

They, on motion of Mr. Stanly, the House was directed to go after the adjournment and report their attendance.

After the lapse of fifteen or twenty minutes, all the absentees having made their appearance, on motion of Mr. Jones, of Rowan, the further proceedings of the call were dispensed with.

Mr. Stevenson moved to take up the motion to reconsider Carried.

The vote was then taken on reconsideration and carried by 85 to 28.

The question being on the passage of the bill, the following gentlemen spoke, Messrs. P. J. Person, Miller, McMillan, Stanly, Stevenson, and Sumner.

Mr. Mosely also addressed the House in favor of the bill.

Mr. Bayner explained why he thought he ought not to vote on the question before the House; it was on the ground of his being an old Stockholder in the Raleigh and Gaston Road, &c.

The House then took recess.

NIGHT SESSION.

The Engraged bill to provide for making a Turnpike Road from Salisbury west to Georgia Turnpike, was taken up, read the 3d time, amended and ordered to be engrossed.

The House next took up and considered the bill to amend an act relative to the inspection of Turkeys. The House refused to concur in the amendment of the Senate.

The bill concerning the obstruction of the passage of fish up Cashie and Roanoke Rivers, was taken up, read 3d time and passed—Ayes 55 nays 28.

The bill concerning the mode of Widows' discharging from the last will and testaments of their deceased husbands, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The following bills were also read the third time and ordered to be engrossed: To incorporate German-town Lodge of Masons; to repeal part of an act passed in 1844-5; and abolishing jury trials in Burke County.

The bill to buy off and establish a Public Road in Wilkes county was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to provide for the amendment of the Constitution of the State, was then taken up, and passed its third reading and ordered to be engrossed—Ayes 77, Nays 21.

On motion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

After the usual morning business, the bill relating to Pedlars, was taken up, debated somewhat, and some propositions made to amend.

Pending which, the Senate proceeded to vote for Trustee of the University.

The bill in relation to Pedlars then passed its third reading.

The bills to amend the act incorporating the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company; the resolution for the relief of Isham Hancock; the bill to amend an act of last session to provide for the sale of certain Cherokee Lands surrendered to the State; the resolution in favor of Sumner; in favor of the keeper of the public arms in Newbern; the bill to amend the Revised Statutes, entitled bills, bonds, and promissory notes; passed their third reading.

Mr. Bower reported, that there was no election for Trustee of the University.

Mr. Woodin introduced a bill to amend the Revised Statutes concerning Appeals, which passed its third reading.

The bill to provide for the removal of civil actions from the County to the Superior Courts, was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Washington, a motion was sent to the other House, proposing to vote again for Trustee of the University.

On motion of Mr. Bell, the Senate took up the bill in relation to Clubb and Harlow's Creek Canal.

This bill was advocated by Messrs. Bell, Washington and Patterson, after which it passed its second and third reading.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, passed its second and third reading.

The bill to secure the title to lands sold under execution, was amended, and passed its second and third reading.

The Senate took a recess.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Erwin introduced a bill to incorporate the Yancey and Burke Turnpike Company—read 1st time.

Mr. Miller a bill to amend an act to establish the Caldwell and Ashe Turnpike Company—read 1st time.

Mr. Jones, of Orange, a bill supplemental to an act to lay off and establish a new county by the name of Altemance.

Mr. Fox, a bill to incorporate the town of Swansboro—read 1st time.

On motion of Dobbin, the Resolutions in relation to international exchange were taken up—read 2d time and passed. Ayes 77, Nays 57.

The Resolutions also passed 3d and 4th time.

The special order, the bill to incorporate the North Carolina Railroad, was next taken up.

Mr. C. Jones offered an amendment strike out "Genl. Assembly" and insert "Governor with the advice of his Council"—adopted.

Mr. Melrose, offered an amendment, provided that the sums appropriated for News and Tax Rivers shall not be paid by the Public Treasurer until the whole amount of stock is subscribed for.

Mr. Stanly, offered an amendment in relation to the extension of the Roads, as an additional section which was adopted.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill as amended, and decided in the affirmative 59 to 53.

