

The North Carolina Standard.

THOMAS LORING,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

THE CONSTITUTION AND THE UNION OF THE STATES—THEY "MUST BE PRESERVED."
RALEIGH, N. C. WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1843.

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TERMS.

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Letters to the Editor must come free of postage, or they may not be attended to.
Office on Hillsborough street, south side, between McDowell and Dawson streets.

The Rev. Mr. Langdon, with Messrs. Lemay and Biglow, were appointed a committee, to mature some plan for establishing and sustaining a Periodical, devoted to the Temperance cause.
That the constitution be referred to the Committee on Periodicals, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of so altering the fourth article, as to make it incumbent on all auxiliaries to forward a report of their respective Societies to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Temperance Society, at least one month previous to its annual meeting.
Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to select some suitable person to address a circular to the dealers in ardent spirits, in North Carolina.
Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Closed with prayer.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock A. M.
The Society met according to adjournment; and in the absence of Gen. Dockery, the Chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Burge, of Warren. Opened with prayer.

Mr. N. Z. Graves, of Warrenton, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:—
1. Resolved, That the exhibition of the physical effects of Alcoholic drink upon the human stomach, as delineated by Dr. Sewall's enlarged drawings of the same, is well calculated to alarm the moderate drinker, to reform the drunkard, to render the friends of temperance more zealous and active, and to confirm them in the practice of total abstinence.
2. Resolved therefore, That in the opinion of this Society, every county Temperance Society in this State, should be furnished with Dr. Sewall's enlarged drawings of the Drunkard's Stomach.
3. Resolved, That the whole series of these drawings should be framed and hung up in all the Schools, Academies, Colleges, and other places of public instruction throughout the length and breadth of the land.
4. Resolved, That should the civil authorities of this State, cause these drawings to be hung up in all our Court Houses, Jails, and poor Houses, they would prove a most powerful auxiliary in the diminution of poverty and crime.
The Committee on Periodicals presented a Report and a Resolution, which was adopted—viz:—
That it shall be the duty of all Societies, auxiliary to the N. C. State Temperance Society, to make an annual report on or before the 1st October, in each and every year, of the names of their officers, and of the number of the members, to the Corresponding Secretary of this Society.
The Society then had a recess till 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M.
The Society resumed its sessions, Mr. Burge in the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary informed the Society that owing to the negligence of auxiliary Societies, in forwarding statistical reports he was unable to present such an annual report, as it was highly desirable should be laid before the Convention, and that many Societies of these counties had not been reported at all, yet between 7,000 and 8,000 members are found enrolled in them alone; and that from these partial returns, the inference might fairly be drawn that 70,000 or 80,000 persons had enlisted in the Temperance cause in North Carolina.
He was excused from rendering any other report at the present session.
In view of the foregoing facts, it was
Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary address a call through the public prints, on the different Temperance Societies of this State, to furnish forthwith a statistical statement of their officers and the number of their members.
The Committee to whom was referred the propriety of employing a Temperance Agent for the State, made a report which was adopted and is as follows:
That they are unanimously of the opinion that such an Agent is required, and as possible; that he should be a gentleman of rare qualifications—one of standing, experience, and ability. As it regards the manner in which this Agent may be compensated for his services, they are of the opinion that the Delegates from the several Societies represented in this Convention, obligate themselves now to raise a definite amount of funds, to be collected from their respective Societies, which amounts shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Central Society in Raleigh, by the 1st of February next. And for the purpose of more speedily carrying the above object, we recommend that the delegates to this Society, and all others who may feel disposed, subscribe immediately such sums as they think proper.
We are also of the opinion that a special committee should be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage as soon as practicable the Agent above recommended.
In order to effect this object, several of the Delegates pledged some specified sum for each auxiliary they represented, and also several members subscribing for themselves, and thus raised the sum of \$100.
The Society had a recess till half past 6 o'clock.

HALF PAST 6 O'CLOCK.
The Society was called to order by Mr. Burge, in the Chair.

