

Mr. Woodfin moved to amend the amendment, providing that foreclosure or sale under either of the mortgages, shall not take place within two years from filing a bill for said purpose, and until notice has been given to the Legislature. Carried.

The amendment was then adopted.

The bill then passed its second reading, as amended, Yeas 32, Nays 16.

Mr. Lillingston remarked, as he did not consider this a test vote, he voted aye.

The Senate then proceeded to the special order of the day: viz. the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad Company, the question being on its passage at the second reading.

Mr. Kendall moved Mr. Speaker I shall vote for the bill now under consideration (on its second reading) with a distinct understanding that it shall not be considered a test vote from me in its present shape on its third reading.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Albright, Ashe, Bell, Daniel, Davidson, Gilmer, Hargrove, Hawkins, Joyner, Kendall, Lillingston, Lane, Miller, Patterson, Rowland, Shepard, Smaw, Thomas, of Davidson, Thomas, of Haywood, Thompson, of Wake, Washington, Woodfin, Worth—23.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Bernard, Berry, Betts, Bower, Collins, Conner, Drake, Eassey, Faison, Graham, Halsey, Hester, Moye, Murchison, Reich, Rogers, Smith, Spicer, Spright, Thompson, of Bertie, Walker, Ward, Watson, Willey, Wooten—25.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill to consolidate the several acts relating to Common Schools.

Mr. Gilmer offered an additional section to the bill, to come in after the 3d. providing that the distribution of the Literary or School fund shall hereafter be according to white population.

The amendment was opposed by Mr. Smith.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate took up the bill concerning the Courts in Greene and Lenoir, which was amended and passed its third reading.

The Senate then resumed the unfinished business being the Common School bill.

Mr. Smith was entitled to the floor, and proceeded to address the Senate against Mr. Gilmer's amendment.

Mr. Woodfin replied to Mr. Smith, and in favor of the distribution according to the white population.

The amendment was rejected, Yeas 16, Nays 31.

Mr. Smith moved an amendment providing that an abstract of the Common School laws, with forms, instructions, &c. shall be printed and furnished School Committees.

Mr. Bower moved that the bill and amendment be indefinitely postponed, which did not prevail, Yeas 13, Nays 34.

Mr. Smith's amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Smith moved another amendment to give the appointment of Select Committees to the Board of Superintendents. Carried.

Mr. Washington moved an amendment, making it obligatory upon the Committee, men, so appointed, to sit, under the penalty of \$50. Rejected.

Mr. Kendall moved to strike out the 8th Section, allowing the superintendents \$1,000 per year for their necessary attendance. The motion prevailed.

Mr. Lillingston offered a substitute for the 9th Section, providing for the appointment of a General Superintendent, &c.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, refusing to concur in the recommendation of Justices of the Peace for Gates county. Another message from the Senate, recommending certain persons for Justices of the Peace. Not concurred in.

Mr. Long moved to take up and consider the Resolution in favor of the executors of the late Hon. J. Daniel. Carried. The Resolution passed its 2d and 3rd reading.

The special order—the bill to repeal in part the 6th sec. 31st of Revised Statutes was taken up, and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Barringer moved to take up and consider the bill to incorporate the Danville and Charlotte Railroad Co. On this question there was a short debate, in which Messrs. Stevenson, Steele, Stanly, and Moore were the principal participants. The motion to consider prevailed. Here the Speaker announced the arrival of the hour for taking up the special order.

Mr. Clement moved to postpone the order of the day until to-morrow 12 o'clock. Lost by a vote of 61 to 52.

The special order—the bill providing for amendment of the constitution—was then taken up; when the House resolved itself into committee of the whole, Mr. Mebane in the Chair; and Mr. Leach, of Davidson, being entitled to the floor, gave way for Mr. Jones, of Rowan, who moved that the Committee rise and report the bill and amendments back to the House. Carried.

Mr. Mebane then reported the bill and amendments back to the House. At this stage of the proceeding, the House got into great confusion, and much time was consumed in a discussion of Parliamentary Rules. The Speaker decided that the question before the House was the concurrence in the report of the committee, which was concurred in.—The Speaker then announced that the question before the House was the adoption of the amendment of Mr. Rayner.

