LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Friday, Nov. 26, 1852.

Mr. Washington reported favorably on the bill to appoint a superintendent of common schools. Made the order of the day for Monday week.

On motion of Mr. Joyner, a committee was appointed to inquire what can rightfully be done to promote the great fishing interest of Albemarle and Pamlico Sound, &c. The committee consists of Messrs. Joyner, Shaw, McCloss, Willey, Murray, Ward, Person T. F. Jones, and Cooper.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to emancipate Jas. Holmes. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to encourage agriculture, domestic manufactures and the mechanic arts. Passed first reading and referred.

The bill to amend an act concerning the draining of low lands, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to amend the Constitution, called the free suffrage bill, was made the order of the day for Tuesday.

Mr. Bynum introduced a bill to attach a part of M. Dowell to Rutherford county. Passed first reading and referred.

The bill to incorporate the Wesleyan Female College, Murfreesboro', passed its second and third reading, under a suspension of the rule, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The two houses voted for United States Senator. Senate's vote. For Dobbin 26, Saunders 7, Shepard 7. Scattering 9. Mr. Washington reported that the joint vote of the two Houses was as follows: Dobbin 73, Saunders 35, Shepard 25, Scattering 19. No election.

Second vote.—The joint vote on a second trial, was, for Dobbin 75, Saunders 38, Shepard 15.—Remainder scattering. No election.

Mr. Lillington introduced a bill to amend an act of 1846-47, to make real estate assets, which passed its first reading and was referred.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of the Hillsborough Academy, passed its last reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to amend the 4th section of the act of 1852-53 compensating jurors of the grand jury panel in the county of Beaufort, passed its last reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Friday, Nov. 26, 1852.

Mr. Puryear introduced a resolution directing the Treasurer of the State to subscribe, on behalf of the State, for seven hundred and fifty shares of stock in the Yadkin Navigation Company; which was read the first time and laid on the table.

Mr. Stubbs introduced a bill to incorporate the Washington and Tarboro Plank Road Company; which was read the first time and referred.

Mr. Dortch introduced a bill to amend the 39th chapter of the Revised Statutes; which was read the first time and referred.

Mr. Cherry introduced a bill to provide for the education of teachers; which was read the first time and referred.

Mr. McNeill, a bill to amend an act incorporating the town of Lumberton.

Mr. Woodfin, a bill to incorporate the Spartanburg and Rutherford Plank Road Company.

Mr. Hill of Duplin, a bill to provide for the clearing out of Cypress creek.

Mr. Craige a bill to incorporate the French Broad Turnpike company.

Mr. Hill of Caswell, a bill to incorporate the Caswell Fire Insurance Company.

These bills had their first reading.

The two Houses voted twice, unsuccessfully, for United States Senator. [See Senate proceedings.]

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the land resolutions introduced by Mr. Leach.

Mr. Saunders of Wake moved that the said resolutions be amended by striking out all after the word whereas, and insert the resolutions heretofore offered by him as a substitute.

Pending the question on the amendment, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852.

Mr. Steele introduced a bill to amend the Constitution of the State; which was read and ordered to be laid on the table.

Mr. Washington introduced a bill to emancipate Lewis Williams; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill, with memorials, to alter the line of the county of Madison, and to establish the county of Warm Springs; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Thompson, from the committee on Congressional Districts, made a report in behalf of the majority, with a bill to lay off eight Congressional Districts within this State; which passed first read and was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Berry, from the same committee, made a report in behalf of the minority, with a bill to repeal an act to amend an act concerning the mode of choosing Representatives in Congress, ratified 2nd January, 1847, chapter xxi; which passed first reading and was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Reilly, the vote by which the bill to divide the county of Iredell was rejected, was reconsidered. Mr. Parks moved that the bill be laid on the table. Negatived.

On motion of Mr. Person the bill was indefinitely postponed, 29 to 12.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Cumberland, was rejected, 24 to 23.

The special order, the bill to repeal an act to prevent the obstruction of the passage of fish at Inlets on the sea coast of the State, was taken up.

Mr. T. F. Jones moved that it be referred. Negatived.

The bill then passed its last reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to transfer part of the Stock of the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road Company to the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company; which passed its first reading and was referred.

Mr. Kerr introduced a bill to increase the capital of the Commercial Bank of Wilmington; which passed its first reading and was referred.