The order of the day was then taken up, viz:—
The Report of the Committee on the subject of establishing and sustaining a Periodical, and after a protracted discussion, was indefinitely postponed.
The two following resolutions, offered by Rev. Mr. Blake, in relation to this subject, were carried, viz:—
1. Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time, for this Society to adopt any measures for the publication of a Journal, after the expiration of the present year of the "Temperance Union."
2. Resolved, That should any individual enter upon the publication of a Temperance Paper, on his own responsibility, we will aid him in our individual capacity, and as a Society, in giving the paper circulation.
On motion of Mr. Ziegenfuss, it was
Resolved, That the Executive Committee of this Society appoint two Delegates, and also recommend to all our auxiliary Societies to appoint a suitable number of delegates, to represent their several Societies in the great Mass Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 5th day of April next.
On motion of Mr. Whiting,
Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed by the President of this Society, to prepare an address to the friends of Temperance in the State of North Carolina, and cause the same to be published in the "Temperance Union," and such other papers of this or any other State, as may be disposed thus far to aid in the Temperance reformation.
Whereupon, Mr. S. W. Whiting, Rev. E. T. Blake, and Mr. D. DuPre, were appointed that Committee.
Resolved, That the Executive Committee be instructed to publish the proceedings of this Society in the Temperance Union, and in any other papers that may be friendly to the cause of Temperance.
Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be tendered to the Pastor and Elders of the Presbyterian Church for the use of their House, during the present session.
Resolved, That the thanks of this Society be presented to the President and Secretaries for the prompt and efficient manner in which they have discharged their respective duties.

The Society then adjourned sine die.
Prayer was offered by the Rev. E. T. Blake, and the Apostolic Benediction pronounced by the Rev. Mr. Lacy.

DRURY LACY, Rec. Sec.

SUBSTANCE OF THE REMARKS OF MR. BROWN, OF CASWELL.

In the Senate of North Carolina—On the Bill introduced by Mr. SHEPARD, of Wake, entitled "A Bill for the relief of the People," authorizing the issue by the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller, of One Million of Dollars (in the form of Treasury Notes), upon the faith and credit of the State:
Mr. Brown commenced, by saying that he had long entertained some settled opinions, in regard to the paper system, in all its forms, which left him in no doubt as to the course which he considered it his duty to pursue, on the measure then under consideration.

He viewed the proposition, as one to increase the public debt of the State, to the amount of the sum proposed to be issued. And for what purpose was this public debt to be created? Was it for any of the purposes, for which the Constitution of the State of North Carolina had committed to its legislative powers of the State Government? Was it to aid in carrying on the functions of the Government, for the benefit of the people at large? It proposed no object of that character; but was a simple proposition to create a Public Debt, by issuing Treasury Notes to be loaned to individuals, to pay private debts.

He maintained that it was a violation of the principles of a republican form of Government, to create a public debt, and consequently to take from the pockets of the people money, by taxation, to be loaned out to a few favorite individuals to pay their private debts. It was taking, by legislative authority, money from one class, in order to bestow it on another and a privileged few; and therefore was subversive of those equal rights on which a republican Government should be based. Government was a trust committed to the hands of the people's agents, and nothing could justify the authorizing a Public Debt, but such an exigency as an unexpected defalcation in the public revenue, an apprehension of war, or some over-ruling necessity.

Mr. B. then argued to show, that the proposed measure was a violation of the principles of the Federal Constitution, in as much as that instrument denied to the States the authority to "emit bills of credit." Mr. Madison, in one of his celebrated numbers written in favor of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, had expressly said that one of the most important objects to be attained by it, would be the suppression of paper money by the States. He speaks of them as ruinous to the prosperity of a nation, as destructive of public and private morals, and of the whole paper system as "anti-republican" in its tendency.

He also read an extract from the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case in which the Commonwealth of Kentucky was a party, to show that notes of a similar character with those now proposed to be issued, were declared to be unconstitutional. He also adverted to a decision, by the same tribunal, in which the State of Missouri was a party, to show that the same principle laid down in the former case, had again been recognized.

