

THE NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Powerful in intellectual, moral and physical resources, the land of our sires and home of our affections.

LEONIDAS B. LEVAY, Associate Editor.

THOMAS J. LEMAY, Editor.

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N. C. FARMER.

THE ONION.

A great variety of opinions prevail with respect to the most judicious and economical method of growing this vegetable. While some contend for spring sowing and deep cultivation, others prefer sowing in autumn—say in September, and without further preparation of the soil, than the mere scarification of the surface, in order to furnish a suitable covering for the seed. Others plow deep and sow in the fall giving the land a good dressing of old, stimulating manure, and an application of gypsum, sulphur and soot, as soon as the plants are up. A friend who has had considerable experience in growing this crop, asserts that he sows in September, without any other stimulant than house ashes and soot. He does not plow, but the surface of the soil is rendered light and fine to the depth of two or three inches, by means of an iron tooth rake, so that there may be a good bed for the seed and a chance for the roots to penetrate the soil, even while young. His rows are laid off by means of an instrument purposely constructed, and bearing a near resemblance to a large rake, the lead being four feet long, and furnished with short, blunt teeth, ten inches apart. A handle is attached, and the rake drawn in the direction in which the rows are to run. The teeth make miniature furrows of sufficient depth, and the seed is dropped and covered with dispatch and ease. As soon as the plants appear, water and soot are sown broadcast, over the entire surface, and the application is repeated as often as the crops require it—say from two to three times during the season. This soil is kept perfectly clean, and light between the rows, and great care is had to thin out to a proper stand. In this way he rarely fails to raise a good crop, of ten for many consecutive years, on the same soil.

It is frequently the case that the onion is destroyed by an insect—the eggs producing which are laid in the soil by the parent the preceding year. By soaking the seed in warm water for a short time, the eggs will be hatched, and if the seed be then soaked in a solution of alum, the progeny to be destroyed. This is a very simple remedy, and in many instances it has proved successful; whether it will be so in all cases, remains to be proved.

In Scotland, the practice of keeping a spot for this vegetable, without alternating it quite common, and in some sections of that country as well as in Belgium, is nearly if not quite universal. The ground is never sowed or dug, and the surface only pulverized. No protective manure is required or allowed, and the onions are said to be extremely fine, large, and of excellent flavor. On one piece, in Scotland this crop was cultivated for 70 years in succession, and the vegetables were said to be superior to any ever grown on soil which was virgin to the crop.

Walnut Grove Farm,

July 25 1849.

IRRIGATION OF GARDENS.

From repeated experiments, we are induced to draw the conclusion, that next to manure there is nothing more important to vegetable growth in many cases than irrigation. Practical gardeners in countries far more moist than our own regard it as indispensable, and a large share of their success depends on copious waterings.

Some interesting instances which have recently occurred may be worth stating. Two rows of raspberries stand on ground in every respect alike except that one receives the drippings from a wash house, and the other does not. The washed row is fully four times as large in growth as the other row. Again—the berries on the bushes of the Pastoff and Franconia raspberries were at least twice as large as when the soil was kept well moistened, as afterward when allowed to become dry, a repetition of the watering again double their size. Again—a near neighbor who cultivated strawberries for market, and who uses a water cart for irrigating the rows, raised at the rate of one hundred and twenty bushels to the acre on common good soil by this means—and he noticed that, where the cart was left standing overnight so that the water gradually dripped from it for some hours upon a portion of the plants, the fruit had grown to double the size of the rest, in twenty-four hours.

It should be observed that these advantages of a copious supply of water pertain chiefly to small annual plants. The roots of fruit trees being larger and deeper, are to be supplied with moisture in a different way; that is, by a deep, rich mellow soil, kept moist by cultivation, or by covering thickly with litter. Water applied to the surface rarely descends so low as the roots, and only hardens the soil to a crust.

TO ENLARGE VEGETABLES.

A vast increase of food may be obtained by managing judiciously, systematically carrying out for a time the principle of increase—Take for instance a pea. Plant it as you have done pods only. Remove all others. Save the largest single pea of these. Sow it the next year, and retain of the product three pods only. Sow the largest one the following year, and retain one pod. Again select the largest, and by the next year the pod will be three times as large as the first year's. Ever afterwards sow the largest seed. By these means you will get peas, or anything else, of a bulk of which we at present have no conception.

