

early on is doled out to North Carolina, to repair a dilapidated Fort, or protect and abridge and back.

On the South side of the Cape Fear, is a considerable extent of Country, watered by Lumber River and its tributaries, which is heavily timbered, and would become very valuable if more accessible to a good market. That river is now used to carry lumber to Georgetown, in South Carolina; but the navigation is somewhat obstructed and difficult, and so distant to the market, that the business is not found profitable. It is suggested, by those better acquainted with the geography of that region than myself, that Lumber River can be very easily connected with the Cape Fear by a Canal—that the expense of the Canal, and of opening the river to improve its navigation, will be inconsiderable, compared with the advantages derived from the improvement. I therefore recommend, that a survey be ordered, to ascertain the practicability of uniting those rivers by a good navigable Canal, and that an estimate be made of its probable cost.

The Judicial Department of our Government has been administered with promptness, fidelity, and ability; but I cannot forbear to call your attention to the frequent acts of violence and force committed upon our Jails, whereby prisoners, charged with the highest crimes, are released, rescued, or escape. To such an extent has this offence been carried, that open force has been used, and that, too, believe, in the presence of the Jailor, to break the Jail, seize the prisoners, and inflict on them summary punishment, for real or supposed offences. In other instances, the prisoners have been aided in their escape, by external force, clandestinely used. In others, by the use of instruments furnished them in prison. Whether these frequent and repeated offences against the due administration of Justice, arise from the cowardice, carelessness, or negligence of Jailors, or from the delinquency of the Magistrates, or from building insufficient prisons, are questions submitted for your consideration, with the hope that you will apply the corrective, if the present Laws be insufficient.

There is another matter, connected with the due administration of the Criminal Law that deserves attention. Criminals have been permitted to go at large, and finally to escape, after it has been notoriously known, that they have committed offences. If the present Law on that subject can be improved, I recommend that it be done. Nothing affords such ample protection to the innocent, as the certain punishment of the guilty.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund, will lay before you, in due time, a detailed Report of their proceedings, and the state of the Fund, and of the extent of their operations in draining the Swamp Lands. It will be your duty, as it is the desire of the Literary Board, to institute the most rigid examination and scrutiny into the manner, in which the pecuniary affairs of the Board have been managed. It is due to the People to know how they have been managed; and it is due to the Board, if they have faithfully discharged their duties, that their fellow-Citizens should know that also.

And, in connection with this examination, I would recommend a scrutiny into the affairs and condition of the University of our State. It is the child of the Constitution, and should be watched over with parental care by your Body. It is believed that due attention is not paid to that important institution by the Legislature. Such Reports and Examinations are not made, as will give the Public full information, in relation to its management and utility; and thus Demagogues sometimes make it the hobby, upon which they ride into public favor, by making the grossest misrepresentations.

The Report of the Board of Internal Improvements, will be laid before you during the present Session, which does not promise to be very interesting, as the Board has but little under its charge at this time, beside the small Fund under its control, into the management of which they invite the strictest scrutiny.

By virtue of the Act authorizing me to appoint an agent in the County of Macon or Cherokee, for the purposes therein specified, I appointed Jacob Smith, Esq. who gave the Bond and Security required, and entered upon the discharge of his duty. His communications to the Treasury Department, will give you the information as to his progress. The general pecuniary pressure, the scarcity of a circulating medium in the Western part of the State, the want of sufficient Roads to carry Produce to market, and the outlays necessary to settle a new County, all combine to make it extremely difficult to pay the debt due the State upon the Cherokee Bonds, and it is believed if payments thereon be rigorously exacted, the result will be, in many instances, ruin to the debtors and loss to the State; but, if reasonable indulgence be given, it is possible, that most of the debts will be collected. The high price, for which these Lands sold, would seem to justify all reasonable indulgence.

A Resolution of last Session having authorized me to employ Counsel to defend the Titles of Purchasers of Lands, in Cherokee County, I engaged the services of THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, Esq. who, I presume, will make a Report, during the Session, upon the subject, which will be laid before you.

