

# RALEIGH REGISTER

## AND NORTH-CAROLINA GAZETTE.

"Ours are the plans of fair delightful peace, unwarp'd by party rage, to live like brothers."

THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM }  
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### TO THE WHIGS.

We are defeated in the great contest so long pending, and so momentous. With the whole weight of the Government against us, the strenuous exertions of 50,000 office holders, the use of 50 millions of Surplus Revenue, and last, not least, the open interference and vast popularity of General Jackson, the result is not wonderful. It is more wonderful that at last, and with these heavy odds against them, the Whigs should be defeated, not by the superior strength of the Government party, but by their own lethargy. We are defeated, simply because the Whigs thought it too great a hardship to go to the Polls! In Virginia ten thousand Whigs have not voted. In North Carolina with a certain Whig majority of 7000, the Government party have carried the State by more than 3000! In Pennsylvania, it is now admitted by the candid of our opponents themselves, that the Whigs were strong enough to carry the State, and would have carried it but for having their ardor damped by the results of the preliminary election in October. In Rhode Island, it is stated upon strong evidence, that the Van Buren majority of 150 might have been transformed into a Whig majority of twice the amount by even ordinary exertions.

What shall be said of these facts? Are they most mortifying, disheartening, or provoking? One thing is however more certain; they are irreparable. Reproaches of the Whigs will not recall the opportunity, nor lamentations change that which is past and over. It is weakness to repine, folly to upbraid, and baseness to despair. It is incumbent on the Whig party to reflect now upon their position, and to shape for themselves a course of action for the future. What shall it be? Shall they disband as a party, and because they have been defeated, yield up their existence as a party? Or shall they continue organized and ready for action as the future exigencies, interest and honor of their country may require? We raise our voice for the last course. The principles of the Whigs are the true principles of the Constitution. They are for a strict adherence to the Constitution—for a plain and frugal Government—for confining the Federal agency and all its officers to their immediate and legal duties—against all Federal tampering with the Currency—for limiting and restricting the vast and overwhelming power of the Presidential office—for preserving the Tariff compact as it exists, and when it expires by limitation, for reducing as far as practicable, the Revenue to the simple wants of Government. These are Whig principles. They are those without which the American Government cannot exist in freedom and purity, and the constant departure from them in the last 8 years, has depressed the States, and reared the Federal Government into little short of despotism. If Mr. Randolph many years ago, and in the virtuous Administration of James Madison, truly proclaimed the President to be a King in all but the name, what shall we say of him now, when the Public Lands, a Surplus Revenue of 30 millions, and the unbounded increase of Offices have quadrupled his patronage? When he has come, not avowedly indeed, but really and virtually, to designate his successor?

These are Whig principles, and to secure their eventual triumph, the Whigs must keep organized and embodied.—They must preserve their glorious name, that which in its import, fits the friends of true principles throughout the globe, and they must continue to deserve a name illustrated by so many glorious struggles for liberty in England and America, by combatting their principles whenever they are endangered, and the vanquished a thousand times by the minions of Government, by returning still to the charge with unyielding constancy.

But as it respects the new Administration, how shall the Whigs conduct themselves? Wait we hope for the development of its measures and policy.—Neither fall into its ranks, nor indiscriminately oppose. Attack what is vicious and sustain what is worthy of support. Give our Dutch ruler a fair chance, and try the tree by its fruits.

posed to moderation. He is sensible he has come in against a majority of the People, and will be watched by a powerful minority in every State, and that too comprehending 8-10ths of the intelligence of the country. He has killed no Indians and gained no battle from Wellington's veterans, and he is conscious that his popularity is a mere reflection from Jackson's; that in fact, he is elected on Jackson's favor, not his own merit, services or popularity. He knows that whatever Van is a very different personage; that he cannot do wrong with applause; that he cannot seize the Treasury into his own hands, or make Mrs. Eaton's toleration in society an affair of State. We look to the cautious cunning of Mr. Van Buren's character, to his timidity, to his acute selfishness, which will incur no risk, to give us a fair and moderate Administration. He will avoid excesses and usurpations for his own sake, & will hug the shore to prevent being wrecked by the winds and waves of party.

