

THE RALEIGH TIMES.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY CH. C. RABOTEAU,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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TERMS.

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General Assembly.

SENATE, FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

On motion of Mr. Berry, ordered, that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to go into the election of Comptroller of the State, this day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which that subject was referred, reported the following bill, entitled a bill to amend an act of the General Assembly of North Carolina, passed at its session of 1848, entitled an act, more effectually to prevent the selling or giving away of spirituous liquors, at or near places of public worship; which was read the first time.

Mr. Washington, a bill to revise so much of the Revised Statutes, chap. 24, section 1st, 2nd, 7th and 32d, as have been repealed by the act of 1846, entitled an act to protect houses, and enclosures from wild injury, and to repeal so much of said act of 1846, as has been or might be construed to repeal or modify the said sections or any of them. Read first time and passed, and referred to committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Washington, a bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs, passed first two readings, and referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Nixon, a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Topical Sound Plank Road Company. Read first time, passed and referred to committee on Internal Improvements, as ordered to be printed.

The following bills were read the third time and passed. A bill to amend the 7th section of the 5th chapter of the Revised Statutes in relation to apprentices.

A bill to amend an act passed at the session of 1840-41, entitled an act to establish the town of Gatesville in the county of Gates, and to incorporate the same and other purposes—An act to incorporate Fulton Lodge No. 99 of the ancient York Masons in the town of Salisbury.

The bill to incorporate the Marlborough Joint Stock Building Co., was read the 2nd time and passed.

The bill to authorize the Seaboard and Roanoke Co., to sell bonds was read the 2nd time and passed.

The bill to amend an act, passed at the session of 33-34, entitled an act to establish a bank in the State of N. C., was read the 2nd time and passed.

The Senate adjourned.

[We omitted from Wednesday's proceedings the notice of a bill introduced by Mr. Penick, to incorporate Espyrouza Lodge, No. 28, I. O. O. F. in the town of Hibernia, which was referred to the committee on Corporations.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Stubbs presented a memorial praying the imposition of a tax upon free negroes, for the purpose of educating them in Liberia, and for other purposes. Referred to Judiciary committee.

Mr. Jenkins, a memorial from sundry ship owners, merchants, &c., praying certain alterations in the Wrecker laws of the State. Referred to Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Person, of Moore, presented the Report of the committee, instructed to enquire into the necessity of making certain alterations in the Hall of the House of Commons.

The resolution was passed their first reading, and on motion of Mr. Avery, went up on their second reading, and passed. And again on motion of the same gentleman, they were put on their last reading and passed.

Mr. Avery introduced a Bill for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands, and to secure a portion of the debts due to the State. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. Wiley, a resolution authorizing the State Librarian to subscribe for a leading Commercial paper in each of the larger cities of the Union. Referred to committee on Library.

Mr. McLean, from the committee on Amendments to the Constitution, reported adversely on the resolutions instructing them to enquire into the expediency of so altering the Constitution, as to give the people the right of electing the Judges and Justices of the Peace, and restrict the General Assembly in appropriations of the public money, when the same shall exceed \$100,000.

Also reported a bill to abolish the Freehold qualifications in voting for Senators, the Constitutional number of both Houses concurring therein.

Also reported with a recommendation that they do not pass, the bills introduced by Messrs. Love and Fleming provided in event of ratification by the people for an unrestricted convention, and that introduced by Mr. Royner, providing for a convention of limited powers.

Mr. Foster, of Davidson, submitted, on his own behalf, a minority report protesting against the action of the majority of the committee as inconsistent with the declaration in our Bill of Rights that "all political power is vested in, and derived from the people;" accompanied by a bill, proposing to leave it to the people whether they will have a Convention.

All of which were ordered to be printed, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The committee appointed to superintend the election of Comptroller, reported the result to be as follows:

Whole number	163
Collins	73
Clarke	87
Scattering	3

Mr. Scott, from the committee on Private Bills, reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance. The bill was then put on its second reading, and passed by a vote of Ayes 76, Nones 32.