ORIGIN OF MERINO SHEEP.

Where did the Romans obtain this breed of sheep? Columella, it is said, lived near Cadiz during the reign of the Emperor Claudius—Happening to be at Rome, he saw some African rams exhibited at the Amphitheatre; he bought some and brought them to Spain, from which a beautiful breed was then formed. More than 1800 years after this time Pedro IV. of Spain imported more Barbary rams and still subsequently by 200 years, Cardinal Ximenes a third importation from the same place; so that it is probable that the merinos of Spain sprang from Egyptian ancestors.

(Flour, Loam and Arid.)

Going Home.—The California went full of passengers last Monday, and the New Orleans has large list. Besides these two steamers, some six hundred have gone away the past week in sailing ships, making the number going home much larger than that arriving by sea. But when we take into consideration that not less than fifty thousand have arrived and are to arrive within a fortnight over the surface of the soil, than the mere scarification of the surface, in order to furnish a suitable covering for the seed. Others plow deep and sow in the fall giving the land a good dressing of old, stimulating manure, and an application of gypsum, sulphur and soot, as soon as the plants are up. A friend who has had considerable experience in growing this crop, asserts that he sows in September, without any other stimulant than house ashes and soot. He does not plow, but the surface of the soil is rendered light and fine to the depth of two or three inches, by means of an iron tooth rake, so that there may be a good bed for the seed and a chance for the roots to penetrate the soil, even while young. His rows are laid off by means of an instrument purposely constructed, and bearing a near resemblance to a large rake, the lead being four feet long, and furnished with short, blunt teeth, ten inches apart. A handle is attached, and the rake drawn in the direction in which the rows are to run. The teeth make miniature furrows of sufficient depth, and the seed is dropped and covered with dispatch and ease. As soon as the plants appear, water and soot are sown broadcast, over the entire surface, and the application is repeated as often as the crops require it—say from two to three times during the season. This soil is kept perfectly clean, and light between the rows, and great care is had to thin out to a proper stand. In this way he rarely fails to raise a good crop, of ten for many consecutive years, on the same soil.

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SCIENTIFIC.

THE EXPECTED GREAT COMET.

In order to predict, says Mr. Hind, in a letter to the London Times, the time of re-appearance of a comet moving in an elliptic orbit, with allowance for the attractions of the planets, it is necessary that we should know the precise revolution corresponding to some past epoch (as, for instance, the previous perihelion passage), or the period the comet would require to perform its circuit round the sun, if all planetary disturbances were to cease for that moment. The comet in question was observed in 1264 and 1556, and the interval between the perihelion passages in those years amounted to 116,507 days or 291 1/2 years; but this tells us nothing with respect to the length of period corresponding to the eclipse described at the instant of perihelion, either in 1264 or 1556, since it includes the united effects of planetary perturbations between those years. Therefore, before we can ascertain the epoch of the next return, we must calculate the amount of acceleration or retardation due to the disturbances between 1264 and 1556, which being applied to the above period, gives us the exact time of revolution of the comet at the moment of perihelion passage in the former year, and hence we ascertain the period in 1556. Having found this, we can calculate how much it will be increased or diminished by planetary attraction up to the present time, and thus determine the date of the next arrival at perihelion. With these elements, taking into account the attraction of Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune, between 1264 and the present time and of Venus and the Earth in 1556, it is found that the length of the comet's revolution at the time of perihelion passage in 1264 was 110,644 days, or 59,292 years; and in 1556, 112,581 days, or 60,719 years; that the effects of perturbation will diminish this period 2,166 days, and therefore the present revolution will occupy 110,795 days, or 302 1/2 years, so that the comet will return again to its perihelion on the 24 of August, 1858, and then be moving in an ellipse of 112,785 days' period. With Halley's elements, the true time of revolution of the comet in 1556, was 112,943 days, and the perturbations should diminish the ensuing period about 1,797 days—hence we find the next perihelion passage will occur on August the 12, 1860.