The progress of civilization, sustained by the dictates of humanity, would seem to appeal to public liberality, for the establishment of Asylums for the use and benefit of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, and for the protection of the unfortunate Lunatic. The helpless and suffering condition of many of these afflicted creatures, have long since and often appealed to the public charity of a Christian community. It is referred to you to say, how unheeded has been that appeal. It is likewise referred to you to say, how much longer we shall manifest our gross ingratitude to Him, who shows us grace, with the hand of profusion, all the choice

blessings of life, while we withhold a begrudging pittance from his afflicted Children. The establishment of a Penitentiary, in this State, has long been a matter of discussion, and it is probable, by this time, that Public opinion has determined upon its expediency. I therefore direct your attention to the subject. Long experience in the practice of Criminal Courts, has satisfied me, that offenders are often permitted to escape from a laudable humanity in Jurors, who look upon the severity and ignominy of the punishment that awaits the culprit, upon a verdict of Guilty, until the kinder feelings conjure up doubts enough to justify a conscientious acquittal. It is believed, that a few years apprenticeship in a Penitentiary, substituted for the present mode of punishment, would cause many a verdict to more nearly approximate the truth.

Whether it be expedient to establish these institutions, and if expedient, whether this is a propitious time to do so—whether you will embark the Funds of the State, in any of the schemes of Internal Improvement heretofore suggested—are matters for your consideration. To you, the consideration of these matters appropriately belongs—in you, the powers of Taxation and appropriation are constitutionally vested. You are fresh from your Constituents, and doubtless well advised as to their wishes and wants—to them, you are responsible for the manner in which you shall discharge the high trusts confided to you; and therefore to you, are these matters most respectfully referred.

I would recommend, that whatever schemes of expenditure you may embark in that you keep within the means at the command of the State; otherwise, the People must be taxed more heavily, or the State must contract a Loan. The pressure of the times forbids the former—the finished honor of some of the States, should make us, for the present, decline the latter.

The mania for State Banking, and the mad career of Internal Improvement, which seized a number of the States, have involved them in an indebtedness, very oppressive, but not hopeless. American credit and character require that the stain of violated faith should be obliterated, by our honest acknowledgement of the debt, and a still more honest effort to pay it. I therefore recommend the passage of Resolutions, expressive of the strong interest, which this State feels in the full redemption of every pledge of Public faith, and of its utter detestation of the abominable doctrine of REPUDIATION. That State, which honestly owns a debt, and has, or can, command the means of payment, and refuses to pay, because it cannot be compelled to do so, has already bartered Public Honor, and only awaits an increase of price, to barter Public Liberty. This recommendation will come with peculiar force from you. North Carolina has been jeered for sluggishness and indolence, because she has chosen to guard her Treasury and protect her Honor, by avoiding debt, and promptly meeting her engagements. She has yielded to others the glory of their magnificent expenditures, and will yield to them all that glory which will arise from a repudiation of their contracts. In the language of one of her noblest sons, "it is better for her to sleep on in indolence and ignorance, than to wake up to infamy and treason."

But when Public Honor is at stake, or public Liberty endangered, she will shake the poppy from her brow; and then, for her high souled patriotism, for her unwavering devotion to the love of Liberty, for her loyalty to the Union, and for her stern integrity, the proudest sister of the Republic may well desire to be her rival. The Civil commotion, which has lately disturbed the patriotic State of Rhode Island, is deeply to be regretted, and its termination in a conflict might have been attended with serious consequences to the other States. Aside then from mere sympathy, we cannot be indifferent spectators. Inequality in the right of suffrage, is the ground upon which resistance to the constituted authorities, and overt acts of rebellion, are attempted to be justified. Without passing upon the merits of the issue between the parties, in that State, I am constrained to say, that there is a spirit too often manifested in our country, to enforce our supposed rights, or to redress our supposed grievances, by appeals in open resistance, rather than to Law, to reason, and to a returning sense of Justice. It is not every grievance, under which a people may labor, that justifies a resort to force for redress; nor is it to be believed, that in any portion of our country, in this enlightened age, will a course of policy be persisted in, that is grossly unjust and oppressive. The steady appeal to right and to reason, is sure in due time to procure the appropriate remedy. The example of our own State, in her steady efforts to reform her representations, by appeals to the justice of her claims, and the success which eventually crowned those efforts, is proof of the wisdom of that policy. I therefore deem it the duty of all friends of social order, to rebuke, on all occasions, that spirit which is ever ready to light the torch of civil discord, and revel in the blood of a brother.