Before the votes were counted out, Mr. Bayner remarked that he had already stated his reason for not recording his vote in favor of the passage of the bill on the second reading. But he struck from his responsibility, and if the House would consent to his voting, he would be happy and proud to record his vote in favor of the establishment of so great a work.

The sense of the House was then taken on the propriety of Mr. R.'s voting, and their being no dissenting voices, Mr. R. voted aye.

The House then took their recess.

It is due Mr. Sutherland of Pitt, to state that the reason why his name has not appeared in the proceedings of the House for several days past, is, that he has been acting as speaker, Mr. Gilliam being indisposed.

Both Houses were still in Session when we went to press.

For the N. C. Times.

A VOICE FROM SULLY AND

Stoney County, Jan. 10, 1849.

Mr. Editor—An article which appeared in your paper of the 10th inst., concerning "The North Carolina Railroad Company," excited in the breast of the writer, stern and unflinching indignation towards you for your zeal and devotion in behalf of the bleeding millions of the West, and their feelings of loathing and contempt towards Senator Bowen for the course he has seen proper to pursue.

Permit me to say to that man Bowen, who, as you have informed us, is as very desirous of travelling the "old way to mill," that while he appears to have adopted a very niggardly and much lamented policy, he altogether reflects untruly not only the large pecuniary interest that has been confided in his care, but equally so the liberal and enlightened sentiments that adorn and characterize the unsuspecting people, who, in an unguarded hour, embold him with a legislative existence.

Sir, we of Sully County especially, elected him not only as the ostensible but as the peculiar champion of the anticipations of the Western Reserve! In our infatuation we honored him with the high commission incident to so distinguished a trust, under, at the time, a full belief that he would redeem his promises to reflect truly at all times, and under all circumstances, at least our pecuniary concerns. And is it—may, can it be possible, that after all his professed love for, with his repeatedly expressed determination to watch with a parental solicitude over, our general woe, that he has embraced a policy so utterly inconsistent with public expectation, and has had the daring presumption to oppose, directly or in effect, a measure which, of all others known in the annals of North Carolina legislation, was and is better calculated to confer such solid and lasting benefits upon this end of our State? Mr. Editor, are you in any way acquainted with our peculiar locality?—with our fertile soil—our mountain home, and our belated air? Have you ever witnessed our sparkling streams as they flow gurgling and tumbling from their rock bound beds? No portion of North Carolina can claim superiority over ours in point of natural resources. For the mere want of a convenient market for immense wealth has for years been entangled within the bowels of the earth. All around us, on either hand, are to be found advantages most admirably adapted for all the purposes of machinery, which provided a more enlightened policy obtained, might be converted into the means of wealth, and then, instead of the croakings of the raven and the owl, the ear would be more melodiously related with the commercial warblings of the loon and the anvil!

The Yulphia River, in its frequent meanderings, traverses Mr. Bowen's Senatorial District, almost from centre to circumference, and has not that gentleman sufficient capacity to discern that in the event of the completion of the now projected improvement, that that stream whose advantages have been so long suffered to lie dormant and neglected, would soon be freed from all the existing, though but slight impediments to navigation? Is he not endowed with an eye that, half-closed, can peep sufficiently far into futurity as to behold with feelings of exultation and pride the glorious and effulgent rays that would beam and smile upon his people on the consummation of such an event? Once open the Yulphia, and our progress to wealth would be easy and rapid. Then upon their placid breast would be borne the elements of that commerce which such an improvement would naturally beget. Then would our lands, now lying in heaps of native wildness, be rapidly reduced to a state of cultivation, and every where, amid our joyous mountain peaks, "would content sit, basking on the cheek of rest," till laughing pasture led them to the hour of rest! Indeed, sir, are we by nature a most highly favored people, and were our cause but once rightly espoused in our legislative councils, we would also soon become an independent people, among whom the ellipsis of office seeking would never infuse its noxious poison.