Mending Cast Iron Vessels by Fusion.

The Washington Republic thus refers to a package lately brought home by Com. Geisner, for the Patent Office:
 "Van Braam and more recent travellers, having often referred to, without sufficient describing a method, in universal use in China, of rendering cracked cast-iron vessels perfectly sound by means of fused iron, the committee took advantage of an offer made by the Hon. J. B. Easton, U. S. Envoy to Eastern Asia, to furnish information on the arts, &c., of the East. Mr. B. has sent by Com. G. a vessel repaired in his presence, with specimens of the materials and implements employed, an account of which will appear in the next report."

FLAX MANUFACTURE.

We learn by the Glasgow "Daily Mail," that a very important improvement in the manufacture of flax has just been exhibited in England by a Boulan, which, it seems, prepares the flax for spinning by the removal of its fibrous matter without steeping. The discovery is to be patented. Fourteen pounds of the unsteepled flax produced four pounds and four ounces of good flax whereas the same quantity of steeped flax produced nearly a pound less. This is stated to be a great improvement over the old way. It almost appears certain to us that this is the invention of Robert Paterson, who patented the discovery last year in the United States, and then went back to Ireland to introduce the invention there. We were informed by Mr. Goddard, assignee in the United States, that Mr. Paterson was manufacturing by his process at his brother's factory somewhere near Belfast. (Scientific American.)

IRRADIATION OF LIGHT.

It is a curious fact, that if the same letters of the same size precisely are painted on two boards, the one white on a black ground and the other black on a white ground, that the white letters will appear larger and be read at a greater distance than the black. This is owing to the fact that the irradiation of light, it depends on this that the impression made on the bottom of the eye by bright objects extends a little wider than the actual portion of the organ struck by the light, and invading the space occupied by the darker objects, makes the brighter appear larger than they really are.

SENATOR BERRIES

is denounced by both Union and Resistance men of Georgia, in consequence of his letter, so that he will doubtless lose what he is aiming at, viz: a re-election to the Senate.

THE FEDERAL COURT is at present in session in this place.

We learn there are several cases on docket connected with the robbery of the mail.

The School Session for November is a capital number.

WEEKLY STAR.



RALEIGH, SATURDAY NOV. 30, 1850.

LEGISLATIVE.

We were gratified to see that our Legislature re-elected the present incumbent, Wm. Hill, Secretary of State, on Saturday last. The large and almost unanimous vote which he received, evinces the confidence and respect which this Legislature has in his ability and fidelity which he merits in a very high degree.

We also saw that Mr. Wiley introduced into the House on Saturday, a bill creating a Superintendent of Common Schools, with a salary of \$1800 and \$200 for travelling expenses, and requiring him to collect all statistical and historical information, that he can find in his visits to each county. We are glad to see this early and decided move on this subject, and hope that it will meet with success. Mr. Wiggins introduced a resolution, to which Mr. Saunders offered an amendment which was adopted, instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the most speedy plan for the removal of free persons of color from the State, and for the better government whilst they shall remain in the same. Some such measure as this is absolutely necessary for the protection of the morals of the State. There are some of this class of persons who are very worthy, industrious and peaceable, and many would dislike to see them forcibly ejected from our State, but a large portion of this class of persons are idle, dissolute and worthless, and it would be well for us to provide by law for the expulsion of all such as have no visible means of livelihood from the State. Probably it would be well to appropriate an amount annually to send them off to some place where they could form a community amongst themselves, and compel them to go there.

Mr. Cameron introduced on Friday, in the Senate, a bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Turnpike Company. We perceive that a similar bill was introduced in the House on Saturday.

Mr. Shepherd introduced on Saturday resolutions, declaring the Government to have been made to secure the general welfare, &c., and whenever it ceases to protect the weakest State in the confederacy, oppressive, &c., asserting the right to secede, as an extreme remedy, declaring the Fugitive Slave bill unconstitutional and its execution necessary to the preservation of the Union, and that the admission of California was unconstitutional, and that Congress should provide for permitting the inhabitants of the slaveholding States to carry their property to such territory equally between the two sections. The resolutions further instruct the Governor to send a copy to all the Governors of the Southern States, requesting the co-operation of said States therein.

