

NORTH-CAROLINA STAR.

THOMAS A. REMAY, Editor.

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

VOL. XLIII.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 4, 1852.

NO. 6.

TERMS.—If paid strictly in advance, \$2 per annum; (\$2 50 paid with six months) and \$3 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—1 Square (16 lines) insertion \$1, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion.

COMPROMISE REPORT
Of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina, during the Fiscal Year ending October 31st, 1851.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, Dec 30th, 1851.

Sir: I have the honor herewith to transmit to you a Report of the Receipts and Disbursements at the Public Treasury of the State of North Carolina, during the fiscal year ending on the 31st of October last.

I am happy to inform you that the Sheriffs of the several Counties have promptly paid in the Taxes collected by them, with the single exception of the Sheriff of Yadon County, who has been dealt with according to law.

With profound respect,
Your obedient servant,
W. J. CLARK, Comptroller.

To the Hon. DAVID S. REID,
Governor of North Carolina.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Raleigh, January 22d, 1852.

Sir: You will please give the Report of the Comptroller of Public Accounts for the Fiscal Year ending October 31, 1851, one insertion in the Star, in pursuance of an Act of the General Assembly of this State.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
DAVID S. REID.

GENERAL STATEMENT,
LITERARY FUND.

Table with columns for Receipts and Disbursements. Includes items like 'Balance on hand', 'Receipts during the fiscal year', and 'Disbursements during the fiscal year'.

As follows: \$129,255 24

LITERARY FUND.—RECEIPTS.

Table listing receipts for the Literary Fund, including entries for various months and sources like 'Entries of Vacant Lands' and 'Bank of the State'.

Table listing disbursements for the Literary Fund, including 'Com. of Asyl. for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind', 'Support of Com. Schools', and 'LITERARY FUND.—DISBURSEMENTS'.

As follows: \$94,596 41

COM. OF ASYL. FOR DEAF, DUMB, AND BLIND.

Table listing disbursements for the Commission of Asyl. for Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, including 'Support of Com. Schools' and 'LITERARY FUND.—DISBURSEMENTS'.

As follows: \$25,154 79

STATEMENT B.

Table listing receipts for the State, including 'Public Taxes for the year 1850' and 'Additional returns for former years'.

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 21, 1852.

SENATE.—The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, enclosing copies of the correspondence between Mr. Rives, the American Minister in France, and the State Department, relative to the recent charges of Government in that country referred to and ordered to be printed.

The Chair laid before the Senate reports from the Secretary of War, containing the proceedings of the Talbot Court Martial, and the report of the Board of Engineers on the overflow of the Lower Mississippi.

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Navy, of the marine steam tonnage of the United States.

Mr. Pearce presented the memorials of the merchants and others, of Baltimore, in favor of a survey of a route for vessels bound to China.

Mr. Davis presented several petitions, remonstrating against decisions made by the recent Board on Mexican claims, and moved its reference to a select committee of five Senators.

After debate, they were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The bill granting a register to the brig Sylphid to haul directing interests to be paid to New Hampshire on monies paid by that State, and the net making land warrants assignable, were passed.

The Senate then took up the general calendar, and several bills, granting land to Illinois, Wisconsin, and other States, for railroad purposes, were considered and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The bill explanatory of the Bounty Land act of September 28, 1850, was discussed during the morning hour by Messrs. Fitch and Clark.

The House, in committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the bill for the payment of the next instalment to Mexico, under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. Davis gave a history of the manner in which the former instalments have been paid, and noticed the memorial of Messrs. DeWolf and B. E. Green in relation to this subject. He spoke in terms of these gentlemen which no honest man would covet.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, replied, and advocated an amendment directing the money to be paid by the Secretary of State in his strictures on the "insolvency" of British and American bankers, who, he said, according to rumor, wanted to amass large per centage by an appropriation in advance of the time of payment.

The Committee rose and the House adjourned.

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Mr. Hunter introduced a joint resolution authorizing the Post Master General to contract for two ice boats in the Potomac river.

Mr. Hunter offered resolutions calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish the Senate with a statement of the seizures and confiscations made by Custom House officers on the ground of undervaluation and fraud since the tariff of 1816, which was adopted.

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A resolution giving new Senators the same books granted to others, was adopted.

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INTERVENTION, HUNGARY, RUSSIA.

In the Senate, Mr. Cass submitted the following joint resolutions which was informally received, laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Resolved by the Senate of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That while the people of the United States sympathize with all nations who are striving to establish free governments, yet they recognize the great principle of the law of nations, which asserts to each of them the right to manage its own internal affairs in its own way, and to establish, alter, or abolish its government at pleasure, without the interference of any other power.

Mr. Seward submitted the following (which he intends to move as amendments to those offered by Mr. Clarke,) which were laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Strike out all after the second resolution of Mr. Clarke and insert the following as a substitute.

Resolved, That while the United States, in consideration of the exigencies of economy, habitually recognize governments, the facts in other States, yet they are nevertheless by no means indifferent to such a government as established against the consent of its people, by usurpation or by armed intervention of foreign States of nations.

Resolved, That, considering that the people of Hungary, in the exercise of the rights secured to them by the laws of nature as a solemn and just claim, have asserted their national independence, and established a government by their own voluntary act, and successfully maintained it against all opposition by parties lawfully interested in the question, and that the Emperor of Russia, without just or lawful right, has invaded Hungary, and by fraud and armed force subverted the national independence and political constitution thus established, and thereby reduced that country to the condition of a province ruled by a foreign absolute power, the United States, in defense of their own interests, and of maintaining an equality of rights among all free States, do hereby declare that they will not be parties to any such intervention of national injustice, oppression, and usurpation, whenever they may occur.

MR. CLARKE'S RESOLUTIONS.

If it is necessary for Congress to take any action on the subject of what has been called Mr. Kossuth's mission to this country, we hope that it will be in pursuance of resolutions such as those reported by Mr. Clarke, asserting the determination of the Government to adhere to the course of policy in regard to foreign nations, which has heretofore been pursued—but we doubt the expediency of taking any action whatever on the matter. Mr. Kossuth has no claims to such consideration. He has no right to interfere with our internal concerns, or to undertake to dictate our foreign policy.

From an article in the Scientific American we extract the following:

The safety of the English reader is owing principally to their solidity of construction, and their resistance to fire, and to the fact that they are made of iron, and not of wood, which is a combustible material. The bridges, also, are substantial enough to admit of the same speed over them as in other parts of the road. How it is with us in this respect, we do not know.

On Sabbath evening, the 14th instant, the Rev. SAMUEL B. M'PHEETERS was installed Pastor of the Westminster Church. The night was the coldest of the season; nevertheless, the house was well filled, and the services peculiarly impressive.

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