apply a remedy. From all the Counties in the State, only thirty-eight Chairmen of the Boards of Superintendents for Common Schools, made any return to the Literary Board, of the operation of the system in their Counties for the year 1845, and a still smaller number in 1845, although the time appointed by Law has expired. This is probably imputable not so much to their delinquency as to the failure of the School Committees in the districts, to furnish the reports required of them. Indeed, as might be expected, in a matter depending for success, quite as much on administration, as Legislative direction—a matter new to our population and our authorities, there are at present too little intelligence, uniformity, and efficiency, in the execution of the School Law. It appears to me, therefore, of the first moment, that a Commissioner of Common Schools should be appointed, charged with the superintendence of the system throughout the State, and devoting his whole time and attention in imparting to it vigor and usefulness. The subject is of sufficient weight, especially in the infantile stage of these institutions, to engage the best talents and most exalted patriotism of the country.

In many of the Governments of Europe, the Minister of Public Instruction ranks with those of War, Finance and Diplomacy, their equal in dignity, perhaps more than their equal in usefulness. In those States of our Union, in which Education has most extensively prevailed, and in which, from the maturity of the system, there would seem to be the least addition for such a supervision, it seems to be a settled point of policy, to keep in superintendence over their Common Schools, some citizen of tried ability and zeal in that department, whose time and energy are devoted to the supervance and study of the system, visiting the Schools in various sections, and so counselling and directing the whole, as to produce the greatest amount of benefit. Our experience, thus far, of the opposite course, urges the necessity of following their example. The Literary Fund affords the means of reasonable compensation for such service, with but a slight abatement from the amounts annually distributed.

Applications have been made to the Board, to purchase some portions of the Swamp Lands drained by the State, and pertaining to the School Fond. But their Agent, who has instructions in respect to terms, has reported no sale actually made. It is in contemplation to visit these lands in the course of the next year, and if the drainage has proved as effectual as has been expected, to dispose of some tracts at public sale, if not otherwise, in order to promote settlement and culture thereon.

In the month of May last, I received from the War Department a requisition of the President of the United States for one Regiment of Volunteer Infantry, to be enrolled and held in readiness to aid in the prosecution of the existing war with the Republic of Mexico. A general order was immediately issued, calling for Volunteers by Companies, and with a most commendable promptitude, more than three times the number required, tendered their service. From these, ten Companies were drawn by lot, to form the Regiment. In the absence of any law of the State, relative to raising and organizing such a force, the duty seemed to devolve on the Governor, under the Constitution, as the Executive and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia, to determine who should be accepted among those volunteering for service, and in what grades. The Proclamation for Volunteers, however, announced that this determination would be made by lot in accepting the Companies; and that the Company Officers would be commissioned, whom the men thereof might elect—leaving the Field Officers only to be accepted and appointed by the Executive. This construction of duty and power in defect of any statutory regulation, was adopted after mature consideration, and enquiring into the precedents during the last war with Great Britain. It has been acted upon by the Governors of other States, having no provision of law in such case, and seems to accord with the views of the War Department, and President of the United States. It is, however, wisest to regulate such levies of Troops by Legislative enactments; and, therefore, it is brought to your attention. Whether you shall decide to direct the election of Field Officers by all the Volunteers, Privates as well as Officers, (as is the case in some States) or by the Commissioned Officers only, in conformity to our Militia regulation for ordinary training; or permit it to the Executive, as at present existing, is submitted for your wisdom to determine.

The defectiveness of our Militia Code is too obvious to require remark, to such of you as have any conversancy with it, in practice. A thorough revision and emendation of it, is needed to render this arm of our defence effective. I point your attention, particularly, to the want of any provision for contesting elections to Military appointments of any grade, whatever, complaints of irregularities in such elections, having been lodged in this Department, on more than one occasion, within the last twelve months. It is also suggested, that a requirement on the Officers of Regiments or Brigades to meet together, and encamp for a few days in each year, during which, they should undergo constant drilling, and become familiarized to Camp and Garrison duties, (their expenses only being defrayed by the State,) would be productive of the best effects.

The permission of the use of the Public Arms to the Militia, should be regulated by law; and more effective provision should be made for the return of the Arms on the dissolution of the Corps to whom they were issued.

In the month of July last, I received from the President of the Senate of the United States, the resignation of the Hon. William H. Haywood, Jr., one of the members of that body from this State. A day having then been fixed for the adjournment of Congress, and near at hand, I did not exercise the Constitutional power of the Executive, to appoint a successor. The term, for which the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, the other Senator from North Carolina, was elected, will expire on the 4th of March next. It will devolve on you, therefore, to fill both vacancies.

It is, also, well worthy of your consideration, whether the existing arrangement of Districts for the election of Members to the House of Representatives, is accommodated to the public convenience, in uniting those of contiguous territory and similarity of interests, or accords with the fundamental principle of a Republic, that *a majority* of the People should be allowed to elect their own Representatives.

