

from market, and their destitution of good roads, we are not surprised that large payments are not made.

The lands sold for a good price: besides other security, the State holds the title until the purchase money is paid: The lands are increasing in value by settlement. Good policy, therefore, dictates that such indulgence should be extended to these debtors as will eventually secure the payment of the debt, and induce them to remain among us as useful citizens.

THE CAPITOL.

I deem it scarcely necessary to call your attention to the Public Square and the Capitol. They are before you; the propriety of putting a suitable enclosure around the Square is too obvious to require from me any recommendation.

It is bad economy, after laying out a half million of dollars in a building that does honor to the State, to withhold the small amount necessary to enclose and protect it.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

No sale of the Swamp Lands drained by the State have been yet made. An attempt was made to effect a sale in 1841, shortly after the drainage of a portion of the lands but the general pecuniary embarrassment which then prevailed, caused but little attention to be paid to the sales; & the few bids made were so low, that the Board did not deem it proper to accept them. No attempt to sell has been since made, because the Board deemed the times unpropitious, and believed the lands to be daily increasing in value by the decomposition of the vegetable matter, greatly hastened by the drainage.

PUBLIC LANDS.

To make such improvements and to erect such charitable institutions as we need, the State must have money. To raise funds for such use by taxation, would be burdensome to the citizens. It seems to me a fund can more appropriately belong to the State than that arising from the sales of the public lands, & that that fund can be no way applied more advantageously than in the improvements of the social and natural condition of the State.

There can be no further use for withholding the fund from the States, under pretence that it is needed for the use of the General Government. The present tariff will raise an amount amply sufficient to meet all the exigencies of the General Government, economically administered; and we now have some assurance that the Tariff will continue uninterrupted, and the protective policy become firmly established. Indeed, so thoroughly convinced have the people become, that the doctrine of Free Trade, whatever it may be in theory, is in practice a mere humbug, that in the late contest for the Presidency, no candidate appeared advocating that doctrine—both the rival candidates advocating the principle of protection. Now is the time to press for a distribution of this fund. Indeed, its distribution should at all times be pressed. It appears to me surprising that any one should hesitate on the subject. The sum received by this State, under the distribution ordered under General Jackson's administration, (although one fourth of the sum ordered was never received,) amounts to more than the whole land and poll tax paid into the Treasury of North Carolina for the last twenty years. So large a sum cannot be annually expected from that source; but a sum that would greatly aid this State might be relied on with certainty. I, therefore, respectfully direct your attention to the subject.

With the present year, by a constitutional provision, closes my official connexion with the Government of North Carolina. In retiring from the Executive Chair, I shall carry with me but one regret—and that is—that your department of the Government did not assign to me, during my administration, the execution of some work of great and permanent public utility, whereby, in the faithful and zealous performance of the duty, I might manifest to the people of North Carolina the profound gratitude which I feel to them for the confidence they have reposed in me, and for the kindness with which my official acts have been received by them.

Wishing you, Gentlemen, a session of pleasantness to yourselves and of usefulness to your constituents,

I remain your Fellow Citizen
and obedient servant,

JNO. M MOREHEAD.
Executive Office, Nov 19, 1844.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1844.

Governor's Message.

We conclude in our paper to-day the Governor's message. He alludes to many topics of great public interest to our State, but has not furnished as much information

as we expected. The difficulties in which the State is involved by her connection with the Rail Roads is worthy of every consideration, and we expected a full and ample account of it from the Governor; but he says little more than to recapitulate what has already been published.

The Governor closes his message with a sort of valedictory, lamenting that during his term the Legislature had not made it his duty to accomplish some great work of improvement, to have shown his smartness and handed down his name in connexion with some great work to posterity. Alas, for human ambition and vanity. He has had just such a task to steer the vessel of State safe through all the Rail Road difficulties and financial embarrassments, and he has been found wanting in his duty or his ability; for during his administration history will record the commencement of the difficulties which will for a long time embarrass us, without wiser and better counsels than his prevail.

Tarboro' Male Academy.