Those who voted in the negative were: Messrs. Joshua Brown, Wood, Brozier, Bridges, Brogden, Clanton, Cookerham, Conroy, Dickinson, Doughty, Durham, Fisher, Hill, Jones, Kellum, A. J. Litch, Locke, Marshall, Merrin, M. L. McLean, Patterson, Sanders, Sheek, Sherrill, Swan, Sutton, Swann, Taylor, Thigpen, Wang, Williams, Winsted.

Mr. Scott, from the same committee, reported favorably upon the bill to incorporate Greenboro Division of Sons of Temperance. The ayes and nones were demanded on its passage the second reading; pending when called.

The House adjourned.

SENATE, FRIDAY, DEC. 6.

Mr. Courts was appointed, on the part of the Senate, the member of the Committee to count the votes for Governor.

Mr. DAVIS, from the committee on Claims, reported a resolution for the relief of H. T. Dyer, Sheriff of Wilkes, and recommended its passage.

On motion of Mr. Rogers, the Judiciary com-

mittee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the County Courts to levy a tax on real estate to create a fund for the pay of jails-jurors.

Mr. Washington from the committee on the Library, made a Report, accompanied by a resolution to authorize John H. Wheeler to borrow books, &c., with an amendment, and recommended its passage; which was concurred in, and the Report ordered to be printed.

Bills presented:—By Mr. Bond, to incorporate the Windsor Female Academy, in Bertie; by Mr. Lane, to incorporate Franklinville Academy in Randolph; by Mr. Washington, to incorporate Tuscarora Lodge, I. O. O. F. in Kinston, Lenoir; which were referred to the committee on Corporations.

Mr. Bynum introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Propositions and Grievances to consider the expediency of liberating a slave of Col. John Roberts, of Cleveland, also a memorial upon the subject. The resolution was adopted, and the memorial referred.

Mr. Nixon introduced a bill to enlarge the powers of the commissioners of the town of Wilmington. [Authorities subscription to the W & M Railroad, and gives power to raise the necessary sum by taxation.] Referred to committee on Internal Improvements, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Watson, a bill to repeal an act of last session providing for a system of Internal and Scientific exchanges; which was referred to the committee on the Library.

Mr. Washington, a bill to authorize Newtham Loflin, of Lenoir, to emancipate his male child by Elias Council, on certain conditions; which was referred to the committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Order of the Day, being the bill to incorporate the Greenville and Asheville Plank Road Company, which was read the second time. Mr. Woodfin explained and advocated this bill, in reply to inquiries made by Mr. Hoke; after which the amendments reported by the committee were concurred in, and the bill passed its second reading.

The engrossed resolution providing for certain alterations in the Hall of the House of Commons was, on motion of Mr. Bynum, referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of revising a plan for furnishing the Senate chamber also.

Mr. Caldwell, of Burke, presented a resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to issue a grant for a tract of land to Susannah Cox, of Burke; which was referred to the committee on Claims.

The engrossed bills to incorporate Windsor Male Academy, in Bertie; and to incorporate the Fayetteville and central plank road company; passed their first reading.

The bill to amend the charter of the Bank of the State, so as to enable the Bank to deal in State stocks, was taken up, and after some remarks by Mr. Shepard, on motion of Mr. Bower was laid upon the table.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on Internal Improvement, reported the Tennessee River Railroad bill without amendment, and recommended its passage.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. G. D. Poole, member elect from Pasquotank, appeared and was qualified.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Bank of Fayetteville, and also one from the Cape Fear, which were ordered to be sent to the Senate with proposition to print.

Mr. Avery presented the resignation of D. Purdie, a Justice of the Peace for the county of Mecklenburg.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, presented a memorial from citizens of Cherokee county, praying the Legislature to take some action upon the removal of the Cherokee Indians from the State; which was, on motion of Mr. Avery, ordered to be referred to a Joint Select Committee of 3 from the House and 2 from the Senate.

