcely protected his nether limbs from the on it? Does it mention any thing about resignation? pitiless peltings of the storm.

"Who am I. honey?" responded this forlorn individual; "don't you know the old man, or are you asnamed to recognize him in his present plight? I've been a greater man in my day than you, honey, will ever be in yours I was in the Legislature of North | has dimmed the vision of my friend, that he is una-Carolina when Nat Macon was a member of it, and ble to discriminate between duty and party. I hope, have been a President of the Senate of that old Mr. Speaker, that the Resolution may be adopted, State; and I reckou if I had ever tried. I could have and Mr. E. can then pursue that course which his been Gov'nor or Congressman. Lused to drive my carriage, had my race horses and never went to doubt, sir if he is left to pursue that course, he will court without my man Bob riding behind me with a do what is right. gold band around his hat"

" And what has brought you down so low ?" inquir-

" Politics, sir. Some sav it was whiskey; but politics have been my downfall. When I entered upon the estate my father left me, which was quite a snug property, I was a moral and industrious young man; but, unfortunately, I had a law-suit that carried me frequently to court, and there I met some jolly fellows, who invited me to drink with them, and there, too got to talking politics and hearing speeches, and finally the boys persuaded me I had the gift of speaking, and made me mount the stump. And so, when once got on the political track, you couldn't any more stop me, than you could stop a locomotive with your big toe. I became very popular-that cost me all my fortune; I became a provincial legislatorthat cost me all my morality and good habits; and finally, from a great politician I became a gamblera drunkard-and now I am here, houseless vagrant, in the dock with the very vilest of this great wicked

" It is all true ; alas! too true," remarked a lawyer in court. "I knew Colonel B-when he still occupied , high position in North Carolina; he was one of the most prominent men of his time'

"You can go." remarked the Recorder. And the old man hobbled out of the dock and went off, not knowing as he said, whither to direct his tottering steps-a melanchely example of the dangers which beset the path of those who abandon the peaceful pursuits of private, to engage in the corrupting scenes of political life. - New Orleans Delta ; Nov 10.

From the North American. HAIL! YE GALLANT TAYLOR BAND.

(Tune-Hail Columb.a.) Hail! ve gallant Taylor band! " Bone and sinew" of the land .-

Who nobly strove for " Rights and Laws :" Who nobly strove for " Rights and Laws;" Now that " miscule" is overthrown Enjoy the fruit yourselves have won. Your coun'ry ever be your boast. Defend her too at every cost, And though you fail no more to rise. She's worthy of the sacrifice

Rallying round " Old Zachary," Let our watch word henceforth be (Shop and Farm alike to guard) Labor must have its just reward!

Now let every voice proclaim Zachary Taylor's honored name. Through all the land with loud huzzas ---Let every tongue both far and near Answer with a joyful cheer. With honest will and purpose too He'll guard the man and the law, From Right and Truth he'll never swerve. His country's all he has to serve. Rallying round " Old Zachary," &c.

Uphold the Man you put in power To govern in the needful hour, You'll find him true when storms arise-You Il find him true when storms arise : He is brave and kind and true And relies on Heaven and you. Desert him not in peace or fray, When gloom obscures the patriot's way : From's war's alarms he'll keep us free With Honor and with Liberty Rallying round " Old Zachary," &c.

The popular melody of "Dance, boatman, dance: Dance all night till broad day light, And go home with the gals in the morning is thus rendered in prose:

Mingle in the mazes of the dance, thou knight of the our, while the resplendent luminary of the day LEGISLATIVE DEBATES

HOUSE OF COMMONS, DEC 20. Remarks of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE, on the Resolutions concerning the resignation of Mr. Ellis, of