### GOV. McDUFFIE'S MESSAGE.

This paper, though of great length, would rightly repay an attentive perusal, could we find room for it. Unable to do so however, we subjoin a brief outline of its recommendations and suggestions, as furnished by the Camden Journal.

His Excellency commences by deploring "the threatening premonitions of a premature national degeneracy which are visible in all directions, and not least conspicuous at the centre of our Federal Empire," and concludes his remarks on this head by saying that "no Statesman of South Carolina can become associated with the Administration, without justly incurring the imputation of becoming an accomplice in overthrowing the essential guarantees of her vital interests. He cannot worship the sun of Federal power, and offer up the homage of a devoted heart on the altars of the State."

His Excellency then dwells at considerable length on the subject of Education, and recommends the establishment in the College of a Professorship of Civil and Military Engineering, and also a Professorship of Modern Languages.—He gives a flattering picture of the success of the College under its new organization and states that "the College discipline is now excellent, and the conduct of the Students during the present year, has, with a few exceptions, been highly exemplary," and traces the few irregularities which have occurred, to those nuisances to society, retail dram shops, tho' his Excellency gives them a more polite appellation. He gives it as his opinion, and in which we most heartily concur, that they ought to be abated by the authority of the State. He remarks in conclusion on this subject, that "the evil is not at all diminished, by the system of licensing. The revenue derived from it is but a poor compensation for the privilege of diffusing the elements of moral pestilence amongst those who are to be the future rulers and legislators of the State."

His Excellency then recommends that the amount to which this State will be entitled under the distribution act of the last Session of Congress, be deposited in the Bank of the State.

The next subject introduced is the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road. We will not attempt to make an abstract of the Governor's views on this subject, as we should do him injustice; they are such however, we think, as must meet the views of every true friend of the State. His Excellency very properly, in our opinion, condemns the project of connecting Banking privileges with this great work.

On the subject of the Judiciary he says: "Your predecessors have been at all times so justly sensible of the importance of having uniform and equal laws administered by enlightened and impartial Judges, that the organization of the Judiciary system has occupied a due share of their attention. It seems, however, that something yet remains to be done to complete that organization. The constitution of the Court of Appeals by the Act of 1835, has rendered what was before merely expedient, almost a matter of necessity—an act providing that the Sessions of that Court shall be held exclusively at Columbia, for the trial of Appeals from all parts of the State."

tion, and regrets that so little has been done by the non-slaveholding States to stay the progress of Fanaticism, and suggests the expediency of making a solemn legislative declaration, that Congress has no right to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and is under no constitutional obligation to receive the petitions of the people of any of the States, praying for such abolition; and that whenever Congress shall emancipate the slaves in the said District, or in any of the Territories of the United States, South Carolina in common with the other slaveholding States, will be absolved from all constitutional or moral obligation to remain any longer in the Union, and may rightfully and peacefully withdraw from it."

The Message concludes by a reference to the occurrences which have taken place during the present year, in various parts of the United States relative to the civil war which is still in progress, between the Republic of Mexico, and one of her revolted Provinces. His Excellency is "utterly at a loss to perceive what title either of the parties to this controversy can have, to the sympathies of the American people. If it be alleged that the insurgents of Texas are emigrants from the United States, it is obvious to reply that by their voluntary expatriation—under whatever circumstances of adventure, of speculation, of honor or of infamy—they have forfeited all claim to our fraternal regard. If it be even true that they have left a land of freedom for a land of despotism, they have done it with their eyes open and deserve their destiny."

In relation to the probable application of Texas for admission into the Confederacy, he gives it as his opinion that Congress ought not even to entertain such a proposition in the present state of the controversy."

### TREASURER'S REPORT.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
November 21, 1836.

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

In obedience to the directions of an Act of the General Assembly, passed at the Session of 1837, entitled "an Act concerning the Public Treasury," the Public Treasurer respectfully submits the following Report:

1st. Of the Public or unappropriated Revenue and Expenditures.