Our Banks resumed specie payments during the past summer, and it is believed will be able to sustain themselves in future. But, while they afford us a sound Currency, it is to be regretted, that they are not enabled to extend their accommodations, and increase their circulation, to that extent the necessities of the community require. North Carolina, although an Atlantic State, is, to a great extent, in the condition of some of the interior States. She has no large commercial mart, from which is shipped the principal productions of her industry. These are shipped mostly from the Ports of Virginia and South Carolina. The balances against her at the north, contracted for the immense quantity of merchandise, purchased there, have to be paid in cash. Our Bank notes have to supply this cost, either by being presented at once for specie, and that taken to the North, or by being taken

to the North, and there shewed to the Brokers at a discount, (which a prompt redemption in specie cannot prevent,) who forth with present them at Bank for payment in specie, or its equivalent. Thus, the perpetual flow of our Bank notes Northward, to pay balances against us, is met by a counter-current of the same notes Southward—not to pay balances in our favor—but to be thrown again into circulation by the purchase of our produce—but to stop them from circulation, by pushing them into the Banks, and drawing out the specie for them. The only means of protection, against these continued drains, which our Banks can resort to, is to curtail their circulation—the very thing that operates against the community, but the only thing which can prevent them from being driven again into another suspension. If we had a National Currency at par in every part of the Union, by which to pay these balances against us, that Currency would never touch the hands of the Broker. It would be thrown into circulation in every direction, instead of being thrown back upon the Bank that issued it. Our own notes would remain among us—there would be but little demand for specie, as but few would return upon the Banks, and they would thus be enabled to throw a much larger amount into circulation, without the risk of being driven again into another suspension. The hopes of having a Currency has been twice thwarted by the President's Veto upon Charters for National Banks. Whether he will continue regardless of the will and of the sufferings of the people time will disclose. Whether the examples of Washington & Madison are unworthy of his imitation he must decide. One thing we all know, from the time of the establishment of the first National Bank, to the present time, whenever we have been without that Institution, our pecuniary affairs have been greatly deranged. In this State, the issue of a National Bank has been fairly submitted to the people, by the rival candidates. In the two last gubernatorial elections. The result, each time, proves the majority to be in favor of such an Institution. It is, therefore respectfully submitted, whether you ought not to aid, by all the means at your command, to carry out this expressed will of your Constituents.

The disease under which the National Prosperity labors, is the want of facility in Exchanges, and a sound uniform National Currency. The remedy resorted to in some of the States, is the establishment of State Banks, which throw in circulation a supply of notes, which for a moment seem to give relief, but these notes have only to take a turn or two Northward, and back again, to be redeemed with specie, and the value to come valueless—the bank suspends—the notes become a wretched quackery, that aggravates the disease. Banks owned by States, so located as to be subject to these continued drains of their specie, cannot withstand the operation, any more than those owned by individuals.