The bill to equalize the amount of taxes paid by the people of the State, the bill to incorporate the Hidden Stone Road Company, and the resolution requesting our Senators, and Representatives in Congress to use their influence in favor of abolishing the duties on railroad iron, were severally read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Saturday, Nov. 27, 1852.

The House resumed the consideration of the land resolutions—the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Saunders of Wake.

Mr. Jno. B. Bynum submitted an amendment, as a substitute, instructing our Senators and Representatives to apply for an appropriation of so much of the public money as may be necessary to open the Inlet at Nagshead, as a national work; expressing opposition to the policy of granting the public lands to actual settlers, and to making large appropriations of the same for improvements within particular States; but if said policy should prevail, contrary to their efforts, then to make application for a fair and equitable portion of said lands to the State of North Carolina.

This amendment was rejected.

Mr. Dobbin moved to strike out "500,000 acres of land" in the first resolution; which was carried.

Mr. Dobbin further moved to amend by striking out the words, "or by a deposit of their proceeds;" which was negatived.

Mr. Avery moved to amend by striking out all in the 2nd resolution, after the word "domain," and insert "by a deposite with the States of their proceeds, after the public debt shall have been fully discharged."

Pending the question, after a long and interesting debate, the House adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 29, 1852.

Mr. Gilmer introduced a resolution in relation to raising sheep. Referred.

Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported favorably on a number of bills, and adversely on the bill to protect the good citizens of this State from a great nuisance; and also adversely on the bill giving the election of Clerks & Masters to the people. Laid on the table.

Mr. Gilmer, from the same committee, reported adversely on the bill changing the judiciary system so as to require ten circuit Judges to hold the Supreme Court. Lies over.

Mr. T. F. Jones reported a bill to make indictable certain trespasses; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Watson, from the committee to whom it was referred, recommended the rejection of the bill to establish the county of Roffin. Lies over.

Mr. Clark reported back several bills from the committee on Corporation; which lie over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Bynum, a bill to authorize the business of banking. Passed first reading, ordered to be printed, and referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs Bynum, Hoke, Mitchell, Shaw and Thomas.

By Mr. Richardson, a bill to authorize the several county Courts to pay the wardens of the poor.

By Mr. Bower, a bill, with a memorial, to repeal the 4th section of the act of 1850-51, to amend an act to incorporate the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company.

By Mr. Woodfin, a bill to incorporate the French Broad Turnpike Company. Also, a bill supplemental to an act of last session to alter the line between the counties of Buncombe and Henderson.

These bills passed their first reading.

The bill declaring what persons may intermarry, under the suspension of the rule, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The vote rejecting the bill to incorporate the Cumberland Bank, on motion of Mr. McDowell, was reconsidered, and the bill laid on the table.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of the Tobacconists, was laid on the table.

The reports of the N. C. Railroad and Insane Hospital, were ordered to be printed.

The order of the day was taken up, to wit: The engrossed bill to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools and for other purposes.

The said bill being read, Mr. Person moved to amend the first section so as to give the appointment of Superintendent to the Literary Board instead of the Legislature; which was rejected.

Mr. Bower moved to amend the bill so as to make the salary $1000 instead of $1500; which was rejected.

Mr. Brogden proposed an amendment providing that the Legislature shall have power to amend, modify and repeal the act; which was rejected.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it passed its second reading, by a vote of 30 to 18.

The bill to increase the compensation of constables, was read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to incorporate the North Carolina State Agricultural Society; which passed its first reading.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Nov. 29, 1852.

The bill to incorporate the Bank of Roanoke, in the town of Plymouth, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

After passing upon several matters of no special interest, the House took up the unfinished business, being the Land Resolutions.

Mr. Saunders of Wake and Strange moved amendments; which were rejected. Mr. Smith of Halifax offered an amendment, which was accepted; and the question recurring on the original resolution of Mr. Leach, a division of the question was called for; and the vote on the first part, stood: yeas 76, nays 32; on the second part, yeas 61, nays 45, (which shall be published hereafter.) So the resolution of Mr. Leach passed; which, by preamble clearly sets forth the claim of North-Carolina to a portion of the public lands, according to the deeds of cession; and in the resolve, requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make application, by bill or otherwise, for an appropriation to the State of North Carolina, of a fair and equitable portion of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, which, when so appropriated, shall be applied to purposes of Internal Improvement, public education, and in relief of the Treasury and public burdens of the State.

The House adjourned.