The examination, of the students of this institution, took place on Thursday last, in the presence of a large number of ladies and gentlemen, who attended throughout the day. The exercises were mainly conducted by Mr. Brooks—the Principal—who examined the several classes on the usual branches of an English education—the Classics, and Mathematics. The promptness and facility of the students, in responding to the various questions propounded, won the applause of the audience and to the infinite delight of many "anxious mothers," who knew their boys were "out." The whole was wound up in the evening by Declamation and Dialogue, on which last *theatre*, the students acquitted themselves with great credit. Success to the Tarboro' Male Academy.

The Popular Vote.

The coin press have unblushingly asserted, that Mr. Polk will succeed by a minority of the popular vote. Why Polk's popular majority in South Carolina alone, will about balance the Clay majorities in every whig State.

Mr. Clay has gained a greatly decreased majority in his own and Mr. Polk's State, yet they boast over his waning fortunes. The fading glimmer of the setting sun is claimed as the rushing radiance of the morning beam.

Mr. Clay has gained a respectable minority in the United States, that they now call a majority. There is a similar confusion in the words and ideas.

The Whig Press in Raleigh.

The temper of the whig press in Raleigh is exceedingly bitter. The Register, Independent, and Star, seem competing in the disgraceful effort of which can say the most uncharitable things of their opponents, or can best succeed in misrepresenting every word, motive and action of their opponents. The common decencies and charities of life are trampled under foot, and the worst feelings are brought forward in their place. 'Tis true they have not yet established the "reign of terror," because they can't. But the reign of abuse and misrepresentation, and "vandal violence" on every gentlemanly feeling, is fully established. We hoped, with common consent, the late election would terminate this rabid warfare; but to all appearance it has increased. The good sense and good feeling of our people will surely make them rid themselves of such plagues.

General Assembly.

The Standard of last Wednesday says: "The Legislature has done little thus far, besides carving out business and putting the different Committees to work." The following officers have, however been elected: Maurice Q. Waddell, John D. Cameron and Joseph Holderby, were chosen Engrossing Clerks by joint ballot after several trials.

David Outlaw, of Bertie, Solicitor for the 1st Judicial Circuit, without opposition. In the Sixth Judicial Circuit Hamilton C. Jones, of Rowan, has been re-elected Solicitor, over three federal competitors. William Hill was re-elected Secretary of State, without opposition.

Burgess S. Gaither, the Speaker of the Senate, was elected Solicitor for the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

On Monday last the Hon. Frederick Nash was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court to occupy the place of William Gaston, deceased; and on the same day the Hon. David F. Caldwell was elected a Judge of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity.

The 11th inst. is the day designated for an election for Senator in Pitt county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Foreman.

Election of Speaker of the Senate.

We submitted some remarks in our last on this subject. The following is extracted from the proceedings, as published by the Standard. On Thursday, after an ineffectual ballot for Speaker—

The result of the vote having been announced, Mr. Wilson rose and said that no gentleman could more deeply regret than he did, the embarrassed position of the Senate, and that as an evidence of his sincere desire to do what would best conduce to harmony of action, he had discarded, and would discard, all personal feelings, and go as far as any Senator to heal existing difficulties and embarrassments. As a public man, he was always influenced by such considerations as seemed best calculated to advance the general welfare, and as an earnest of his desire to terminate this unpleasant contest, he had, the day before, addressed a communication to a political friend, expressing the desire that his name might not be permitted to impede the due organization of the Senate. He called upon his friends to withdraw his name.

Mr. Edwards, the Senator from Warren, rose and said, Having presented to Senators the name of the Senator from Edgecombe, I take pleasure in complying with his request by asking leave to withdraw it—a pleasure, however, not without some mixture of regret, that a state of things should exist to render necessary such a course. Before taking my seat I desire, as an act of justice to the Senator to state, that I personally know the embarrassments under which he labors, and the deep and just sense he entertains of the delicacy of his position. I can bear testimony, said Mr. E., to his extreme solicitude, that every obstacle to a speedy organization should be removed, and his earnest desire that no considerations personal to himself should influence the action of his friends. The Senator from Edgecombe has referred to a letter addressed to a political friend. That letter was addressed to me; and knowing the purport to be that it should be shown to his other associates on this floor, I handed it to a friend with the request that it should be so used. I hope, if it be present, that it may be read to Senators, that his high bearing on this occasion may be made apparent in his own language.

Permit me to add, gentlemen, that prompted by a proper spirit, and guided alone by convictions of public duty, I am not without hope that some plan may be speedily chalked out by which we may be relieved from our truly embarrassing position.