ACCIDENT.

We were much pained to learn that a serious accident occurred to Dr. John Thompson, son of William Thompson, Esq., of this place, on Saturday last. He had been out gunning with a friend, and as they were returning in the same buggy day he threw his right arm over the muzzle of the gun, which being much shaken by the motion of the buggy, went off, and its contents were lodged in the arm near the shoulder fracturing the bone and tearing the flesh dreadfully. But for the lead passing into his arm, we understand it would have proved fatal to his companion, who thus escaped very narrowly. The physicians have been in consultation in regard to it, and we understand that, by possibility, amputation may be necessary, though we learn that he was much easier last evening.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.

of the Methodist Episcopal Church, convened in Warren on the 13th inst., and after a laborious session of nearly ten days, adjourned on the afternoon of the 22nd. Bishop Paine presided with great ability. Nine young men were admitted, and four were re-admitted. Two became effective from the superannuated ranks; two have entered the regular work, who were the one in an agency and another in a College; and two located; leaving a net increase of 15 in the regular itinerant work. The increase in membership has been considerable. Educational interest received a large share of attention, and a society was organized for the purpose of aiding young men in obtaining an education, who feel moved to the office of the ministry.

The appointments for the ensuing year may be found in another column.

The next Conference will be held in Salisbury, N. C.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.

Certain fanatics at the North seem determined to agitate this question, until they drive the South to taking a position from which she will not retreat. We are satisfied, if this and the other compromise measures are faithfully adhered to by the North that the Union is safe; but if mad men and demagogues will persist in setting off defiance and nullifying this law, we fully believe, (and we think this to be the sentiment of the whole South,) there will be no hope for the Union; but that it will be dissolved by no fault of ours, but by the persistence of the North in their miserable course of injustice to the South, in constantly violating and making of no effect, this wise and salutary law of the land. Upon their heads rests the responsibility—we are clear before the world.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 23.
 After the Journal was read,
 The SPEAKER announced the following Standing Committee:
 On Propositions and Grievances: Messrs. Courts, Barringer, Sherrod, Eborn, Berry, Seams, McMillan.
 On Claims: Messrs. Drake, Hargrave, Pendleton, Grist, Wooten, Willey, Harrow.
 On Internal Improvements: Messrs. Thomas, Joyner, Gilmer, Cannady, Nixon, Bogle, Lane.
 On Corporations: Messrs. Cameron, Byrum, Watson, Caldwell, of Burke, Davidson, Speight, Thompson.

On Privileges and Elections: The SPEAKER stated that he had, from considerations of delicacy to the Senate and himself omitted to appoint the Committee upon Privileges and Elections, and asked the Senate to appoint such Committee in any way that might be deemed appropriate.

Mr. THOMPSON announced the death of Mr. ERM, late Senator elect from the County of Wayne, and introduced the customary resolutions of respect to his memory.

Mr. SHEPARD introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States is a compromise of conflicting interests, ordained and established by the people of the several States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty, to all the parties, and that whenever its provisions are so perverted or enlarged, that it fails to secure these objects to the weakest member of the confederacy, it ceases to be the Constitution agreed to, and becomes the creature of the whim and caprice of a dominant majority, alien in interest to the oppressed, the most dangerous and intolerant of all Governments.

Resolved, That although we love the Union of the States, and view its destruction as a great calamity, we nevertheless regard the right to secede from it as a right of self-defence and protection, which the people of North Carolina have never surrendered, and never can surrender, with due regard to their own safety and welfare; and that whenever a majority of the people of North Carolina shall solemnly resolve that they cannot safely remain in the Union, it is not only their right, but it is their duty to secede, and to punish such of her citizens as refuse submission to her will as rebels and traitors.

Resolved, That what we claim the right of secession, as a right reserved to the people, and not surrendered by the Constitution, we believe it to be an extreme remedy and one that should not be resorted to, unless all means to preserve the Union and to protect the property and insure the welfare of the people have manifestly failed.

