(Continued from first page.)

I beg again to impress on your attention the indispensable necessity of improving our public Roads. It is little creditable to our enterprise and intelligence, that although we are considerably taxed, in the frequent calls on our labor for this object, our method of maintaining the public highways has made no advance beyond that existing in England in the time of Philip and Mary. If Commissioners not exceeding two in each County, were elected by the County Courts with authority to inspect the chief public roads, and lay them off on the most favorable ground, and were clothed with authority to supervise and direct the hands assembled to work them, it would, doubtless, tend much to their improvement. These Courts should also be invested with power to make appropriations from the County funds to alter and improve the most difficult parts, and to make plank roads where necessary and practicable, with the means at their command. Indeed it is urged upon your inquiry, whether the recent improvement of the plank road may not be introduced into extensive use in this State. The simplicity of their construction, involving little or no expense for engineering, the abundance and cheapness of timber, and their adaptation to the sand and swamp of the lower, and the clay soil of the upper Country, recommend them to us with much force.

A Geological Survey of the State is more than ever demanded, in consequence of fresh discoveries of useful and valuable minerals in new situations, and the important results of like explorations in other States.

We have been as yet without any provision for the melioration of the condition of our pauper Lunatics. Those of the poorer classes who have been visited, with the loss of reason, have been abandoned to their fate, except in cases of furious madness, in which they have been committed to the common jails, as disturbers of the peace. It is now ascertained that these diseases of the mind, (the severest inflictions of Heaven on our race) are curable as those of the body: and in most enlightened States, have established hospitals, where the poor thus afflicted are watched over, during the eclipse of the understanding and supplied with needful remedies. A distinguished person of the gentler sex who has devoted much of her life to the pious duty of pleading the cause of the Lunatic, before States and communities, has recently traversed a considerable part of this State, in search of information respecting these unfortunates, among us, and will probably ask leave to present their case to you, at an early day. I cannot too earnestly recommend the cause itself, or the disinterested benevolence of its advocate.

Pursuant to an act of the last Legislature, for the sale of certain Cherokee Lands, which had been surrendered to the State, by the former purchasers, a Board of Commissioners was constituted who placed valuations on the several tracts, in conformity with the law, and they were exposed for sale by pre-emption and otherwise on the terms therein prescribed. One hundred and twenty-seven tracts comprehending 20,528 acres, besides two town lots were appropriated by pre-emptions at the aggregate price of $36,763 33, the same lands having been sold at the former sale for $98,090 46, and twenty-three tracts embracing 2753 acres were disposed of at the improved valuations, for $2,229 83, these having brought at the first sale $5,677 33. One fourth of the purchase money was required to be paid down, and the residue was secured in four equal annual instalments. The Agent of the State reports thirty-six tracts of surrendered land, comprising 4939 acres, valued now at $7,083 48, and formerly sold for $11,880 24, as remaining unsold in either mode. The time allowed for the private sales, having only expired in August last, I have not appointed a public sale of the residue as authorized by the act. It seems to me, however, expedient to make a general sale not only of this residue, but of all the other surveyed lands in that region, whether acquired under the treaties of 1817, 1819 or 1835, for cash, and that those unsurveyed should either be surveyed and disposed of in a like manner or be opened to entry, as other public lands. The policy of holding them back for higher prices, has been tried long enough to prove it unwise.

During its last winter term, the Supreme Court was deprived by death of the Honorable Joseph J. Daniel, an upright, useful and learned Judge, who had administered justice acceptably from our Bench for more than thirty years. To fill the vacancy thereby occasioned, a temporary Commission was granted, with the advice of the Council of the State, to the Honorable William H. Battle, of the Superior Court Bench. And to supply the vacancy thus made, a like commission, with the advice of the council, was granted to Augustus Moore, Esq. of Edenton. The office of Attorney General, also becoming vacant, by the resignation of the Honorable Edward Stanly, in May last, his place was in like manner temporarily supplied by commissioning Bartholemew F. Moore, Esq., of Halifax. On you will devolve the duty of making permanent appointments to these several Offices.

