

Terms of the Watchman.
For subscription, per year, Two Dollars—payable in advance. But if not paid in advance, Two Dollars and fifty cents will be charged.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at \$1 for the first, and 25 cts. per square of 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion. Court orders charged 25 per cent higher than these rates. A liberal deduction to those who advertise by the year.
LETTERS to the Editor must be post paid.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BROOMS.

We take back what we said about South Carolina's being in the dirt if she should dissolve the Union. We find that there are some broom makers down about Charleston, and at Greenville. The exhibition of the South Carolina Institute, on the 15th ultimo, revealed the gratifying fact, that that State is doing much towards rendering herself independent of the North. In the awards of premiums, we find the following:

- Best Straw Brooms, (extra fine quality.) Henry S. Tew, Mount Pleasant, near Charleston—a silver Medal.
- Second best Straw Brooms, J. Crittenden, Greenville, S. C.—a Diploma.
- [All the Brooms sent to the Fair were of fine quality.]

We take the following extract from the report of the Committee on Premiums, to wit:

"The Committee on Premiums, in submitting to the Board of Directors of the South Carolina Institute an account of the manner in which they have fulfilled the trust committed to them, cannot but express the pride and gratification they feel in reporting to you, the large increase of articles presented for competition at our second Annual Fair, showing, as they do, the most striking proofs of the variety and extent of the productions of our country. It is an evidence that the public mind of the South is fast waking up from its long slumber, and beginning earnestly to take a proper view of its true position. It is certainly high time the South should look its own situation boldly in the face, for it has, by its own want of mechanical and manufacturing energy, permitted the people of the North to gain over it advantages which will require both time and industry to reclaim. With time and industry, however, it can be accomplished, and your Committee entertain the hope, that the day is not distant, when the Southern States will no longer be tributaries to the other States of this Union. We have had presented, at this exhibition, our own Iron, our Steam Engines, our Rail Road Wheels and our Cotton Gins, our own Thrashing Machines, our Ploughs and our Axes, our Cabinet-ware, our Carriages and our Cars, our Boots, Shoes, Hats and Brooms, our Woolen Goods, Cotton Goods and Silk, our own Sugar, Flour, Butter, and Cheese, our own Brandy, Wine, Ale, and Oils—in fact, almost every article, necessary to the comfort and convenience of our people.

The Committee cannot conclude their Report without expressing to you what they conceive one of the most gratifying circumstances connected with the Institute. It is to be found in the very large number of visitors who have been attracted to our exhibition. In this annual assemblage of people from the various portions of our State, and many of our sister States, there is much to commend it to the favor of reflecting and patriotic men. The mere fact of persons, otherwise strangers, meeting together, and becoming personally acquainted, generates sentiments of kindness, and removes many causes of prejudice. We are taught to feel, that though we may be separated by geographical State lines, we are identical in feeling, and have the same interest in cherishing and perpetuating the great objects of the South Carolina Institute."

THE SOUTH REMEDIED.—GEORGIA AND MASSACHUSETTS.

The glorious news of the complete triumph of the Union men of Georgia, in the election of an overwhelming majority of the Union men to the State Convention, proves, says the (Richmond Republican), the thorough devotion of the South to the Union, and heralds a National victory, which will be received everywhere with pride and rejoicing. Notwithstanding the compromises of the last Congress were not in all respects such as the South could desire, and notwithstanding the admission of California, under the circumstances, was to every southern man a source of profound regret. Georgia has nobly refused to lend her sanction to the idea of secession or disunion. The South may now be said to stand together on the Platform of the Constitution and the Laws, for we think there can be no doubt that the Union feeling exhibited in Boston is that of all Southern States, with the exception of South Carolina, and that the example Georgia, has just set, will add to patriotic tide which is so generally triumphant south of Mason and Dixon.

We wish we could say as much of the Union and Law abiding spirit of Massachusetts as of Georgia. But the truth forbids. The recent elections show the overwhelming victory of Free Soil in that State, except at the single point of Boston. And even in that city, which we doubt not, has thousands of such conservative and patriotic citizens, the law of the land has been successfully evaded. These facts stand undenied and undeniable: that two Southern men went to Boston in pursuit of two fugitive slaves; that the slaves were in the city, and the process placed in the hands of the proper officers for their arrest; but they were not arrested, the Southern men who went after them, were arrested on the most frivolous charges and held to bail in large amounts; that finally the Southern men had to return without their property. This is all we want to know. It may be that, in the case of steamboat explosions, "no-

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

J. J. BRUNER,
Editor & Proprietor.

"KEEP A CHECK UPON ALL YOUR
RULERS."