The stranger who visits our section either allured thither for the purpose of recreation, or to inhale our invigorating and health-restoring breeze, is struck not only with admiration and awe at our interminable scenery, but, contemplating our variegated and fertile valleys, he mentally ejaculates, "what more is possible for a people to desire!" Should he be told that even here, where Nature in one of her merriest moods seems to have lavished her blessings with an exhaustless hand, that the cry of distress and the wail of lamentation, are occasionally heard as they reluctantly proceed from those whose energies are paralyzed by legislative stupidity, he will inquire, in the language of the noble Timon,

"Why should you wail? Behold, the earth hath roasts,

Within this mile break forth an hundred springs—
The oak bears mast, the beards scarlet tips;
The bounteous house-wife, Nature, on each bush,
Lays her full mess before you! Want 'Whys' want?"

Though, pinching hunger is a thing unknown to our soil, yet it is no less true that we can realize but little from the proceeds of commerce, unless we are permitted to enjoy the immense advantages accruing from commercial means. It is idle to cultivate our soil, and fill our barns with its rich productions, only that they may lie in waste and rot in our hands. Give us but the inducement—open to us by proper legislative action the varied ports of commerce, and at no distant day by the infusion of wealth and its hand-maid, intelligence, posterity will ere long blush at the recollection that, one so niggardly in his views was ever permitted to represent their fathers in the halls of legislation!

To Mr. Bowen, I have a parting word to say—You audly mistake the character of your people—you totally misrepresent them on a subject of deep and vital concern. On the Improvement now pending before the Legislature, your hostility, whether boldly or cowardly manifested, in gathering for you a storm of just and righteous indignation, which neither repentance hereafter can expiate, nor pity fill subsid. On the subject of an improvement so well calculated to lead to others still more intimately connected with their brightest hopes, the unanimity of both parties is singular and overwhelming? Should you prove recalcitrant, your name will descend to other times in a manner by no means flattering to your reputation.

Sincerely trusting, Mr. Editor, that our representatives in the Senate will remember his course, and after all do justice to his constituents, I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Yours, &c.,
YADKIN RIVER.

The New York Post has the following paragraph: "It is reported that our most influential Roman Catholic citizens, intend to call a public meeting for the purpose of inviting Pope Pius Ninth to make this country his residence."

RALEIGH TIMES.



Raleigh, N. C.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1849.

Our thanks are tendered to the Hon. G. E. BANGER and Hon. D. M. BARRINGER, for valuable public documents.

Indisposition has interfered materially with our Editorial labors this week. We can only refer to our Legislative columns, compiled with our usual care, for the information which will be of interest for all our readers. Of news, there is little—but our paper contains as much as we can crowd in. We have hardly had time or room to glance at Congress yet—we shall soon give that body its due attention.

RESOLUTIONS ON SLAVERY.

The resolutions on this subject, introduced in the House of Commons by a Committee, as a substitute for Steele's, were presented to the Senate, by Mr. Shepard, and with a slight amendment, passed that body. The only speech delivered on the occasion was by Mr. Shepard, of which we took notes, and when corrected by that gentleman, we shall publish it. Though it is not our purpose to forestall, by comments, any position in this speech, before it appears, we take leave to state, that we dissent materially from some of them. We are of those who believe that the vote given by Mr. Banger, on the so-called compromise bill, at the last Session of Congress, was right, and we think it will be found that the people of North Carolina will sustain him in it.

Again—we believe these resolutions are not called for by any crisis in public affairs—are useless—can effect nothing practically—will do to the Southern people no good—ought never to have been introduced—and ought not to be passed.—They are abstract and equivocal—whereas, when the South speaks in earnest, at the right time, she should speak in a voice which cannot be misunderstood, and in a manner which our Northern brethren cannot disregard. We have had too much of this empty vaporing—which fell on Northern ears, as these resolutions will again fall on them, "like the idle wind which they regard not." The time for action is not yet—if it is, where is any action about these resolutions? Are the people of North Carolina prepared for action? What will they do provided they can't carry slaves to New Mexico, and California? provided the slave trade and slavery are both abolished in the District of Columbia? Do these resolutions answer these questions? Decidedly not. Who will dissolve this glorious Union? Southern men? We say nay. Northern men? We do not believe it. This matter can, and will be compromised and settled—irritating and indignation resolutions, North or South, will never help to do either—they cannot benefit our cause, and had better be omitted.