Mr. Caldwell then offered an amendment to the amendment of Mr. Rayner; when Mr. Steele addressed the House, in favor of Mr. R.'s amendment in some very sensible and forcible remarks. Mr. McMullen also spoke briefly in favor of the original bill. The Speaker then announced the hour for recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The following bills and Resolutions were read the 3d time and passed: bill to incorporate the Hickory Nut Turnpike Company; bill to incorporate Wake County Life Insurance Company; bill to incorporate Phalanx Lodge, in Charlotte; bill to incorporate Concordia Lodge of I. O. F. in Beaufort; bill to authorize Wm. R. Abbott to cut a canal and build a Road thereon; bill concerning Road in Fredell; bill to amend an act authorizing erection of a bridge across Highways River; bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Watauga; bill to authorize Cornelius Shellie to build a bridge across Conkling Creek, in Moore County; bill to appoint Commissioners to lay off a Road in the County of Wilkes; bill to amend the acts heretofore passed for the better regulation of the town of Williamston; bill to incorporate the Williamson Library Association, in the County of Martin; Resolution in favor of late Sheriff of Lincoln; bill to provide for the apprehension of run-away slaves in Dismal Swamp.

The resolutions reported by the Select Committee in place of Mr. Steele's were read the 3rd time, when Mr. Jones, of Orange, moved to make them the order of the day for Saturday 11 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Stanley then moved to lay them on the table. Lost.

On the question of the passage of the resolutions a protracted discussion arose, which was participated in by Messrs. Stanley, Dobbin, Steele, Rayner, Satterthwaite and Taylor, of Nash.

Mr. S. then moved that the House adjourns. Lost.

Mr. S. then took the floor, but gave way for Mr. Satterthwaite, who moved that the resolutions be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, addressed the House in favor of some of the resolutions and against others.

Mr. Caldwell, of Guilford, moved that the House adjourn. Lost.

Mr. T. R. Caldwell moved that the House take a recess—lost.

Another unsuccessful attempt was made to adjourn.

Mr. Stanley took the floor and addressed the House at some length; after which he moved to strike out the 4th Resolution and insert an amendment offered by himself.

Mr. Steele replied to some remarks made by Mr. Stanley.

The motion to strike out the 4th Resolution did not prevail.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, moved to strike out of the 5th Resolution the words "and to be read."

Mr. Stanley moved a call of the House—lost.

Mr. Leach, of Davidson, moved to adjourn—lost.

Mr. Leach took the floor, but gave way for Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, who moved to adjourn—lost.

Mr. Leach proceeded with his remarks—again Mr. L. gave way for a motion to adjourn, which did not prevail.

Mr. Jones, of Rowan, moved to postpone the consideration of the Resolutions until to-morrow 10 o'clock. Lost.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Jones, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Blow offered a substitute for the Resolutions submitted by the Committee.

Messrs. Thigpen, Hayes, Keen, Stanly, Satterthwaite, Taylor, of Nash, Steele, Dobbin, Caldwell, of Burke, addressed the House at different stages in the proceedings.

Mr. Steele moved to adjourn. Lost.

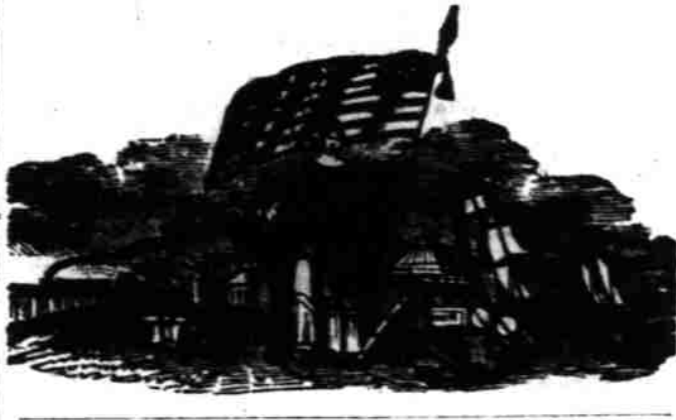
Mr. Biggs moved to postpone the Resolutions until to-morrow 10 o'clock. Lost.

Mr. Blow addressed the House and insisted on his amendment being put. Mr. Keene replied to Mr. Blow. Mr. Coffield spoke against remaining in the House any longer, said that no good could be accomplished by remaining, and therefore he moved for an adjournment. Lost.

Mr. Dobbin moved to postpone the Resolutions until to-morrow half after 10 o'clock. In favor of this question Messrs. Dobbin and Stanly addressed the House. Mr. Miller spoke in opposition to it. The motion of Mr. Dobbin prevailed.

On motion of Mr. Hayes the House adjourned.

RALEIGH REGISTER.



Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace. Unward by party rage to live like brothers.

RALEIGH, N. C.

Saturday Morning, January 13, 1849.

We regret to state that the North Carolina Rail Road bill was again defeated in the Senate on Thursday. It is to be hoped that the bill of Mr. Ashe which embraces the plan of Governor Graham, substantially, with some amendments, may find more favor.