DO THIS, AND LIBERTY IS SAFE.
Gen'l Harrison.

NEW SERIES.
VOLUME VII—NUMBER 31.

SALISBURY, N. C., THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1850.

body to blame," but the man who puts much confidence in the captain of an exploded vessel afterwards, has nobody but himself to censure for the consequences. The fact stands prominently out, that in Boston, the only conservative portion of Massachusetts, fugitive slaves are not arrested, but that Southern men who come after them are. Nullification has left the South and taken up its abode in the North.

We are glad of it. The South stands just where she should stand. She has proved her devotion to the Union beyond cavil or doubt. She now has a right to demand of the north the fulfillment of her duty under the Constitution, and the late compromises of Congress. If that duty shall not be performed, the South will know no divisions, but fling forth the banner of Independence with a single heart and fight under it with a single hand.

Pet. Intelligencer.

LYNCH LAW IN CALIFORNIA.

The Panama Star copies the two following cases of Lynch Law from the California Papers:

Lynch Law.—An instance of this summary mode of dispensing justice, took place on Monday last at Georgetown, while the election was going on. It seems that a man named Devine had taken to gambling, and as he was in the habit of losing his money, his wife hid all that came into her possession. On Sunday last he had got "broke," he demanded the money which she had hid. She refused to deliver it if he intended to use it in gambling, whereupon Devine threatened to kill her. As he seized his gun, she blew out the candle and fled into the next room; he, however, discharged it at her. The contents passed through the door and killed her. An enraged crowd, several hundred strong, assembled forthwith, set Devine on a horse and rode him off to a tree. Here they made him kneel upon the horse's back, put the rope around his neck, and drove the horse off, leaving him hanging from the branch of the tree.

Not long since an emigrant arrived over the plains, in a sickly and destitute condition, which excited the commiseration of his friends in the upper part of the country, who to place the man in a position to make a living, elected him justice of the peace. In the early part of this month, a stranger, thinking that the price of beef would justify the act, took it into his head to drive an ox from off the ranch of one of the said justice's friends towards Sacramento. He was pursued, overtaken and brought before the justice. When the case was heard, and the mitimus made out, the judge adjourned the case for one hour and took the prisoner into his faithful care and keeping. After the crowd had dispersed the honest judge inquired of his prisoner how much he would give him to release him. "All the money I have," was the reply. The sum reached \$170, which the judge took, and told oxonian to "vamous the ranche," which he did.—The judge then destroyed the papers in the case and awaited the expiration of the hour of adjournment.

On the reassembling of the other parties, the escape of the prisoner was announced with deep regret. Pursuit was made at once, and the thief traced to the American Fork, into which he had plunged holding on to a grape vine to keep his head above water. In this situation he was discovered and brought back to the justice's office, where the above facts were divulged, proving that the course of rascality, as well as love, doesn't run smooth. The crowd, incensed at the judicial conduct of the justice, formed a court for the occasion, put the ox driver on trial and acquitted him; then summoned the head of the legal tribunal, whom they tried, found guilty, and ordered to be lashed to an oak tree, and there to receive a sound whipping from the hands of his friend, the former prisoner. The cowhide was applied vigorously by the ox-driver, much to the gratification of the temporary court and jury.

During the last ten years 15,000 houses have been built in New York, and the population increased 140,000. There is an average of about 9½ persons to a house. The common average of space for houses and lots, is 17 houses to an acre of ground—this would show that, in ten years, New York has covered 882 acres of land with houses.

HERESY!

Rev. O. S. Prescott, of the Church of the Advent, Boston, (says the Philadelphia Ledger) is on trial before an ecclesiastical court, on a charge of heresy, for entertaining and believing certain doctrines which are not held, nor allowed to be held by the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the United States. Among the heresies charged is auricular confession, the immaculate nature of the Virgin Mary, &c.