I repeat the recommendation made to the last General Assembly, as confirmed by subsequent reflection and observation, that all jurisdiction over Pleas, in the County Courts be abolished, and that provision be made for three terms of the Superior Court per year in each County. The change is urged upon us by the manifold reasons: 1st. that it would conduce to a more correct and speedy administration of justice. 2d. It would impose a less amount of cost on the parties cast in legal controversies. 3d. It would save time to those called out to attend Court by reducing the number of terms, from six to three in each year. 4th. It would effect a still greater saving in the County taxes, by dispensing with one half of the collections now made to pay Jurors, besides other expenses. 5th. It has been tried in other States, and found to realize the most sanguine expectations. The cost of the addition of two more Judges, which the alteration might require, would be as nothing compared to the maintainance of the present system.

The Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund will acquaint you with the present state of the important interests committed to their charge. The loan office formerly connected with this Board, has been discontinued by delivering over to the Public Treasurer the Bonds and Judgments against individuals, held by it, as directed by the last Legislature, on his executing the Bond of the State for the aggregate amount, viz. $40,369 55, covenanting to repay the same to the Board on demand, and the interest which may accrue on the 1st of September in each year.

A contract has been made, for suitable Buildings in Raleigh, for the education of Deaf mutes and Blind persons; according to the act of the last Session, and these edifices are partially finished. The school for the instruction of Deaf mutes is still in successful operation and contains at present twenty five pupils. There has been great inattention on the part of almost all the Counties sending pupils to the provision of the Law, requiring them to contribute a part of their support and thus far almost the whole expense of the school, has fallen on the Literary Fund, to the curtailment of the distribution for Common Schools. This delinquency will require correction at the hands of the Legislature.

There was distributed among the several Counties for the support of the Common Schools in the year ending the 1st of September, 1847, the sum of $101,774 09, and in the subsequent year, the sum of $89,513 14, the diminution in the latter being chiefly caused by the withdrawal of the amounts appropriated to the Building already noticed. The next annual income of this fund to be distributed for Common Schools will probably be not less than $100,000: and it is worthy of your serious inquiry whether as a prerequisite to receiving a quota in such divisions, each County shall not be required to have levied at least one half of a like amount for the benefit of her school, by local taxation. At present, the law is construed as not imperative on this point, but permissive: and in many of them, nothing is collected in aid of the general fund, and the Schools languish for want of adequate support. If there be any doubt on this question, I presume none can be none as to the propriety of withholding the distributive share of each County until the Chairman of Superintendents shall have made satisfactory Reports, as to the disposition made of her previous receipts and the state of the Schools, and the educational interests within her limits.—There is now no sufficient accountability for the expenditure of the money, or the effective administration of the system. Where it operates well, it is rather owing to the public spirit and enlightend labors of its administrators than to any legal obligation upon them. Our misfortune however is, that, in many situations we can obtain no knowledge of its operation at all. Not more than two thirds of the Counties, at the utmost, have reported its condition in them, in any one year; and a considerable number have never given any indication of its existence in them, except in drawing their shares in the distributions made from the Treasury. If you shall not think proper to institute a rigid enquiry as to the disposition which has been made of the public funds in these Counties, it is highly expedient, in order to ascertain the practical operation of the system, and to collect a mass of information for its improvement, that a Committee of the Legislature shall summon before them such and so many of the Chairmen in various Counties, or other intelligent persons, as they shall require, and take their examination, on oath, touching the merits of our present School laws, and their administration in the community. This mode of obtaining knowledge to enlighten the course of Legislation is not unfrequent in other Parliamentary Assemblies, and cannot but be of great utility on the subject under consideration. No concern of the State is now of greater importance, whether we regard the amount of monies expended or the object intended to be accomplished. I am yet of opinion that a school Commissioner to supervise its administration, visit the several Counties and districts, advise as to its management, exact accountability from the County authorities, give publicity to their proceeding, and the due meed of praise to the deserving, and censure to the delinquent, is indispensable to the success of these schools, at least until they are established on a better foundation than at present and that the necessity of such an agent would be demonstrated by the investigation now proposed.

Sundry interesting matters pertaining to the Swamp Lands, under the control of the Literary Board, will no doubt receive your attention in their report, which will be laid before you without delay.