The substitute for the Steele Resolutions were again before the House, on Thursday, and the scene of confusion that prevailed during their pendency, beggars all description. Their consideration was postponed again until yesterday, (Friday) but our Paper goes to Press before any final action is taken on them. It is much to be regretted that the time of the Legislature is thus wasted upon these worthless South Carolina intrusions, when the substantial interests of the people are neglected.

Internal Improvement Meeting.

The spirit of Internal Improvement would seem to be uppermost in the public mind just now, judging from the very full attendance in the Commons Hall, at the two recent meetings held in reference to that subject. A very large meeting took place on Tuesday evening, which was addressed at length and with much ability, by Judge STRANGE; and short and pertinent addresses were afterwards delivered by Gen. DONEY and JAMES L. CLEMENS, Esq.

The remarks made by Judge Strange, upon the general subject of Internal Improvements, and its importance, must command the approbation of all who heard him. As a leading Democrat, we are highly gratified at the noble stand he has taken on this subject. We trust that his example will embolden others of the same party to pursue the same patriotic course. His appeal to his Democratic friends was made in good taste, and without the addition of a word calculated to stir up party feelings from the other side.

He denounced the spirit of demagoguism which is always appealing to the ignorant prejudices of the people, instead of disseminating information amongst them. Such creatures, no matter to what party they belong, are the worst enemies of the people—they would, if they could, keep them in ignorance and poverty to doomyday, by the insane out-cry of Taxes, Taxes! We are glad that intelligent Democrats have declared war against this race of vermin, as intelligent Whigs have long since done. It is true that the Whig ranks are not free from them—they hang upon the skirts of the party, and clog its free action, and prevent the efforts of enlightened men to ameliorate the condition of the people; but we trust the day is dawning, when the darkest corner of the State shall not afford a lurking place for the demagogue of either party.

The specific plans of improvement recommended by Judge Strange, are not altogether conformable to our views of things. We think that he attaches undue importance to his favorite idea of making Wilmington the focus of all the State. That place has many natural advantages, and strong claims upon the patronage of the State; but we think that it would be unwise to attempt to force the current of trade out of its natural channel, in order to build up a market at that place.

With Gov. Graham's proposed Road to Charlotte, crossing Deep River at a point to which slack-water navigation may be carried, Wilmington would doubtless receive the greater proportion of the heavy produce, and in return, would supply the State, to a great extent, with West India commodities. The Rail Road to the West, with all the lateral branches which may radiate from it, would be tributary to Wilmington and Fayetteville—and at the same time, the people of the Northern parts of the State might avail themselves of the Northern markets, and in such a state of things, each section might go to the market it would prefer, and all would be satisfied.

Judge S. boldly recommends the borrowing of several millions, to improve the condition of the State. In no other way, he justly remarks, can the improvements be made, and without them, there is not the faintest prospect of bettering the condition of the people. The tide of emigration will continue to flow West, until the State will become a howling wilderness; and the bear and the panther will roam, as in the primeval forest, over the fields and meadows which our people have wasted and deserted. This is no figure of speech. We believe that already hundreds have been seen of late years, in Counties of this State (from which they had been driven by our fathers fifty years ago—we believe there is less arable land in North Carolina now, than there was fifteen or twenty years ago, at which time our population began to

emigrate in such vast numbers. Something must be done to improve the means of getting to market, or all hands will run away from a country which is, to all practical intents, further from the markets of the Seaboard, than the States of the Mississippi valley.

COL. ROBERT T. PAINE.

However tardy, perhaps, they may have been hitherto, manifestations are now daily multiplying of the appreciation in which the services and character of the Officer whose name heads this paragraph, are held by the People of that State, whose Regiment, in Mexico, he did so much to elevate. The malignity of certain political foes at Home, may have the effect temporarily to retard tributes to that merit which is so eminently his; but the recollection and proper estimate of the same will remain, long after their virulence will have been forgotten.

We had the gratification of being present at the presentation to Col. PAINE, on Tuesday last, of a most rich and superb pair of silver Pitchers, by the patriotic citizens of Wilmington, through the hands of their Committee, composed of Messrs. WRIGHT, T. D. MEARES, and ROBERT H. COWAN. The people of that whole-souled community have thus added to the enviable reputation which they have always sustained, of being foremost in every act which could redound to the credit of the State.

The Presentation Address was delivered by ROBERT H. COWAN, Esq., and we are quite sure that we reflect the sentiments of all who heard it, when we pronounce it to have been equally beautiful and feeling in its conception, and handsome and chaste in its delivery. Our sister of Wilmington was as fortunate in the selection of her Representatives upon the occasion, as she has shown herself generous in bestowing honors upon the meritorious and deserving. The reply of Col. PAINE, who was much affected, was characterized by a grateful sense of the honor paid him.