The Washington National Monument has attained a height of one hundred and eighteen feet, and may reach one hundred and thirty before the close of the season.

THE STAR.

Libertas et natale solum.

RALEIGH, December 1, 1852.

V. B. PALMER, the American Newspaper Agent, is the only authorized Agent for this paper in the cities of Boston, and New York and also is our principal agent in Philadelphia, and is duly empowered to take advertisements and subscriptions at the rates as required by us. His receipts will be regarded as payments. His offices are BOSTON, Scollay's Building; NEW YORK, Tribune Buildings; PHILADELPHIA, N. W. Corner Third and Chestnut Sts.

PUBLIC LANDS.

It will be seen that an animated and interesting discussion is going on in the House of Commons on the subject of the public lands. The question is on the resolutions of Gen. Saunders, for applying to the General Government for an appropriation of 500,000 acres of the public land, to be applied to opening Nagshead Inlet; protesting against granting the lands to actual settlers, and against partial appropriations of the same, for works of improvement, to particular States; but if the policy is persisted in, then demanding a system that shall do equal justice to all the States, either by a distribution of the lands, or by a deposit with the States of their proceeds, to be returned when called for in such stocks as may be selected.

These resolutions, in their main features, embrace a measure for which the Whig party have always contended; and we are gratified to receive the aid and co-operation in its support, of so able and distinguished an advocate from the Democratic party. It shows that the leaders of the Democracy are becoming convinced of their error in opposing it, and will open the eyes of the people to the egregious folly of suffering themselves to be set in hostility to a measure so vitally important to their interest. But we do not like the "*ifs and crosses*" and "*buts*" with which it is webbed up and surrounded by the resolutions of Gen. Saunders; nor do we approve the provision that the State shall be bound to return the fund. The good old Whig way of coming directly to the point, is infinitely preferable; and if he is in earnest, as we believe he is, we hope he will not stickle for any particular form in which to present this matter to Congress, but let it come out in the naked proposition, *that North Carolina is entitled to a share in the public domain equal to her political power among the other States of the Union—that she needs it for her works of improvement, and desires Congress to adopt a plan of distribution, which will place it in her possession, in some form;* and that she further claims an appropriation of $500,000 out of the *U. S. Treasury*, to accomplish that truly *national* work, the *opening of Nagshead Inlet.*

This is no time, in North Carolina, for party politics to govern legislative action. The paramount object with all should be to improve and elevate the State, and to adopt the best and least burdensome means of gaining that end. The necessity for available funds, in carrying out our system, presents the greatest difficulty in the bright career upon which the State has entered. In the public lands we have this treasure—abundant for all our purposes: and if partisans will abandon the grounds which are no longer tenable, and unite in favor of *distribution*, all our projected and contemplated railroads, all our river and sea-coast improvements, all our educational schemes, all our benevolent institutions can be completed and supported without laying one cent additional taxation on our people.

It is puerile and unstatesmanlike to talk of paying the national debt with the proceeds of the public lands. That will speedily be liquidated by the abundant revenues from import duties flowing into the Treasury.

It is worse than idle, now, to stop at *ifs* in the question of distribution. It is certain that *that* policy is *fixed*, as to Federal legislation. It is too late to raise a pretext for opposition to general distribution on constitutional scruples; and the truth is, the claims of the old States to a portion of these lands is "clear and indisputable." "The only question of practical import is, who are to be recipients—all the States or the States in which the public lands lie? North Carolina granted the lands, or a part of them, on trust. Is she never to receive her equitable proportion of the benefits of that trust? Will she quietly sit by and see herself deliberately deprived of many millions of dollars, and not make an effort to secure any part of her rightful heritage? We hope not. Policy, right, prudence, necessity forbid this. We believe that it is in the power of the present Legislature to secure to North-Carolina her rights in this matter, and we can but think it will be done."

P. S. The land resolutions were further debated, in the Commons, on Monday, and the resolution introduced by Mr. Leach on the 12th of October, was adopted. It simply and very properly asserts our claim, and requests our Senators and Representatives to apply for a fair and equitable portion of the public lands or their proceeds, to be applied to improvement, &c., &c., as the State may direct.

THANKSGIVING.

Thursday last, the 25th, having been set apart by the Governor, under a Resolution of the General Assembly, was observed in this city, and we presume throughout the State, as a day of thanksgiving to Almighty God for the blessings so bountifully bestowed upon us.

