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North Carolina ought to, and could furnish (had the people facilities of getting to market) Richmond and Baltimore with their first supplies of new flour, always commanding a higher price in market, as these great flour mills could not get the wheat in their own vicinities as soon as the flour could be furnished from the South, where crops ripen earlier.

Never was there a more favorable period for the Legislature to act efficiently on the subject of Internal Improvement than the present. The experience of the States which have succeeded in Rail Road enterprise should encourage us; the benefit of the vast improvements in structure of Roads and fixtures including motive power may be rendered available.

CLINTON.

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RESOLUTIONS OF THE GRAND LODGE. In obedience to the enclosed Resolutions, I have the honor to transmit them to you for publication, and you will perceive that the other papers of the City are also requested to publish them.

WILLIAM T. BAIN, Secretary of G. L. of N. C.

What there have been many cases in our Masonic history during the past year for rejoicing, while the rapid increase of the order and the permanent establishment of its truths and principles will every generous bosom with emotions of pleasure, our delight is marred by the thought that one of Masonry's grand ornaments has been overtaken by the ruthless destroyer, and now sleeps hushed in the silent, the icy embrace of death.

Bro. Stone was first elected Grand Master of the State of North Carolina at the Annual Communication of the Grand Lodge held in the year 1837. He was continued in office until the time prescribed by the Constitution became a barrier to his re-election. Your committee are informed that he served in the capacity of Grand Master, not only with entire satisfaction to the Grand Lodge, but with an ability that tells at the present upon the "success and advancement of the glorious cause in which we are engaged."

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days as a token of respect and esteem for the memory of our deceased Brother.

Resolved, That this Grand Lodge recommend to the Subordinate Lodges a similar course as soon as they obtain a knowledge of the course of the Grand Lodge.

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Resolved, That the Grand Secretary be instructed to furnish a copy of these resolutions to his widow, and request the Editors of newspapers in this city and elsewhere friendly to our Order to publish them.

NUMA P. REID, L. C. EDWARDS } Committee.

An extract from an address delivered before the Sons of Temperance in this city, on the evening of the 4th inst., by Elder ISAAC N. WALTER, of Ohio.

There are at present in England, Ireland and Scotland eight hundred and fifty six temperance societies, with one million, six hundred and forty thousand members. In the Canadas, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, there are nine hundred and fifty societies, with three hundred and seventy thousand members.

In South America, there are 17,000 persons who have signed the Temperance pledge. In Germany, there are fifteen hundred temperance societies, with one million three hundred thousand members.

In the city of London, with a population of two millions of human beings, there are ten thousand madmen or insane persons—one to every two hundred. In the City of Cairo, in Egypt, with a population of three hundred and thirty thousand, there are only fourteen madmen or insane persons—one to about every thirty thousand seven hundred.

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In Russia all temperance societies are strictly forbidden by the Emperor. In Prussia, Austria and Italy, there are no temperance societies.

In France, the temperance cause, although yet in its infancy, is greatly on the increase. So the work goes bravely on.

In the United States there are three thousand and seven hundred and ten temperance societies with two millions six hundred and fifteen thousand members, which include the "Sons of Temperance," and the glorious reform is constantly and rapidly spreading. But, my brethren we have a great work before us.

In the city of New York, in 1838, the vigilant Committees of the different Wards reported sixteen thousand abandoned females, eleven thousand of whom were confirmed drunkards. The city at that time contained only three hundred thousand inhabitants; it now contains about four hundred and fifty thousand; and if temperance has increased upon the same ratio, what a wretched state of things must exist at the present time!

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upon myriads of the newly redeemed from the spells of the destroyer. How many hearth stones present the cheering spectacle of a pleasant family group to night, that not long since were cold and desolate?

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Mr. Murphy of N. Y. wanted to know to what party the *Globe* belonged. Mr. Wentworth.—The party which has just triumphed in this country, "the no-party party." [A laugh.]

Mr. Root of Ohio opposed the resolution, and at some length; but while he was speaking the Secretary of the Senate came in, and the Speaker cried, a

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE, announcing the death of Hon. DIXON H. LEWIS.

Mr. Harris of Ala. then addressed the House upon the virtues and the abilities of the deceased, and closed by offering the customary resolutions.

Whereupon the House adjourned (in concurrence with the Senate) over to Monday.

SENATE. Washington, Monday, Dec 11.

Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, took his seat in place of Mr. Lewis. Mr. Slicer re-elected Chaplain, receiving 39 of 47 votes.

Mr. Douglass reported bill to make California and New Mexico a State; read twice and laid on the table.

No committees appointed. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Committees announced are substantially the same as last year.

Mr. Eckart, of Penn. moved a resolution instructing the committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill based upon the principles of the Tariff of 1842.

A bill to reduce the rates of Postage was reported by Mr. Goggin.—Referred.