Mr. B. said in having introduced these decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States to the notice of the Senate, he felt it due to himself and the opinions which he entertained as to the obligations of Judicial decisions, to say that while he considered every citizen in his private capacity bound to obey them, unless he thought them so tyrannical as to justify the natural right of resistance; yet, he held that in their legislative character, they were bound to give them no more respect and deference than reason and their intrinsic merits entitle them to receive. Mr. Jefferson had denominated the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, as formerly constituted, the "sappers and miners" of the Constitution. That eminent statesman maintained the doctrine that the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government, in their action, were independent of the Judiciary, and could in no wise acknowledge their decisions as positively binding on them, without surrendering all their functions to the hands of the former and creating a Judicial despotism, with the absolute and unchecked power to make and unmake the Constitution at their pleasure. These republican principles were equally applicable to the Judicial and Legislative branches of the State Governments. While, therefore, he concurred in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the cases adverted to, yet he would protest, as a general rule, against the principle that he was bound as a legislator to adopt the decisions of Courts, right or wrong, as his interpretation of either the State or Federal Constitution.
Having, Mr. B. said, as he conceived, shown that the proposed measure was unconstitutional, he would throw out a few observations in regard to its character, as a measure for the public relief. The title of the Bill was captivating; but the promises held out by it would prove, he must be allowed to say, and with the most entire respect for the motives of the mover—deceptive! He feared that it would bring more of destruction, both to the prosperity of the people and the credit of the State, than of benefit. The institution of a new paper remedy, to cure evils resulting from a paper disease, he could not have much faith in.—How far existing establishments, having control over the paper system, could, in some degree, mitigate the evils inflicted on the country by that system, he would, at another and a more appropriate stage of his remarks, briefly touch on. If, in the language of a distinguished writer of our country, "history is philosophy teaching by example," then a recurrence to the events which took place in the United States during and after the Revolution, in consequence of the issue of paper money—to the calamities brought on France, during her Revolution, by the same cause—and to the total prostration of credit which many years ago ensued on adopting the same policy in Kentucky, together with the more recent blow given to the public prosperity in Alabama and Mississippi, resulting from the same system, will afford abundant reason why we should avoid resorting to similar "relief" measures.

Public debt and paper money emitted together, under any Government, form the most dangerous despotism. If they exist to much extent in a Republic, the Government may have the forms of the former, but is without that substantial and practical liberty which it professes to have. It is the existence of these two causes in England, acting in concert with the privileged orders of that coun-

try, which makes that Government, in its operation on the people, the most ferocious despotism which disgraces the civilized world. The whole together form a Government machinery, by which labor is plundered of its earnings to pamper the avarice, luxury and insolence of the plunderers. And that is the model and this the system of policy which is often pointed to, by some of our statesmen, as proper for our imitation and adoption.
The distress and embarrassment prevalent in our country, were, Mr. B. said, in his opinion, due mainly to the pernicious influences of the paper system. It had encouraged extravagance and stimulated the speculative mania which, for some years past, had spread throughout our land. It had not only promoted speculation in private pursuits, but it had caused States to embark in visionary and ruinous enterprises. The enormous indebtedness of the States was, in a great measure, to be set down to this account. Bank expansions and Bank facilities had been the means of contracting those heavy debts with foreign bankers, now requiring twelve millions per annum as interest on the same, of the productive labor of this country, to be sent to Europe. Another cause of the public distress, and a very heavy item it is, was the losses sustained by the people of the United States, by broken and suspended Banks and by their enormous exactions in their dealings in Bills of Exchange. He thought that the premium paid by our own citizens to the Banks of this State on Bills of Exchange, for the last three or four years, would, besides the interest on their loans, amount annually to more than the entire revenue of the State for the same period. In endeavoring to trace, in a very brief manner, the causes of the present distress prevailing in the country—the amount of taxes levied by the State Governments, the oppressive burthens imposed on labor by the Federal Government, again resorted to by the Federal Government, must be set down as among the heaviest and most ruinous. The revenue derived to the Federal Government annually, under the existing tariff, will probably amount to near twenty-five millions. The amount of bounties which will be paid to the manufacturers annually by other classes, without any precise data to form an opinion on, may be fairly estimated at thirty millions more. Here, then, on the supposition that this calculation is correct, the industry of the country is burthened with between fifty and sixty millions of dollars annually, in the shape of revenue and bounties, under the existing tariff.

Living, said Mr. B., under a republican form of Government, where, in the language of Mr. Jefferson, "labor should be lightly burthened that it may enjoy its hard earnings," we nevertheless perceive that the energies of industry are oppressed, and that some pernicious influence is blighting the prosperity of our country. From the facts to which he had just alluded, can any one doubt what has produced this state of things and the consequent "hard times" complained of so universally? Can any one doubt that the people of the United States have been defrauded of the benefits to which a republican form of Government entitled them, by unwise and unconstitutional legislation by Congress and the State Governments, which has subjected the whole of the producing classes to the merciless and rapacious exactions of banking and tariff monopolies.

Mr. B. said that he had endeavored, in a very succinct manner, at the commencement of his remarks, to point out some objections to the measure proposed by the Senator from Wake (Mr. Shepard), which, to his mind, were insuperable. He had also endeavored to trace the causes which had led to the present embarrassment of the country, and would then proceed to give his views, as to the remedy demanded by the condition of the country.