Neither House of the Legislature was in session; business was suspended, and divine service was performed in our churches. This is an institution highly proper and becoming for a Christian people. It was an early and honored habit of the New England Puritans—who were not remarkable for their observance of festivals,—to devote a day at the close of harvest to this beautiful service; and although the institution was originally designed as a religious festival, it has in time become one of secular as well as ecclesiastical exercise.

JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The names of the following gentlemen have been mentioned in connection with the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, vice Judge Ruffin resigned, viz. Messrs. Graham, Battle, Toomer, Badger, Moore, Strange, and Saunders.

DR. PHILIPS' ADDRESS.

We are indebted to the Editor of the Tarborough Press for a pamphlet copy of the Address delivered by Dr. James J. Philips, before the Edgecomb Agricultural Society, at its annual meeting for 1852. We have already copied from the Press a part of this excellent production, and will publish the residue as soon as we can find room for it. It is worthy of preservation and repeated perusal by every one who desires information on the important subject of Agriculture.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Internal Improvement was held in the Hall of the House of Commons on Saturday night last. We regret that we were unable to attend, in consequence of indisposition; but we are gratified to learn that the finest spirit prevailed, and that the meeting was ably and forcibly addressed by the Hon. JOHN BAXTER, and Ex-Governor MOREHEAD. The importance of directing the energies of the State to Beaufort Harbor was demonstrated. The superior advantages of that harbor over any on the Southern Atlantic coast, and the fact that the trade of North-Carolina, and of Eastern Tennessee will ultimately concentrate at that point, were shown to be indisputable and certain. We rejoice that the object we have so long and most ardently cherished and urged, is now more than half accomplished. It is now taken hold of by the leading and most influential men of the State, and will be carried out triumphantly. Beaufort will be the great emporium of trade for North-Carolina, and, in the course of time, of the Southern Atlantic States.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.

We publish under our Agricultural head, in to-day's Star, an interesting article from the Herald of the Union, New York, giving a description of a new Threshing Machine, invented by William Russell Palmer, of North Carolina. It is represented to be vastly superior to any thing of the kind ever before presented to the world, and North Carolina is covered with honor by this important invention, which is prized for its simplicity, and safety, the ease with which it is managed, and thorough manner in which it does its work. It will, of course, supplant all other Threshers.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.

The engrossed bill from the House of Commons, to appoint a superintendent of Common Schools, with a salary of $1500, passed the second time, its test reading, in the Senate on Monday, by a vote of 30 to 18, and will no doubt become a law.

NORMAL COLLEGE.

A bill is now before the Legislature to enlarge the Charter and loan said Institution $10,000. Normal College is somewhat different from ordinary colleges, though not less extensive in its course of study, nor is it less rigid in its requirements and honors. It is specially adapted to the great middle class of society, and specially commends itself to the consideration of all who wish the best acquirement for the least money. The College is located in a most delightful country, in the midst of a polished citizenship, and remote from all the ordinary allurements to dissipation. The Institution is very thorough, very moral, very healthy, very cheap.

We hope the bill may pass, and allow this young college to accomplish much good for the country.

DEATH OF HON. WALTER FORWARD.

By telegraph we learn that the Hon. Walter Forward died on the 24th inst., at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, in the 65th year of his age, after an illness of three days. Mr. Forward has held various posts of distinction, having been a Representative in Congress, Secretary of the Treasury under President Tyler, and subsequently Minister to Denmark. He was at the time of his death a judge of the district court of Pennsylvania.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN SERGEANT.

The Hon. John Sergeant died at Philadelphia on Tuesday night, the 23d instant. He has been for a long time ill, and it will be remembered that his death was prematurely reported a few months since.

Mr. Sergeant had filled several important offices under the General Government and that of the State of Pensylvania. He was for some years a Representative in Congress from Philadelphia, and was the Whig candidate for Vice President on the ticket with Henry Clay in 1832. As a lawyer he held a very high rank.

LIEUTENANT DAVENPORT.

It is reported that our Government has strongly condemned the course of Lieut. Davenport, the acting commander of the steamer Crescent City on her late visit to Havana, and that he has been removed from her command and ordered to one of the U. S. frigates. The New York Journal of Commerce has a confirmatory paragraph, to the following effect:

Crescent City.—Lieut. H. K. Davenport, U. S. N., who has recently been in command of the Crescent City, while absent from the Navy on a furlough, has been ordered to the Macedonia, of the Japan squadron. So he will make no further trips to Havana at present.