Instantly Killed.—On Friday last, a number of persons were on their way to the Military Election in this place, Mr. Franklin Houser, was thrown from his Mule and instantly killed. An affectionate wife and two small children, are thus suddenly deprived of their protector and guide.—*Lincoln Republican.*

CONFESSIONS OF A HOUSEKEEPER.

BY MRS. JOHN SMITH.
NOT AT HOME.

Never but once did I venture upon the utterance of that little white lie, "Not at home," and then I was well punished for my weakness and folly. It occurred at a time when there were in my family two new inmates: a niece from New York, and a raw Irish girl that I had taken a few days before on trial.

My niece, Agnes, was a young lady in her nineteenth year, the daughter of my brother. I had not seen her before since her school-girl days; and knew little of her character. Her mother I had always esteemed as a right-thinking, true-hearted woman. I was much pleased to have a visit from Agnes, and felt drawn toward her more and more every day. There was something pure and good about her.

"Now, Aggy, dear," said I to her, one morning after breakfast, as we took our work and retired from the dining-room to one of the parlors, where I was occasionally in the habit of sitting,—"we must sew for dear life until dinner time, so as to finish these two frocks for the children to wear this evening. It isn't right, I know, to impose on you in this way. But, you see so quick and neatly; and then it will help me through, and leave me free to visit Girard College with you this afternoon."

"Don't speak of it, aunt," returned Agnes. "I'm never happier than when employed. And, besides, it's only fair that I should sew for you in the morning if you are to go pleasuring with me in the afternoon."

Lightly the hours flew by, passed in cheerful conversation. I found that the mind of my niece had been highly cultivated; and her tastes were refined, and her moral sense acute. To say that I was pleased with her, would but half express what I felt.

There was to be a juvenile party at the house of one of our acquaintances that evening, to which the children were invited; and we were at work in preparing dresses and other matters suitable for them to appear in.

Twelve o'clock came very quickly—too quickly for me, in fact: for I had not accomplished near so much as I had hoped to do. It would require the most diligent application, through every moment of time that intervened until the dinner hour, for us to get through with what we were doing, so as to have the afternoon to ourselves for the intended excursion.

As the clock rung out the hour of noon, I exclaimed—

"Is it possible, I had no idea that it was so late. How slowly I do seem to get along!"

Just at this moment the bell rung.

"Bless me! I hope we are not to have visitors this morning," said I, as I let my hands fall in my lap. I thought hurriedly for a moment, and then remarked in a decided way—

"Of course we cannot see any one. We are engaged."

By this time I heard the footsteps of Mary on her way from the kitchen, and I very naturally passed quickly to the parlor door to intercept and give her my instructions.

"Say that I'm engaged," was on my tongue. But, somehow or other, I had not the courage to give these words utterance. The visitor might be a person to whom such an excuse for not appearing would seem unkind, or be an offence. In this uncertain state, my mind fell into confusion. Mary was before me, and awaiting the direction she saw that I was about giving.

"Say that I'm not at home, if any one asks to see me," came, in a sudden impulse, from my lips.

And then my cheeks flushed to think that I had instructed my servant to give utterance to a falsehood.

"Yes, mim," answered the girl, glancing into my face with a knowing leer that produced an instant sense of humiliation; and away she went to do my bidding.

I did not glance towards Agnes, as I returned to my seat and took up my work. I had not the courage to do this. That I had lowered myself in her estimation, I felt certain.

I heard the street door open, and bent, involuntarily, in a listening attitude. The voice of a lady uttered my name.

"She's not at home, mim," came distinctly on my ears, causing the flush on my cheeks to become still deeper.

A murmur of voices followed. Then I heard the closing of the vestibule door, and Mary returning to the back parlor where we were sitting.

"Who was it, Mary?" I inquired, as the girl entered.

"Mrs.—Mrs.—Now what is it? Sure and I've forgotten their names entirely."

But, lack of memory did not long keep me in ignorance as to who were my visitors, for, as ill luck would have it, they had bethought themselves of some message they wished to leave, and re-opening the vestibule door, left ajar by Mary, followed her along the passage to the room they saw her enter. As she pushed open the door of the parlor, Mary heard them, and, turning quickly, exclaimed, in consternation—

"Och, murder!"

A moment she stood, confronting, in no very graceful attitude, a couple of ladies, and then escaped to the kitchen.

Here was a scene of embarrassment. Not among all my acquaintances were there, per-

haps, two persons whom I would have least desired to witness in me such a fault as the one of which I had been guilty. For a little while, I knew not who to say. I sat overcome with mortification. At length, I arose, and said, with an effort—

"Walk in, ladies! How are you this morning? I'm pleased to see you. Take chairs. My niece, Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Glenn. I hope you will excuse us. We were—"

"Oh, no apologies, Mrs. Smith," returned one of the ladies, with a quiet smile and an air of self-possession. "Pardon this intrusion. We understood the servant that you were not at home."

"Engaged she meant," said I, a deeper crimson suffusing my face. "The fact is, we are working for dear life to get the children ready for a party to-night, and wished to be excused from seeing any one."

"Certainly—all right," returned Mrs. Williams. "I merely called to say to your domestic (I had forgotten it at the door) that my sister expected to leave for her home in N. York in a day or two, and would call here with me to-morrow afternoon."

"I shall be very happy to see her," said I—"very happy. Do come in and sit for a little while. If I had only known it was you. Now that last sentence, spoken in embarrassment and mental confusion, was only making matters worse. It placed me in a false, despicable light before my visitors; for, in it was the savor of hypocrisy, which is foreign to my nature."

"No thank you," replied my visitors. "Good morning!"

"And they retired, leaving me so overcome with shame, mortification, confusion and distress, that I burst into tears.

"To think that I should have done such a thing," was my first remark, as soon as I had a little recovered my self-possession; and I looked up, half timidly, into the face of my niece. I shall not soon forget the expression of surprise and pain that in her fair young countenance. I had uttered a falsehood in her presence, and thus done violence to the good opinion she had formed of me. The beautiful ideal of her aunt, which had filled her mind, was blurred over; and her heart was sad in consequence.

"Dear Aggy!" said I, throwing my work upon the floor, and bending earnestly towards her.—"Don't think too meanly of me for this little circumstance. I never was guilty of that thing before—never! And well have I been punished for my thoughtless folly. I spoke from impulse and not reflection, when I told Mary to say that I was not at home, and repenting of what I had done almost as soon as the words passed my lips."

Agnes looked at me for some moments, until her eyes filled with tears. Then she said, in a low, sweet, earnest voice:

"Mother always says, if she cannot see any one who calls, that she is engaged."

"And so do I, dear," I returned. "This is my first offence against truth, and you may be sure that it will be the last."

When next I met Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Glenn, there was, in both of them, a reserve not seen before. I felt this change keenly. I had wronged myself in their good opinion; and could not venture upon an explanation of my conduct; for that, I felt, might only make matters worse.

How often, since, has my cheek burned, as a vivid recollection came up before my mind of what occurred on that morning! I can never forget it.

Hints for Young Women.

If young women waste their time in trivial amusements, in the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will hereafter regret bitterly the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all, if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignorance a severe mortification and a real evil. Let it animate their industry, and let not a modest opinion of their capacities be a discouragement to their endeavors after knowledge. A moderate understanding, with diligent and direct application, will go farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which two often attend quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such trifling and insipid companions, so ill-qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of instructing or governing a family; it is often the neglect of exercising the talents they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a relish for intellectual, moral, and religious improvement. By this neglect, they lose the sincerest pleasures which would remain when almost every other forsook them of which neither fortune nor age could deprive them, and resource in almost every possible situation in life.

The Yankee Outwitted.—A Yankee and a Frenchman owned a pig in co-partnership.—When killing time came, they wished to divide the meat. The Yankee was very anxious to divide so that he would get both hind quarters, and persuaded the Frenchman that the proper way to divide was to cut it across the back.—The Frenchman agreed to it on condition that the Yankee would turn his back and take choice of the pieces after it was cut in two.—The Yankee turned his back and the Frenchman asked—

"Vich piece will you have—ze piece wid ze tail in him or ze piece zat aint got no tail?"

"The piece with the tail," replied the Yankee.

"Den by gar you take him, and I take ze oder one," said the Frenchman.

Upon turning around the Yankee found that the Frenchman had cut off all the tail and stuck it into the pig's mouth.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SENATE—Monday, Dec. 2.

The Chair announced the Committee on enrolled bills for the present week. Messrs. Davidson and Spaight.

Mr. Caldwell of Mecklenburg, presented a memorial from the Justices and Grand Jury of Mecklenburg county, praying that the tax on retailers of spirituous liquors be increased to one hundred dollars; which was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Cameron introduced a bill to incorporate Independent Division, No. 31, of the Sons of Temperance in the town of Fayetteville, which was referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Woodfin presented a petition praying for legislation against the malicious killing of five stock in the woods; which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Also, a bill to amend act of last session to lay off and establish the county of Watauga; laid on the table.

Mr. Caldwell, a petition from citizens of Ashe and Watauga, against the above bill; laid on the table.

Mr. Bowser also gave notice of petitions of like effect.

Mr. Thomas from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported the bill concerning the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with amendments. The report and amendments were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Thomas introduced a bill to incorporate the Tennessee River Railroad company, with a capital of \$1,000,000; which passed its first reading and was referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to divide the School fund according to the white population.

Mr. Shepard moved its reference to the committee on Education. (A debate sprung up here between Messrs. Shepard, Woodfin, Gilmer, Bond, Joyner, Lillington and Kelly, on the question of reference, which, as it did not involve the merits of the bill, we deem it unnecessary to report.)

The ayes and noes were called for by Mr. Woodfin; and, being taken, were, ayes 34; noes 13. So the bill was referred to the committee on Education.

The special order of the day, being the bill to provide for calling a convention, was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Woodfin, postponed until Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Bynum introduced a resolution that the Clerk cause to be printed for the use of the members of the Senate the list of the committees of this House, and joint committees.

A message was received from the House, proposing to refer the Report of the Directors of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum to a select committee, and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS—Dec. 2.

The House Journal having been read,

Mr. Waugh presented a memorial praying to repeal the Act laying off a certain road through parts of Wilkes and Forsythe.

Mr. Williams of Mecklenburg, a memorial from officers and Soldiers of the 69th Regiment, N. C. militia, praying the repeal or amendment of the law of 1848-9, exempting persons of the age of 35 from military duty.—Referred to Committee on military affairs.

Mr. Ruffin, a bill for the incorporation of the town of Madison. Referred.

Mr. Person, of Northampton, a bill for the incorporation of the Gargyburg and Oconeechee Plank Road Company. Read and passed the first time, and referred to Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Dargan presented a series of resolutions, which were read and referred to the Committee on Negro Slavery.

The Speaker announced the following Committee, on the part of the House, to visit and report upon the condition of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb, viz: Messrs. Avery, Hill of N. C., Montgomery, Jenkins, and —

Mr. Cherry introduced a Bill exempting from taxation certain lands of citizens of North Carolina. Ordered to be printed.

The Speaker presented the Report of W. D. Cooke, Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Institute.

Mr. Leach introduced a series of resolutions, which were referred to the committee on Negro Slavery. (These resolutions authorize the Government, in event of the repeal or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, to convene the Legislature immediately.)

Mr. Fleming introduced a Bill for calling a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State.

(This bill directs the Governor to cause Polls to be opened, in order to ascertain the sense of the People as to the necessity of holding a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. The returns must be made to the Governor, and opened, before the 1st of September 1851; whereupon the Governor, if they be favorable to the calling of a Convention, shall issue his Proclamation for the election of Delegates, to take place in November next. The Delegates, so elected, shall assemble in Convention, in Raleigh, on the 2nd Monday in January, 1852, with full and unlimited authority to make such alterations in the State Constitution as their wisdom may suggest.)

Mr. McLean moved the reference of this bill to the Committee on Amendments to the constitution. Mr. Fleming objected, upon the ground that it was an isolated proposition, of itself, to call a Convention, and that the Committee, to whom reference was proposed to be had, were entrusted with the consideration of any specific amendments to the constitution that might be suggested.

A long discussion—simply upon the question of reference and not at all involving the merits of the question—here ensued, and was participated in by Messrs. McLean, Fleming, Stevenson, Avery, Foster, of Davidson, Ruffin, Jones, Blow, Erwin, Rayner, Cherry, Caldwell, Leach, Brogden and Walton.

The question being on the motion of Mr. McLean to refer to Committee on Amendments

to the Constitution, it was carried in the affirmative by a vote of Ayes 70; Nays 45. The House adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

SENATE.

Mr. Cameron from the Committee on Corporations, reported the bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Fayetteville Plank Road Company.

A message was received from the House transmitting the biennial Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, with a proposition to print, and refer to the Committee on Finance, which was concurred in.

Also, transmitting the bill to incorporate the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company; which passed its first reading, and, on motion of Mr. Bynum, was referred to Committee on Corporations.

Mr. Woodfin from the Committee on Judiciary, reported a bill to abolish Jury trials in Rutherford and Cleveland counties, and recommended its passage.

Mr. Joyner introduced a bill to authorize the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, to issue bonds; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the bill to incorporate the Franklin and Tennessee River Rail Road Company, was taken up, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. Hoke introduced a bill to establish Rock spring Camp Ground, in the county of Lincoln, and to incorporate the trustees thereof; which was referred to Committee on Corporations, and passed its first reading.

Mr. Washington presented a resolution, authorizing John H. Wheeler to borrow Books from the Public Library, &c., which was referred to Committee on the Library.

Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Asheville and Greenville Plank Road Company, reported the same with amendments, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 3.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker announced the following engrossed bills from the Senate: A bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Southern Plank Road and a bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Bridge Company.

Mr. Leach, of Johnston, presented a memorial, praying against the incorporation of Temperance Societies. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. McNeil, a bill to incorporate the town of Lumberton, in the County of Robeson. Referred.

Mr. Steele, a bill to incorporate the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance, of North Carolina. Referred.

Mr. Avery, a bill to exempt volunteers and regulars, engaged in the late war with Mexico, from Militia duty, except in cases of war, invasion or insurrection. Referred.

Also, a bill to amend the present Militia laws, so as to make no exemption on account of conscientious or religious scruples. Passed first reading and referred.

Mr. Jones from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported in favor of the bill to lay off and establish a new county out of the present county of Surry, to be called Yadkin. Mr. Caldwell moved to substitute the name of Harnett, which, not being agreed to, the bill was put on its second reading and passed.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Education, reported in favor of authorizing the Literary Board to loan to the Mount Pleasant Academy, the sum of \$2000, with an amendment, requiring the interest on the bonds to be paid semi-annually, which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

Also, reported in favor of a loan of \$3000 to the Chowan Female Acad-ny, with the same amendment. Upon which Mr. Stowe demanded the ayes and nays. He was opposed to the general principle of loans by the Literary Board. He did not know what means their aid might be given, and he did not see any limit to such demands. Mr. Steele said, as Chairman of the Committee, he had made the recommendation in accordance with the previous example of the Legislature, and because he did not know why the board was not as safe in lending to corporations as to individuals. He was opposed to such institutions borrowing from the State, and would, had he been consulted, have advised them to apply to private sources for aid; but they had the right to apply to the State, and he would ask for one good reason, why the State should grant it. Mr. Stevenson replied, that though he was known to be a warm friend to Education, and a stockholder in that very institution, he was opposed to the application of the Trustees for relief from the State. There was no sufficient responsibility on the part of Trustees—it was too much divided. There was no one sufficiently interested to take the necessary steps to secure promptness in the payment of interest or the final redemption of the bonds. And the Directors of the Literary Fund were apt to be more careless in their investments of the funds in their hands, than they would be in a private capacity. They would not inquire with the same particularity into the solvency of institutions, making application for aid; and the indiscriminate acquiescence to every appeal, would hazard the safety of the fund itself. Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, answered his arguments with a humorous illustration, and after a few pertinent remarks from Mr. S. J. Person and Mr. Steele.

Mr. Brogden moved to amend, by adding a proviso to the amendment of the Committee, that the Literary Board loan any money not otherwise invested, or not necessary for the purposes of Common Schools. Adopted. And the bill being put on its second reading, the ayes and noes were called for; yeas 68; noes 43; and the bill passed its second reading.

The bill to incorporate the Fayetteville and Centre Plank Road was put on its 3rd reading and passed.

On motion to adjourn, Mr. S. J. Person moved to substitute the hour of 11, as the time for the assembling of the House; which, after some discussion, was agreed to, and the House adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Pork is selling here, we learn, at \$4 25, and \$4 30 gross.—*Lincoln Republican.*

Died, in Davidson County, some ten weeks ago, of cholera, Mr. James Clouse. N. C. Argus, Dec. 7.

Does any one in Davidson County know anything about this case of "cholera."