We have but little more to add. We believe the election of General Taylor the most auspicious event which could have happened for us and our country, upon this as upon every other subject.—The interests of the South are safe in his hands. We believe they are also safe in the hands of our Senators and Representatives. But whether they are or not, General Taylor knows the true use and intention of the Veto power—and all unconstitutional legislation on this subject, will surely meet with his check.

We have ever opposed the acquisition of new territory—such acquisitions have brought on us many mischiefs—but they must neither run us crazy, nor dissolve the Union, nor breed a civil war on the subject of slavery. We see it stated that Mr. Calhoun is for leaving to each State, as is usual with him, "the mode and measure of redress." This is nullification, and we trust North Carolina will especially eschew his counsels—follow neither South Carolina nor Virginia—but, when she deems it proper to act, act in such a way as will command all that weight and respect to which she is justly entitled, from her known steadiness of character, honesty of purpose, and firm attachment to the principles of the Constitution and the Union of the States.

We had the pleasure of listening to a patriotic and effective speech of Mr. Dobbin, on Wednesday last, in the House of Commons, on the subject of Internal Improvement. The views taken by him, are such as do him great honor; he looks at the subject in an enlarged and enlightened manner, with the mind of a statesman, overlooking the petty bickerings of section, and anxious to advance the honor and interests of the whole State. We trust the arguments which he enforced with so much strength and ability, may have the just weight to which they are entitled; for which purpose we hope his speech may be published. It would give us great pleasure to lay it before our readers.

The Standard makes a bold attempt to bolster up Mr. Thompson, of Wake, upon the subject of Internal Improvement. We shall take occasion, soon, to examine into this matter—and we can say, now, that we never have known any one more tricky and tergiversating than he has been this Session; and we shall produce the record to prove it. If he had been all fair and honest upon this subject, what's the use of all his frequent apologies and explanations to the Senate, wherefore his elaborate defence by the Standard? Why all this dodging of bricks? There may be liberal and patriotic, and enlightened men in the Senate, who think more of the character and interests of the State, than they do of the seats they hold there—but Mr. Thompson is not of that number. We think he could never have been in the Senate—but we see plainly that all the work he does is with reference to how he shall get there again. We shall take the liberty of looking after him, however, and examining closely into his public course.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

At an election for Officers of this City, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen:

INTENDANT OF POLICE:

William Dallas Hayward, Esq.

COMMISSIONERS:

Wesley Ward—S. W. Whiting and W. W. Holden.

Middle Ward—G. W. Thoywood, C. B. Root, and W. H. Tackler.

Eastern Ward—John Fletcher, and Madison B. Royster.

CONSTABLES:

District No. 1—Hinton Franklin.

District No. 2—William H. Patteny.

Mr. Atchison has been selected to the Senate of the United States from the State of Missouri.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Editor of the Raleigh Republican publishes two articles, lately, which we do not think were characterized by the usual good sense, candor, and courtesy: One under the above head; the other in regard to the Insane Hospital. He is unwilling that the State should go into debt another dollar for new improvements at the present time? Indeed! And how, we ask, are these improvements to be made? And if there are to be none, at "the present time," when are we to have them? Is he willing that the State should remain for years to come, without one effort to better her condition, when all her Sires around are advancing so rapidly to prosperity and greatness, the more surely because of our slothfulness? Are we to suffer the rich resources of our own State forever to remain undeveloped, Mineral, Agricultural, and Manufacturing when it is in our power, by a liberal and judicious system of Internal Improvement, to avail ourselves of the advantages we possess? Or must we always contribute to build up the markets of other States, instead of providing home markets for our people? and enrich our neighbors, on either side, when we might be enabled to thrive upon our own wealth? We fear our neighbor lives too near Petersburg—and finds that market too convenient—to enter into our feelings upon this subject. To our view, the time is here, when we must either undertake something, as a State and as a people, or make up our minds to be always poor, with the very best that we are out of debt; though we are vastly behind the spirit of the age, behind every land in improvement and prosperity—standing still, in the same position, almost, that we were thirty years ago—and from which, it appears, with the good will of the Editor of the Republican, we are not to budge an inch! Is this Wisdom?