A resolution was adopted, inquiring of the President the cause of the detention of American citizens as prisoners in Ireland. Adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, Dec. 13, 1848.

The Senate was called to order at the regular hour, and after prayer by the Rev. Mr. Slicer, the journal of yesterday was read.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the Harbor Improvement Bill of the last session was taken up and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Communications were here received from the President, and the Senate went into secret session. It remained with closed doors until adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Evans, of Maryland, rose to a privileged question and moved a reconsideration of yesterday's vote upon Mr. Cobb's bill relating to the security of the House contingent fund, requiring approbation of the two Houses for every appropriation from it.

A discussion arose, in which Messrs Evans, Cobb, White and Collamer participated. The vote was then taken upon the question of reconsideration. It was announced 67 yeas to 82 nays.

The vote was then reconsidered, and the bill referred to the Committee of Accounts.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the House adjourned.

SENATE. Washington, Dec. 13, 1848.

After some unimportant business, Mr. Benton rose and presented a petition, received by himself and the Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton), from a convention of the people of New Mexico, signed by the President and Secretary of that convention, and dated Santa Fe, Nov. 14, 1848, addressed to the Congress of the United States; and praying that a territorial government, purely civil in its character, may be provided for them.

Mr. Benton moved that the petition be referred to the territorial committee, and printed.

Mr. Clayton said that as he had labored at the last session to give a civil government to the new territories, he should do the same at the present, and he cordially concurred in the reference proposed by the Senator from Missouri.

Mr. Calhoun rose—to express no opposition to the reference—but to protest against the insolent character of this application, from the people of a conquered territory, the property alike of every portion of the United States.

Mr. Benton said that when the application of those for whom he acted was thus pronounced insolent, he deemed it his duty to rise and disclaim for them anything of the kind.

Mr. Calhoun replied, that it was not at all strange that the Senator from Missouri should view the subject as he does, and that he (Mr. C.) should view it differently. He (Mr. C.) considered the territory of New Mexico as belonging to the United States, and therefore the common property of the States.

Mr. Rusk made no objection to the reference, and deemed it proper that civil

governments should be established in the new territories; but at the same time he most enter his solemn protest against any such government being established in territory east of the Rio Grande, acquired by the blood and treasure of the State which he represented.

Mr. Benton said that he had done in this just as little as could be done, and comply with the parliamentary forms in regard to petitions. The Senator from South Carolina had declared the petition insolent.

The petition was neither insolent nor disrespectful but entitled to respectful consideration. These people have used the express words of the Virginia Legislature to George III., before the breaking out of the Revolution; but though George III. did not grant their request, he made no excuse that it was disrespectful.

Mr. Calhoun considered the petition disrespectful, because it aimed to deprive the South of their right—and it was for this reason that he had termed it insolent.

Mr. Benton again denied the insolence, and asserted the constitutional right, conquered or not, conquered by the people of New Mexico, to petition Congress for a Civil Government. He pronounced the declarations of the Senator from South Carolina gratuitous and unfounded.

Mr. Calhoun said, that it was not against the right of petition that he had spoken, but he had a right to remark upon every word of the petition presented.—He contended that that petition attempted to exclude one half of the people of the United States from the benefits to which the whole were entitled, and in this he deemed it insolent. What the Senator from Missouri thought on the subject, was to him a matter of perfect indifference.

Mr. Foot wished to know from them whether there was undoubted evidence received that this convention was the result of various meetings in New Mexico, at which delegates were elected by the people, and that this document emanated from a convention so entitled to represent the people of Mexico?

Mr. Clayton said that he had evidence to that effect.

Mr. Hale said that though he too might be charged with insolence he would move to amend the motion of the Senator from Missouri, so as to refer the memorial to a committee, with instructions to report a bill in accordance with the prayer of the petitioners. He contended that the people of New Mexico were entitled to a government, and entitled to it now. The people of New Mexico had come here now upon the Nicholson platform—in the spirit of the Nicholson letter and he asked Congress to give them the first dose of the Nicholson Medicine—and he trusted that those here, who believed in the doctrine of the Nicholson letter, would not now kick over their platform, but give to the people of New Mexico such a government as they ask for, and which they could have applied for with great confidence had the author of the Nicholson letter been elected President.

Mr. Foote replied to Mr. Hale, and the discussion between these gentlemen here turned upon the relative merits of political conventions—the Utica and Buffalo conventions in particular.

It was then referred to the committee on territories, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Douglass offered an amendment to his California bill fixing the number of delegates to the Legislature at 75 to be elected by the free white male citizens of the State, and moved a reference of the bill and amendment to the territorial committee.

Mr. Butler said this was a bill for the admission of a State and not for the organization of a Territory, and should therefore, by uniform practice, go to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Douglass had no particular objection, though the uniform practice of the House, for several years, had been to refer such bills to the territorial committee, and it had been for this reason that he had made the motion.