Mr. Barnes, of Edgecombe, a resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving County Courts the discretion to pay Warden of the poor. Referred.

No motion of Mr. Piggott, the bill to repeal a portion of the Revenue Act of 1846-47, levying a tax of one per cent. upon the estates of persons dying without legal heirs was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Piggott, Hill, of Caswell, Steele, Person, and D. F. Caldwell. Mr. Caldwell moved the bill to be indefinitely postponed; upon which the ayes and nays were demanded, and the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of ayes 61, nays 53.

A motion of Mr. Avery to lay on the table a bill for the incorporation of Greenboro Division of the Sons of Temperance, came up upon the unfinished business.

Mr. Jones remarked that this bill gave as much power to those associations as the Legislature possessed. He therefore proposed an amendment, by adding a section that "it shall be lawful for the General Assembly to alter, modify, or repeal the act of incorporation, whenever it shall appear that the powers granted have been or may be transcended." Such a clause, he said, was usual, and ought to be adopted.

Mr. Steele said, that the plain meaning of the precautions of the gentlemen from Orange was, that the Legislature was afraid of the Order of the Sons of Temperance. He had no fears that the Order would interfere in the politics of the country; and would seek the gentleman whether as a private individual or as a political man, he believed that it could do more mischief with, or without a charter. The sole object had in view for asking acts of incorporation was, that the Division might hold the little property they were enabled to accumulate, and that accumulation could never be very great. When Masons and Odd Fellows applied for charters, they were passed without questions—why was this Order singled out for hostility, and why were the patriotic feelings of gentlemen aroused against it?

Mr. Brogden said, he objected to the institution because it might interfere with politics. Though small at present, it might hold the balance of power in elections, and turn their course. He referred to the example of the Anti-temperers in New York, and to similar associations in other States, which had pursued that course, and the Sons of Temperance, though small at present, had that same power. He said that the Order, in its proper sphere, but it was out of place when it applied for Legislative aid: it had already interfered in the municipal election in this city; it had arrayed itself against treating at elections, and made its own question in some counties. But he was opposed to this Order on principle. The streets of Rome were already crowded with tribes, monks, and other drones of society, who fattened on the substance of the people; and such was the result of all corporations who were permitted to enjoy rights not granted to them. The principle was a dangerous one, and he should oppose it.

Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, said, that when an act was made upon this Order, he felt it kindly,

as a man and as a member to defend it. Its only object was the reformation of mankind, and it sought no interference with the political or religious liberty of any. The Order, therefore, was assailed without cause. He denied that it had ever been the aggressor in political warfare; to the contrary, the attacks had been made upon it; and he himself had encountered such opposition because he would not consent to rule over the Legislature upon a whiskey barrel, that he came near remaining at home.

Mr. Dargan said that more strange things came from the county of Wayne than from any other else. It was very strange, in the middle of the nineteenth century, when science was making so high a point that any opposition should be made to the progress of morality. But the gentleman from Sleepy creek, (Mr. Bogden,) opposed both physical and moral progress. Something singular in the atmosphere of that region must generate ideas of hostility to internal improvements and moral reform. The gentleman's opinions and expressions all pointed to a retrograde movement, which would carry us back to the days of barbarism and superstition. He trusted that the gentleman from Wayne did not reflect the opinions of the constituents.

Mr. Johnson, of Caswell, next took the floor, in defence of the principles of the Order, and in support of the passage of actual incorporation for the benefit of its members.

Mr. Jones remarked that the question was simply upon the amendments; and yet gentleman discussed the merits of the bill, and the principles of the Order. He had already pointed out one objection which had been recognized & remedied. If his proposition had been adopted, he would call attention to another objection, which he would endeavor to provide for by an amendment, and that was, that the charter proposed was a perpetual one, and it was usual to insert a limit to its existence; he would move for it in this case.