The sneer which he flings at the Insane Hospital, has something ungenerous in it. Here is a debt which has long been due, to the unfortunate class of beings—recognized by our General Assembly, in 1835—which, tardily and at length, the State has taken some steps towards paying, in 1848. No man has any less regard either upon his life or his reason—and therefore it becomes him to be compassionate towards his fellow-men. The pauper inmates of the State are emphatically the State's children—she owes them guardianship and protection, the means of alleviation of their sorrows, and the hope of restoration to health of body and mind, if it be possible. The present Legislature, with commendable philanthropy, have recognized the claims of these unfortunate, and provided means for their relief. Yet the Editor of the Raleigh Republican preaches up "hard times," and intimates that these Legislators are "subjects"—in other words, that their act was that of James, not George. Would he also have us to be behind the age in Charity, Philanthropy, and Christianity? We trust not. Rather let him aid us, in our feeble endeavors, to push along every good cause, and every good work, which will enable the character of our beloved State, and speed her on in her march towards greatness and prosperity.

We received yesterday, an "Address of the Hon. T. L. CLINGMAN on the recent Senatorial Election," which we have barely had time to glance at—but which we are under promise to publish. We shall do so next week, with a detailed review, embracing our own opinions and sentiments concerning it. We may as well say here, that no article we have ever published on this subject, embodies, so far as we know, the views of any person but the Editor of this paper—besides all of Mr. Dawson. This is an independent paper—and we are in the habit of expressing our own free thoughts as, on reflection, they appear to us right. We do not know what Mr. Dawson may think—nor have we ever thought of inquiring. The Editor of the Times thinks for himself.

ATTACK ON THE GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL.

Our readers will notice the amendment offered to the resolutions respecting payments for the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, by Mr. Rogers, of Northampton, containing a censure upon the State officers, for performing their duty in relation to that Road, when its operations were in danger of being stopped, by an unavoidable accident.

The fame and reputation of Governor Graham need not any defence at our hands, we propose to examine this sorry attempt to make party capital, for a brief moment. This Mr. Rogers, who offered this amendment some time ago, presented resolutions, which were adopted, calling upon the late Governor for a great deal of information upon the subject of the State's liabilities for this Railroad—and for the authority by which money had been borrowed for the repair of damages, &c.—Now, a considerable part of this information was already on the table of Senators, contained in the Annual message, Treasurer's Report, Reports of the Commissioners of the Road, &c.—and the Governor in his message in answer to the resolutions, referred to it over and over again—but we suppose he didn't flatter Mr. Rogers a great deal nor please him in the mode of giving the information—hence, this attempt at censure, and the charge which this gentleman made so loudly, "withholding information,"—so like a brawling demagogue in tone and manner. The amendment did not prevail, however, and, we suppose, Mr. Rogers failed in his purpose.

It is these attempts at making party capital out of everything connected with Improvements in North Carolina which hinder us so greatly. We could enlarge much on this subject, and we may some day—but we are hoping that a better spirit begins to prevail—and that all parties may soon unite in every scheme which promises to elevate the dignity and promote the interests of the good Old North State.

DEATH OF COL. CROGAN.

A telegraphic despatch has been received announcing the death of the gallant Col. Croghan, Inspector General of the Army.

It is supposed that the President will appoint the gallant and meritorious Col. Duncan to fill the vacancy thus occasioned in the Army.

LEGISLATIVE INDIGNATION.—The Legislature of Arkansas, a short time since, indignantly changed the name of a county from Van Buren to Cass.—The amendments to the bill were amusing. One was to the effect, that all children named Martin Van Buren should hereafter be called Lewis Cass.