We subjoin the Addresses upon the occasion.

REMARKS OF MR. COWAN.

GENTLEMEN: As the organ of a Committee, appointed in behalf of the friends of Col. Robert T. Paine, in Wilmington, I am here, to-day, to perform a pleasing and a pious task—to discharge a debt of sincere and heartfelt gratitude, to offer an humble tribute to high merit and worth.

Republicans are said to be ungrateful. This reproach, however, though it justly arises from the course which was pursued by ancient Republics, is but the vilest of slanders, when applied to those of modern times. We esteem it a duty and a pleasure, to render honor to him who has rendered honor to his country.

It is natural that it should be so, for man is created with an inherent love for all that is beautiful and virtuous.

It is right and proper that it should be so, for we are all animated and encouraged by the praises and approval of worthy men, and the glorious reward of merit is the strongest stimulus to exertion.

The good which men do should live after them; their errors, if they are errors of the head merely, should always be interred with their bones, for man is an imitative being; and, in his best estate, is apt to seek a model in the lives of those who have gone before him. He is the creature of circumstance. His character is formed, his mind is moulded by circumstances: the pen of Literature exercises a high moral influence over him; the work of Genius in any department, wields a power stronger even than the nature within him; the eloquence of the Orator—the reasoning of the Philosopher—the records of the Historian—the moral of the Essayist, and even the handiwork of Art, have a powerful effect in moulding the mind, in forming the character, in moving the souls of men.

The chief of the Slighter moved the soul of him, who, without the aid of any pencil, had sacrificed millions of human victims upon the altar of his ambition; and Caesar, as he gazed upon the statue of Alexander.—The eloquence of Demosthenes fired the young Athenians to deeds of noble daring, and the beautiful treatise of Cicero, softened the rude spirits of a Roman soldier. Who can read the tragic end of Lucretia without feeling of patriotic emotion, and who, the touching death of the venerable Socrates, and be willing still to raise his arm against the majesty of his country's laws? The sublime moral spectacle of Brutus, sitting in judgment upon his sons, is not without its lesson; and, while the history of our own glorious revolution is read, the memory of man, who can dare, with dastard soul, to crouch beneath the tyrant's rod?

Such was the effect of these men, and these circumstances upon their own times; and such is the effect which is produced upon us, by the record of their noble and exalted lives, and the lessons which are taught by the monuments which they have left behind them. The works of history are chiefly valuable, in so far as they point out examples of faults which are to be avoided, and virtues which are to be cultivated—in so far as they warn by the vices and errors, and guide and encourage by the wisdom and knowledge of those who have gone before us, and pass away from the scenes of life. This being so, how much more may we not hope for, how much more may we not expect from the influence of those who live, and move, and have their being among us; the example of whose goodness and greatness is daily before our eyes, and whose signal punishment is daily before our eyes, their glorious reward to stimulate in well doing.

We cannot estimate too highly, the influence of these examples—whether of reward or punishment, upon the character and conduct of Statesmen and Rulers generally, and in the world at large, would realize the ideal of the condition of mankind would be vastly improved. If patriots and statesmen were held up for love and veneration; if those, whose high-toned character led them steadily on in the path of virtue and duty, were freely rewarded, while grovelling souls, ambitious aspirants, slaves of prejudice and party, and the tools of power, were exposed to the scorn and detestation of all mankind, how great would be the encouragement to the faithful servants of the public, how solemn the warning to him who would neglect or betray his trust, how salutary the lesson to the rising generation!

Col. Paine—Examining these views, and indulging these feelings, your friends in Wilmington desire to express their admiration for, and beg your acceptance of this slight tribute to the high moral courage which distinguished your conduct in Mexico. High moral courage, I say; not the mere promptings of animal spirit; not the reckless hardness of heart which can risk its own life, and the lives of others, in the pursuit of a selfish and unworthy end; but that cool, and calmer courage which, in defiance of obstacles, and regardless of consequences, can dare to do its duty, and that higher, holier, nobler impulse which belongs only to "man, the image of his maker."

The fortune of war, sir, assigned you to a command, which was destined to remain inactive. In this position, however, bearing a soldier's hardships enduring a soldier's privations, exposed to disease, and the thousand uncertainties of a camp life in a foreign climate, you were subjected to other, and still greater trials. There was naught of terrible strife to be encountered; and there was naught of glittering glory to be gained. Your trials were of a different kind—tests of the moral strength of man, more difficult to meet than even the numerous shots of mercenary warfare. Your strength, and faith, and patience, and patriotism, all were found equal to the task; and though, for the time, you could have had no hope of reward beyond the smiles of an approving conscience, yet did you gather, for yourself, honor and renown, which will live in the memory of posterity. Our State look, perhaps, the brilliancy of renown which her Regiment would, unquestionably, have won for her on the line of active duty; but she has acquired a reputation more honorable because more substantial—a fame as lasting as the eternal hills upon which it was won.