Mr. Jones having concluded, the debate was later continued by Messrs. Steele, Brogden, and Dargan, but we did not hear the whole of the speeches, we will not attempt a report.

The ayes and nays were called for on Mr. Jones' amendment, which was rejected, ayes 40, nays 71, and the bill being put on its 2nd reading, passed, ayes 86, nays 27.

SENATE, SATURDAY, DEC. 7.

Mr. Woodfin, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning the duties of Sheriffs, recommending its passage. Ordered to lie on the table. Also, from same committee, a bill concerning corporations, and recommended its passage. Ordered to lie on the table. Also, the engrossed bill concerning original attachments, and recommended its passage. Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sessions, a bill to incorporate Theophilus Division, No. 57, S of T in the town of Marlborough. Referred to committee on Corporations.

Mr. Drake a resolution further to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to free negroes.

Messrs. Caldwell, of Burke, and Thomas, were announced as the Senate Branch of the Joint select committee on the removal of the Cherokee.

Mr. Washington moved the recommendation of a bill heretofore introduced by him, on the subject of slaves and free negroes; which was agreed to.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Greenville plank road company, was read the second time, amended, and passed.

Resolution in favor of H. T. Dyer, and bill to incorporate the Asheville plank road company, were read the third time and passed.

A bill to amend an act of last session, concerning the selling or otherwise disposing of spirituous liquors near places of public worship, was after some few remarks from Messrs. Caldwell, of B. Gilmer, and others, on motion of Mr. Thomas, laid upon the table for further consideration.

The bill to incorporate the Charlotte and Taylorville plank road company, was read the second time, amended and passed.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of State, enclosing the statements of the several Banks in this State. Ordered to be sent to the Senate with a proposition to print.

Mr. Avery introduced a bill to amend the constitution by giving the election of Judges to the people; also a bill to give to the people the election of Magistrates; which were referred to the committee on Amendments to the constitution.

Mr. Steele, a resolution proposing to raise a joint Select Committee of five from the House and three from the Senate, to whom shall be referred the Report of the President and Directors of the Lenoir and; and that the committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the same.

Mr. Tapp, a resolution that the committee on the Judiciary inquire into and report upon the expediency of changing the time of election of members of the Legislature, sheriffs, &c. to the first Monday in November; which was not passed.

Mr. Royner, a bill to prevent fraudulent conveyances of property, and for other purposes; which was laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cherry, a resolution concerning Nag's head Inlet, (which we publish elsewhere.) Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. D. A. Barnes, a bill to facilitate the collection of rents; and Mr. Stubbs, a bill to incorporate the Ocean wave Division, No. 60, S. of T. in the town of Washington; which were appropriately referred.

Mr. Eaton, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported unfavorably to a bill to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, on promissory notes not exceeding \$1,000. Also, unfavorably to the bill to give the right of prosequi to persons upon whom assaults and batteries may have been committed—after some debate, a motion was made to postpone indefinitely; and the ayes and nays being called, it was indefinitely postponed. Ayes 84, Nays 17.

Also, reported back a bill to repeal an act of 1848 and '9, retaining the President and Directors of the Lenoir and; to bring suit in all cases in the county of Wake; with an amendment, that all suits when money is concerned, shall be instituted in Wake county, and when land is involved, in the county in which the land lies; and the amendment being adopted, the bill was put on its 2nd reading and passed.

Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably to the bill concerning Mills. [The bill proposed to prohibit the throwing of rocks, dirt, mud, &c., into streams from Mills using machinery for cleaning wheat, under penalty.] Report concurred in.

Mr. Jones also reported back the memorials of Burwell Temple, and others, against the incorporation of the Sons of Ten, & with a recommendation that they be referred to the Committee on Private Bills. Concurred in.