Jerome Bonaparte, the President of the Senate of France, has had an interview with Louis Napoleon, and upbraided him for the exclusion of his family from the succession, an act which Jerome deems an insult to himself and his son. The President employed soothing language, but could not induce the ex-King to abate his complaints. Jerome has accordingly resigned the Presidency of the Senate and the office of Governor of the Invalides, and declares that he will hold no station but that of Marshal of France.

SIGHT-SEEING

A late Paris letter says—

The Duke of Wellington's funeral will be the grandest and loftiest pageant of the kind, of modern times. He was the Hector of each of the powers allied against Napoleon; each must assist in paying direct honors to his remains. Thirty shillings is now stated to be the average price of a place at a window on the route of the procession; upper stories are let for the occasion at five hundred sterling. On the re-entry of Louis Napoleon, in Paris, the average cost of a window seat was 29 francs.

Franklin Pierce is the youngest man who has ever been elected President of the United States. He is 48 years of age. Washington, John Adams, Jefferson, Madison Monroe, John Quincy Adams and Van Buren were each 58; Jackson, 62; Harrison, 68; Taylor, 65; and Polk, 49.

THE REPORTED EXPEDITION TO HAYTI.

Late advices from St. Domingo state that considerable commotion had been created by the report of an expedition from the United States to Hayti. The President of the Republic has issued a manifesto declaring that no foreigner shall enter the territory of the Republic without disembarking at the ports opened by law to foreign importation, and directing the immediate arrest of all offenders.

In opening a bale of cotton recently at Cincinnati, the body of a negro was found pressed into it, and so great was the pressure that the body of the man was not more than three inches thick.

RAILROAD TO BEAUFORT—PUBLIC LANDS—INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

The correspondent of the Fayetteville Observer gives the following interesting sketch of a debate which took place in the House of Commons on the 22nd Nov. on the bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company, which provides for continuing the Central road from Goldsborough to Beaufort Harbor.

We have had quite an interesting day in the House. The bill to incorporate the Atlantic and North Carolina Rail Road Company was taken up, it having been made the special order for to-day. Mr. Saunders of Wake made a powerful speech in support of the bill; and while his sentiments elicited frequent and warm applause from the friends of the measure, and the Whigs generally, some of the Democratic party seemed to be struck with amazement and consternation.—In regard to the merits of the bill, he said it would not require more than $500,000 to build the Road from Goldsborough to Beaufort, and $800,000 might be sufficient. To procure this, the bill provides that individuals may take $300,000 of stock—the counties on the line $300,000; and the State the remainder, to be paid for by transferring the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road.—This plan he elaborated with great ability. As to the subscription by the counties he said the plan had worked well in Virginia. The counties issue bonds payable in twenty years, to be endorsed by the State. When the Road gets into operation, the profits on the stock will pay the interest on the bonds, but if it should not, of course the money must be raised by taxation. By this plan, Mr. S. said those persons would be made to pay for the Road who ought. The poor, as he had found, are generally favorable to works of improvements, and aid them to the extent of their ability. The capitalists—The money-lenders—are the ones who hold back. In reference to the transfer of the stock in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, he said it had been objected to because it was now about to yield something to the State. What of that, he replied; should they withhold that small consideration?—Would a father act thus with his children? And if not, how much less should a great State? His plan, you will perceive, makes no further appropriation from the State Treasury, and does not appear to me to conflict with what is understood to have been his pledge to his constituents on this subject. I must leave this, however, for him to settle; and he is quite able to do it, if I may judge from his past history.

In the same speech he took up the subject of the Public Lands again; and this was the part that so disturbed his Democratic friends. He said he was prepared to go for a distribution of the proceeds of these lands among the States—that the lands themselves would not be of benefit to us. He said that the leading Democrats at the North and North-west make a distinction between the proceeds and the lands—declare it is unconstitutional to distribute the proceeds, while they are taking the lands to their own use as fast as they can. If the Democratic platform was stuck to in good faith on all hands, he was willing to stand by it. But he was not willing that all the benefit should be on one side. He said he would not vote for any man to go to Congress who would not go against giving the lands to actual settlers, and who would not claim our portion—that he himself was prepared to vote for this. When he was speaking on this part of the subject, Mr McNeill of Robeson undertook to catechise him, after this fashion.