The balance of cash in the Public Treasury on the 1st day of Nov. 1836, was	\$68,433 41
The receipts of the ensuing fiscal year ending on the 31st day of Oct. 1835, amounted to	150,109 56
Making an aggregate of	\$218,542 97
The disbursements during the same period amounted to	171,686 67
Balance 1st Nov. 1835, as reported to the last General Assembly	46,856 30
The receipts at the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year, that is, from the 31st of Oct. 1835, to the 1st Nov. 1836, amount to five hundred and thirty nine thousand five hundred and fifty nine dollars and ninety four cents, (\$539,559 94) and consists of the following items, viz: Cash received from the sheriff for public tax of 1835, being the ordinary revenue payable into the Treasury on the 1st of Oct. 1836, and not specifically appropriated	\$70,865 64
Cash received from sheriffs on account of additional returns of taxes (see statement A.)	517 21
Ditto received from the Bank of Newbern for dividend of 7 per cent on 1818 shares of the capital stock declared in January 1836	19,726 00
Ditto received from the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for dividend of 4 per cent profit on 900 shares of the capital stock declared in December, 1835,	1,200 00
Ditto, received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for dividend of 3 1/2 per cent profit on 10 shares of stock unappropriated, declared 1st January, 1836,	35 00
Ditto received from the Bank of the State for dividend, (No. 1.) of 2 1/2 per cent on 921 shares, subscribed 23rd of March, 1836,	2,302 50
Ditto received from do. for dividend No. 2 of 4 per cent on the same shares subscribed as above,	3,684 00
Ditto received from do. for dividend No. 3 of 3 1/2 per cent on 1221 shares of stock, declared in June, 1836	3,968 25
Ditto received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for dividend of 4 per cent on 10 shares of stock unappropriated, declared in June, 1836	40 00
Ditto received from the Bank of the State, for dividend No. 1 of 2 1/2 per cent on 2837 shares of stock subscribed 2d of August, 1836,	7,092 50
Ditto received from do. for dividend No. 2 of 4 per cent on the same shares, subscribed as above,	11,348 00
Ditto received from do. for dividend No. 3 of 3 1/2 per cent on the same shares, subscribed as above,	9,320 25
Ditto received from the Buncombe Turnpike Company, for dividend of 11 per cent on the shares owned by the State, declared in October 1835,	550 00
Ditto received from do. for balance of dividend due the State, for the year 1835,	400 00
Ditto, from H. H. Cook, in full for his second bond given for part of the Bushy Branch Track of land	Principal 800 00 Interest 23 47

Ditto received from Miss E. E. Haywood, for rent of Public Lots, for the year 1835, 10 00

Ditto from Jesse H. Lindsey, being amount over drawn by him as a member of the last legislature, owing to a mistake in his certificate 3 00

Ditto received from Charles Manly, Treasurer of the University of N. C. in compliance with a contract entered into with him by Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Commissioner on behalf of the State, negotiated in obedience to an act of the last General Assembly, 100,000 00

Ditto received from the Bank of the State of N. C. on loan, by virtue of the authority given by resolution of the last General Assembly, and for which a certificate of loan was executed, 10,966 62

Ditto received from the Treasurer of the U. S. in compliance with a contract entered into with the Secretary of the Treasury of the U. S. by Wm. H. Haywood, Jr. Commissioner on behalf of the State, negotiated in conformity with the act of last session, 300,000 00

Ditto received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for tax of 25 cents on each share of stock owned by individuals in said Bank, for 1835, 797 50

Ditto received from the Merchant's Bank of Newbern, for tax of 25 cents on each share of stock owned by individuals in said Bank, for 1835-6 562 50

Ditto received from the Bank of the State, for tax of 25 cents on each share of stock owned, by individuals in said Bank, for 1836, 2,250 00