Mr. Steele, from the Committee on Education, recommended the passage of the bill to provide for the appointment of a Superintendent of Common Schools; and, on motion of Mr. D. A. Barnes, it was laid on the table and made the special order of the day for Thursday next. Mr. McClellan, from

the committee on Private Bill, reported favorably to the bill to incorporate Rockingham Division, No. 32, Sons of Temperance, and Mr. Eaton moved it to be amended by inserting word "law" after "Constitution." Agreed to and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Webb moved to take up the bill in relation to the Sheriff of Polk county, and the rules being suspended, the bill passed its third reading.

On motion of D. F. Caldwell, the bill to establish the county of Yadkin was taken up and the rule being suspended, it was put upon its 3rd reading and the ayes and nays being called, the bill was passed. Ayes 69, nays 29. And the House adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS OF MR. AMES,

OF GRANVILLE.

Resolved, That the Constitutional oath prescribed to members of Congress, faithfully to observe the Constitution, requires them to enact whatever laws may be necessary to secure the full, perfect, and speedy attainment of any provision of the Constitution, and that any failure to do so is a violation of the Constitution and in derogation of its solemn oath.

Resolved, That the law known as the Fugitive slave law, passed by Congress, at its last session, or some other equally efficient, is necessary to secure the full, perfect and speedy execution of one of the most important provisions of the Constitution, and that Congress, in passing said law, acted in pursuance of the plainest requirements of Constitutional duty.

Resolved, That all efforts to repeal said law, or in any way to delay or obstruct the delivery of persons held to service or labor in any State under the laws thereof, upon claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be lawfully demanded, are violations of the Constitution; and that those who engage in such efforts, manifest not only a heedless indifference to constitutional duty, but also a contempt and unbecoming hostility to the constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That it is the duty of those who love the Union and desire its preservation, to cooperate against those who manifest a disposition to destroy it, and compel them to submit to the constitution, and the laws passed in compliance therewith, or take measures to drive them from the Union.

Resolved, therefore, That in order to ascertain who are those that meditate the destruction of our Government, against whom every lover of his country should unite in defence of the constitution, our Northern brethren be, and they are hereby requested, fully and fairly to meet the questions herein referred to, and, by conventional legislative action, to declare unequivocally for or against the Union and the constitution in all its parts and with all its requirements.

Resolved, That any unnecessary delay on the part of any State to take its position, will be considered as a determination to treat with indignity the just complaints of a grossly wronged people; and that we shall feel warranted in shaping our course accordingly.

Resolved, That our brethren of the Southern States are earnestly requested to unite with us in the position we have taken of union and co-operation against the enemies of the Union.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit forthwith to the Governors of the several States of the Union a copy of the foregoing resolutions, with a request that they submit them without delay to the Legislatures of their respective States, if in session, or, if the Legislatures be not in session, to place them with all convenient despatch before the people.

PARTIES AND PARTY MEN.—Treats of resistance, secession, and separation have become common as household words, in the wicked ally violence of public declaimers. The public ear is familiarized, and the public mind will soon be accustomed to the detestable suggestions of Disunion! Calculations and conjectures, what may the East do without the South, and what may the South do without the East?—sneers, menaces, reproaches, and recrimination all tend to the fatal end! What can the East do without the South? What can the South do without the East?

If it must be so, let parties and party men continue to quarrel with little or regard to the public good. They may mystify themselves and others with disputations on political economy, proving the most opposite doctrine to their own satisfaction, and perhaps to the conviction of no one else on earth. They may deserve reprobation for their selfishness, their violence, their errors, or their wickedness. They may do our country much harm. They may retard its growth, destroy its harmony, impair its character, render its institutions unstable, pervert the public mind, and deprave the public morals. These are indeed evils, and sore evils; but the principle of life remains, and will yet struggle, with assured success, over these temporary miseries.