The passage of a new Tariff of duties, at the last Session of Congress, it is hoped, will relieve the nation from the temporary shifts of issuing Treasury notes, or of resorting to loans, to meet its current expenses, and to pay its debts. Already its effects are visible in the increased activity of American Industry, and in the growing tone of some of the European Journals, and in due time, it is believed, will be visible in the increase of our Revenue. But scarcely has the law gone into operation, before we hear its repeal threatened, because its object is something beside raising Revenue. It is high time, the principles, under which duties may be imposed, should be settled and adhered to. The principles being settled, the extent to which the power may be exercised, then becomes a matter of expediency. All agree that duties may be imposed to raise Revenue, but some contend that they can be imposed for no other object. If this latter doctrine be true, then are we shorn of some of the most important prerogatives of a sovereign People—then may we be subjected to the most commercial Slavery. If it be admitted that Europe can pour into our Country, the excessive productions of her paper labor, whenever she chooses, and can exclude our productions from her Markets, or tax them so high as to be ruinous to us, and that we have no power, to protect ourselves against the influx of the one, or to counteract the oppressive exclusion, or heavy exactions of the other—then indeed, are we in a helpless condition. The avowal of this doctrine is well calculated to invite Foreign Powers, who are so inclined to forget right, to impose all such tyrannical restrictions upon our commerce, as their cupidity may suggest. Indeed, for some time past, we have been approximating this condition. Europe has been flooding our Country with the products of her labor, at a tax of some 20 per cent., while the productions of American labor have been either totally excluded from her markets, or taxed from 50 to 2500 per cent. Her writers upon the wealth of Nations, decant to us upon the beaques of Free Trade. Her political Orators and Journalists, shout to us, across the Atlantic—"FREE TRADE!"—and the glorious privilege of buying from whom you please.

Some of us re-echo Free Trade and the glorious privilege of buying of whom we please. But from none of these do we hear the shout of Free Trade, and the glorious privilege of selling where we please and to whom we choose. It is as important to us, to have the privilege of selling, without exorbitant exactions, as it is to buy without them. If every facility and inducement to purchase the industry of others are opened to us—but every facility and inducement to sell the products of our industry are obstructed or closed, then must we become, most surely, a ruined people. This sentiment uttered by one of our most distinguished Presidents, in 1824, in relation to a Tariff, and at a time when he was before the people as a candidate for that high office, is fully sustained by eighteen years of subsequent experience. He said—"In short, sir,

we have been too long subject to the policy of British Merchants. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and, instead of feeding the paupers and laborers of England, feed our own; or, else, in a short time, by continuing our present policy, we shall be rendered paupers ourselves." The policy then recommended by him, has not been pursued, and how truly he shadowed forth our present condition, let us resist the policy of British Merchants, let us become a good deal more Americanized, let us feed our own paupers and laborers, instead of feeding those of England, let us abandon that policy which leads to Pauperism, and adopt that which will raise paupers and laborers to competency and independence. Let us declare our Commercial Independence and proclaim to the world, we have the power not only to raise Revenue by imposing duties, but that we have the power, by imposing them, to protect the American Industry, against European industry, and to counteract by our Legislation, any foreign Legislation hostile to our interests. But, at the same time let us invite all nations to a commercial intercourse with us, upon terms of the most extended liberality, but they must be terms of equality and reciprocity.

That the General Government has power to impose duties for the protection of American Industry, against European Industry, and to counteract foreign legislation hostile to our interests, I think cannot admit of a doubt. When the States became independent, they had the power, unquestionably. All their powers to impose duties, they transferred to the General Government by the adoption of the Constitution. They then ceased to have the power; and, if the General Government has it not, then the power is extinct, is there an American, willing to admit this? I do not wish to be understood as advocating a high Tariff. I contend for the power to impose it, if we think our interests require it. I advocate the doctrine of Free Trade, as far as it is practicable; but when it ceases to be practicable, unless at a ruinous sacrifice to us, I abandon it, and say to the world—"We will do unto others, as they do unto us."

I have thought it proper, on this occasion to say thus much, on this important subject. The American people ought to know the general opinion of the Union upon it; that they may make some calculation what is likely to be the course of policy pursued for the future. Frequent legislation on the subject, from one extreme to another, defeats the best devised plans, baffles the wisest calculations, and often destroys hopes well founded. The suspense, in which the People are kept, checks their energy, curbs their enterprise, and kills their prosperity.