Ditto received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for tax of 25 cents on each share of stock owned by individuals in said Bank, for the year 1836, 797 50

589 559 94

Which, added to the balance above stated, will make the sum of 586,416 24

To this sum add the amount temporarily transferred from the Internal Improvement fund, and applied to the payment of claims against this fund, 2,670 38

\$589,086 62

The disbursements at the Treasury, from the public fund, for the same period, that is, from the 31st of Oct. 1835, to the 1st of November, 1836, amount to the sum of 589 086 62

And consists of the following general items, viz:

General Assembly,	29,645 62
Rebuilding Capitol,	86,443 95
Judiciary,	23,441 81
Executive Department,	2,287 86
Treasury Department,	2,000 00
Department of State,	800 00
Comptroller's Department,	1,000 00
Adjutant General's Office,	200 00
Contingencies,	6,722 31
Interest on Treasury Loan,	205 25
Public Library,	1,867 66
Convention,	1,511 98
Sheriffs, for making Convention returns,	38 40
Pensioners,	920 00
Treasury Notes burnt,	3,356 29
Governor's House,	472 39
Council of State,	94 20
Public Printer,	900 00
Stock in Bank of the State,	375,800 00
Interest on the deferred payment of Stock,	37,891 86
Congressional Elections,	96 47
Treasury Loan,	10,966 62
Sheriffs for settling tax,	93 10
Ditto for comparing Senatorial Polls,	148 75
Interest on State Loan,	1,794 50

The Comptroller's Statement, required to be furnished for the use of the members of the General Assembly, will be found to contain a detailed exhibit of each and every individual disbursement made at the Treasury Department during the last year. It is therefore respectfully referred to for that purpose.

### 2nd Of the Literary Fund.

The balance of cash in the hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the 31st of Oct. 1835, as reported to the General Assembly of that year, was 1,167 08

The receipts at the Treasury Department of money belonging to this fund, for the last year, that is, from the 31st of Oct. 1835, to the 1st Nov. 1836, amount to thirty-two thousand six hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-one cents, (\$32,642 71), and consist of the following items, viz:

Cash received from sundry auctioneers, for tax on sales at auction,	1,159 06
Do. received for entries of vacant land,	5,682 71
Do. received from the Roanoke Navigation Company, for dividend of 1 1/2 per cent on 500 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared in Nov. 1835,	875 00
Do. from do. for dividend of 1 per cent on the same shares, declared in Nov. 1834,	500 00
Do. received from the Bank of the State of North Carolina, for dividend No. 1 of 2 1/2 per cent on 34 shares of stock subscribed 24th Nov. 1835,	85 00
Do. received from ditto, for dividend No. 2 of 4 per cent on 1700 shares of stock owned by this fund, declared in Nov. 1835,	6,800 00
Do. received from ditto, for dividend No. 1 of 2 1/2 per cent on 100 shares subscribed 6th January, 1836,	250 00
Do. received from ditto, for dividend No. 2 of 4 per cent on the same shares subscribed as above,	400 00
Do. received from ditto, for dividends Nos. 1 and 2 on 40 shares of stock, subscribed 1st Feb. 1836,	260 00
Do. received from the Bank of Cape Fear, for dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on 704 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared 1st Jan. 1836,	2,464 00
Do. received from do. for dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on 50 shares of stock owned by this fund, declared as above,	175 00
Do. received from do. for dividend of 4 per cent on 704 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared in	

June 1836, 2,916 00

Do. received from ditto for dividend of 4 per cent on 50 shares of stock owned by this fund, declared as above, 200 00

Do. received from the Bank of Newbern, for dividend of 7 per cent capital on 141 shares of stock owned by this fund, declared January 4 1836, 987 00

Do. received from the Bank of the State for dividends Nos. 1, 2 and 3 on 66 shares subscribed in behalf of this fund 5th of July, 1836, 643 50

Do. received from do. for dividends No. 1 2 & 3 on 36 shares, subscribed in behalf of this fund July 11th 1836, 351 00