Mr. Biggs, the Senator from Martin, rose and said: The Senator from Warren alludes to a communication made to him by the Senator from Edgecombe, and which was intended for Senators of the democratic party. That communication was handed to me yesterday morning by the Senator from Warren, before the meeting of the Senate; and while I can also testify to the anxious desire of the Senator from Edgecombe to relieve us from our present embarrassments by urging a withdrawal of his name, if by so doing there was the least probability of an organization of the Senate, justice to him requires that the communication alluded to should be made public, and as it is now in my possession I send it to the Clerk's desk, with a request that it be read.

The Clerk then read the letter from Mr. Wilson, a copy of which follows:

Wednesday morning, Nov 20, 1844.
Dear Sir: The present painful state of things in the Senate should exist no longer. The question is, what is to be done? and that question must be decided and should be decided at once. The Senate, when full, is tied. Consequently, concession is necessary to the organization of the body and the despatch of business. But in the absence of one of the whig Senators, the democrats have a majority. The question is, should the democrats, with an equal number when all the members are present, yield, when they have a majority, although that majority may be produced by the accidental absence of a whig member? In all fairness I think not; for to carry out that principle, if, in the dispensation of Providence not only one but a dozen whig Senators should be absent, yet the present democratic majority must yield to a present whig minority, because they may have a majority if all were present. Yet something must be done, and sacrifices submitted to rather than the public interest and welfare of the State should suffer. As I may be thought to have some personal feeling in the contest for Speaker, and lest the action of some of my friends may be embarrassed from personal considerations towards me, I have thought it right that I should express the desire which I feel, that they should look alone to the interests of the State in the course which should govern them.

Respectfully, your ob't servant,
LOUIS D. WILSON.
Hon. WELDON N. EDWARDS.
From the Raleigh Standard.

"By immediate and active adoption of these means alone, can we insure the State for the whig cause. True, we have a ma-

majority of six thousand in the State; but, if two or three thousand whig voters stay away, and Edgecombe votes a thousand beyond her real strength, and other strong democratic counties resort to similar means, what avails our real majority? The apparent majority will thus, by our neglect and their fraud, be on their side, and when once this happens the result, however false and fraudulent, cannot be corrected."
GEORGE E. BADGER.

Congress.

This body convened on Monday last.

Mr. Clay's official majority in Tennessee is 113.

TARBORO' Male Academy.

THE NEXT Session, of the above-named Academy, will commence on the first Monday in January, 1845. The Languages, and any of the English branches, will be taught to any extent required. J. H. BROOKS, Prin.
Dec. 7, 1844.

Aventon

FEMALE ACADEMY.

THE present Session, of this School, will close on Friday the 13th of Dec. next; at which time, Parents, Guardians, &c. are respectfully invited to attend. The undersigned, most respectfully, informs his friends and the public, that the exercises of the School will be resumed on the second Monday in January next, in a

High, Healthy Section,

Of Nash county, 16 miles north of Nashville, 6 miles south-east of Ransom's Bridge, and 6 miles north of Hilliard's, under the instruction of Miss Mary A. Casey, a young lady, who received her education at the Troy Female Seminary, N. Y., and whose attainments and experience in teaching, amply qualify her for the task assigned.

Board can be had with the subscriber, at \$35 per session of 5 months.

Tuition.

For the various branches of English education, \$10 per session.
Music, 15
French, 5
Drawing & Painting, 5

He will be pleased to receive his former pupils, with such others, as may be confided to his care. If it should not be convenient for pupils to enter at the commencement of the session, they will be admitted at any period of the session, and pay demanded only from the time of entrance.

F. AVENT.

1st December, 1844.

The Roanoke Republican will insert the above until otherwise directed. F. A.



Waverly House,

Situated in NASH county,

ABOUT half-way between RALEIGH and TARBOROUGH, directly on the Stage Road, and immediately adjoining William Lee's old stand, is now open for the reception of Travellers. No pains or expense shall be spared to render this a No. 1 House of Entertainment, and in every respect worthy the patronage of the travelling community. Extensive House room for Travellers, good stables for Horses, and large shelters for Carriages, Buggies, &c. WM M. CRENSHAW.
Stanhope, N. C. Nov. 25, 1844. 49-4



Notice.