The history of nations is but the history of men, and the glory of men is the richest treasure of a nation. The glory of the sons of North Carolina, from the day on which bold Deane was first cast into the teeth of Britain to the present moment, the citizens of Wilmington have ardently cherished; and the glo-

ry of our own noble sons, the hallowed memory of our own lamented and deeply-enslaved in our hearts—our Burgin, our McKensie, our Staff, our gallant soldiers, accomplished gentlemen, scientific Officers—victims all of deep devotion of their Country's interests—bright gems of the American Army whose loss falls, not upon us only, but upon all who feel any interest or pride in the honor, the gallantry, the literary accomplishment, the scientific ability, of American Soldiers. We were ever, and ever timely and as a pious mother over the grave of much-loved children.

But while we mourn the dead, we are not unmindful of the living; and, to day, we come with our tribute to him, whose high tone of morals, strict integrity of purpose, honest independence of character, elevated our volunteer Regiment above that of any other which marched to the fields of Mexico. Accept then, Col. Paine, this humble offering of our gratitude, and our pride—accept it as a pledge of our high respect, and cordial esteem—accept it as a testimony of the admiration with which we regard your conduct, and the pride with which we hail you as our own—accept it as a token, slight though it may be, sir, still a token, of our full appreciation of the honor which is so eminently your due.

COLONEL PAINE'S REPLY.

MR. COWAN:—I cannot command words sufficient to express the gratification I feel on the present occasion. This is a most friendly and generous offering from my friends in Wilmington—the eloquent and complimentary language used by you in delivering the gift, and this public presentation—all tend rather to embarrass than assist me in making a suitable acknowledgment.

I am sincerely glad, that in citizens of no other community, could a testimonial of approbation be received by me with more heart-felt and lasting pleasure, than from my friends in Wilmington. It was my good fortune to be associated with some of these friends in an early period of my life. From that association sprang up a friendship, which time has strengthened and matured, and which has nourished in me a feeling of interest in the welfare of the community in which they lived. And more recently, sir, I have shared in private and in public, the honors of their hospitality. With pride and satisfaction, I have witnessed that community, of which these friends are worthy members, and to a position of commercial importance and prosperity, that does honor to the State, and who are still striving, with a noble spirit of enterprise, and with a perseverance that deserves success, to elevate still more that position. Zeal and liberality have marked the character and conduct of the public men of that community; and I esteem it honor to have been associated with some of them within the walls of this Capitol, in efforts to advance the prosperity and honor of North Carolina.

Col. P. has spoken in exalted terms of me, as Commander of the State Regiment of Volunteers. If I should tacitly admit, as due to me alone, that degree of merit which you have accorded me, I would feel humbled in my own esteem, and I should deserve to be lowered in the opinion of my fellow-citizens, who have entered into the service of the State with a determination to do my whole duty, but not with the desire or expectation of gaining honors, in which my troops might not share as equals, I shall receive this token from my friends, as a tribute also to the honor of my Regiment. The credit due to a Commander, is to be looked for in the conduct of his troops; and the merit for patience and fortitude under the trials of military service, is to be looked for in the conduct of his men. I am proud, sir, to receive this gift from my friends in Wilmington, as a token of their friendship and esteem. In such a position, I would desire to hold the first rank; but in all other honors pertaining to a gift so noble, I claim only a subordinate rank.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—I return you sincere thanks, for the additional honor conferred on me by the manner in which you have discharged this special trust; and I beg, through you, to assure my friends in Wilmington, that I will treasure their gift with a degree of pride and satisfaction to the latest period of my life. It is a further testimonial of that liberal public spirit which characterizes their community.

MONS. VATTMARE.

This gentleman delivered a highly interesting Lecture, in the Commons Hall, on Tuesday evening. His object in coming among us, is of the most disinterested and philanthropic character—it is simply this: he is the agent of the French and other Governments of Europe, for effecting an exchange of the Historical Records, and other Literary productions of our country for those of others. North Carolina, for instance, publishes annually or biennially, its legislative Journals, its Governor's Messages, with the accompanying Documents, and its Supreme Court Reports. There are always on hand a number of volumes of these documents, piled away on shelves, serving only as food for moths.—In exchange for them, Mr. VATTMARE will give the State as many volumes of the public records of different countries—that is to say, he will give us many volumes of different books, for the same number of the same book.