Do. received from the Cape Fear Navigation Company, being a part of dividend No. 12 and 14 of 650 dollars each, declared by said Company 5th per account rendered, 417 23

Do. received from Sheriff for tax on retailers of spirituous liquors, 2,597 22

Ditto received from the Bank of the State of N. C. for dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on 1840 shares owned by this fund, declared in June, 1836, 5,980 00

32 642 71

Which added to the balance above stated, make the aggregate sum of 33,809 79

The disbursements from the Literary Fund, during the foregoing period, are as follows, viz: This sum paid Cashier of the Bank of the State of N. C. for 34 shares of stock, subscribed for on the 24th Nov. 1835, 3,400 00

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment on do., 219 58

Ditto paid Wm. T. Coleman, Secretary to the Board of Directors, his salary for the year ending 31st December, 1835, 35 00

Ditto paid James Fredell and Wm. Roberts on account of the salary of John K. Campbell, Secretary to the Board of Directors for the years 1827 and 1828, per Governor's warrant, 50 00

Ditto paid Charles Dewey, Cashier of the Bank of the State of N. C. for 100 shares of stock, subscribed the 7th of January, 1836, 10,000 00

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do., 716 69

Ditto paid do. for 40 shares of stock subscribed 1st February, 1836, 4,000 00

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do., 304 93

Ditto paid do. for 66 shares of stock, subscribed the 5th of July, 1836, 6,800 00

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do., 660 67

Ditto paid do. for 36 shares of stock, subscribed the 11th July, 1836, 3,600 00

Ditto paid do. for interest on deferred payment of do., 368 63

Making an aggregate amount of 29,964 70

Which deducted from the amount above stated, leaves a balance in the hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Literary Fund, on the 1st day of Nov. 1836, of \$3,845 09

### 3d. Of the Fund for Internal Improvement.

The balance of cash in hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Fund for Internal Improvement, on the 31st of Oct. 1835, as reported to the General Assembly of that year, was 21,249 31

The receipts at the Treasury Department on account of the Fund for Internal Improvement for the last year, that is, from the 31st of October 1835 to the 1st Nov. 1836, amount to sixteen thousand one hundred and ninety four dollars and ninety three cents, (\$16,194 93), and consist of the following items:

Cash received from Jonathan Phillips, Chairman of Macon County Court, in full for the 1st instalment due for the purchase of the balance of the 400 acre tract of land on which the town of Franklin is located,	275 25
Do. received from sundry persons on Cherokee bonds, 3,630 70	
Do. received from the Bank of Cape Fear for dividend of 3 1/2 per cent on 1358 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared Jan. 1, 1836, 4,753 00	
Do. received from John Rutherford, Jr. treasurer of the Board of Commissioners of the Swannano Gap Turnpike Road, in full of the principal and interest of a bond executed by said Commissioners in conformity to the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed at the session of 1829, chap 14. Prin'l 2,000 00 Interest 16,33	2,016 33
Do. received from the Bank of Cape Fear for dividend of 4 per cent on 1358 shares of stock appropriated to this fund, declared in June 1836, 5,432 00	
Do. received from Gov. Spaight, in being the nett amount of sale of the dredging machine at Wilmington, 87 65	
16,194 93	
Which, added to the balance above stated, forms an aggregate amount of 37,444 24	
The disbursements from the fund for Internal Improvement, during the same period are as follows, viz: This sum paid James Wyche, Superintendent of Public Works, his salary and expenses, 20 35	
Do. paid Wm. T. Coleman, for his services as Secretary to the Board the present year, 6 00	
26 35	
Which amount, deducted, leaves a nominal balance in the hands of the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the fund for Internal Improvement, on the 1st Nov. 1836, of 37,417 89	
From which deduct the amount which has been applied to the purposes of the public fund, 2,670 38	
Real balance in the hands of the Public Treasurer 1st Nov. 1836, 34,747 51	
All the disbursements made at the Treasury De-	

partment, during the year, it is believed, are sustained by the proper and appropriate vouchers, which will be found on file in the Comptroller's office.

### RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing statements show balances of cash on hand, at the close of the business of the fiscal year, ending on the 31st Oct. 1836, as follows viz:

Amount as Treasurer of Internal Improvement Fund,	\$34,747 51
Do. as Treasurer of the Literary Fund,	3,845 09
Making an aggregate amount of \$38,592 60	

With which the Public Treasurer, as Treasurer of the Internal Improvement and Literary Funds, stands charged on the books of this Department, and for which he is therefore accountable on the 1st day of Nov. 1836.

The foregoing amount is disposed of (as directed by law) in the following manner, to wit: Amount deposited in the Bank of the State of N. Carolina, at Raleigh and remaining at the credit of the Public Treasurer, on the 31st day of October 1836, \$31,354 98

Do do in the Bank of Cape Fear at Fayetteville, on the same day, \$4,879 65

Treasury notes redeemed and in the vault of the Treasury unit for circulation, 1,368 11

Specie change and cash in the Treasury, 989 76

Making a corresponding amt. of \$38,592 60

One of the first objects which should necessarily engage the attention of the General Assembly is the condition of the Public Revenue. It will therefore be seen, on a reference to the foregoing statement, that the amount received from the ordinary sources, for the last fiscal year, falls short by the sum of \$875 29 of the amount received from the same sources for the preceding year. This apparent decrease, however, will be converted into an actual increase of more than that sum, when we take into consideration the fact that the tax received from gaming tables for the year 1834, has been almost entirely excluded by the prohibitory act of last session, from the receipts of 1835. It will be readily admitted that the revenue of the State is a subject of paramount importance. It is not only important when considered as the main-spring which gives motion and imparts energy to all the machinery of government, but it is of vital importance that the sources from which this life blood is drawn, should be pure and uninterrupted; that the system adopted for its assessment and collection, should operate impartially upon the whole people; so that all who partake of the blessings and benefits of the Government, should be made to contribute a fair and equitable proportion of the means necessary to its support.

Some of the defects and inequalities of the present system have heretofore been pointed out, and it is believed they are too generally known to require repetition; but as the Legislature has convened under a new organization of the fundamental law, adopted in part expressly with reference to the subject of taxation, it is deemed to be a peculiarly appropriate period for remedying those defects, and supplying those deficiencies which the experience of years has made so clearly manifest.

On referring to the tabular part of this Report, it will be seen that a resort to the authority given the Public Treasurer, by a Resolution of the last session, to borrow money on behalf of the State, has been rendered necessary. In the prosecution of the work upon the Capitol, and in the discharge of the ordinary expenses of the Government, the funds in the Treasury were entirely exhausted about the middle of May.

In the exercise of the authority given me by the resolution referred to, instead of borrowing a specific amount and placing it to the credit of the Public Treasurer, in Bank, to meet the current demands on the Treasury, a portion of which, at least, must have remained for a time inactive, I succeeded in making an arrangement with the Bank of the State, by which the Bank agreed to discharge from time to time as they were presented, all the claims against the Treasury, noting upon each the day on which it was paid, & charging interest only from the respective periods of payment.—Thus, by adopting a course at once liberal on the part of the Bank, and highly creditable to that institution, a considerable saving to the State in the way of interest has been effected; and by this arrangement, so the State was enabled, at the earliest possible period, to avail itself of the use of its accruing means, and of applying any portion of its revenue, the moment it was received, to the payment of the debt thus incurred. The amount of claims thus paid by the Bank up to the 24th day of June, 1836, was ten thousand nine hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-two cents, (\$10,966 62); at which time the proceeds of the June dividends due from the Bank of the State, and the Bank of Cape Fear, were applied, so far as they would go, to its discharge. The same course was continued by the Bank up to the 29th day of September, on which day a sufficient sum having been received from the Sheriff on account of the ordinary revenue, the whole amount due the Bank was settled and paid. Under the act of last session, entitled "an act to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina," I received, on the 29th day of March last, from the