Mr. Speaker: I regret very much sir, the couse which the debate has taken upon this resolution [ am sorry that a Resolution, of this character, couc :ed in the most respectful and courteous terms should have assumed the party character which this has .-Has it come to this, Mr. Speaker, that when a member of this body has been elected to an honorable station, like the gentleman from Rowan has, that a Resolution, informing him of his election, should be considered as discourteous to him? Sir, my friend from Beinfort, looking back at the past history of one legislation, and finding that in every instance, while a member of the Legislature has been elected to the Bench, he has promptly resigned his seat, and seeing the gentleman from Rowan retaining hisit was natural that we should begin to inquire, does he intend to accept the appointment of Judge !-And to ascertain that fact, he introduces the Resolution now under consideration, simply requesting the Speaker of the House to inform the gentleman from Rowan of his election, and respectfully to inquire, whether he accepts the appointment. And no sooner is the Resolution read at the desk, than my respected friend from Rockingham, rises in his seat and denounces the introduction of the resolution as a thing before unheard of in the history of this Counfollow in our path, will be well fitted for their duties. try. He says that the gentleman from Beaufort has time. been guilty of hot haste, and makes an indirect appeal to his party to oppose the adoption of the Resolution. Has it come to this, Mr. Speaker, that every thing which is introduced into this Hall is to have the impress of party stamped upon it? Sir, we on this side of the House, desire, as every

patriot in the land does, to see the Judiciary of North Carolina free from the contamination of party. And we desire to sea Mr. Ellis, (if he does nocept of this appointment.) go forth upon the Bench as free from the character of a political Judge, as it is posible for him to do and, sir, can Mr. Ellis expect to escape the charge, if he continues to hold on to his sent here, and take part in the political struggles which are daily and hourly going on here ?-Sir. when he leaves this Hall to take upon himself the duties of the responsible station to which he has been elected, I hope he will, as far as it is possible cust aside his party feelings. But, sir, if he remains sketch, may bring some consolation to the dejected in his seat here, as my friend from Rockingham dereasts of the 300 Spartane at the gates of Ther- spirits of our disappointed politicians, and serve as a sires him to do, he will at least have acquired the character of a political Judge which will deprive him of that confidence from the public which our Judiciary have hitherto sustained and without which their efforts to uphold and maintain the laws would | University; sent to the House with a proposition to

Sir, my friend from Rockingham, says that the people from Rowan County, elected Mr. Ellis, and they expect and desire him to serve until the end of be elected Judge. But sir, suppose the gentleman holds on to his seat until the rise of the Legislature, and we have no assurance from him that he will accept of the appointment, will not a vacancy exist in may elect some person who will. And because we seek to do this, we are to be told here, that it is unprecedented-that we want to get Mr. E. out of his same, and recommended its passage. seat. Sir, does the Resolution bear any such con-It simply, as I said before, requires the Speaker to inform Mr. E. of his election, and respectfully requests him to inform the House whether he accepts or not. And yet my friend from Rockingham, thinks it is a party movement Sir, I am sorry that party own sense of propriety shall dictate; and I have no

After the first vote had been announced for U. S. Senator, Mr. Stanly said :

Mr. Speaker: I am heartily tired of the scenes which have been presented to us for some weeks past. We have been eating time too long in useless efforts to elect an United States Senstor. I feel as a member of the House of Commons what the people of our State will cry shame, at our proceedings .-For one, I will make an effort to see that the Demcratic party and some others here, who are opposing

themselves to the will of their friends intend to do. The Whig party have oow a majority on joint ballot. The Democratic party are in a minority here, and in a minority in the State, yet they obstinately refuse to aid us in ending this exciting and unpleasant contest-they refuse to unite upon any candidate of their own, but content themselves with artful designs to divide us, hoping that as they cannot elect one of their own, they may possibly buy off one from

Mr. Speaker, I am heartily sick and tired of our wasting time. I am heartily sick and ashamed at seeing much that is going on around us. I wish not to indulge in personalities, I wish not to wound the feelings of any individual. But it is time that our constituents know why it is we have not yet proceeded to elect a Senator, why it is that we have not removed this stumbling block from our path-for we conversation and thoughts. Sir, the air is filled heard sir, that the Democratic party are making | ted propositions; that they have received favorable answers. We have heard that the desperate spirit of party has been attempting to compel gentlemen on the other side to take up some one to whom hitherto bitterly opposed. We have heard also of Communications by the Magnetic Telegraph wires-that the lighting of Heaven has been put to the vile purpose of ascertaining how to deprive the people of this State of their choice in an United States Senator. Will gentlemen on the other side inform me how much of these rumors are true? Has any contract been made? Have the contracting parties agreed? How much remains to be done to complete the ar-