The bill and amendment were accordingly referred to the Judiciary Committee.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Greely introduced his bill to prevent speculation in public lands, and secure homes to actual settlers. Read twice.

Mr. Palfrey asked leave to introduce a bill, repealing all laws establishing or supporting the slave trade in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Holmes of S. C., objected, and leave was refused, 69, to 82.

Mr. Root offered a resolution instructing the committee on Territories to report bills for Territorial governments in New Mexico and California, excluding slavery. A motion to lay this resolution on the table was lost—80 to 167—and the resolution was then adopted—107 to 80.

Washington, Dec. 14.

Nothing important transpired in either House.

A MODERN JACK SHEPARD.—A boy of 17 was found hidden in a rubbish box in the New York Custom House, by the porter on Friday evening last. He had about him "The life of Monroe Edwards, the forger" "The life of Dr. Jennings, the celebrated victimized" "The Newgate Calendar" and "The Traveller's Guide" a pair of Colt's revolving pistols, loaded and capped; a flask of powder, bullets, and two pieces of sperm candles; a pair of false whiskers and moustaches; a piece of yellow ochre, used to discolor the skin and make one look older, a small phial of chloroform and a sponge, and \$45 in gold. In some of his pockets small pieces of paper were found, with directions, copied in neat writing giving the manner to alter the complexion, to write invisible &c. and likewise two small memorandum books, one of which were written cyphers and the other had been kept as a diary since November 16. He turned out to be a boy who had been advertised as "missing." The father came and said his son used to be a good boy; but had lately been ruined by reading bad books. The boy robbed his father of \$100 and fled. Now he was trying to rob the U. S. Sub-Treasury in the Custom House. His book contained a list of all the jewelry stores in New York and all the great rogues in the country.—It is a strange affair.

PREACHING TO THE MUTES.

The Rev. Mr. Walter, on his first visit to this city, preached to the deaf and dumb pupils in their school room; the following interesting account of which, from the pen of that distinguished minister himself, we copy from the Gospel Herald:

"Through Mr. Cook, the Principal, I gave them a discourse founded upon the passage, 'The Son of Man hath come to seek and to save that which was lost.' During the time of meeting several of them appeared to be deeply impressed, and wept very much. When I was about leaving, I approached a little girl about fourteen years old, one of the most lovely and interesting children I ever saw. I inquired through Mr. Cook if she did not wish to be a Christian. She answered yes. I then inquired if she had a desire that I should pray for her, and if I should feel my family in Ohio, that I saw a little male girl in North Carolina, that was determined to serve God and get to heaven? Tears rolled down her beautiful face when she answered yes. When I wiped her my hand, she held it a long time, and expressed unwilling to let me go. As I passed around, several wept aloud; and it was a profitable and interesting interview."

The institution is an honor to the State, and never did the Legislature appropriate the funds of the State, that will be productive of more good, than the amount given to erect buildings for the education of the deaf and dumb.

ARKANSAS SENATOR. The Union has received a despatch, stating that the Hon. Solon Borland has been elected Senator from Arkansas for the regular term of six years from the 4th March next.

EXPULSIONS FROM COLLEGE. The student who delivered the sermon, the one who read the poem, and two others, who assisted at the annual "burial of Euclid" have been expelled from Yale College, the faculty being determined to break up the aforesaid ceremony. A tutor who was present as a spy was kicked and snowballed, and had to run for his life.

THE CALIFORNIA GOLD REGION—OFFICIAL. The Washington Union confirms a statement of one of our Washington correspondents, a few days since, that interesting dispatches have been received at the War Department from Colonel Mason, the present commanding officer in California, respecting the astonishing fertility of the gold mines in our acquisition. The Union says: "It exceeds calculation, and almost reminds us of the treasures of Aladdin. These documents will probably accompany the report of the Secretary of War to Congress. The accounts are said to be wonderful. Sixteen whalers are reported as having been deserted by their crews. The smallest article of merchandise that happens to be in requisition, is said to command a great value in exchange for gold. The quantities daily dug up are very large. This vast bed of treasures was discovered by an accident. Suter, (the person who made the discovery) was desirous of enlarging the race of his mill, and permitted the stream of water to pour in and wash by its abrasive power, the earth in the ravine. The alluvial surface being removed, an extraordinary mosaic of gold was presented to the ravished view.

FOR CALIFORNIA. We find a card in the Atlanta Miscellany from J. J. Diamond, A. Y. Blackmore, J. C. White, and J. N. Swift, Esqs. of Decatur, DeKalb county, Geo. in which they propose to raise a company of young men to go to California. Their mode of travelling will be by land, somewhat in the following style: the Company will be divided into messes, or divisions of six or eight—every division will furnish a couple of two-horse wagons, with two saddle horses for hunting, &c. Each division will be independent of others, as regards its own internal regulations, but subject to the control of guides and leaders, who will be chosen by the Company. Every man is expected to equip himself with such arms as are necessary for such an expedition.