Resolved, That the fugitive slave bill lately passed by Congress is in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution, & that its repeal, or any alteration tending to impede an owner of a slave from retaking his property, will be regarded as undoubted & sufficient evidence, that a majority of Congress are unrestrained by the express provisions of the Constitution, & that a time has arrived, when it becomes the duty of the people of North Carolina to decide whether they will submit to an unlimited Government, or will resist its encroachments boldly and effectively.

Resolved, That property in slaves being recognized both by the Constitutions of North Carolina and of the United States, it is as much the duty of the General Government to protect and defend slave property, as it is its duty to protect and defend any other species of property, and that any action of the General Government preventing the emigration of slave property to any Territory of the Union, is an assault upon such property tending ultimately to destroy it, by the slow but sure process of circumventing it, and preventing its removal to countries better adapted to its profitable occupation, than where it now is found.

Resolved, That the injustice done to the slaveholding States, by the late admission of California into the Union, would never have occurred, had the South been united; We therefore invite the co-operation of the slaveholding States in demanding from the General Government an adequate protection for such slave property as may emigrate to any territory belonging to the United States; or should be deemed more advisable, an equal division of such territory between the slave holding and the non-slave holding States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the other States of the Union, with a request that they be laid before their several Legislatures.

A message from the House proposing the appointment of a Joint Select Committee, on so much of the Governor's message as relates to Cherokee lands was concurred in.

The SPEAKER announced the following Committee on behalf of the Senate:
On Negro Slavery: Messrs. Clarke, Shepard, Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, Woodfin, Joyner and Cameron.

Mr. CAMERON'S bill for the incorporation of the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed. The Senate then voted for Secretary of State, and Wm. Hill, Esq. received 46 votes—the whole cast.

Mr. JOYNER, from the Committee to superintend the election of Secretary of State, reported that Mr. Hill had received 180 votes, Mr. Dickson 3, and Mr. Patterson 1.

Mr. BYNUM presented a memorial praying for the erection of a new County, out of Cleveland, Burke, Catawba and Lincoln and also a counter memorial, which were respectively referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Nov. 23.
 Mr. A. M. FOSTER introduced a Resolution in favor of H. J. Dyer. Referred.
 Mr. BLOW introduced a bill concerning the Raleigh and Greenville Plank Road. Referred.
 Mr. CHERRY introduced a bill to incorporate Colerain Female Academy; also a bill to incorporate Windsor Male Academy; also

a bill to incorporate Oriental Lodge of I. O. O. F. Referred.

Mr. WILEY introduced a Bill to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools and other purposes. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. SANDERS, of Johnston, introduced a Bill explanatory of the Act to increase the Revenue of the State. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. MAULTSBY introduced a bill to quiet the titles to Land and Slaves. Referred to Judiciary Committee.

Mr. WIGGINS offered the following Resolution:
Resolved, That a Select Committee of nine members of the House, one from each Congressional District, be appointed by the Chair, to take into consideration the condition of the Free Negro population of this State, and the subject of their removal from, or continuance in the State; and that said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. SAUNDERS, of Wake, offered the following amendment thereto.
 That the Committee on the Judiciary inquire into the most eligible plan for the speedy removal of Free persons of color from the State, and for the better government whilst they shall remain within the same, and report accordingly.

Adopted, and the Resolution, thus amended, was agreed to.

Mr. SAUNDERS of Wake, offered the following Resolution:
Resolved, That the Select Committee on the amendment of the Constitution inquire into the expediency of making the following amendments:
 1. To abolish the freehold qualification of voters for the Senate.
 2. To give the people the right of electing the Superior Court Judges, and of changing the term of their office for a term not less than seven years.
 3. To give to the people the right of electing Justices of the Peace, and for a term of years not less than four.
 4. To restrict the General Assembly in appropriations of the Public money when the same shall exceed one hundred thousand dollars, or when the faith of the State shall be pledged, unless by the vote of two thirds of each branch of the Legislature, or by a vote of a majority of two successive Legislatures; and that the Committee report a bill for the earliest constitutional mode of carrying these amendments into effect, with the approbation of the people.