Besides these public Records, Mr. VATTMARE is anxious to collect whatever pertains to the history of the State; and also, any books that may have been the productions of North Carolinians; for which he will exchange some of the rarest books extant—such as are only to be seen in the largest libraries of Europe.

It would argue a deplorable state of barbarity among us, if this proposition of the distinguished Frenchman, were met by a niggardly and stupid parsimony.

Besides the Lecture of Mr. V., several gentlemen of our own State, distinguished for talents and attainments; were called out, and spoke with animation and force upon the importance of his mission. We regret that we are unable to give even a sketch of their remarks. Messrs. Rayner, Stanly, Courts, Dobbin, Chief Justice Rufin, and Judge Strange spoke in succession, to a crowded and intelligent audience, which manifested a lively interest in the object of the meeting.

Steele's Resolutions.

From some cause or other, these Resolutions have occasioned much vexation and uneasiness to the Whig members of the House, from first to last.—They expressed much regret at their first introduction by Steele, believing them to be a sort of political concern, which the Assembly had better let alone; and no less regret at the call for the yeas and nays on the substitute. The speeches of Messrs. Stevenson and Dobbin, in reply to Messrs. Rayner, Satterthwaite and Stanly, on Wednesday, were a triumphant vindication of the course of the Democrats of the House; and we are obliged to believe, that even the Register would have been forced to exclaim on the occasion, had he been present, that the position of the leaders of his party, was "one of the most Democratic ever seen and the Whigs ashamed."—Standard.

We think that the reverse of this state of feeling, must have existed—that the Whigs were vexed at the foolish waste of time, in discussing a string of South Carolina abstractions—and that the Democrats had good reason to be ashamed of their abandonment.

After heralding the introduction of the Nullifying doctrine of the first Resolutions with a flourish of trumpets, which were to be forced through on pain of high treason in all who opposed them, what has been the issue? Why, in their place has been substituted another set of vagaries, as impotent for good or ill, as the dose of colored water, which they have done harm, it is true. They have consumed the public time, wasted the public money, and devoted to idle dissipation a portion of the Session which might with great profit have been employed in devising schemes for improving the condition of the State.

Superior Court Judge.

It affords us much gratification to announce the almost unanimous election to the Judgeship, vacated by the resignation of Judge MOORE, of Hon. WILLIAM H. BATTLE, Judge BATTLE, we are further glad to state, has accepted the station, so flatteringly tendered him.

We are requested to state, that the letter to Judge BATTLE, which we publish below, was written in the House of Commons, as soon as it was ascertained that he was elected. It was not known that Judge BATTLE was in the City. He had reached the City the night before his election, and did not know until he came, that he was in nomination. He had visited Raleigh, for the purpose of attending the Supreme Court, as a Counsellor, having been applied to by various persons having suits pending before that high Tribunal, as soon as it was known he was no longer a Judge. We are also requested to state, on the authority of several who supported Judge B., that he never solicited their support, or as far as they know, the support of any other member of the Legislature, either by letter or otherwise.

[COPY] HOUSE OF COMMONS, Jan. 9, 1849.

My Dear Sir: We have to day, by a vote highly honorable to the General Assembly, determined by electing you to the Office of Judge of the Superior Court, to do justice to the wishes of a large majority of the good people of North Carolina, without distinction of party.

The preference of another to you for a still higher Judicial station, was owing principally to your residing in a County, where there are already three Judges, a Governor, and a Senator in Congress.

In the name of our constituents, and as your friends, we most respectfully ask that you will accept the honor now tendered to you, by a vote of so large a portion of both parties in the General Assembly.

We ask leave to offer our congratulations to you, that in the midst of great excitement, no man has attributed to you the slightest impropriety, either in your official or personal conduct—and that you have not sought office, but office has sought you.

With high respect,
Your obt. servt.,
EDW. STANLY,
WM. L. LONG,
RICH. H. SMITH,
F. B. SATTERTHWAITE,
W. J. BLOW,
R. G. A. LOVE,
NEWTON COLEMAN,
W. B. WADSWORTH,
J. B. ERWIN,
A. G. LOGAN,
THOS. J. PERRAM,
ROB. B. GILLIAM,
HON. WILLIAM H. BATTLE,
Chapel Hill.

RALEIGH, January 9th, 1849.

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of to-day, informing me that the General Assembly had, by a large vote, given without distinction of party, elected me a Judge of the Superior Court. For this proof of the confidence of the Representatives of the People, exhibited without any solicitation on my part, in the midst of much party excitement, I feel profoundly grateful.