I had long entertained the hope, that upon the payment of our National Debt, the proceeds arising from the sales of the Public Lands, would be distributed among the States, to which they equitably belong. This would aid in the Education of their Youth; and in their schemes of improvement. But if we wish to expend more than the means now at our command, we shall have to resort to an increase of Taxes upon our citizens. The President has thought proper to interpose himself, between us and our just rights, and deprive us, for the present, of the Funds arising from that source. He had the power to do so, and we must submit, until the time shall arrive, for us to exercise the powers vested in us, by removing the obstruction, and taking possession of what is so justly our own.

The President having called an extra Session of Congress in 1841, prior to the regular Congressional Elections in our State, it became my duty to order an Election for Members of the present Congress, by Proclamation.

In the death of the Hon. Lewis Williams, the late Representative in the thirteenth Congressional District, the House of Representatives was deprived of its oldest, and one of its most efficient Members, the State of one of its ablest and most faithful Representatives, and the community, of one of its best, most honored, and most esteemed citizens. A Veto of Election was issued to supply the vacancy, which resulted in the election of the Hon. Anderson Mitchell, of the District. By the death of Alexander Troy, Esq. late Solicitor of the fifth Judicial Circuit, the State was deprived of an excellent Officer, and of a most estimable citizen. A temporary appointment, by the presiding Judge, of the Hon. Robert Strange, was made to fill the vacancy. It will be your duty to elect his successor. Solicitors for the second and fourth Judicial Circuits, are likewise to be elected.

The Report of the State and progress of Common Schools, is necessarily too long for this Communication, and will constitute a part of the Report of the Literary Board. Having received the resignations, in file A of William B. Shepard, Esq. the Senator elect from the first Senatorial District; of Elisha Bostick, a member elect of the House of Commons, from the County of Richmond; and of Robert T. Paine, a member elect of the same House, for the County of Chowan; I issued Writs of Election, to supply these vacancies.

The accompanying File, marked B, contains the resignations of Justices of the Peace, made since the last Legislative session. The accompanying File C, contains Resolutions, passed by the Legislatures of the following States, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. These Resolutions refer to the following subjects: The death of the President and the donation to his Widow; The amendment of the Constitution as to the Veto Power, and the Presidential term of service; and the passage of a Law, requiring Electors for President and Vice President, to be elected on the same day throughout the Union; The Revenue and Tariff, protective and discriminating; The Public Lands, and the distribution of the proceeds of the sales thereof; The demand of fugitives from justice, embracing the demand of persons, charged with Negro stealing and the correspondence on the subject; The North East boundary; The admission of Texas into the Union; The U. S. Bank or Fiscal Corporation; The Bankrupt Law; The Sub-Treasury; The Repudiation of State debts; The surviving Soldiers of the Revolution; The Military Academy at West Point; The Loan Bill and One Hour rule of the House of Representatives.

The term of service of Hon. William A. Graham, a Senator of the United States from this State, expires with the present Congress. You will supply the vacancy. During the past Spring, I received the Standard Yard Measure, and Ounce Weights, furnished by the General Government. I advertised for a Contract to make duplicates thereof, to be furnished to the several Counties agreeably

to Act of Assembly. Having received no bid, through the agency of a gentleman traveling Northward, I endeavored to get a contract to make them in this direction. A proposition has been received, to execute the work in a style superior, and at a price as far above any thing contemplated by the Legislature, that I did not feel warranted in accepting the proposition. The copies measures, intended for Standards, were not then ready, and have not been received.

By a Resolution of the last Session, I was directed to cause the 1st Volume of the Revised Statutes, to be distributed to such Magistrates as had been appointed since 1836. I have caused all the copies at this place, except such as are required to be retained, to be distributed; and, it is believed, a few Magistrates are not yet supplied. There were a few extra copies in some Counties, from which I have endeavored to supply those who were not supplied. In conclusion, Gentlemen, should the wisdom of your Councils, tend to elevate the moral character of our State, to enlighten its youth, to relieve the helpless, to reform offenders, to protect the innocent, to improve our physical condition, to aid the debtors, to reward industry, and to encourage honesty, integrity and morality, none will be more grateful to you for these essential services, than Your Fellow Citizen and humble Servant, J. M. MOREHEAD, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1842.