The recent return of our Volunteers to their respective neighborhoods, with the familiar knowledge of discipline acquired in a service of eighteen months, affords advantages for the improvement of our militia system: and the revision of our code under that head is again recommended to your attention.

The term of the Honorable George E. Badger, as a Senator of the United States from this State, will expire on the 4th of March next, and the election of a successor will be among your duties.

The completion of the enclosure around Union Square presents a fit occasion for paying a long deferred tribute to the memories of two noble martyrs to the liberty and glory of the State. Brigadier Generals Francis Nash and William Davidson, the former of the Continental line from this State, and the latter commanding our Militia force at the period of the British invasion, were both killed in battle, in the War for Independence and in the gallant discharge of duty. The continental Congress immediately after the fall of each, expressed their sense of his character, in terms of the highest commendation and requested the Governor of the State to cause a monument in honor of him to be erected, at a cost of Five Hundred dollars, and to draw on the National Treasury for the respective amounts. But nothing has ever been done to give effect to these resolutions. I recommend that a simple monument of native material, with suitable inscriptions in regard to each be reared in the grounds of the Capitol, and that an appropriation not exceeding the aggregate of the sums above stated, be made for the purpose. It would be a fitting memorial of the patriotic services and sacrifices of the illustrious dead, and a perpetual incentive to the living, to lead such lives, and if duty demand it, to devote themselves to such deaths, for their Country.

At the solicitation of sundry good citizens, I suggest the propriety of adopting a joint resolution requesting the Governor in future to recommend some day in each recurring year, to be observed in the manner each individual or community may think best, as a day of thanksgiving to the Almighty ruler of nations for his kindness, and care over us, as a people. The custom of such an observance is now nearly universal in the States, and seems to be but a fitting requital for the favors we enjoy.

Having received information of the deaths of J. K. Hill, and Harrison W. Covington, Senators, and Alfred Marler, member of the House of Commons, and the resignation of Hugh Waddell Senator, and A. C. McIntosh, and Henry H. Watters, members of the House, all elected to the present General Assembly, I have issued writs of election of supply the several vacancies.

With great deference to the General Assembly, I recommend a more strict supervision of the enrolment of the Acts which may receive their sanction. The wisest intentions may fail of effect, by clerical omissions or inadvertance and cases have occured where the extremest license of construction, was barely sufficient to effect the known purposes of the framers of the Law.

The resignations of Justices of the Peace, since the last Session are transmitted in the package marked A. and the Resolutions and proceeding of sundry State Legislatures, requested to be laid before you, in that marked B.

Copies of the reports of the Comptroller for the year ending 1st. Nov. 1847 printed for the use of the General Assembly are likewise sent herewith.

My Letter Book will be submitted to your inspection by my Private Secretary at the convenience of the Legislature.

As the most appropriate opportunity which may occur in the brief remainder of my term of office, I desire, in conclusion, to acknowledge my profound obligations to the people of the State, for the honors bestowed by their hands and the confidence of kindness, which has been extended to my official action, to repeat my vows of devotion to the great principles of Constitutional freedom, which are the basis of our system of Government, and my most ardent wishes for the enduring prosperity, happiness, and glory of our Country.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Executive Department,
Raleigh, Nov. 21, 1848.

By His Excellency, William A. Graham,

Governor of the State of North Carolina:

A Proclamation.

THE Returns of the Election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States, held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November instant, it being the seventh day of the month, the time appointed by the act of Congress, and in conformity with the regulations of the Statutes of the State, have been received at the Executive office, from the Sheriffs of the several Counties, (Yancy only excepted) within the period prescribed by Law.

And the same having been collected, to ascertain the result of said Election, it is found to be as follows, that is to say:

KENNETH RAYNER,
HENRY W. MILLER,
WILLIAM H. WASHINGTON,
GEORGE DAVIS,
JOHN WINSLOW,
JOHN KERR,
RAWLEY GALLOWAY,
JAMES W. OSBORNE,
TOD R. CALDWELL,
and JOHN BAXTER,

each received Forty-three thousand Four Hundred and twenty-one votes, EDWARD STANLY, Forty-three Thousand Four Hundred and nineteen votes.