Still we are great, glorious, united, and free! Still we have a name that is revered abroad, and loved at home—a name which is a tower of strength to us against foreign wrong, and a bond of internal union and harmony—a name which no enemy pronounces but with respect, and which no citizen hears but with a thro' of exultation. Still we have that blessed Constitution, which with all its pretended defects, and all its alleged violations, has conferred more benefits on man than ever yet flowed from any human institution—which has established justice, insured domestic tranquility, provided for the common defence, promoted the general welfare, and which under God if we be true to ourselves, will ensure the blessing of our liberty to us and our posterity.

Sorely such a country, and such a Constitution, have claims upon you, my friends, which cannot be disregarded. I entreat and adjure you, then, by that which is dear and dear to you on earth, by the obligation of patriotism, by the memory of

your fathers who fell in the great and glorious struggle, and for the sake of your sons, whom you would not have to blush for your degeneracy; by all your proud recollections of the past, and all the fond anticipations of the future, now and of our nation—preserve that country, uphold that Constitution. Resolve that they shall not be lost, while in your keeping; and may God Almighty strengthen you to perform that vow.—William Gaston.

GRAND LODGE OF N. C.

The Grand Lodge of the State of North Carolina held its session in this City last week; and we learn that such important business was transacted. One of the most interesting questions before it, that of locating the Masonic College, was settled by the selection of the town of Oxford. The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year:

A. T. JERRINS, of Craven, Grand Master.
L. R. BLACKBURN, of Rowan, Senior Warden.
J. A. ROWLAND, of Robeson, Junior Warden.
C. W. D. HITCHCOCK, of Raleigh, Treasurer.
Wm. T. BAIN, of Raleigh, Secretary.

FOR THE TIMES.

MR. EDITOR:

I was highly gratified on learning that the Grand Lodge of North Carolina had concluded to locate their anticipated College at Oxford. There is no place in the State which has more advantages for such an institution. It is healthy; its inhabitants are moral, and intelligent, and possess a degree of refinement and hospitality which are not surpassed by any town in the State.

It is a rich and well cultivated back country, which enables one to live as cheaply as they can in any section of the State.

I do not believe there are in the Southern country two public Hotels superior to those at Oxford. The buildings are large and commodious, with comfortable rooms connected with the main buildings, or separate and retired. Col. Young, who occupies the one near to the Court-house, has a wide reputation for polite and gentlemanly treatment to his guests; and I am confident that none could take lodgings at his Hotel without being struck with the indefatigable exertions of all connected with it to render them comfortable and at home. May his success and patronage be always commensurate with his high deserts. I fear that I cannot trust myself to speak of Mr. Paschall, and his House, without subjecting myself to the charge of partiality; but like Col. Young, his reputation is too well known not to be fully appreciated by all those who have had the pleasure of stopping with him. He has every thing that is required to render persons comfortable; and I feel convinced that no table can be found superior to his. He is gentlemanly, courteous and affable in his manners; liberal in his charges; and ready and prompt in attention to his guests. Oxford may well be proud of two such hotels.

I had the pleasure of attending a short time since a large meeting of the citizens of Oxford and its vicinity, in favor of the establishment of the Masonic School at that place; and I am convinced, from what was there said and done, and from subsequent expressions of public opinion, that the institution will be kindly and liberally nurtured there. During a stay of several weeks in Granville, and repeated visits, I heard no one express other than the most earnest desire to have the College in their midst.

I hope it will not be considered in derogation of the qualifications of any other section to say, that the Masonic Fraternity in North Carolina may regard it as fortunate for the well-being of the College, that it has been located at Oxford.

It is interesting and illustrious citizens have already applied to the Legislature for a charter to build a Plank Road to Henderson; and I know too well the spirit of those who have joined in this enterprise to suppose for a moment that it will fail. Such a Road will bring Oxford within a few hours travel of Raleigh; within a day of Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington; and should the Central Road be completed, Hillsboro, Greensboro and other places west, will be of easy access.