If a proper sense of the duty which every man owes to his country, were not alone sufficient to induce me to accept the important and responsible office which has been tendered to me, the very kind manner in which you, whom I take pride in numbering among my warmest friends, urge my acceptance of it, would scarce leave me at liberty to decline it.

The complimentary terms in which you have been pleased to allude to the propriety of my official and personal conduct, have excited in me no ordinary emotions of satisfaction, and will serve, I trust, as an additional incentive to urge me to endeavor to secure the continued approbation of my friends and my country.

With high consideration,
I am sincerely yours,
WILL. H. BATTLE.
To Hon. EDWARD STANLY, WILLIAM F. LONG, Esq., RICHARD H. SMITH, Esq., and others.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FUGITIVE SLAVES.—Mr. Faulkner, in the Virginia Legislature, is urging the importance of some determined action on the part of the State, in regard to fugitive slaves. He says the slave population in some sections of the State is rapidly thinning out, especially since the recent legislation in Pennsylvania, proclaiming protection to all who may cross her borders. He estimates the yearly loss to the State, through the connivance of the laws of the neighboring States, at \$60,000.

The petrifed turnip of the Cincinnati paper, and the petrifed neck piece of pork which accompanied it, have been overtopped with a still greater curiosity, by the London (Va.) Waig, which says:

"A little while back, we saw a petrifed Locofoco. It was standing at the Post office when the mail came in"—(with the election returns from Pennsylvania).

The Whigs throughout the Union will rejoice at the re-election of Mr. BADGER to the United States Senate from the State of North Carolina. One of the ablest men of the Senate, honest, patriotic and independent, North Carolina would have done injustice to her own character, to have passed over such talents and worth.

N. O. Bulletin.

THE POPULAR VOTE.—The popular vote in all the States, on the Presidential question, is ascertained to be as follows: Taylor 1,355,828, Cass 1,216,746, Van Buren 291,927, Scattering 4,033. The popular vote in 1848, was 2,995,534, being an increase of 190,413, since the election of 1844.

GENEROUS CONTRIBUTION.—The congregation of Rev. Henry W. Beecher in Brooklyn, N. Y., have contributed \$10,000 to establish a professorship in Washburn college, Indiana, from which state Mr. Beecher was called to Brooklyn. It was given as a thanksgiving present to the preacher.

WEALTHY HEIRS.—Peter C. Brooks, Esq., who died at Medford, near Boston, on Monday night, was probably the wealthiest man in the United States. His immense fortune will be divided principally among his children.

One of his sons, Sidney Brooks, Esq., resides in New York. Three of his daughters are married respectively to Chas. F. Adams, Edward Everett, and Rev. Mr. Frothingham. Mr. Adams will probably be the wealthiest of all the family, as his own fortune was large, independent of that inherited from his father, the late John C. Adams, and the portion that he will receive from the estate of his father-in-law. Mr. Everett also has a handsome fortune, independent of his share of this estate.

EMIGRATION IN 1847.—During the year 1847, ending in September, there arrived at different ports in the United States, 133,900 males, 100,000 females; total, 233,900. Of these, 123,000 came from England, Scotland, and Ireland; 75,000 from Germany, and 20,000 from France—46,000 were under 25 years of age. The arrivals in New York city were, in 1844, 53,000; in 1845, 72,000; in 1846, 93,000; in 1847, 142,000; in 1848, to October, 162,000; showing a vast and steady increase.

BUSINESS OF NEW YORK.—During two days of November, 23 ships, 19 bars, 19 brigs, and more than 50 schooners arrived at New York. They brought over 6,000 emigrant passengers.

FOR THE REGISTER.

MR. VATTMARE'S ADDRESS TO THE TWO HOUSES, as the representative of the intellectual world, for the great cause in which he is indefatigably employed, though it has proved to me, what I have already thought—that the human species forms but one world, whose members, are the various Nations of the earth, and whose soul, is Divine Providence, presiding over all earthly events. Mr. Vattmare's plan, in which he seeks to unite all Nations in one general association, is one of the most philanthropic undertakings that could well be imagined. The public of Letters, united together by the irresistible power of genius, under whose empire Mr. V. has just placed us; and if we consider the result of that great project, do we not feel already comforted, if we look forward to futurity? Mr. Vattmare's appearance amongst us will be hailed with joy, and his departure will be deeply regretted.