He was one of those who had but little confidence in political nostrums. He did not believe that Legislatures, either, could or ought to pay the debts of individuals by legislative enactment.—Government possessed no means of its own, and if it applied those raised from the pockets of its citizens, for that purpose, it not only violated the first principles of free Government but it perpetrated an act of injustice.
The true remedy, in his opinion, was to be found in a reduction of the oppressive system of taxation imposed by the existing tariff; in a rigid reduction of the expenditures of the State Governments; and in compelling Banking corporations to a faithful observance of the laws: thus preventing those ruinous exactions which form so heavy an item in the general amount of injury inflicted on the country by partial and unwise legislation. With this reform in Government, economy in private life must be made to co-operate.

Mr. B. said that, in addition to the great relief which the reduction of public burthens and the retrenchment in public expenditures would afford to the country, it was the undoubted duty of the Banks of the State to endeavor to relieve the present pecuniary pressure, as far as they could without incurring the hazard of a suspension of specie payments. He was opposed to the paper system in all its forms. He considered the whole system as productive of incalculable evil, both to the liberties, the morals and the prosperity of the people of the U. States. The charter given to the first Bank of the U. States, as well as those given to the different State Banks which followed in such quick succession, he considered as so many laws enacted for the expulsion of specie from our country. The result was, that we are the most Bank-ridden nation in the world, having even outstripped England in this respect. Without a metallic currency, which has thus been driven from our country by unwise legislation—with heavy pecuniary burthens, brought on the country first by imprudent expansions of the paper system, and then by a sudden contraction—what shall be done for the relief of the country? He considered it the duty of the Banks, he would repeat, as they were to a great extent the authors of the mischief, to alleviate the calamities which they had so much agency in inflicting. If it were an original question—if the question was now presented whether we shall establish any more Banks, he would oppose the system in every form. That, however, was not now the question. The Banks had been established by law—specie had, by the policy of our laws, been driven almost entirely from the country, as a circulating medium—the country was much in debt, and Bank notes constituted, by an inexorable necessity, the only other medium at this time attainable to any extent, for the payment of debts.

Mr. B. said that the statement made by the Cashier of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, lately, to the Public Treasurer, showed that there was upwards of five hundred thousand dollars in its vaults in specie, while it only had six hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars of notes in circulation. If the principle contended for by the advocates of the banking system be true, that two dollars of paper for every one of gold and silver may be safely issued, then the State Bank, a large portion of the capital of which is owned by the State, is wantonly withholding relief from the country at a period of almost unprecedented distress, and is bound to come forward, in a manner safe to itself, and extend some relief to the country. If this principle of banking be unsound, and a Bank cannot issue notes to a much greater extent than it has specie, then the whole system is delusive, and should be abolished as a public nuisance.

Mr. B. said that the Legislature of this State, doubtless, had in view, as the principal motive for chartering Banks, the furnishing a circulating medium to the people of the State, convertible into specie. The Banks, and the State Bank in particular, seemed to consider this public duty as subordinate to their own interests. Instead of relying on loans to individuals, their business had sought another channel—dealing in Bills of exchange. By this means, the amount of their notes in circulation was much lessened, and the principal object for which they were chartered by the Legislature defeated. The profit derived from dealing in exchanges, had made it their interest to keep their notes more below par, than the notes of Banks which honestly redeem their notes with specie should be in the great Commercial cities. By a suspension of specie payments their notes depreciated; and, taking advantage of their own wrong, they had then charged from five to seven per cent. premium on bills of exchange. Since their resumption, they were charging from one to two per cent. premium on bills on New York. If it was a resumption in good faith, the premium ought not to be more than from a half to one per cent. on bills on New York. The premium charged by some of our State Banks, a few years since, did not exceed that amount. If the Banks will keep their credit up near par, in the great Commercial cities, and discontinue the practice of depreciating their notes, which charging the present premium on exchanges is calculated to do, their notes would not so soon return on them for specie, and they could sustain a larger circulation than at present, unless the entire system is founded in fallacy. The practice of charging excessive premiums on exchanges was, in fact, shaving their own notes, which were depreciated in the Northern cities, precisely to the extent of the premium charged by the Banks on bills of exchange.

Mr. B. said he considered it a high and imperative duty of the Legislature, before it adjourned, to re-assert the supremacy of the law in regard to Banking Corporations.
These lawless institutions had, for years past, defied the majesty of the People's laws and trampled them under foot. It was due to the sovereignty of the people, which had been thus dangerously attacked, to bring the moneyed power into subordination to their laws.