Mr. McNeill. Did I understand the gentleman to say that he would vote, if now in Congress, for a distribution of the proceeds of the Public lands among the States, to be received as a deposite and invested in Internal Improvements?

Mr. Saunders. I would. [And here there was great applause, which the Speaker sternly rebuked.]

Mr. McNeill soon afterwards interrupted him again with the interrogatory: Would you advise Gen. Pierce to veto a bill appropriating the Public Lands for purposes of Internal Improvement, if one should be passed while he is in the Presidential Chair?

Mr. Saunders. If Gen. Pierce should make me a member of his Cabinet, of which I have no expectation, I would give him the benefit of my counsel. Gen. Pierce on this subject, stood just where he would have him, unpledged, except by his known principles.

[The Register gives the following, in addition to the above.]

Mr. Saunders asked Mr. McNeill, if he should answer his question satisfactorily, would he vote for him for Senator?

Mr. McNeill said he would answer, by asking another question: Was the gentleman making his speech to secure his election to the Senate?

Mr. Saunders: Does the gentleman impute such a motive?

Mr. McNeill: Not at all.

Mr. Saunders said he would give the gentleman no answer. When he had formed opinions upon important questions, he was not to be driven from them, *by the screws that may be applied there or elsewhere!!*]

The American Law Register.

We have received the first number of this new legal periodical, published in Philadelphia, by Messrs. D. B. Canfield & Co., the prospectus of which, shewing the character, design and price of the work, will be found in our advertising columns. Much legal talent, embracing some of the most distinguished judges and lawyers in the country, has been employed, and every effort is promised, to make the work acceptable; and from the ability and learning displayed in the number before us, we doubt not it will be very interesting and of great value to the Profession. It has another commendable quality, entitling it to public favor the neatness of it typographical execution; and we doubt not it will receive, as it deserves, a very extensive patronage.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.

Graham's Magazine for December is a superb number—splendid embellishments and very inviting reading matter. Terms $3 a year, or Godey's Lady Book and the Magazine one year, for $5. Published in Philadelphia.

Where is Max Broomes?—The Boston papers

ENGLISH REVIEWS.

Leonard Scott & Co's reprints of the latest numbers of the London, Edinburg, North British and Westminster Reviews have been received. Terms—for one Review $3 a year; for two, $5; for three, $7; for the four, $8; Blackwood's Magazine, $3; Blackwood and the four Reviews, $10.

A BOOK FOR THE PEOPLE.

Every body should possess Wiley's "New and Practical Farm-Book," a description of which will be found under our advertising head.

Extension of the North-Carolina Railroad and Neuse River Navigation.—Mr. Ward, member of the House of Commons from Jones, we noticed in our last, had introduced a bill into the House for the extension of the N. C. Railroad. The bill is entitled a bill to charter "The Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad Company." The road to extend from Goldsboro' to Beaufort Harbour. The committee to whom it was referred have reported favorably upon it. We have seen no copy of the bill, nor any statement of its provisions except what the Republican and Patriot of Nov. 15th contains. That paper says:

"We understand that the bill provides for the incorporation of a Company with a Capital of $800,000 to construct a road from this place to Beaufort or some point near it, and to run near Trenton and via New Bern.—The bill also provides for a transfer of the State's stock ($400,000) in the Raleigh and Gaston R. R., of $65,000 from the Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, and of $25,000 from the Wilmington Railroad, in all $500,000 to the Atlantic Road. It also authorizes the counties and towns through which the Road runs to subscribe to its Stock, a majority of the people in such counties and towns having first declared by a vote to do so. The bonds issued by the towns and counties to be endorsed by the State; the balance to be subscribed by individuals."