And THOMAS BRAGG, Jr.,
ASA BIGGS,
PERRIN BUSBEE,
GEORGE S. STEVENSON,
SAMUEL J. PERSON,
CADWALLADER JONES,
JUNIUS S. CLEMMONS,
and WILLIAM W. AVERY,

each received Thirty-Four Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-nine votes.

WILLIAM S. ASHE and GREEN W. CALDWELL, Thirty-four Thousand Eight Hundred and sixty-eight votes. JESSE R. WEAVER, Thirty-four Thousand Six Hundred and Forty-one votes; WILLIAM H. THOMAS, Two hundred and thirty-seven votes. And eleven other persons sixty-one votes each, and seven others ten votes each.

Now, therefore, I, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, Governor of the State of North Carolina, do hereby Proclaim and make known, that Kenneth Rayner, Edward Stanly, Henry W. Miller, William H. Washington, George Davis, John Winslow, John Kerr, Rawley Galloway, James W. Osborne, Tod R. Caldwell, and John Baxter, have been duly chosen as Electors, on behalf of this State, of President and Vice President of the United States, for four years from and after the fourth day of March next. And I do in like manner, notify and warn them, and each of them, to attend in the Capitol at Raleigh, on the first Wednesday in December next, it being the sixth day thereof, to form an Electoral College, and to vote for President and Vice President as aforesaid, according to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 18th day of November, A. D. 1848, and of our Independence, the 73d.

By the Governor:

WILL: A. GRAHAM.

W. W. Mordecai, Private Secretary.
Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1848. 93—3t.

DAGUERROTYPE LIKENESSES,

OF the very best quality, taken for $2 50, colored and finished, of all sizes, and warranted to please.

The subscriber flatters himself, from three or four years experience, and having all the new improvements, that his work will be well executed. Members of the Legislature and others will call at his GALLERY, at the Jewelry Store of Palmer and Ramsay.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Raleigh, November 20, 1848. 52.

LAND FOR SALE.

I would like to sell my Hight plantation, being two miles North-east of Louisburg, containing about 300 acres. On the tract there are about sixty acres of original forest and a considerable quantity of well restored Pine thickets. The dwelling House has four rooms; and with a small expense might be rendered very comfortable. There are all other necessary out Houses on the premises. The plantation is in good repair, and three or four hands might be worked on it with convenience. The price would be put down very low, and the terms, as to time, would be made to suit the purchaser.

THOMAS K. THOMAS.

Sept. 17th 1848. 6—

PROSPECTUS OF

The Public Advertiser.

A Weekly Whig Journal, to be published in the City of Raleigh, equal in size to the largest papers in the State. Price $2 50 in advance, or $3 00 at the expiration of three months.

THE EDITOR finds it impossible to develope his plans in the short compass of a Prospectus, and has therefore prepared an address to be published in the newspapers. It will be sufficient here to indicate briefly the leading objects of his enterprise.

The Public Advertiser will advocate free unrestricted suffrage. It will insist on abolishing the property qualification both in the Voter and the Representative. And lastly, it will, under proper limitations, favor a change in the basis of representation, so that the voice of a citizen in Buncombe or Haywood or Yancey may have an equal weight in the Legislature with that of one residing in the East. It is notorious that such is not the case at present.

We are in favor of a revenue Tariff, so adjusted as to afford incidental protection to American industry.

On the subject of the Public Lands, the Currency, a National Bank, &c. our views will be found fully stated in the Address which will accompany this Prospectus. In a word, we are opposed to a United States Bank; we dislike the Sub-Treasury; but since it is in operation, we are willing to see its utility tested by a fair trial—and as to the Public Lands, we regard the questions arising out of them postponed by the heavy debt incurred by the war with Mexico.

We think the Presidential Veto should be limited to cases of clear unconstitutionality, or to bills of little consequence, which sometimes pass Congress without much consideration on the part of the members.

A principal inducement to this enterprise is the desire to engage in a permanent business, and the editor indulges the hope that his friends will sustain him in it. Address the subscriber at Warrenton, N. C. post paid.

DANIEL R. GOODLOE.

September 23, 1848.

ENERGY.