Carolina Watchman.
SALISBURY:
SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8 1842.
Republican Whig Ticket!
For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY
OF KENTUCKY.
GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We invite the attention of our readers to the excellent Message of our Governor, Mr. MOREHEAD, to the Legislature now in session. Taking it all in all, it is decidedly one of the best Documents of the kind which we have ever read; and we sincerely hope that the various suggestions and recommendations, which are made to the Legislature, and particularly those having reference to the improvement of the condition of Western North Carolina, may receive at the hands of that body, that attention which their importance demands. Our Governor has departed somewhat from the usual practice in the compilation of his Message, in that he has made National Politics of minor importance, in comparison to the interests of his own charge. This is what we like to see, since interference by the Executives of States is rarely, if ever, productive of anything else than strife and party feuds. But any comments by us are useless, since all our readers have here an opportunity to read the Message, and will doubtless form their own opinions relative to its merits, as they do upon every other subject. It is plain, dignified, and manly, and every way worthy of its author, JOHN M. MOREHEAD.

MR. CHARLES FISHER.
A resort to NULLIFICATION, again threatened.
This gentleman on Saturday the 26th ultimo, in his speech before the little squad of Locofores assembled together in the Court-House, to transact the business of the nation!! said that if the present Tariff Law was not repealed HE WAS WILLING TO GO FARTHER THAN EVER. SO CAROLINA WERT,—THAT RATHER THAN SUBMIT, HE WAS FOR NULLIFICATION, DIS-UNION AND SECESSION,—AND IF THAT WOULD NOT DO, HE WAS WILLING TO GO FARTHER!! What other resort is there but the Sword?—and will Mr. Fisher permit himself to be so far lost to every thing that is dear to himself and his country, as to lend his aid to an attempt to plunge our peaceful Land into a CIVIL WAR!!—so disastrous in its results to the welfare of our People? We hope not. His love of liberty and Free Trade notions, will hardly cause him to run madly into such an unholy and unwarrantable scheme. What say you, Old Jackson men? Are you willing to countenance a doctrine so dangerous—a doctrine which you at one time so strongly condemned—and by your firm support of Gen. Jackson, announced your determination to put it down, if it was necessary, at the point of the bayonet. We believe not. And trust for the peace and honor of our common country, that if such an attempt should again be made by the Calhounites, (who basely array themselves under the Republican banner,) you will again be found battling as you were in 1832 and '33, on the side of the LAW,—the CONSTITUTION and the UNION. That you will by your votes at the ballot box, show these men, that they have no place in your affections,—that you loathe and detest such DISORGANIZING and REVOLUTIONARY MEASURES,—Measures, if they ever should be resorted to, would inevitably drench the Nation in the blood of its own citizens, and array the Father against the Son,—brother against brother,—and forever dissolve our glorious Union, which was made by our Forefathers,—who fought and bled to establish it, and handed down by them to us, that we might the more effectually preserve our freedom, and repulse from our shores all enemies, whether foreign or domestic.

Fellow Citizens of the "Old North State,"—Whigs and Democrats! are you ready for such a crisis? Are you willing for the mere gratification of a few designing Demagogues,—who like wolves in sheep's clothing, cry out liberty, democracy and republicanism with intent to deceive; to turn your now peaceful and happy Firesides into discord and deadly quarrels?—We answer no; and will not believe it until we see it.

We are informed that the notes of all specie paying Banks in Virginia, are received at the Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear in this place. Isaac Duerker (Whig) has been elected to fill a vacancy in the House of Commons from Richmond county, occasioned by the death of Mr. Bostick.

Indiana.—Notwithstanding all the defects around her, Indiana still holds true to Whig principles. Not long since, we noticed the election of a Whig Senator in a district, which was Locooco last year. We now have the pleasure of announcing another Whig victory in a Locooco stronghold. The election of a Whig to the Senate of the United States, can no longer be doubted. Dr. Thompson, a sterling Whig, has been elected from Allen county, to the House of Representatives, in place of M. S. Wilson, who deceased.