In writing these few lines, I feel happy to show to my countryman and friend, my admiration for his efforts among individuals and nations; but I cannot finish without saying, that Mr. Vattmare must have been very much gratified at his warm reception in Raleigh, and the eloquent Speeches that were addressed to him by Members of both Houses, and other gentlemen, such as Chief Justice Rufin, Judge Strange, Hon. K. Rayner, J. C. Dobbin, E. Stanly and Mr. Courts. At the recollection of the noble sentiments of these gentlemen towards my own country, I say if I was not a Frenchman, I should be proud to be a North Carolinian.

J. B.

FROM TEXAS.

DREADFUL PESTILENCE IN THE 6TH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.—The following is an extract of a letter we received yesterday, from a friend, dated PORT LAVACA, Dec. 24, 1848.

A fearful and unheard of pestilence is in our midst; the blood almost curdles at the thought, in the 48 hours eighty or ninety men, of the 6th Regiment of U. S. Infantry, who were buried last night, in the very centre of our village, were forty or fifty dead, and now as I am writing, three loads of dead bodies, drawn and distorted in all manner of shapes, are passing within ten feet of my door. The most exaggerated descriptions of plague, cholera or pestilence, could not equal the reality. In the twenty-four hours ending this morning, husband and wife, father and son, have breathed their last, in the same bed, and the strong and well man, that followed the sick to the hospital, in six hours has been cold and stiff in death.

The Regiment arrived here scarce eight days ago. On the passage, little or no sickness had occurred. As the men landed, they were marched out some one and a half miles, and encamped to await transportation. After remaining some three days, a large part of the Regiment was advanced some ten miles for the sake of wood and water. The first cases occurred on the 19th and 20th, and increased so rapidly, and terminated so fatally, that the commanding officer, ordered some houses, and marched the remainder of the Regiment, with the sick and dying, to our town. Last night, in one house, some forty or fifty cases terminated fatally; and now, 10 A. M., forty unburied dead are piled in one small house. Panic is among the men, and alarm among the officers. So far, the citizens have escaped.

Dec. 20th, 6 P. M.—In the last forty-eight hours, about eighteen more deaths have occurred. Since this morning, only four new cases reported.—Citizens still exempt.

We have obtained the following information from the Quartermaster's department in this city. The official accounts received, report the deaths at only 75, up to 4 P. M., on the 25th. Among which, the only officer was Second Lieut. James A. Deane, and no Lieut. Heaven, as mentioned in the Galveston News, of the 29th. Lieut. Pink had been attacked, but had recovered.

The Regiment had marched from Fort Lavaca, leaving the sick behind. The officers and families were well.

The above is from the New Orleans Bulletin. Seventy five in all had died at the last accounts. The Regiment left New Orleans before the Cholera broke out, and the Editor of the Bulletin imagines that the men may have carried the seeds of the disease with them.

VOTE OF WISCONSIN.

The whole number of votes cast in Wisconsin on the 7th of November was 37,721, of which Cases received 18,000 Taylor, 18,096, Van Buren, 10,155.—Cases generally 1344.

PRETTY GOOD.—The Jackson (Miss.) Southerner says: "There is a gentleman in the city, in whose head the bump of caution is so strongly developed, that he has been drinking brandy for twenty years past as a preventive of Asiatic Cholera! It is scarcely necessary to say that the nearer the disease approaches, the larger are the prophylactic doses he takes."

GEN. TAYLOR IN FAVOR OF RIVER IMPROVEMENT.—According to the St. Louis Republic, Gen. Taylor had his attention called by a Western gentleman to the condition of the river, and the necessity of their improvement. The General answers that he is well aware of the importance of the subject, and that, at a proper time, it will be favorably considered and acted upon.

SLAVE CENSUS IN KENTUCKY.—According to the report of the Second Auditor, there are now about 192,479 slaves in Kentucky—and the increase in the number of slaves in the last year is set down at 2,921.

COMMERCE OF PHILADELPHIA.—During the past year, there were 1500 coastwise, and 520 foreign clearances at Philadelphia.

CALIFORNIA.—There are fifty-two new ships at the port of New York for San Francisco, to sail this month.

Many voters of the Eastern Ward, will support for the Office of Commissioner, to represent said Ward, Madison B. Royster, and Peter F. Pascoe.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE CITY OF RALEIGH.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the voters of the City of Raleigh, that he is a candidate for the office of Constable, in District No. 1, and pledges himself if elected, to discharge the duties of the office in a proper and satisfactory manner.

JAS. W. WALTON.

Jan. 8, 1849.

\$30 Reward.

ANYBODY who has information of the whereabouts of the following named persons, or of their whereabouts, will be rewarded with the sum of \$30, if they will give the information to the undersigned, or to the Sheriff of the County of Wake, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Wayne, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Jones, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Franklin, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Graham, N. C., or to the Sheriff of the County of Johnston, N. C.,