ONE of the most remarkable instances of the success which attends well applied energy and perseverance, is exhibited in the case of Dr. David Jayne, of Philadelphia, with whose advertisements the readers of Newspapers are familiar. The Doctor, after spending many years of his life in practice and a careful investigation of the origin and character of diseases, applied himself to the preparation of remedies, and the excellence of his compounds is attested by the grateful thanks of thousands, who have proved the benefits of his skill and scientific knowledge. His are not mere quack nostrums, but preparations resulting from long and careful study, and as they serve, in an eminent degree, the good purposes for which they were intended, success has followed the proprietor's enterprise and labors. His establishment is now one of the largest in the United States, and besides furnishing every city, town, and township in the country with his invaluable medicines, he ships, annually, immense quantities to foreign lands.

In the prosecution of his plans for bringing his specifics to the notice of the whole people, Dr. Jayne has issued a Family Almanac, containing certificates and testimonials of the highest character. We see it stated in the Germantown Telegraph, that "last year, *one million* of the Almanacs were published for 1848, and all distributed. This year, the demand for 1849 is so great, that two power presses, driven by steam, are running day and night, with a double set of hands, and unable to meet the demands of the public for the Almanacs. Indeed, Messrs. Stavely & M'Calla, who do the press-work, have found it necessary, to meet the wants of the publisher, to obtain a *third power press!* *Two millions and a half copies* will be required for 1849, consuming from twelve to fifteen thousand reams of paper, and incurring an expense, at the very small rate of two cents each copy, and we cannot see how they can be furnished at so low a price—*of fifty thousand dollars!* This is wonderful, exhibiting, as it does, one of the most remarkable instances of enterprise on record.

But it must be remembered that this large sum, which is a fortune of itself, is entirely given away—the whole two millions and a half of Almanacs are gratuitously given to merchants, store-keepers, families and individuals, with a view to their general gratuitous distribution throughout the United States.

The position of Dr. Jayne is an enviable one—achieved by his own unaided energy, industry, and enterprise—drawing largely from an extensive knowledge of medical jurisprudence—and he now stands at the head of the discoveries of medicines for "the million," which have not only been pronounced to be unequalled as remedies, for the diseases severally set apart by the proprietor, &c., but destined to confer upon this human family incalculable benefits in the form of restored health and prolonged existence.

Norristown Register.

☞ All the Medicines of Dr. Jayne are kept by
R. C. MAYNARD,
Agent at Franklinton.

City papers copy once and forward bill to R. C. M.

ALMANACS! ALMANACS! ALMANACS!—DOCTOR D. JAYNE would respectfully inform the public, that he publishes annually for gratuitous distribution, by himself and all his Agents, an Almanac, called

JAYNE'S MEDICAL ALMANAC,

AND GUIDE TO HEALTH.

The calculations for this Almanac are made with great care and accuracy for five different Latitudes and Longitudes, so as to make them equally useful as a Calendar in every part of the United States and British North America. They are printed on good paper, and with handsome new type, and are neatly bound, and besides being the neatest and most accurate Calendar printed in the United States, they contain a large amount of valuable information, suited to the wants of all, and of that kind too, which cannot be found in books.

HIS CATALOGUE OF DISEASES, with remarks and directions for their removal is really invaluable, and make them welcome visiters in every house they enter. Every family should possess at least one of these Annuals. His Almanac for 1849 is now ready for distribution, of which he designs to publish at least TWO MILLIONS, and in order that every family in the United States and British American, may be furnished with a copy, he hereby invites

MERCHANTS AND STOREKEEPERS

to forward their orders to him as early as possible, and they shall be supplied GRATUITOUSLY with as many copies as they may deem necessary to supply their various customers. They are also invited at the same time, to send a copy of their "BUSINESS CARD," which will be printed and placed on the on the cover of the Almanacs sent them, also without charge.

They are also requested to give all necessary directions how the Almanac should be forwarded to them. By law they cannot be sent by mail unless the postage is first paid on them here

Orders (post paid) directed to DR. D. JAYNE, Philadelphia, will meet with prompt attention.

☞ FAMILIES can obtain these Almanacs Gratis of R. C. MAYNARD.

Agent for the sale of all Dr. Jayne's Celebrated Family Medicines at Franklinton N. C.

☞ City papers copy three weeks and forward accounts to R. C. M.

JOB PRINTING, &c.