Snow.—On last Tuesday night, we visited for the first time this winter, with a lot of snow and sleet.
The first Debate.—The last Raleigh Register says: Quite an animated discussion took place in the House of Commons, on Wednesday last, the question at issue being whether copies, or one copy of the Governor's Message should be printed for the use of the members. Our Reporter for the House, has given us a sketch of it. The Locoos were dead against printing the people light, (with the exception Messrs. Avery, of Burke, Wilder, of Wayne and Wilson, of Lincoln,) it having been determined by a strict party vote, that only one copy should be printed.
On this occasion, Mr. FRANCIS, of Haywood made his debut as a speaker, and a most successful one it was. The discussion was entirely original, and the subject right, yet he jumped to the debate an interest which one would have conceived the subject capable of eliciting. They are proud to hail from the county of Haywood an efficient champion of Whig principles—so efficient a champion, in the U. States, who gave in 1824 an unanimous vote for Gen. Jackson.

For the information of our faraway who may have produce to sell, we give below a statement showing the prices at the different markets to which they are in the habit of carrying it:
At Charleston—Baron, 5 1/2 a 7; Cotton 5 1/2 a 7; Flour, per barrel, 5 a 6; Beans 18 a 20; Corn, 40 a 45; Cotton 4 1/2 a 5; Flour 5 1/2 a 6; Pork 2 1/2 a 3.
[See price current table for Fayetteville and Cheraw prices.]

The Price of Groceries at Camden—Coffee, 11 s 15; Molasses \$3 1/2 a 4; Sugar, 8 s 12; Salt \$2 50; Rice, 55 s 3.
The Price of Groceries in Salisbury—Coffee 10 a 12; Molasses 35 a 40; Sugar 6 a 10; Salt, per Sack, \$3; Pork, 2 1/2 a 3.
From the Raleigh Register.
STATE LEGISLATURE.
Yesterday, being the day fixed by law for the biennial meeting of the Legislature of North Carolina, the two Houses assembled at the Capitol in their respective Halls, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
The House of Commons was called to order by Charles Manly, Esq., Principal Clerk, and a large majority of the Members being present, usual qualifications of qualifications were administered by Johnson Busbee, a Justice of the Peace for the County of Wake.
The Senate was called to order by Thomas Stone, Esq., Principal Clerk, and a quorum appearing there, the Senators were sworn in by William Thompson, also one of the Justices of the Peace.

Not only were the Members of both Houses unusually punctual in their attendance, but the Galleries and Lobbies were literally crammed with spectators, anxiously awaiting the commencement of the session. At length, the tedious and most interminable business of qualifying the Members being over, a dead silence prevailed for several moments, during which, you might almost hear the hearts of the thousand and one Carolinaeans beat, when it was broken.
In the Senate, by Mr. Williams of Franklin, who rose to nominate Louis D. Wilson, the Senator from Edgecomb, as Speaker. The Speaker proceeded to vote, and the Clerk announced the following result:
Louis D. Wilson, (Loco) 18
Andrew Joiner, (Whig) 15
Mr. Wilson was accordingly, declared elected, and conducted to the Chair, where he made his acknowledgments for the honor conferred upon him.

Mr. Morehead, of Guilford, nominated for Principal Clerk of the Senate, Thomas G. Stone, of Franklin, a Loco Foco, and the late incumbent. The Senate proceeded to vote, and Mr. Stone received a unanimous vote.
For Reading Clerk, Mr. Shepard nominated William Stringer (the "Standard") of Wayne, and Mr. Albright nominated Henry W. Miller, late incumbent. The Senate proceeded to vote as follows:
William Stringer, (Loco) 18
H. W. Miller, (Whig) 15
William Stringer was accordingly declared duty elected.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for Principal Door-keeper. Mr. Williams, of Franklin, nominated John Ziegenfuss, of Raleigh; and Cooper, of Martin, nominated John U. Venable, of Johnston.