We think there was a proposition similar to this agitated near the close of the session of 1850-51. The fact that this plan obviates the objections that exist among members of the Legislature, against increasing the present liabilities of the State, for the construction of any improvements not already authorised by charter, and as we can see no valid objections to it, it offers we think a better prospect for the execution of this great enterprise, than has opened before us heretofore. That there must inevitably be a connexion before very long, between the North Carolina Railroad and Newbern and Beaufort, is now very generally regarded, by all intelligent men as "a fixed fact." It is not worth while to repeat now the reasons on which this very general conviction rests.—But assuming it to be, as it undoubtedly is one of those results that must inevitably follow from the existence of adequate causes, we ask, why not provide for it now, as well as at any future day? If the cost of its construction is to be a tax upon the State, can a few years of delay lessen it, or render it less a burden?—Why not take hold of the matter at once, let it go ahead, and let us be reaping the benefits of it as soon as possible? Brought rightly to be completed, at least as soon as the N. C. Railroad is completed from Charlotte to Goldsboro', Then we should enter the field of competition under fair and favourable circumstances. Then there would be a fair and favourable opportunity, for it to be decided at once, whether, as the general tenor of public opinion now holds, Beaufort Harbour has been designed by nature, as the great outlet for the commerce of the State, and the point on which to build up our great commercial emporium. We are beginning to be sanguine, that the present Legislature will have the honor of taking the great and important step of providing for the completion of the great enterprise, which must, in the course of events, as inevitably be carried into effect as that the seasons will continue their due course—namely, the connexion of Beaufort Harbour, with the great West. We are far too apathetic here in view of the greatness and importance of this splendid enterprise. The matter should be agitated and pressed home upon the minds of the people in all its important bearings. *Newbernian.*

ITEMS OF NEWS.

MAGNETISM—CURIOUS EXPERIMENT.

The New York Tribune gives the following account of the very singular effect of Magnetism on inanimate matter; the truth of which, it would apppear from the statement, can very easily be tested:

Singular results are obtained in this City from a very simple application of the nervous fluid, animal magnetism, or whatever be the agency, to brute matter. Let a party of six or eight persons sit around a common pine table for twenty minutes to half an hour with the palms of the hands held flat on the top of the table; it is not necessary that their minds should pay any attention to the process, or the ordinary conservation be suspended; but presently the table becomes so charged with the mysterious fluid that it begins to move; then rise from it, push away your chairs, still holding your hands near, though it is not necessary to touch it and it will turn around from end to end, and even proceed rapidly about the room, without any visible agent, on which excursions the persons must bear it company, or the current is broken and the movement stops. This simple experiment may easily be tried; it requires no faith and no outlay of physical or moral strength; and the result, with a table that is not too heavy, is pretty sure to follow; at least, we have known of several instances in which it has been most astonishingly produced. The fact, when scientifically established, must throw light on the obscurities of Mesmerism, Spiritual Manifestations, and all that unexplored class of phenomena.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in his annual report, it is said, will recommend that the surplus revenue be appropriated to purchase and extinguish the public debt, without any restriction.

The jury in the case of Dr. Hines, charged with robbery in the post office at Savannah, have rendered a verdict of guilty. He was therefore sentenced to pay a fine of $100 and be imprisoned six months.

Rev. John J. Braneley, Pastor of the Baptist Church at Newbury, S. C., has been elected President of Wake Forest College.

Ex-Governor Shultz, of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Lancaster on the 19th.

James Augustin Hall was tried at Charleston a few days since for the murder of Robert L. Lockie. The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

N. H. LEGISLATURE.—The Legislature of New Hampshire met at Concord on Wednesday last. Governor Martin in his opening address, referred to the late election, and deprecated the bitterness of party strife as exhibited in the course of the campaign. He also noticed in appropriate terms the great men recently deceased—Calhoun, Clay, Woodbury and Webster.

Where is Max Broomes?—The Boston papers are making a great hue and cry over a pretty young Miss, from New York, who had the audacity to adopt male attire and procure a situation as clerk in the city of notions.—Bostonians are strangely inconsistent if they make harm of this little piece of humor on the part of the young lady, when they recognize Women's Rights Conventions and processions of nondescripts in Bloomer costume.

Kossuth, in a recent letter to the National Reform League in England, says he is done with oratory, and as to the present State of European Democracy, it is best not to talk about it. Nothing short of any extraordinary emergency, promising some practical result, shall ever induce him, he says, to deviate from the chosen rule never to speak any more in England publicly.

BOSTON, Nov. 17.

Sontag among the Boston Clergymen.—A dress rehearsal was given by Sontag to-day at which all the clergymen of Boston and the vicinity were invited, and nearly 400, of all denominations, with their families, were in attendance.

The scene was one of great interest, and she sung almost divinely, and gave several sacred pieces among the rest.

At the close of the rehearsal the Rev. Mr. Barnard moved a vote of thanks, and Dr. Sharp, who was called to the chair, addressed Sontag in appropriate and touching terms.—Sontag replied by signs, and kneeled to the venerable Dr. Sharp with tears streaming down her cheeks, and placing his hands on her head gave her his blessing, the whole audience expressing the deepest apparent interest in the scene being enacted before them. On rising to her feet a little girl presented her with a garland of flowers, which she received and withdrew.