☞ THE TIMES OFFICE being well supplied with a good assortment of JOB TYPE, we are prepared for printing, neatly, all kinds of

Circulars, Cards, and Handbills,

and other work, with despatch, upon reasonable terms. A share of public patronage, in this line of business, is respectfully solicited.

OFFICE—The Rooms over John Creech's Store, on Fayetteville Street.

Raleigh, June 24, 1848.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

THE Undersigned has on hand a heavy stock of the above Goods, for the times and place. And those wishing articles in his line might find it to their interest to give him a call.

N. B. WALKER.

Louisburg, May 27, 1848. 28—6m

LAW NOTICE.

C. C. BATTLE having returned to this City, will resume the Practice of the Law, in this and the adjacent Counties.

All business entrusted to him, will be promptly attended to.

He is prepared to make out and procure all SOLDIERS' CLAIMS, of every description, at short notice, according to prescribed forms.

Raleigh, August 7. 38—1m.

THE BIBLE.

THE Executive Committee of the Franklin County Bible Society respectfully call the attention of its members, friends and others, to the Depository of the same, kept by N. B. Walker. Hoping that all will avail themselves of the opportunity of purchasing cheap books, and also that the friends of the Society will lend a helping hand in searching out the destitute, and report the same to the Depository, that they may be supplied gratuitous, in all cases, if not able to pay cost for a Bible.

A. SPENCER,
Chairman of Committee

Louisburg, May 27, 1848. 28—6m.

BRINKLEYVILLE VINEYARDS,

OPENED for visiters the coming season of vintage past, and at same rates of entrance, or 20 cents individual and commutation terms for families. Grapes selected, from amongst about 200 varieties and 10 acres of vineyard, to carry away at 40 cents per gallon.

Entertainment else than by Grapes on the usual terms. Best American (thought by good judges *better* than foreign) Wines in bottles or larger quantities, at diverse prices according to quality—or say, the quality graduated as to price by some kinds being made partly, at least, with pure and rectified spirits, (best kind of Foreign Medicinal Wine, or the Port made with one-third spirits,) or some kinds with all sugar, as the *safe-keeping* ingredient. Best Eclectic or Vegetable Medicines, as Wine Bitters, &c., also for disposal.

Pic-nic Parties on every Saturday, when most of Grapes are ripe; or say after the middle of August till middle of October.

May be seen and tried Apples and other Fruits as well as Grapes of best kinds for the South, from specimen trees adjoining the Brinkleyville Nurseries and Vineyards.

Approved modes of Wine making seen at any time of Vintage. Thankful for liberal patronage hitherto, in his *Bible* or *Heaven-sanctioned*, and any time honored business of life, the subscriber hopes, by proper assiduity, to be further sustained in his laudable enterprise.

Most respectfully his friends' and the public's humble servant. SIDNEY WELLER.

P. S.—Editors friendly to the American Grape and Wine enterprise, (and therefore to the promotion of temperance in their country as in others,) to save us from dependence on annual foreign millions' worth for these articles, capable of general profitable culture in our own country, and particularly in the Southern part of our Union, will confer a favor on all concerned by republishing this notice gratuitously. S. W.

N. B. My Agents for selling Wine at Raleigh are Messrs Seawell and Mead;—who, if not having sold all I left with them, have some of my higher priced sugared Wine on hand. S. W.

Brinkleyville, Halifax Co., N. C. Aug. 8, 1848.

THOS. N. CARLILE,

BOOT AND SHOEMAKER,

IS prepared to execute all orders in his line of business, and will warrant all work executed by him to be done in a faithful and workmanlike manner. He solicits a continuance of the Patronage of the Public, and will be thankful for every job which may come in his way.

CONFECTIONARIES, FRUIT, &c.

He also keeps on hand an assortment of *Confectionaries*, such as Candies of different kinds, Raisins, Almonds, Apples, &c., all of which he will dispose of *cheap* for *Cash*. Also a small lot of Dry Goods and Clothing.

Louisburg, Nov. 23, 1847. 2—coy.

MASONIC.

THE Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and all others concerned are hereby informed that the Annual Convocation of this Masonic Body, will be held in this city, on Monday evening, the 4th December next, at seven o'clock, for the transaction of business.