Now, sir, I wish it to be distinctly understood, that I speak here by no authority of the party to which I belong. I promulgate the doctrine of no midnight caucus. I take the responsibility on my-

self of the step I am about to take. Although I am much attached to the gentleman now in the Senate, (Mr. Badger) and amanxious to secure his election, yet I am not willing they should

-"that talked of Rome.

That her wide walks encompassed but one man." We have more than one man, whom the people of North Carolina would gladly see in the Senate. And I wish, sir, to see if the SMALL portion of the Whig party here, from the far West, on my right, who are so much opposed to "central influence," are willing to unite with me in the effort to elect a Senator, whether they will take the responsibility of Revised Statutes, concerning Passols; referred to the

of those who have hitherto adorned some of the imdi-gusted us so much this session, I am determined to present the name of a favorite son of old Buncombe. It is unnecessary to enter into any eulogy of him." I like not eulogies on the living. He has had the admiration of many of the young, and the cordial respect of many of the older, and the most highly honored in the land, living and dead. Altho' withdrawn for years from party strife, and though some of his political opinions may not agree with mine. I have confidence in his integrity, and am willing to elect him, if gentlemen on the other side will aid me in the attempt, to put an end to this painful. struggle. Will they do it ?

Let me add, sir, that this nomination I am about to make, is made without any authority from, or any consultation on my part with the gentleman to made reports on several subjects.

whom I have referred. . He might have refused, had I requested leave to nominate him. I must take the reeponsibility unauthorised by him or his friendsand if the Democratic party will unite on him, and the fragment of two of our own party, that has hithto stood in opposition to more than eighty of us will unite with me, we will elect him. I move sir, that a proposition be sent to the Senate, proposing to vote immediately for an U. S. Senator, and informing that body, that the Hon. David L. Swain is in noming.



FRIDAY, Dec. 22. SENATE.

Mr. Patterson, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, made a report on the bill to extend the Charter for a Bridge over Pasquetank River, recommending its passage. Lies over. Mr. Halsey introduced a Resolution, providing

that the Speakers of the two Houses inform Hon. Geo. E. Badger of his election as U. S. Senator. Mr. Berry offered a Preamble and Resolution. calling upon the Public Treasurer for information relative to the liabilities of the State, for works of Internal Improvement, from 1817 to the present

Mr. Patterson moved an amendment, providing that the Public Treasurer be authorised to employ such assistance as he may require, in preparing the information called for. Carried.

Mr. Halsey moved an amendment to the amend. ment, being a prociso, that the information can be obtained before the close of the present session.-Carried. The Resolution as amended, was then adopted, Yeas 33. Nays 4.

Mr. Gilmer presented a bill for the emancipation of a slave in Guilford, accompanied by a memorial which were referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Mr. Walker, a bill to incorporate the Charlotte

Fire Engine Company. Passed 1st reading Mr. Halsey, a bill to amend the 4th Sect. 10th Ch. Rev. Stat., relating to Bail. Passed 1st reading and referred to the Committee on Judiciary. The Chair announced a message from the House. transmitting a Report from the Public Treasurer,

in relation to the School Fund, with a proposition Also, a communication from the Governor, transmitting a Report of the Board of Trustees of the

Mr. Woodfin from the Judiciary Committee, reported the resolution in favor of the Executors of

the late Jos. J. Daniel, and recommended its pas-Mr. Smith, from the Committee on the Library, asked to be discharged from the further considertion of the resolution in relation to a Map of the State.

Referred to Committee on Geological &c. Survey of Mr. Washington, from the Judiciary Committee. to whom was referred the bill to regulate the duty of Constables in Onslow County reported a bill as a substitute; passed its first reading.