THE BILL.
Offered by Mr. Brown, to prevent the suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks of this State.
Sec. I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That if any Banking institution in this State, shall at any time hereafter continue for the period of thirty days in any one year, whether the period consists of consecutive days or not, to refuse payment of its notes in gold or silver, it shall be deemed and held a forfeiture of its charter, and it shall be the duty of any Judge of the Supreme Court of this State, upon the application in writing, of the Attorney General, (whose duty it shall be to make the application) to issue a writ of mandamus, directed to the Sheriff of any County in this State, requiring him to close said Bank forthwith, and deliver over to three Commissioners, to be named in said writ, who shall not be Stockholders, or in any wise connected, directly or indirectly, with such Banking institution, full possession of the books, monies, keys, property and effects of said Bank, which said Commissioners shall give a Bond payable to the State of North Carolina, in such sum and with such security, as the said Judge may direct, for the faithful performance of these duties as hereinafter stated, and should any Commissioners so appointed as aforesaid die, resign, be removed, or refuse to act, the Judge issuing said writ, or any other Judge of said Court, shall appoint a person or persons to fill such vacancy, and the Bond of said Commissioner, shall be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, and may be sued on in the name of the State of North Carolina, for the use of any person or persons aggrieved. In case the said Commissioners, or either of them, shall fail to perform the duties of this Act, and it shall be the duty of said Judge to issue also a Subpoena, directed to the President and Cashier of such Banking Institution, to be served by said Sheriff, notifying and commanding them to appear on the return day of said writ, to answer the allegations contained in the application of the Attorney General, and it shall be sufficient service of said Subpoena, if such President or Cashier cannot be found, to leave a copy thereof at the Banking house of said Bank; and the said Judge shall also cause publication to be made in some Newspaper printed in the City of Raleigh, giving notice of the said application.

Sec. II. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners, aforesaid shall be invested, for the time being, with all the power of said Bank, which may be necessary to a faithful discharge of the duties enjoined by this Act, except the power to make new loans or discounts; they shall have power to sue for and collect any claims, or recover any property in the name of said Bank, for the use of its Creditors, in the same way and to the same extent, that the said Bank could sue and recover.—The said Commissioners may be removed for misconduct, and others appointed in their stead, at the discretion of the said Court. They shall report to the Court at every term in writing, giving a detailed statement of their doings in the premises; they shall occupy the Banking house of said Bank; and keep the same open for business during the usual business hours, if the same shall be necessary; they shall at all times, be subject to such orders and decrees as the Court shall make touching the object of the trust, and the said Commissioners and Sheriff shall be allowed such reasonable compensation for their services as the Court may determine, to be paid out of the trust Funds.

Sec. III. Be it further enacted, That all writs issued in conformity with the first Section of this Act, shall be returnable at Raleigh on a day certain within thirty days, before the Judges of the Supreme Court, whose duty it shall be to attend on that day for that purpose, and the Judge issuing

the writ, shall notify his associates thereof, and the return of the Sheriff aforesaid, shall be accompanied by an accurate schedule of the property, real, personal and mixed, and choses in action and money by him delivered to said Commissioners, which said schedule should be signed by said Sheriff and attested by said Commissioners, and remain on the files of the said Supreme Court, for the benefit of all persons interested therein, and upon the return of said writ, the Court aforesaid, shall proceed to hear and determine upon the allegations made by the Attorney General, in his application for the writ aforesaid and the facts in reference thereto, and if necessary, to continue the hearing from day to day for that purpose, and upon satisfactory evidence to the Court, that such Banking institution, has continued for the period of thirty days in any one year, whether the period consists of consecutive days or not, to refuse the payment of its notes in gold or silver, the Court aforesaid, shall so decree and proceed to make such rules and orders, and take such proceedings as may be necessary and expedient for the adjustment, and closing the affairs of said Bank as early a period as practicable under their power as a Court of Equity, and the provisions of this Act, by causing the Commissioners aforesaid to collect the debts due said Bank, and to dispose of the property thereof, and to apply the assets after deducting all expenses: First, to the payment of the Note holders; secondly, to the Depositors and other Creditors of said Bank, and the balance, if any, to be paid over to the Stockholders, in proportion to their interest therein; but, in case the assets alleged by the Attorney General, are not substantiated to the satisfaction of the Court aforesaid, the said Court will dismiss the proceedings, and the costs accruing, with a reasonable compensation to the Sheriff and Commissioners aforesaid, to be determined by the Court, shall be paid out of the State Treasury.