Subordinate Lodges are requested to take final action on the constitution and Bye Laws adopted by the Grand Lodge, in 1846, and submitted to *them for their* adoption or rejection. A full representation is earnestly desired.

WILLIAM T. BAIN,
Grand Secretary.

October 22, 1848. 47—

THE GLOBE;

A CONGRESSIONAL, AGRICULTURAL, AND LITERARY NEWSPAPER.

THE Editors of the Congressional Globe propose a new publication. To deserve the patronage which Congress has accorded to their reports of debates, in receiving and making the Globe the official register, they intend to add promptitude to whatever merit has hitherto recommended the work. They will publish the Daily Globe to record the proceedings and debates as they occur; and a Congressional Globe, periodically, as heretofore, embodying the Reports of Congress separate from the miscellaneous matter which will accompany them in the daily print. To fill the sheet of the daily newspaper, it is designed to gather the news from all quarters, and complete the contents by drawing from every source that may be of most interest among literary novelties, and of greatest utility in scientific and practical works on agriculture. For material, the leading journals and periodicals of France and Great Britain, treating of such subjects, will be consulted, and, it is hoped, advantageously used. Original essays, especially on topics connected with agriculture, will be obtained from the most enlightened and practical men of our country.

The Globe, as a newspaper, and as a vehicle of information and amusement in other respects, will be under the charge of Francis P. Blair and Jas. C. Pickett. The Congressional Department and business concerns of the paper will be under the management of John C. Rives. The public are familiar with Blair and Rives, as connected with Press. In introducing Mr. Pickett as one of the concern, they will be allowed to say a few words of him. He is a gentleman favorably known to the Government for the talent and judgment which distinguished his diplomatic service, while connected with the mission to Quito; and more recently while Charge d'Affaires to Peru. From his pen mainly the Globe will derive the selections and translations from the French Journals and periodicals, the comments on them and the other literary articles, which will be found among its chief attractions.

The Globe will be published daily during the session of Congress, and weekly the balance of the year, and will undergo transmission in the form of a Weekly Globe, a Congressional Globe and an Appendix.

The Weekly Globe will be the vehicle of the miscellaneous articles of the Daily print, with a synopsis of the Congressional proceedings.

The Appendix will embrace the revised speeches separately, and the messages of the President of the United States, and the reports of the heads of the Executive Departments.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be published as fast as the proceedings of Congress will make a number. Subscribers may expect one number of each a week during the first four weeks of a session, and two or three numbers of each a week afterwards, until the end of the session.

Nothing of a political party aspect will appear in the Globe save that which will be found in the Congressional reports. A paper assuming to be an impartial vehicle for all sides, cannot maintain its character if the editorial columns reflect a party line. The Editors of the Globe have borne their share in the conflicts of the press. They claim an honorable discharge from the vocation. The Globe will invariably maintain the neutrality which its relation to Congress imposes.

TERMS.

For one copy of the Daily Globe (daily during the session of Congress, and weekly during the recess,) a year, $5 00

For one copy of the Weekly Globe one yr 2 00

For one copy of the Congressional Globe during the next session, if subscribed for before the first of January, 1 00

For one copy of the Appendix, if subscribed for before the first of January, 1 00

For six copies of either the Congressional Globe or Appendix, or part of both, 5 00

The subscription for the Congressional Globe and Appendix, after the 1st of Jan. will be $1 50. The original price of $1 00 does not pay the expense of the publication, in consequence of the great increase of matter published.

Our prices for these papers are so low that we cannot afford to credit them out; therefore no person need consume time in ordering them, unless the subscription price accompanies the order.

BLAIR & RIVES.

Washington, Oct. 16, 1848. 43-tD

TAILOR'S SHOP, LOUISBURG.

WILLIAM H. FURMAN respectfully informs the public that he continues the above business, at the old stand, and he solicits the orders of his friends and customers. He is prepared to make gentlemen's Coats and Pants in the latest style, and in the neatest manner, and will warrant them to be cut and made as well as they can be in any establishment in North Carolina. His prices will be moderate to suit the times, and no effort on his part shall be wanting to give perfect satisfaction. All who want neat and fashionable Clothes, call at

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