The telegraph announces the passage of resolutions of the Legislature of Illinois in favor of the Wilcox Division, by a vote and a large majority.

MEMORAS SENATOR.—A telegraphic despatch dated at Detroit last Friday says: "The Senate after a two days' fight, has refused to nominate a U. States Senator."

We learn that the Hon. A. C. Dodge has been re-elected by the Legislature of Iowa to the United States Senate, for the period of six years from the 4th of March next, at which time the term which he drew for on taking his seat in the Senate will have expired.

APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICE.—GEN. TAYLOR'S COURSE.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, who paid a visit to General Taylor recently, says: "General Taylor told me that he was already overwhelmed with applications for office, so much so that it occupied all his time not necessarily devoted to business, to read the numerous letters, many of which are long and tedious, so that it is quite out of his power to give answers."

"Besides," says the General, "I am not yet President, and when I am, let these applications be made through the proper departments, and if it is wished to require an incumbent, let it be shown that he does not answer the Jeffersonian standard for an office-holder, and that the applicant does; for as far as lies in my power, I intend that all new appointments shall be of men honest and capable. I do not intend to remove any man from office because he voted against me, for that is a freeman's privilege; but such desertion of office and official positions as some of them have been guilty of, to secure the election of the master when they stood as slaves, is degrading to the character of American freemen, and will be a good cause for removal of office or of office." The offices of the government should be filled with men of all parties, and not respect to party as the new appointments will, at least, be made, that will bring about this result. Although I do not intend to allow an individualism to prevail, yet it grieves me to think that it will be necessary to require a great many to give places to better men. As to my cabinet, I intend that all interests and all sections of the country shall be represented, but not as some of the newspapers will have it, all parties. I am a Whig, as I have always been free to acknowledge; but I do not believe that those who voted for me, wish me to be a ultra-party President, and I shall therefore try to be a president of the American people, as to the new territory, it is law free, and slavery cannot exist there without a law of Congress authorizing it, and that I do not believe they will ever pass. I was opposed to the acquisition of this territory, as I also was to the acquisition of Texas. I was opposed to the war, although by occupation a warrior, I am a peace man."

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 9.

There have been but few new cases and deaths by cholera in this city during the last twenty-four hours. The Board of Health yesterday pronounced that the cholera was no longer an epidemic. The malady is rapidly disappearing.

GOVERNMENT CELEBRATION.

On Saturday evening last the members of the Mason Lodge, in this City, celebrated their Anniversary in a style at once brilliant and impressive. At six o'clock they assembled at 11 1/2 N. W. on Fayetteville Street, where they were joined by a large number of visiting brethren from other parts of the State; and after regaling themselves, they marched with music, to the Commons Hall, where they were addressed by the Hon. William H. Washington. It is due to the orator to say, that he was indisposed at the time, and had been chiefly engaged previously in the discharge of his duties as a member of the Senate; but still under all these discouraging circumstances, he performed the task assigned him in such a manner, as not only to sustain but to add to his reputation as a fine writer and agreeable speaker. After the members returned to their Hall, the music of the Lodge were unanimously tendered to Mr. Washington, and a copy of his Address was solicited for publication.

The economies being over, the members of the Lodge and visiting brethren present, a Journal, by the City Hall, where they partook of an excellent supper, served up by Messrs. Pepper and Hughes.

Standard.

EXTRA SESSION.

On Tuesday week, a Preamble and Resolutions were introduced by Mr. Worth, providing that an extra Session of the Legislature shall be called next Fall, for the purpose of acting upon subjects of Internal Improvement.

If no beneficial systems are adopted the present Session, the people must take this business into their own hands; and it is his hope to see them everywhere move with promptness and vigor in it. If the representatives are afraid of the people, let them assemble in their primary meetings and instruct them. Let them call County Conventions, and District Conventions, and Mass meetings, and let them agitate, agitate, AGITATE, until their doubting, fearing and trembling representatives be made to respect and obey the majesty of the voice of the People. We are glad to see this matter brought early to the attention of the people of the State—they will not hold back when their interests are so closely and vitally concerned—and we hope, during the coming Spring and Summer to see such an impetus given to the spirit of improvement all over the State, that our citizens may see the dawn of a better day here at home, and not be forced to leave the land of their nativity, because they can no longer make a support. North Carolina can be made worthy of the continued residence of our hard-working and enterprising citizens—we can treat them to take hold with us, in the effort to improve her condition, and never abandon her while a hope remains.