AT August Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, the subscriber proved the Will and qualified as Executor of John Lawrence, Sen'r. dec'd, and he will sell at Public Sale at the Boykin Place, on Monday the 16th day of December next, all the perishable estate of the said John, consisting of

About twenty Slaves,

Men, women, boys, girls, and children. Three or four hundred barrels of Corn—Sows and Pigs, about one hundred fat Hogs, crop of Fodder, Peas, &c. Dwelling house and Kitchen Furniture, &c. farming utensils, and many other things unnecessary to be mentioned.

Sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

The terms of sale will be bonds well secured, payable at six months.

All persons having claims against said estate, will please to present them for settlement within the time prescribed by law, and those indebted must make payment.

JAMES J. LAWRENCE.

Nov. 26th, 1844.



RACING.

THE Races over the Clarendon Course will commence on the 18th December, 1844.

First Day.

Three mile heats, Jockey Club Purse, \$200
Entrance, \$30.

Second Day.

Two mile heats, purse, \$150
Entrance, \$20.

Third Day.

One mile heats, purse, \$100
Entrance, \$10.

Fourth Day.

Proprietor's purse, \$100
Entrance, \$20; three or more to make a race, best 3 in 5.

JAMES THOMPSON, Proprietor.
October 30, 1844. 49-1

Fall & Winter Goods,

New and Fashionable,
At very low Prices,
AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE,

JAMES WEDDELL,

HAS now received the whole of his late purchases, and respectfully solicits a call from those who want to buy

Cheap Goods.

In his assortment will be found—Black and colored plain and figured Silks, India Satin, Rich Cashmere d'Ecce, Chasans, Alpine Plaids, Craisse de Laines, Alpaccas, plain and figured, A great variety of Calicoes, very cheap, Furniture Calicoes, Earlston Gingham, Shawls, Ladies' Cloaks, men's Overcoats, Fancy points, cravats, and handkerchiefs, Bonnet, cap and neck ribbons, Needle-work'd collars, Linen cambric and lawn handkerchiefs, Corded & Victoria skirts, corsets, bonnets, Thread & Lisle laces, edgings & insertings, Thread bobbin, laces and edgings, Black and white Netts, green barge, Muslin edgings and insertings, gimps, Cords and tassels, hair pins and necklaces, Silk and cotton umbrellas, hosiery & gloves, Cassimeres, tweeds, sattinets, Kentucky jeans, white, red & green flannels, Canton flannels, kerseys, linseys, Whitney, Mackinaw, duffel, & negro blankets, cotton osnaburg, bed ticks, Bleached & brown domestics, Irish linens, Long lawns, damask table cloths & napkins, Bird's eye diaper—Cambric, jaconnet, Swiss, book, and mull muslins, Plain, striped, and figured muslins, with almost every other article in the

FANCY AND STAPLE

Dry Goods Line,

All of which is offered at reduced Prices.
Tarboro', Nov. 23, 1844.

Coffield King,

Merchant Tailor,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has received from New York, a beautiful assortment of

New and Fashionable GOODS,

In his line of business, for

Fall and Winter Trade.

Among which will be found Black and Blue Cloths, green and olive do. plain black, and figured beaver cloths for Overcoats, Black and blue Cassimeres, fancy stripes and plaids do. plaid and stripe woolen Vestings, figured satin and fancy striped silk Vestings, Gloves, Stocks, pocket Handkerchiefs, Cravats, Suspenders, cotton and wool Shirts, &c. &c.

And also, an assortment of Trimmings of all kinds, the above Goods were purchased in New York by himself, and will be sold at a small advance, for cash or on a short credit.
Tarboro', Oct. 23d, 1844.

New and Beautiful

Fall and Winter

MILLINERY, &c.

Mrs. J. C. HOWARD,

HAS just received her Fall supply of Goods, which with her former stock comprises a general assortment of the most neat, useful and ornamental articles, in the

Millinery line.

In her assortment will be found—Beautiful pattern Silk bonnets, Rutland braid, rutland and bird-eye, Albert and shell, Florence braid, open gimp, and fine straw bonnets, in great variety, Plain and figured silks and satins, Tartan muslins—white and black crapes, Bonnet and cap ribbons—laces and gimps, French and American Flowers, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold on her usual liberal and accommodating terms.
Tarboro', Nov. 1, 1844.