Sec. IV. Be it further enacted, That the Commissioners aforesaid shall, in no manner, directly or indirectly, engage in purchasing, or otherwise obtaining, at a discount, any Note or Notes, or other claims, on the Banking Institution, the affairs of which they have thus been appointed to close and adjust. No Stockholder of a Bank in this State shall be appointed a Commissioner, under any of the provisions of this Act; and it shall not be lawful for the said Bank Commissioners, or either of them, directly or indirectly, to purchase, or in any manner whatever, to be concerned in any Bank Stock in this State, or elsewhere, during the term they may hold such appointment. And any such Commissioner, violating any of the provisions of this section, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court, the imprisonment not to exceed Six Months.

Sec. V. Be it further enacted, That if any President, Cashier, or other officer or agent, of any Banking Institution in this State, or any Stockholder therein, shall wilfully and fraudulently conceal, or in any manner dispose of, any of the Funds, Notes, Bonds, or other Assets of such Bank, with the design of preventing the same from coming into possession of any of the said Commissioners, appointed under the provisions of this Act, such President, Cashier, Agent, or other person, so offending, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be imprisoned, not less than six months, nor more than two years.

Sec. VI. Be it further enacted, That all laws, and clauses of laws, coming in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
OF NORTH-CAROLINA.
IN SENATE—TUESDAY, DEC. 27.
The Engrossed Resolution in favor of Richard W. Long, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Enrolled.
The Bill to alter the Electoral Districts of this State, and for other purposes, was put upon its second reading. Mr. Dockery moved to amend the Bill, by striking out in the 5th District Richmond and insert Cumberland—which was not agreed to. Mr. Cathey then moved to amend the Bill by adding the County of McDowell to the 11th District, which motion did not prevail.—The Bill then passed.
The Bill to grant an additional Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions and Probate Courts to the County of Cleveland, was read the second time; the amendments of the Judiciary Committee, to strike out the second and third Sections of the Bill, which sections grant them a Probate Court, were read and agreed to. The Bill then passed as amended.
The Bill to incorporate the Nantahala Turnpike Company in the Counties of Macon and Cherokee, was read the second time and rejected.
The Engrossed Bill concerning Prosecutions for Perjury was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Enrolled.
HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Mendenhall from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred a Bill concerning Sales under Execution, reported said Bill to the House and recommended its rejection. Said Bill was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Scales ordered to lie on the table, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.
Mr. Mendenhall from the same Committee recommended the rejection of the Bill making Securities on Prosecution Bonds liable for Plaintiff Costs; said Bill was read the second time and rejected.
Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements to whom was referred a Bill to repeal an Act to amend the 1st Section of an Act entitled an Act to reduce into one the several Acts concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation, and for other purposes, reported the bill with an amendment by way of substitute, which amendment repeals the Act of last Session and leaves the law as it previously stood, which was read and adopted. Mr. Moore moved to lay the Bill on the table, which motion did not prevail.—Mr. Moore moved to amend said Bill by requiring a majority of the Commissioners, to have been residents of the town of Wilmington for two years previous to their appointment; which motion did not prevail. Thereupon said Bill passed its second reading, ayes 63, noes 40.
Mr. Mendenhall from the Judiciary Committee to whom was referred a Bill entitled an Act to prevent the sale of growing Crops by execution, reported as a substitute therefor, a Bill, entitled an Act to prohibit the levying of Executions upon growing Crops until such Crops are matured, which was read adopted. The Bill was then ordered to lie on the table and be printed.
The Bill to amend an Act concerning Coroners,

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CAROLINA STATE TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This body held its first annual meeting at the Presbyterian Church in the city of Raleigh, on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, the 10th December, 1842. In the absence of John Phifer, Esq., of Cabarrus County, the President of the Society, the Chair was taken by the Vice Presidents, viz:—
Mr. William Stringer, of Raleigh, was chosen Assistant Secretary to Rev. Mr. Lacy, the Recording Secretary.
Delegates from Auxiliary Societies were called to report their names, and the following gentlemen were enrolled, viz:—
Cabarrus—Walter F. Pharr.
Carteret—Rev. Wm. J. Langdon.
Chatham—Pleasant Hill Society: W. Albright, Cleveland—Wm. J. T. Miller.
Caswell—Peter Seales.
Franklin—J. W. Thomas.
Franklin—Salem Society: Turner M. Jones, Louisville—Daniel S. Hill and R. Furman.
Granville—Oxford: J. M. Stone and Rev. L. K. Wile. Bank Chapel Society: Turner Lawrence. Thernacle: C. P. Green.
Guilford—Alliance: W. Doak.
Haywood—J. Cathey.
Johnston—Suffield: D. M. Pherson and B. H. Tomlinson.
Mecklenburg—Jos. W. Ross and Caleb Erwin. New Hanover—George R. French.
Orange—Edwin A. Heart and F. R. Freeman. Person—Wm. R. Skinner.
Richmond—Alex. Martin and Isaac Dockery. Rockingham—Peter Seales.
Stokes—A. F. Nelson.
Warren—Littleton Society: Rev. Wm. Burge. Warrenton Society: Jos. S. Jones, N. Z. Graves, John B. Sommersville, Julius Wilcox, T. W. Rowlett, J. L. Morely and Robt. A. Ezell. Peguion's Meeting House: Edward R. Cotten. New Hope and Twitty's Chapel: C. P. Green. Pine Stake: P. Green. Shocco Chapel: S. G. Ward. Oakbury: E. A. Cherk. Shady Grove: W. K. Kenney and Whirel A. Kennedy.
Wake—Sons of Temperance Society: Rev. J. B. Alford, Anderson Page, Nat. Warren, George L. Alston, and John J. Lee. Wake Forest: Wm. B. Dunn, Turner Pullen, David Justice and James S. Ray. Zebibate: L. Horton, S. Terrell, H. Hodge, G. Underhill, J. Morrill, W. Debnare, H. Terrell, G. Scarborough, B. Marriott, Sr., B. Marriott, Jr., Horton, J. F. Cook, S. Hester, D. Young, Dorsey Rice, A. P. Dunn, W. Hopkins, and Alexander Antague, M. D. Holly Springs: A. B. Bramble and A. G. Gentry. Cedar Falls: J. W. Watkins and M. Bunn. Mount Moriah: Johnson Busbe and his Biglow. Wake Forest College: Jas. Joiner, James Lewter, G. W. Collins, J. W. Justice, T. C. Dockery, W. R. Fleming, and W. Hunter. Raleigh: Rev. Drury Lacy, S. W. Whiting, J. R. Harrison, J. Zeigenfuss, W. Henderson, M. C. Williams, Wm. Peck, J. Brown, P. McGowan, W. West, J. Primrose, J. Puttick, T. H. Snow, W. Hill, J. E. Lumsden, L. W. Peck, M. M. Towles, Henry Hill, W. Gray, and Neil Brown.
North Carolina Legislative, Executive and Judiciary Society: J. W. Thomas, W. J. T. Miller, T. Pherson, A. F. Nelson, Jacob Shultz, Jonathan Stone, W. Doak, A. Dockery, A. Myers, William Stringer.

Mr. Wright a reformer drunkard from Baltimore, and the Rev. Mr. Magoon, Pastor of the 2d Baptist Church in Richmond, were invited to take seats as preaching members.
Prayer for Divine direction and blessing, was made by the Rev. Mr. Higgins, Agent of the American Colonization Society of North Carolina.
Resolved, That the Delegates from the Societies of Hepzibate and of Raleigh, although exceeding the number prescribed by the Constitution, be permitted to retain their seats in this Society.
Mr. Pharr laid before the Society a communication from John Phifer, Esq., the President, in which assigned his reasons for not being at this meeting, and respectfully declining a re-election.
The Society then adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock. Closed with prayer.

HALF-PAST 6 O'CLOCK, P. M.
The Society met according to adjournment, and was opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Langdon. The house was well filled with a highly respectable audience.
The President introduced to the audience, Mr. Wright of Baltimore, and Rev. Mr. Magoon from Richmond, by whom addresses were delivered; and several signatures made to the pledge. The address was dismissed with prayer.
Immediately after the transaction of the business, proceeded to the transaction of the annual business.
The report of the Treasurer was read and accepted; and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM HILL, of Raleigh, President.
REV. SAM'L WAIT, President Wake Forest College, 1st Vice President.
BYTHAM BRYAN, Esq., of Johnston, 2d Vice President.
WILLIAM ALBRIGHT, Esq., of Chatham, 3d Vice President.
Gen. ALFRED DOCKERY, of Richmond, 4th Vice President.
JOHN A. MEBANE, M. D., of Guilford, 5th Vice President.
JONATHAN WHITE, Esq., of Perquimons, 6th Vice President.
Rev. BENNET T. BLAKE, of Raleigh, Corresponding Secretary.
Rev. DRURY LACY, of Raleigh, Recording Secretary.
Wm. PECK, THOMAS LORING, JOHN PRIMROSE, C. BERRY, and THOS. J. LEMAY, of Raleigh, Executive Committee.

Messrs. Green, Graves and Albright, were appointed a Committee to take into consideration the propriety of securing the services of a Temperance Agent for the State of North Carolina.

The Rev. Mr. Langdon, with Messrs. Lemay and Biglow, were appointed a committee, to mature some plan for establishing and sustaining a Periodical, devoted to the Temperance cause.
That the constitution be referred to the Committee on Periodicals, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of so altering the fourth article, as to make it incumbent on all auxiliaries to forward a report of their respective Societies to the Corresponding Secretary of the State Temperance Society, at least one month previous to its annual meeting.
Resolved, That the Executive Committee be directed to select some suitable person to address a circular to the dealers in ardent spirits, in North Carolina.
Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at nine o'clock. Closed with prayer.

SATURDAY MORNING, 9 o'clock A. M.
The Society met according to adjournment; and in the absence of Gen. Dockery, the Chair was taken by Rev. Mr. Burge, of Warren. Opened with prayer.
Mr. N. Z. Graves, of Warrenton, presented the following resolutions, which were adopted, viz:—
1. Resolved, That the exhibition of the physical effects of Alcoholic drink upon the human stomach, as delineated by Dr. Sewall's enlarged drawings of the same, is well calculated to alarm the moderate drinker, to reform the drunkard, to render the friends of temperance more zealous and active, and to confirm them in the practice of total abstinence.
2. Resolved therefore, That in the opinion of this Society, every county Temperance Society in this State, should be furnished with Dr. Sewall's enlarged drawings of the Drunkard's Stomach.
3. Resolved, That the whole series of these drawings should be framed and hung up in all the Schools, Academies, Colleges, and other places of public instruction throughout the length and breadth of the land.
4. Resolved, That should the civil authorities of this State, cause these drawings to be hung up in all our Court Houses, Jails, and poor Houses, they would prove a most powerful auxiliary in the diminution of poverty and crime.
The Committee on Periodicals presented a Report and a Resolution, which was adopted—viz:—
That it shall be the duty of all Societies, auxiliary to the N. C. State Temperance Society, to make an annual report on or before the 1st October, in each and every year, of the names of their officers, and of the number of the members, to the Corresponding Secretary of this Society.
The Society then had a recess till 3 o'clock, P. M.

3 o'clock, P. M.
The Society resumed its sessions, Mr. Burge in the Chair.

The Corresponding Secretary informed the Society that owing to the negligence of auxiliary Societies, in forwarding statistical reports he was unable to present such an annual report, as it was highly desirable should be laid before the Convention, and that many Societies of these counties had not been reported at all, yet between 7,000 and 8,000 members are found enrolled in them alone; and that from these partial returns, the inference might fairly be drawn that 70,000 or 80,000 persons had enlisted in the Temperance cause in North Carolina.
He was excused from rendering any other report at the present session.
In view of the foregoing facts, it was
Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretary address a call through the public prints, on the different Temperance Societies of this State, to furnish forthwith a statistical statement of their officers and the number of their members.
The Committee to whom was referred the propriety of employing a Temperance Agent for the State, made a report which was adopted and is as follows:
That they are unanimously of the opinion that such an Agent is required, and as possible; that he should be a gentleman of rare qualifications—one of standing, experience, and ability. As it regards the manner in which this Agent may be compensated for his services, they are of the opinion that the Delegates from the several Societies represented in this Convention, obligate themselves now to raise a definite amount of funds, to be collected from their respective Societies, which amounts shall be forwarded to the Treasurer of the Central Society in Raleigh, by the 1st of February next. And for the purpose of more speedily carrying the above object, we recommend that the delegates to this Society, and all others who may feel disposed, subscribe immediately such sums as they think proper.
We are also of the opinion that a special committee should be appointed, whose duty it shall be to engage as soon as practicable the Agent above recommended.
In order to effect this object, several of the Delegates pledged some specified sum for each auxiliary they represented, and also several members subscribing for themselves, and thus raised the sum of \$100.
The Society had a recess till half past 6 o'clock.