The Protestant clergymen present presented her with a handsome Bible, and the Catholic clergymen with another—the blank pages on both containing autographs of the clergymen present.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.

The Lemmon Indemnity Fund, &c. &c.—The Journal of Commerce, of this evening, announces that the sum of $4,230 has been subscribed to indemnify Mr. Jonathan Lemmon for the loss of his slaves. Mr. Lemmon has a card in the same paper, in which he disclaims any intention to impute fraud to Mr. Ashmead, clerk of the "City of Richmond."

The case of the Lemmon slaves has been appealed to the Supreme Court of New York; but the Journal of Commerce doubts if the slaves will be within reach, even if the decision of Judge Paine should be reversed.

PETERSBURG, Nov. 20.

Escape of John W. Rand from the Portsmouth Jail.—Information has just been received here that John W. Rand, who was convicted of robbing the Virginia Bank, made his escape from the jail in Portsmouth last night. We have no farther particulars.

ALBANY, Nov. 17.

Canadian Reciprocity.—A conference on the subject of Canadian reciprocity was held here yesterday. Ex-Gov. Hunt Gov. Seymour, the chairman of the Committee on Commerce of the House of Representatives, and several members of the Canadian Parliament were present.

North Carolina Coal Fields.—A letter from a gentleman in the county of Chatham, lately received, announces the sale of *one half* of the Taylor Coal Mine by Messrs. GILMER, WADDELL & Co. to a Northern Company for the sum of $50,000.—*Her.*

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 16.

Settlement of a Personal Difficulty.—George C. Dunn and the Hon. A. Gorman of Indiana, came to this city on Friday to fight a duel, but the matter was satisfactorily settled through the interference of friends.

Col. Jefferson Davis, of Mississippi, is recovering his health, which has been bad. Gov. Foote, of Mississippi, is out in a letter concerning the office of Senator from that State.

Bad News from above.—We learn that a portion of the Lock at Jones' Falls, about 18 miles above Fayetteville, was swept away very recently, and that the keeper, Mr. I. N. Clegg, was drowned.—It is also stated that the produce from above can not pass through until the completion of the repairs, which will not be until some time next summer.—*Wil. Her.*

Collision.—On Wednesday afternoon last (says the Wilmington Herald of the 27th Nov.) a collision took place, near the Horse Shoe in the Cape Fear River, a few miles from Smithville, between the W. & R. R. R. Company's steamer Vanderbilt, Capt. Burns, and the steamer Fayetteville. The former was slightly and the latter considerably injured.

The Milwauke News is responsible for the following. It has the air of truth and is funny enough to last a fortnight:

"A friend of ours, who possesses a quiet vein of humor, was recently on a visit to Maryland, and relates an amusing account of a 'colored chorus, witnessed by the 'relator' at one of the African churches. The masculine darkies were arranged 'like four and twenty black birds, all in a row,' on one side, and the females on the other. The latter commenced the chorus with 'Oh! for a man—Oh! for a man—oh!' for a mansion in the skies;' to which the former responded: 'Send down sal—send down sal—send down salvation to my soul.'

BILLY BOWLEGS IN FLORIDA.

The Newark Mercury states, that a gentleman in that city, who has a son in Florida, has received a letter from him, dated Fort Meade, from which we make the following extract. It would seem that Billy has very little disposition to leave Florida:

Billy Bowlegs, Grand Sachem of the Seminoles in Florida, has returned to Tampa, and taken passage for Fort Myers. His joy on embarking for Fort Myers knew no bounds. He leaped and yelled, cursed and swore, like a crazy man, and during his capering he tore a new suit of citizen's clothes into a thousand ribbons. About this time a soldier at Tampa said, 'Now, Billy give us the war hoop."—Billy stood as if riveted to the spot, his eye seemed to send forth sparks of fire, and drawing himself up to his full height, he exclaimed in a low, yet passionate voice, "By blood, when you do hear the war hoop your blood will curdle in your veins!" In reply to a question put to him by an officer, at Tampa, "So you are going to leave Florida are you!" he answered with a very knowing laugh, "Oh yes, I told them so in Washington, but d——d if I do it though."—If he don't go, and that very soon, too, Uncle Sam will find a way to make them leave—either by steamboat or "by blood!"