A Message received from the Senate proposing to go into the election of Secretary of State at 12 o'clock. Concurred in.

Mr. MAULTSBY, of Columbus, presented a bill concerning overseers of Public Roads. Referred.

Mr. STEELE introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Amendments to the Constitution to enquire into the expediency of altering the mode of election of Justices of the Peace. Adopted.

Mr. FLEMING introduced a resolution instructing the committee on amendments to the Constitution to enquire into the expediency of submitting to the people whether they will have a convention to alter the constitution.

Whereupon a spirited debate took place in which Messrs. D. F. Caldwell, Rayner, Saunders, Fleming, J. M. Leach and others participated.

Mr. CALDWELL remarked that he was in favor of referring the resolution to that Committee, if he were satisfied that they would afford the friends of amendment a fair opportunity to present this matter directly to the people. He was satisfied from the complexion of the Committee, and from the turn which had been, and would be given to this question, that it was the purpose of many to avoid giving the people a direct voice in determining, whether there should be alterations, and in what manner they desired them made. Gentlemen professed great love for the people, and yet they were for taking this question into their own hands, or so restricting the people as not to give them a full and fair voice in the matter. He was in favor of the people having the matter brought directly before them, for their decision; he was a friend to the people, and as such was opposed to stifling their voice. A strict party character was attempted to be given to this question, so that an end might be made of it, and unless it had been brought into the arena, it would still be thrown into the arena of party politics. [During the course of his remarks, Mr. C. was called to order by Mr. Saunders for reflections upon one of the standing Committees of the house; Mr. C. said he would endeavor to proceed in order, and spoke in substance, nearly what appears above.]

Mr. RAYNER remarked; That he was glad this question had been brought to the attention of the House at this early day. It was one that had created much interest and excitement throughout the State, and had now assumed such a character as to become too strong for party. He repeated that he was glad that this matter was brought up thus early, and he was sincerely desirous that gentlemen from all sections of the State should express their views upon it, so that the matter might be perfectly understood. He had endeavored to have all his questions settled two years ago, but with all his efforts and the efforts of others, it failed of passage, in consequence of its coming before the Legislature so late in the Session; that gentlemen then objected to it being passed through because the house was so thin, and should have the attention of the whole house. He again remarked that it had become too strong for party, and it must be met in such a spirit and with such a determination as would settle the matter at once. That he had been opposed to the slow and tedious process of Legislative amendment, and thought it was better that it should be submitted at once to the people to obtain their decision. That he wished the committee to take the whole question under consideration as early a day as possible so that they might have all the lights and all the knowledge which might be necessary to legislate intelligently upon it. He was not now satisfied in his own mind what would be the best course to be pursued to suit all parts of the State. He hoped that as this question had been brought up so early, it would be settled forever and to the satisfaction of all.

Mr. SAUNDERS remarked that the gentleman from Guilford, could not suppose that it was with any unkind feelings he called him to order, that it was not in order to reflect upon a committee of the House, but that as to his remarks on the democratic party, that was in order, as he confessed they were fair game for the gentleman, but he did not think this was the proper time, or occasion for such remarks. If he thought the gentleman better reserve his fires for another occasion, as they would need all their ammunition to defend the Whig party when they were called to account for their

misdeeds. He was not satisfied what course he should pursue, he desired more information, and there was some cause for delay until they could get some statistics from the report of the marshals. Gentlemen had spoken of party politics, and had arraigned the Democratic party, they would be ready and prepared to go into this contest—and the gentleman would find that they had blows to receive as well as to give. He referred to some remarks that Mr. Rayner had made upon the first day of the session in regard to the wretching warfare that they were determined to wage with the Democratic party, that the gentleman had proclaimed war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, and if that were his course he should find that he would not be permitted to escape without receiving as well as giving.

Mr. RAYNER denied that he had used the expression attributed to him by the gentleman from Wake. He had probably in the heat of the moment, and from the fact of being in the minority, and seeing the game of proscription going on so coolly, made use of expressions, which a little generosity would pardon; but he had said that if the Democratic party declared war to the knife and the knife to the hilt, that the Whigs, although in a minority, would not shrink from the contest, that though small in number they were a gallant band, and would resist to the last, any attempts to trammel and oppress them. But he did not, as he remarked when he was up before, consider this a party question, but he expressly said, he thought it too strong for party, nor did he wish to enter into any argument about party politics at present.