Since the last adjournment of the Legislature, such changes have been wrought in our National Affairs, as to require a brief observation. The United States have become engaged in War with a neighboring Republic, weaker and inferior in all the elements of National greatness, but still not a contemptible foe. While we fervently unite in the desire, that our Country, in her intercourse with foreign nations, "may be always in the right," and readily render our loyalty and duty to make her always successful, "right or wrong," it is alien to the character of Freemen, to forbear enquiry into the necessity which demands a resort to the last alternative of Nations, or into the conduct of the agents by whom it has been produced. By an essential provision of our Constitution, all questions of War are, in the first instance, to be subjected to the will of the Nation itself, which is to pay its costs and feel its calamities. That Mexico had relinquished her right to take umbrage at the annexation of Texas, by her conditional recognition of the independence of that Republic, and the diplomatic intrigues connected therewith; that the characteristic obstinacy of their race, and the exasperation of feeling from the loss of so valuable a territory, might have ultimately led to a War, may be admitted. Our Congress, however, carefully endeavored to remove all cause of hostility on such account, by acknowledging a disputed boundary between Texas and Mexico, in the very act of Annexation, and giving assurance of liberal terms in its adjustment. In this posture of affairs, without consultation with Congress, though in Session, by authority of the Executive, as Military Commander merely, our Army was made to take possession of the whole Territory in question. Resistance was attempted—hostilities ensued, and we are thus involved in war on a point of honor—the Constitutional Department of our own Government, never having authorized an appeal to force for the Country in dispute, nor defined any objects, for the attainment of which, it should be waged. While our arms are signalized by victories worthy of the Nation's renown, and the spirit of the people is ready to uphold the honor of our flag at any sacrifice, it still remains a momentous question, under our Institutions, whether Congress can be superseded in the power to make War, and the authority given to the Executive, only to effectuate the will of the Legislature, can be used to determine and settle the policy of the Country, in matters of boundary, or any other.

But, with the War actually existing, and demanding a vast increase in the Public expenditure, the income of the Government is put to hazard, by experiments upon the Revenue, Finances, and Currency. The public sentiment has long since decided, that the Federal Government shall be maintained, in time of peace at least, by duties on Foreign Imports. It may be assumed to have been equally well settled in the practice of the nation, that in making such levies, discriminations might be allowed, in the selection of subjects of Revenue, and in the amounts imposed, to give encouragement to the productions of our own industry. It is now declared, that this practice has always been a mischievous error; and, in the midst of the exigencies of the Treasury, a Tariff of duties, yielding $27,000,000 per year, has been abandoned in favor of a theoretical system, not expected to produce more, if as much, to the end that *protection* may be no longer recognized, in raising Revenue. We are, therefore, probably destined to witness a loss in the Revenue, brought about by a change aiming at Revenue only. With appropriations exceeding Fifty Millions of Dollars per annum, and an income, less than Thirty Millions, a resort to higher duties, or Direct Taxation, must soon be inevitable. These additional burthens are not likely to be meliorated, but will be felt with the more severity, from another solemn Act of Congress at the last Session, ordinarily called the Sub Treasury Law. By this, it is required, that from and after the 1st day of January next, whatever amount of taxation may be made upon the people by the Government, shall be paid in Gold and Silver Coin only, or in Treasury Notes of the United States. If this Law is to be evaded by the Officers, charged with its execution, (as was said to have been the case in its former partial operation,) its passage was but trifling with the public intelligence. If it is to be executed in the rigor of its construction, it will needlessly and mischievously add to the necessary burthens of the Government. With as prospect before us of increased levies, to be paid only in the precious metals, except when "Treasury Notes," the evidence of the Government's indebtedness, can be procured in their stead, we cannot but welcome any demonstration of public opinion, which promises a change of counsels.

In a separate communication, the progress which has been made in completing the Letter Books of the early Governors, and collecting Documents pertaining to our Revolutionary History, under the Resolution of the last Session, will be detailed with further suggestions thereon.

It is needless to do more than mention the urgent necessity of providing a suitable enclosure around the grounds of the Capitol.

Having been legally notified of the deaths of Messrs. Robert Melvin and Thomas L. Hutchinson, Members elect to the present Legislature, from the 30th and 50th Districts respectively, and of the resignations of Messrs. Haynes Richardson and Jas. K. Lea, Members elect to the House of Commons, from the Counties of Anson and Caswell, I have issued Writs of Election to fill the several vacancies.

The resignation of Justices of the Peace, received at this Office in the past two years, will be found in the accompanying list, marked A.

I also transmit herewith the proceedings of sundry State Legislatures, upon various subjects, which I have been requested to lay before the General Assembly.

My Letter Book will be submitted to your inspection by my Private Secretary, whenever required.

In conclusion, I commend to your calm review, every interest of the people of North Carolina—beseeching you to bear in mind, that however an adverse may be your desire to confinde your labors as early as practicable, any measure of benefit to your constituents, now overlooked or passed by, may be postponed two years later in the day and generation to which we belong.

WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Executive Department,
November 17th, 1846.

# STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—Tuesday, *November 17th.*

The Senate met this morning, pursuant to adjournment.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate of the due organization of that body, by the appointment of Edward Stanly, Speaker; Charles Manly, Chief Clerk; James R. Dodge, Clerk Assistant; and Samuel J. Finch and William R. Lovell, Doorkeepers, and of their readiness to proceed to public business.

On motion of Mr. Halsey,

*Resolved*, That the Rules of Order for the government of the last Senate, be adopted for the present Senate, until otherwise ordered.

A message from the House was received, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of two members on the part of each House, to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, and inform him of the due organization of both branches of the Legislature, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make, which was concurred in, and Messrs. Waddell and Graves, were appointed the Committee, and the House informed thereof.

Mr. Poindexter presented a communication from the Secretary of the Commonwealth, in relation to the Public Printing, which, on his motion, was read and ordered to be sent to the House.

Mr. Halsey moved that a Committee of five be appointed to prepare Rules of Order for the government of the Senate, which was agreed to, and Messrs. Halsey, Wilson, Poindexter, Cameron and Gilmer, were appointed said Committee.

A message was received from the House, stating that Messrs. D. A. