means by which they are proposed to be accomplised, have commanded my full approbation, and I have no doubt will be productive of most useful results.

Two officers of the navy were heretofore instructed to explore the whole extent of the Amason river from the confines of Peru to its mouth. The return of one of them has placed in the possession of the Government an interesting and valuable account of the character and resources of a country abounding in the materials of commerce and which, if opened to the industry of the world will prove an inexhaustible fund of wealth. The report of this exploration will be communicated to you as soon as it is completed.

Among other subjects offered to your notice by the Secretary of the Navy, I select for special commendation, in view of its connexion with the interests of the navy, the plan submitted by him for the establishment of a permanent corps of seamen, and the suggestions he has presented for the re-organization of the Naval Academy.

In reference to the first of these, I take occasion to say that I think it will greatly improve the efficiency of the service, and that I regard it as still more entitled to favor for the salutary influence it must exert upon the naval discipline, now greatly disturbed by the increasing spirit of tem. The plan proposed for the organization of the seamen furnishes a judicious substitute for the law of Sept. 1850, abolishing corporal punthat act, under conditions well adapted to maintain the authority of command and the order and change which proposes permanently to dispense with this mode of punishment, should be preceded by a system of enlistment which shall supply the navy with seamen of the most meritorious class, whose good deportment and pride of character may preclude all occasion for a resort to penalties of a harsh or degrading nature. The safety of a ship and her crew is often dependent upon immediate obedience to a command, and the authority to enforce it must be equally ready. The arrest of refractory seamen, in such moments not only deprives the ship of indispensable aid, but imposes a necessity for double service on others whose fidelity to their duties may be relied upmote a condition of service in which this obje cordance with the suggestion of the Secretary of we may do the same again. the Navy, to submit it to your approval. The establishment of a corps of apprentices

for the navy, or boys to be enlisted until they become of age, and to be employed under such regulations as the Navy Department may devise, as proposed in the report, I cordially approve and commend to your consideration; and I also concur in the suggestion that this system for the

The other proposition of the report to which I have referred—the re-organization of the Naval Acad my-I recommend to your attention as a project worthy of your encouragement and support. The vualuable services already rendered by this institution entitle it to the continuance of your fostering care.

Your attention is respectfully called to the report of the Postmaster General for the detailed operation of his Department during the last fiscal year, from which it will be seen that the receipts from postages for that time were less by \$1,431,696 than for the preceding fiscal year: being a decrease of about 23 per cent.

This diminution is attributable to the reduction in the rates of postage made by the act of March 3, 1851, which reduction took effect at the commencement of the last fiscal year.

Although in its operation during the last year the act referred to has not fufilled the predictions of its friends by increasing the correspondence of the country in proportion to the reduction of postage, I should nevertheless question the policy of returning to higher rates. Experience warrants the expectation that as the community becomes accustomed to cheap postage, correspon- revolution who drew the sword against the opdence will increase. It is believed that from this cause, and from the rapid growth of the country in population and business, the receipts of the their sacred honor" to maintain their free-Department must ultimately exceed its expenses, and that the country may safely rely upon the

continuance of the present cheap rate of postage. or fear where right or duty pointed the way, respectfully recommended to the consideration of Congress the propriety and necessity of further legislation for the protection and punishment of foreign consuls, residing in the United dictated by a stern sense of international justice States; to revive with certain modifications the by a statesman-like prudence and a far-seeing act of 10th March 1838, to restrain unlawful military expeditions against the inhabitants of conterminous states or territories; for the preserva- of the country. They knew that the world is tion and protection from mutilation or theft of governed less by sympathy than by reason and the papers, records and archives of the nation; for authorising the surplus revenue to be applied to the payment of the public debt in advance of without arraying against it the combined powthe time when it will become due; for the es- ers of Europe; and that the result was more tablishment of land offices for the sale of public likely to be the overthrow of republican liberty lands in California and the Territory of Oregon; here than its establishment there. History has for the construction of a road from the Mississippi valley to the Pacific ocean; for the establishment of a bureau of agriculture for the promo- publicas form of government than she manifest. tion of that interest, perhaps the most important | ed a desire to force its blessings on all the world. in the country; for the prevention of frauds upon Her own historian informs us that, hearing of the government in applications for pensions and some petty acts of tyranay in a neighboring bounty lands; for the establishment of a uniform | pincipality, "The National Convention declarfee bill, prescribing a specific compensation for ed that she would afford succour and fraternity every service required of clerks, district attorneys to all nations who wished to recover their liberand marshals; for authorising an additional re- ty; and she gave it in charge to the executive giment of mounted men for the defence of our power to give orders to the generals of the frontiers against the Indians, and for fulfilling French armies to aid all citizens who might our stipulations with Mexico to defend her citi- have been or should be oppressed in the cause zens against the Indians 'with equal diligence of liberty." Here was the false step which led and energy as our own; for determining the re- to her subsequent misfortunes. She soon found lative rank between the naval and civil officers herself involved in war with all the rest of Euin our public ships, and between the officers of rope. In less than ten years her government the Army and Navy in the various grades of was changed from a republic to an empire; each; for re-organizing the naval establishment and finally after shedding rivers of blood, forby fixing the number of officers in each grade, eign powers restored her exiled dynasty, and and providing for a retired list upon reduced pay exhausted Europe sought peace and repose in of those unfit for active duty; for prescribing and the unquestioned ascendency of monarchical regulating punishments in the navy; for the apprinciples. Let us learn wisdom from her exointment of a commission to revise the public ample. Let us remember that revolutions do statutes of the United States, by arranging them not always establish freedom. Our own free in order, supplying deficiencies, correcting incon- institutions were not the offspring of our Revoruities, simplyfying their language, and report- lution. They existed before. They were plant. ing them to Congress for its final action; and for ed in the free charters of self government unestablishment of a commission to adjudicate | der which the colonies grew up, and our Rev. and settle private claims against the U. States. I am not aware, however, that any of these subjects have been finally acted upon by Congress, riance with those institutions. But European Without repeating the reasons for legislation on nations have had no such training for a self these subjects which have been assigned in former messages, I respectfully recommend them again to your favorable consideration.

to the efficiency and integrity with which they are conducted. With all the careful superintendence which it is possible for the Heads of those Departments to exercise, still the due administration and guardianship of the public money must very much depend on the vigilance, intelligence and fidelity of the subordinate officers and clerks, and especially on those entrusted with the settlement and adjustment of claims and accounts. I am gratified to believe that they have generally performed their duties faithfully and well. They are appointed to guard the approaches to the public Treasury, and they occupy positions that expose them to all the temptations and seductions which the cupidity of speculators and fraudulent claimants can prompt them to employ. It will be but a wise precaution to protect the government against that source of mischief and corruption, as far as it can be done, by the enactment of all proper legal penalties. The laws in this respect are supposed to be defective, and I therefore deem it my duty to call your attention to the subject, and recommend that provision be made by law for the punishment not only of those who shall accept bribes, but also of those who shall either promise, give, or offer to give, to any of those officers or clerks, a bribe or reward ing to our peculiar position, to our fertile soil. insubordination resulting from our present sys- touching or relating to any matter of their offi- and comparatively sparse population; but much cial action or duty.

It has been the uniform policy of this govern ment, from its foundation to the present day, to ishment, and satt factorily sustains the policy of abstain from all interference in the domestic affairs of other nations. The consequence has been, that while the nations of Europe have security of our ships. It is believed that any been engaged in desolating wars, our country has pursued its peaceful course to unexampled prosperity and happiness. The wars in which we have been compelled to engage, in defence of the rights and honor of the country, have been fortunately of short duration. During the terrific contest of nation against nation, which succeeded the French revolution, we were enabled by the wisdom and firmness of President Washington to maintain our neutrality. While other nations were drawn into this wide sweep. ing whirlpool, we sat quit and unmoved upon our own shores. While the flower of their nu merous armies was wasted by disease or perished by hundreds of thousands upon the battle field on in such an emergency. The exposure to this in- the youth of this favored land were permitted to creased and arduous labor, since the passage of enjoy the blessings of peace beneath the pater. the act of 1850, has already had, to a most ob- nal root. While the States of Europe incurred servable and injurious extent, the effect of prevent- enormous debts, under the burden of which ing the enlistment of the best seamen in the na- their subjects still groan, and which must absorb vy. The plan now suggested is designed to pro- no small part of the product of the honest industry of those countries for generations to come, tion will no longer exist. The details of this plan | the United States have once been enabled to exmay be established in great part, if not altogeth- hibit the proud spectacle of a nation free from er, by the Executive, under the authority of ex- public debt; and if permitted to pursue our isting laws; but I have thought it proper, in ac- prosperous way for a few years longer in peace,

But it is now said by some that this policy must be changed. Europe is no longer separated from us by a voyage of months, but steam navigation has brought her within a few days sail of our shores. We see more of ber movements, and take a deeper interest in her controversies. Although no one proposes that we should join the fraternity of potentates who early training of seamen may be most usefully have for ages lavished the blood and treasure engrafted upon the service of our merchant ma- of their subjects in maintaining "the balance of power," yet it is said that we ought to inter fere between contending sovereigns and their subjects for the purpose of overthrowing the monarchies of Europe and establishing in their place republican institutions. It is alledged that we have heretofore pursued a different course from a sense of our weakness, but that now our conscious strength dictates a change of policy, and that it is consequently our duty to mingle in these contests and aid those who

are struggling for liberty. This is a most seductive but dangerous appeal to the generous sympathies of freemen. Enjoying as we do the blessings of a free government, there is no man who has an American heart that would not rejoice to see these blessings extended to all other nations. We cannot witness the struggle between the oppressed and the oppressor any where without the deepest sympathy for the former, and the most anxious desire for his triumph. Nevertheless, is it prudent or is it wise to involve ourselves in these foreign wars? Is it indeed true that we have heretofore refrained from doing so merely from the degrading motive of a conscious weak. ness? For the honor of the patriots who have gone before us, I cannot admit it. Men of the pressions of the mother country, and pledged to Heaven "their lives, their fortunes, and dom, could never have been actuated by so unworthy a motive. They knew no weakness In former messages I have, among other things and it is a libel upon their fair fame for us, while we enjoy the blessings for which they so nobly fought and bled, to insinuate it. The truth is that the course which they pursued was wisdom, looking not merely to the present necessities, but the permanent safety and interest force; that it was not possible for this nation to become a "propagandist" of free principles beenwriten in vain for those who can doubt this. France had no sooner established a re-

olution only freed us from the dominion of

foreign power, whose government was at a va-

government, and every effort to establish it by

blondy revolutions has been and must, without

that preparation, continue to be a failure. Lib-

I think it due to the several Executive De- erty, unregulated by law, degenerates into anpartments of this government to bear testimony archy, which soon becomes the most horrid of all despotisms. Our policy is wisely to govern ourselves, and thereby to set such an example of national justice, prosperity, and true glory, as shall teach all nations the blessings of self government, and the unparalleled enterprise and success of a free people.

We live in an age of progress, and ours i emphatically a country of progress. Within the last half century the number of States in this Union has nearly doubled, the population has almost quadrupled, and our boundaries have been extended from the Mississippi to the Pacific. Our territory is chequered over with railroads, and furrowed with canals. The inventive talent of our country is excited to the the Yankees. highest pitch, and the numerous applications for patents for valuable improvements distinguish this age and this people from all others. The genius of one American has enabled our commerce to move against wind and tide, and that of another has annihilated distance in the transmission of intelligence. The whole country is full of enterprise. Our common schools are diffusing intelligence among the people, and our industry is fast accumulating the comforts and luxuries of life. This is in part ow under which we live, to the freedom which ev. ery man feels to engage in any useful pursuit, according to his taste or inclination, and to the entire confidence that his person and property will be protected by the laws. But whatever may be the cause of this unparalleled growth in population, intelligence, and wealth, one thing is clear, that the Government must keep pace with the progress of the people. It must participate in their spirit of enterprise, and while it exacts obedience to the laws, and restrains all unauthorized invasions of the rights of neighboring States, it should foster and protect home industry, and lend its powerful strength to the improvement of such means of intercommunication as are necessary to promote our internal commerce and strengthen the

ties which bind us together as a people. It is not strange, however much it may be regretted, that such an exuberance of enterprise should cause some individuals to mistake change for progress, and the invasion of the rights of others for national prowess and glory. The former are constantly agitating for some change in the organic law, or urging new and untried theories of human rights. The latter are ever ready to engage in any wild crusade against a neighboring people, regardless of the justice of the enterprise, and without looking at the fatal consequences to ourselves and to the cause of popular government. Such expeditions, however, are often stimulated by mercenary individuals, who expect to share the plun. themselves to danger, and are led on by some irresponsible foreigner, who abuses the hospitality of our own Government by seducting the young and ignorant to join in his scheme of personal ambition or revenge, under the false and delusive pretence of extending the area of freedom. These reprehensible aggressions but retard the true progress of our nation and tarnish its fair fame. They should, therefore, receive the indignant frowns of every good citizen who sincerely loves his country and takes a pride in its prosperity and honor.

Our Constitution, though not perfect, is doubt less the best that ever was formed. Therefore, let every proposition to change it be well weighed, and if found beneficial, cautiously adopted. Every patriot will rejoice to see its authority so exerted as to advance the prosperty and honor of the nation, whilst he will watch with jealousy any attempt to mutilate this charter of our liberties, or pervert its powers to acts of aggression or injustice. Thus shall conservatism and progress blend their harmonious action in preserving the form and spirit of the Constitution, and at the same time carry forward the great improvements of the country with a rapidity and energy which freemen only

In closing this my last annual communication, permit me, fellow citizens, to congratulate you on the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Abroad, its relations with all foreign powers are friendly; its rights are respected, and its high place in the family of nations cheerfully recognised. At home, we enjoy an amount of happiness, public and private, which has probably never fallen to the lot of any other people. Besides affording to our own citizens a degree of prosperity, of which on so large a scale I know of no other instance, our country is annually affording a refuge and a home to multitudes, altogether without example, from

We owe these blessings, under heaven, to he happy Constitution and Government which were bequeathed to us by our fathers, and which it is our sacred duty to transmit in all their integrity to our children. We must all consider it a great distinction and privilege to have been chosen by the people to bear a part in the administration of such a Government. Called by an unexpected dispensation to its highest trust at a season of embarrassment and alarm. I entered upon its arduous duties with extreme diffidence. I claim only to have discharged them to the best of an humble ability, with a single eye to the public good; and it is with devout gratitude, in retiring from office, that I have the e of peace and prosperity.

MILLARD FILLMORE. WASHINGTON, December 6, 1822,

BURIED ALIVE.

The Wheeling times, of last Saturday, relates the following melancholy burial: upon the railroad, about eighteen miles the thorax being cut, and may yet terbelow this city, was brought here for interment in the Catholic burial ground, on Tuesday last. Upon taking the coffin out of the wagon, Mr. Fitzsimmons, who happened to be present, complimented the case will undergo investigataion .- Abbecabinet maker for his skill in the manufacture of receptacles for the dead, and then proceeded, without any ceremony, BRUTAL AND BLOODY OUTRAGE. to lower the body into the grave. After this was done they walked away, leaving | mell O'Neal, overseer for Col, J. P. Pitt, the filling up to a subordinate, who, after attempted to punish his slave, a negro Rayner, on motion of Mr. Miller, of Caldwell, throwing in a few shovels full of earth, man, for disobedience. O'Neal having having been added to the nominations. 160 was alarmed by a singular noise, as of kicking and struggling in the coffin so that he ran away. Coming up with Mr. Fitzsimmons, he told what he had heard. and both immediately returned, raised and opened the coffin, and found the man turned and his person warm. The probability is that if the coffin had been opened man might have been saved, and that he died from suffocation. This is no fish stolished by the testimoy of eye-witnesses."

From Havana .- The United States mail steamship Cherokee arrived at New Orleans on the 6th inst., from New York, via Havana. She was well received at Havana, and allowed communication with the shore as usual. She landed her passengers and mails, and her officers were treated with the utmost courtesy by the Spanish officials. The Captain of the Port intimated to Captain Baxter that the difficulty regarding Purser Smith was now definitely settled, and that no further trouble would ensue.

The Havana papers exult greatly over the affidavit of Smith, as a triumph over

All excitement on this subject has sub-

The following is the Proclamation of the Captain General, dated November 29; His Excellency the Minister of Her Majesty the Queen of Spain at Washington, having directed to me a note through his Excellency the American Secretary of State, accompanied by an affidavit of Mr. W. Smith, the Purser of the Cresent City. in which he disavows having at any time been the bearer of any communication calculated to injure this Government, and asserts himself innocent of the charge laid against him. Therefore, the cause which led to the issue of my proclamation of the 4th of September last, having been removed, you will hereafter place no obstruction to the entrance of this individual or the vessel in which he is employed.

Signed. VALENTINE CANEDO, Captain General.

To the Captain of the Port of Havana. A Rich Affair in Philadelphia.-Some time previous to the Presidential election, two young clerks in mercantile houses in Market st., Philadelphia, entered into a contract, by which if General Scott lost. the whig was to saw and split a half cord of hickory wood in front of their boarding house in Arch street, and carry it into the room of the other; and in the event of General Pierce's defeat the other was to do the same-the forfeit being \$20 .splitting was dispensed with. On Wednesday afternoon, the feat was performed according to the stipulations, in the presence of a large number of persons. The young whig entered upon the work with Occasionally his friends in the boarding house, carried out to him some refreshments upon a silver salver, which served to heighten the interest and increase the merriment. Before the whole of the wood was sawed, several hundred persons had collected, and upon the completion of the job, three hearty cheers were given.

Taste in Ludies' Dresses.—The following remarks from the London Quarterly Review shows the writer to have a cultivated taste in Ladie's Costume, proving his competency as an arbiter in such matters.

You see this lady turning a cold eye to

the assurances of shopmen and the recommendation of milliners. She cares not how original a pattern may be if it be ugly, or how 'recent a shape if it be awkward. Whatever fashion dictates, she follows her own, and is never behind it .-She wears very beautiful things which from Paris, or at least made by a French milliner, but which as often are brought from the nearest town and made up by her own maid. Not that her costume is either rich or new-on the contrary, she wears many a cheap dress, but it is always good. She deals in no gaudy confusion of colors, nor does she affect a studied sobriety; but she either enlivens you with a spirited contrast, or composes you with judicious harmony. Not a scrap of tinsel or trumpery appears upon her. She puts no faith in velvet bands, or gilt buttons, or twisted cordings. She is quite aware, however, that the garnish is as important as the dress; all her inner borders and headings, are delicate and fresh and should anything peep out which is not intended to be seen, it is quite as much as that which is. After all, there is no great art either in her fashions or material. The secret simply consists in knowing the three unities of her dress-her own station-her own age, and her own points; and no woman dresses well who does not. After this we need say that whatsoever is attracted by the costume will be disappoined by the wearer. She may not be handsome or accomplished, but we paring the votes for Governor, at the recent Gu- lege. Different minds will answer for her being even-tempered, bernatorial Election, though several items of plete lady.

took place in our village on Monday night Districts, assigning to the three additional Dislast, between Mr. Wm. M. Hughey and tricts the present Judges of the Supreme Court, Maj. J. D. Adams, which resulted in the for abolishing all the jurisdiction now possesslatter being shot in the neck and hip .-"An Irishman, who had died suddenly The wound in the neck is a serious one, minate fatally. Mr. Hughy has given himself up to the authorities, and left for Columbia to apply to one of the Judges for bail. We forbear comment, as the ville Banaer.

On Wednesday last about dusk Whitpicked up quite a large stick for the purpose, the negro seized it which so much infuriated O'Neal that he out his knife, and cut the slave about the head and neck in such a manner as to cause nearly instantaneous death. So foul and cold blooded a deed demands the utmost exertions of every one to secure the perpetrawhen the commotion was first heard, the tor, who is still at large. - Tarboro' Press.

Why are seeds, when sown, like gatery, but an absolute fact, and can be estab. posts? They are planted in the earth to propagate (prop a gate.)

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

Salisbury, N. C.

THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 16, 1852.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

We give up our columns this week to the very able and interesting Message of President FILLMORE. We have not yet been able to give this document a thorough examination, but find it spoken of in the highest terms of praise, by many of the principal journals of the day.

His exposition of his course in relation to Cuba, and his views of Cuba annexation, will most likely receive the approbation of every right thinking man; whilst the closing paragraphs of this message is worthy of a Washington.

Mr. Fillmore will retire from the Presidential chair as but few of his predecessors have done-carrying with him a conscience void of offence, and the approbation of almost the whole American peo-

FREE SUFFRAGE KILLED.

The Free Suffrage Bill is dead. After having passed the House of Commons, it fell into the Senate on Tuesday, the 30th ult., but was resusitated, on the motion of Mr. Hoke, who voted in the negative to obtain the right, which he exercised, to move a reconsideration. was again laid out, in the Senate, on Friday, the third instant, by the refusal of Mr. Speaker Edwards to give it his vote. Alas! poor Yorick! who would have thought, after all the vaporing of the Standard about the responsibility of the Whigs, and the 'seven thunders uttering their voices,' that this measure would owe its death to the vote of a Democratic Speaker, and that the Democratic party itself would become accessory to, and responsible for its defeat ?-The defeat of General Scott threw this Yet such is the fact. They knew the Hon. W. rather severe task upon the young whig; N. Edwards, as sound, able, patriotic and honand out of merciful considerations, pine est a Democrat as any that can be found in the let off to their wood was substituted for hickory, and the State, was opposed to the free suffrage bill; they knew he was elected, in as decided a Democratic county as any in the State, upon that issue; they knew the fate of that measure might be decided by the Presiding officer of either der or profit of the enterprise without exposing spirit, wearing, meanwhile, his ordinary branch of the Legislature; they knew it would street clothes, and a pair of kid gloves .- be a close vote, and such would probably be the case: and yet, in view of all this, they unanimously elected Mr. Edwards President of the Senate! We hope, after this, the Standard will thunder no more inflated denunciations against the Whig party, or that portion of it opposed to free suffrage .- Raleigh Star.

THE LEGISLATURE.

It will be seen that the Free Suffrage bill was lost in the Senate, on Friday last. The love of liquor i vote stood 33 to, 15; and the Speaker, Mr. Ed. wards, having declined voting for the bill, it failed by one vote only. The decision of the Senate finally disposes of that bill. We content ourselves with this announcement for the

Mr. Hill, of Caswell, introduced, in the House of Commons, on the afternoon of Friday, anoth. er Free Suffrage bill, differing from the one rejected in a slight particular; he has left out the preamble which accompanied the other. This people generally suppose to be brought bill will require a vote of three fifths to pass it the present session, and will have to pass another Legislature by two-thirds.

The engrossed bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people was indefinitely postponed in the Senate on the same day; and the bill to incorporate the Bank of Roanoke, at Plymouth was rejected, on Saturday, on its second reading.

In the House of Commons, a great many bills were introduced on Friday, it having been the first opportunity for several weeks that members have had for introducing them.

The supplemental bill to complete the organization of the county of Jackson has passed its third reading, and been sent to the Senate.

The Hon. William H. Battle has been elected, on the second ballot, a Judge of the Supreme Court, in the place of Chief Justice Ruffin resigned. This election can hardly fail to give great satisfaction to the people of the State. The purity and integrity which have marked the career of Mr. Battle as a Judge, no less than his ability and high moral character as a man, have secured for him the high esteem and confidence of men of all parties.

Maj. William J. Clarke has been re-elected

Comptroller, on the first ballot. P. S. We are again compelled to omit Monday's Proceedings. The time of both Houses was mainly occupied in counting out and comwell formed, thoroughly sensible - a com. important legislation were under consideration. In the Senate, the bill respecting the Supreme Court, introduced by Mr. Bynum-providing We regret to say, that a serious affray for the division of the State into ten judicial ed by those Juges, and conferring the same there to be educated. B upon the ten Judges of the Superior Courts; said Tribunal to be styled the Supreme Court of N. C .- was debated by the mover. Mr. B. had not concluded his remarks, at the time of ad-

In the House, the Bill for the relief of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company, we are glad to say, passed its third reading, and, under a suspension of the rule, was sent to the Senate.

Another ineffectual balloting was had for Senator-the name of Gen. Saunders having been withdrawn from, and that of the Hon. Kenneth votes were cast-81 being necessary to a choice. Mr. Rayner received 79-the Whig vote, with the exception of Mr. Mills, who voted for Mr. Clingman. Mr. Dobbin received 73-the Democratic vote, with the exception of Mr. Watson, of Johnston, and Mr. Cotton, of Chatham, who voted for Mr. Shepard; Mr. Byrd, of Yancy, who voted for Clingman; Mr. Love, of Haywood, and Mr. Christmas, of War. ren, who voted for Mr. Saunders; Mr. Saunders, who voted for Mr. Craige; and Mr. Dob. bin who (this being the first time that gentleman has voted at all.) voted for Gov. Reid.

are, in the S preme Court Suffrage Bill North Carolin gether with a by Mr. Avery.

Drowned ... property of Robert Ellis Orston Brade Mr. Bradshaw

A dangero morning in periled by fal Road, near the ly dark at the dent was enti ed that no sad escaped withou

and speer at I briety, and tot

livering of a te county, suppor at times for 'the

Wake Forest,

and Dr. Ander pectful language his Maker, th ly in favor of hav For the sake o

temptations and ev

hing wine," and dr

We copy the a Messenger" of t We do not endo against the Pres because we are facts in the case, upon what evid by the " Messen however, places in an opposing I ance cause; and lated to injure the he has the honor t is pernicious to the different degree of im some may think more account of his rumored cause than they would if to favor it, and may me port the Institution by se more probable, that all Ch every other man who w sons beyond the danger drunkards, will hesitate ! ly refuse, to patronise an I

this demon has an apolog We know of many grieved by the present i of Davidson College in subject; and so far as we are sure the Instiwill continue to suffer causes of dissatisfac

DESTRUCTIVI

A fornight's late has been received Orleans of the which brings San 16th November.

The Presiden The principal orders for to day (Tuesday,) quietly, and resu