I hope the friends of this noble enterprise, the erection of a College at which may be educated many needy children of Massons who are now deprived by poverty of a good education, will go to work with zeal and determination, resolved, by a liberal patronage and constant attention to its wants, to make it an honor to the order and the State, and a blessing to the age. HOWARD.

Great Union Meeting in Rockingham County, N. C.

We learn that at a recent meeting of Rockingham County Court, after a brief notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held for the compromise, and resolutions complimentary to the Pres't. of the U. States, and Senators Clay, Cass, Webster, Douglas, Dickinson, Badger, Foot, Mangum, and others, were presented by R. Galloway, Esq., and passed with great unanimity, amid the plaudits of the meeting.

Senator Douglas, of Illinois, being in the Village, was waited upon by a committee and invited to attend the meeting, which he did, and introduced by the Chairman, (J. L. Lessure, Esq.) addressed the meeting at considerable length in favor of the Union, the rights of the South, and the supremacy of the Constitution of the United States. He was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause.

His remarks were responded to by N. J. Palmer, Esq. of Milton, who congratulated the meeting upon receiving sentiments from a distinguished representative from a non-slaveholding State, such as in union with their own, and expressed the wish that the noble sentiments of the South (from Illinois) might be written out and published. He also congratulated the people of Rockingham upon their worthy fellow-citizen, Hon. D. S. Rich, Governor elect, being a whole-hearted Union man.

MILES CHASE.

FOR THE RALEIGH TIMES.

LARGEST VINEYARD CROP IN THE SOUTH.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Brinkleyville Vineyards, in the course of the vintage season just past, was made a greater crop of Grapes and Wine, perhaps, than ever before in the South. I say perhaps, for I have heard a vague report of some individual crops of wine greater than mine, in the lower part of our State; and I say South, because along the Ohio river, near Cincinnati, there are hundreds of acres of vineyards, it is reported, and hundreds of barrels of Wine made annually, under the auspices of Mr. N. Longworth, the enterprising victor of the West. I shall ere long ascertain as to the Scuppernon wine crops in the lower part of the State, and report accordingly, Mr. Editor, for your very useful print.

But in the meantime, I report, as to my own establishment, from a hasty and rough calculation, to be corrected by a future communication, if any material error be discovered, that upwards of sixty barrels of Wine were made from my vines, besides a number of barrels made at my press by an enterprising lady visitor in this neighborhood, and by others; and also about a dozen barrels of vinegar from runnings captured of wine. The number of bushels of grapes sold at about 50 cents per bushel, I cannot state otherwise (not taking the pails to put down items in detail,) than by saying that let about three months, during July, August, September and November, almost daily sale of grapes, either from persons sending in, or by visitors frequently calling for select grapes to carry away.

That during this period, visitors almost every day, and especially picnic parties of gentlemen and ladies, on Saturdays, (50, 60, or 70 at a time,) paid their entrance fees of about 20 cents each, to wade under the grape canopies, and through the premises of nursery and specimen trees, to partake of grapes and other delicious fruit at their leisure.

As to the nursery part of my establishment, I have to report pleasing progress as to distribution of grape vines. Having before sold well the rooted vines I reared, and especially the Scuppernon (not grown from cuttings, and best grape in the world, South) the past season increased my crop, and have already sold about \$200 worth, mostly to gentlemen in the far South—one gentleman in Arkansas taking \$100, and another in Louisiana, nearly \$50 worth.

An increasing attention to vineyard culture for wine purposes, appears to pervade the Southern part of our Union. And doubtless, if the steady superior merits of the Scuppernon or both wine and table use, and all other desirable excellences of a grape exactly adapted to the South, could only be realized generally, in a few years wines in the South of every desirable quality, could be made in sufficient abundance to supply the whole country. And I add, North Carolina (in which this most noble grape had its origin) might go ahead, as heretofore, in the wine product.

SIDNEY WELLER.

Brinkleyville, Dec. 5.

NULLIFICATION IN VERMONT.