Mr. J. M. LEACH remarked that he desired to say but a few words on this question. He thought that as this was but a mere matter of reference, there could be no objection to this Resolution. He wished gentlemen to understand his position, and thought it altogether proper, at this time, to elicit an expression of sentiment from all sections of the State. As for himself he was in favor of this resolution, because it contained the major proposition; he was in favor of submitting a proposition to the people, for a fair and unrestricted Convention, to take into consideration all amendments to the Constitution. He was willing to trust the people. He had great confidence in the people, ay, he even had confidence in the Democratic party on this subject. He thought that all that was necessary was to give the people a fair opportunity to express their wishes, and they would do so without any equivocation. He wished the whole matter to come before any Convention that might be called, so that an end might be put to it. He said that the gentleman from Wake had commenced by saying that this was not a party question, but he did not wish to draw in party politics, but he had gone but very little distance before he was harping on the misdeeds of the Whig party. The recollection of the early fondness for it, impelled him at least to give the party a slap before he set down.

Mr. CALDWELL remarked that he did not intend to be disrespectful and if he had said anything too much so he begged pardon. He said, that say what you might, there was no disguising the matter; a party cast was and had been attempted to be given to this question. He said that it was that had kept North Carolina so far behind. He cited the example of Virginia and Maryland and many other States of this broad Union that had called Convention to change the organic law, and they were all unrestricted ones. We must come to that at last, and he was for meeting the question boldly and at once. As to the threats of gentlemen on the other side of the House, he said the Whig party was not dispirited in the minority. They (if they were so chastised) those who inflicted the chastisement would find that they would receive sterner blows in return; and if, fall they must, they would fall like the gallant Spartans, giving up their life blood and latest sigh for the good of their country.

Mr. FLEMING made some remarks that were inaudible where we were standing.

Mr. EATON said that he was not opposed to the resolution, being but a matter of reference, but if the main proposition came up he was opposed to a convention restricted or unrestricted, and did not favor an alteration of a single clause, syllable, or letter of the Constitution.

Mr. STEVENSON said that no one could be opposed to a mere reference to the Committee of any resolution on this subject; and appealed to the mover to withdraw his call for the eyes and nose, and the resolution would receive the votes of all who were opposed to any alteration in the Constitution.

Mr. FLEMING declined to withdraw the call, so the vote was taken and resulted in the affirmative.
 (We would say that we give this sketch from memory, and have attempted to give a sketch of the leading arguments of each speaker. We do not pretend to give the exact words. We shall, in a few days, be prepared to give more attention to the debates, when we will endeavor to report speeches with more particularity.)

The SPEAKER announced the hour for the election of Secretary of State, and appointed Messrs. Pigott and Stevenson to superintend the election; which resulted as follows: Hill 150; Dickson 3; Young Patterson 1.
 A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the proposition of the House to raise a joint select committee to consider so much of the Governor's Message, as relates to Negro Slavery.

Mr. WINSTON introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Education to enquire into the expediency of allowing Superintendants to loan the money in their hands.
 Mr. HILL of Caswell moved that the House adjourn. The motion was lost yeas 52; noes 63.
 Mr. WALTON moved to send message to Senate proposing to go into election of Secretary of State, and informing them that Chas. L. Havron, Esq. and was in nomination. Lost.
 Mr. JONES, of Orange, moved the House adjourn until Monday morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 25.
 Senate met according to adjournment. The SPEAKER announced the following Committees:
 On Finance: Messrs. Bower, Lillington, Gilmer, Watson, Lane, Hester, Speight and Drake.
 On the Libraries: Messrs. Hunting, Washington and Barringer.
 On the amendment of the Constitution: Messrs. Clark, Courts, Woodfin, Shepard and Williamson.
 On Neg's Head: Messrs. Joyner, Caldwell and

Mecklenburg, Byrum, Nixon and Rogers.
On Historical Documents: Mess