Mr. Woodfin, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to confer on the Courts cer tain power with regard to Lunatics, reported the

Also, the resolution in relation to Deeds of Trust, asking to be discharged from its further consideration.

Also, reported a bill concerning the navigation of Albermarle Sound. Lies over. Mr. Rogers presented a bill to indemnify owners

of Slaves convicted of felony. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Bills passed their third reading: To amend the laws regula ng the inspection of Turpentine: To lay off and establish a new County by the name of Watauga. [On this bill Mr. Smith called for the

Ayes and Noes. They were taken as follows: Ayes 30; Noes 15. So the bill passed.] Mr. Halsey called up the bill for the relief of Executors and Administrators; which was read the third time.

Mr. Smith offered two additional sections of the bill; which obtained; and the bill as amended, passed its third reading.

Mr. Gilmer from the Finance Committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company, reported a bill; ordered to lie upon the table and be printed The Senate took up the order of the day, being

the bill to provide for a Turnpike road West to the line of the State of Georgia. A discussion took place between Messrs. Woodfin, Conner, and Pat-

Mr. Conner, moved an amendment to strike out Salisbury, as the starting point of the Road, and insert Charlotte, by way of Beatie's Ford, thence the direct route to Morganton.

Mr. Gilmer moved that the further consideration of this bill and amendment be proposed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next. Carried. Mr. Smith presented a Resolution, providing that when the Senate adjourn on to morrow, it should adjourn to Wednesd y next.

Mr. Washington said he did not rise to oppose the passage of the Resolution, but to inquire whether the Senate could adjourn longer than from day to day, without the concurrence of the House of Commons? He was clearly of opinion, that under the 10th Section of the Constitution, a concurrence of all know until this election is over, we can think of both Houses was necessary to an adjournment for nothing else. It is the all engrossing subject of our a longer time than from day to day, and to remedy the difficulty, he would move an amendment to make with rumors, rumors that give us pain. We have the Resolution joint. The amendment was adop-

Mr. Walker moved to amend the Resolution 60 as to strike out Wednesday and insert Tuesday .-Amendment adopted.

Mr. Lillington moved to send a message to the House, proposing that the two Houses adjourn from Saturday to Tuesday. Agreed to. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Trull presented a Memorial, which was referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievan-

On metion of Mr. 8 J. Person, the Committee on Privileges and Elections were granted leave to sit

during the session of the House. The following bills were introduced and passed

their first reading, viz; by Mr. Dobbin, to incorporate a Plank Road Company between Fayetteville and Salisbury ; ordered to be printed By Mr. Carmichael, to extend the authority of the Justices of the Peace in Wilkes County; referred to the Committee on Private Bills. By Mr. Logan, authorizing the Chairman of Common Schools in Ru herford to pay over the share of the School Fund due Polk County, to the Chairman of Common Schools in the latter County ; referred to the Committee on Private Bills. By Mr. Hamrick, for dividing the Regiment in Cleveland County; referred to Committe on Military Affairs. By Mr. Nichols, amendatory of the 3d Section of the 86th Chapter of the saying there is but one man? Will they do it? \_\_ Committee on the Judiciary. By Mr McCleese, to amend an Act, entitled an Act to lay off a Turnpike Sir, in casting about for one worthy of the excel- Road from Hyde County to Tyrrell; referred to lent position now filed by Mr. Badger, in thinking Committee on Internal Improvements. By Mr. Mc-Dowell to incorporate Statesville Male Academy; portant offices in the State, in endeavoring to select referred to the Committee on Education: By Mr. one above the miserable electioneering, which has Gambill, to lay off and establish a Road in Wilkes and Ashe; referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements. By Mr. McMullen, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on Retailers of Spirituous Liquors. By Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, a Resolution giving excheated property to the Literary Fund, instead of the University By Mr. Coffield, exempting Volunteers from Military duty; referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. By Mr. White, to after an Act concerning Roads in Iredell County; referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. By Mr S. J. Person, a Resolution in favor of James Turner, of Stanly ; referred to the Com-

mittee on Private Bills. Mr. Paine, from the Committee on the Judiciary,