The Standard has a rumor that Mr. Senator Barger has given his friends to understand that if the Resolutions on the subject of Slavery pass our Legislature, he will resign. The wish was father to the idea, we reckon. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no foundation for it whatever.

The Editor of the Standard has got his little friend, James K. Polk, a real monarch at last. The following pompous announcement is from his last paper:

"The President has prorogued the Senate until the 5th of March, to act upon such communications as may be laid before it by President Taylor."

"Prorogued!" God save his Majesty, President James K. Polk, King of the United States, of Oregon, Mexico, and California! It has pleased him to prorogue the American Senate, has it?—Perhaps he may take it into his kingly head, soon, to prorogue, in like manner, the House of Representatives, and the State Legislatures.

We copy the following from the Lincoln Courier of the 13th. We do so for the purpose of expressing our opinion that great injustice is done to Judge Moore—who we do not believe deserves censure at the hands of any one in the State:

"The Hon. Augustus Moore, has resigned his situation as a Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, on account of ill health. Good fortune, say we; though we believe that a conscientiousness of his own discharging disposition, and usefulness for the office had as much as anything to do with it. There never has been an officer who 'land of a moment,' in North Carolina, who had rendered himself so unpopular in so short a time."

The Elizabeth City paper says: "We know not the causes that have induced Mr. Moore to resign a seat which he was so well qualified to fill with credit to himself and honor to those who elevated him to the distinguished position, but we sincerely regret that in thus expressing our regret, we but echo the feeling entertained by all who know Mr. Moore. Under the appointment made by the Governor and his Council, Mr. Moore took one Circuit, and we learn that he gained there, a reputation for great legal abilities and all the other qualities, which fit him so well for a judgeship, that he has so long enjoyed in this community."

POETRY.

AN INQUIRY.

Say, wilt thou love me, when the dark brown curls
That o'er thy bosom flow?
Shall be bound with silver threads of age,
Like winter's hoary snow?

Say, wilt thou love me, when summer's rays strike,
Erewhile thy cheek no more;
And drops of heaven's rain, are fell in clouds,
And hues of youth are o'er?

Oh! tell me, wilt thou love me, when cheerful eyes
Grow dim with sorrow's fall?
The heart that beats responsive to thy voice,
The fall of curls and hair?

Yes, even when the thrilling thoughts of youth,
In blushing bloom depart;
And sorrow's cold and freezing chain
Is winding round my heart?

Is so, as roses bloom when spring comes round,
And warmly melts the sun;
As shrubs low fainting in the noon-day heat,
Revive in summer's sun?

As the redoubtless welcome breeze fans
My weary drooping spirit thro' the
Saw of my trusting soul.

MARRIED.

On the 17th November last, Mr. Henry E. Grogan, formerly of Franklin County, N. C. but lately of Wake County, Tenn. to Mrs. Della E. daughter of J. P. Peck, of the same county.

On Wednesday morning the 26th of December last, by the Rev. Mr. J. H. Grogan, in Raleigh county, by the Rev. Thos. Melrose, and Dr. B. L. Ball, of Bolivar, Davidson county, to Mrs. Elizabeth J. Stone, formerly of Edinboro.

LOUISIANA ACADEMY.

Cholera is now prevailing in Louisiana, and has been declared an epidemic by the State authorities. The best means are ordered, and several hospitals are being established, and a large number of patients are being treated.

The Board of Health yesterday pronounced that the cholera was no longer an epidemic. The malady is rapidly disappearing.

Standard.

RICHARD P. YARBROCK.

Has been elected to the Senate of the State of Missouri.

Dec. 16th, 1848.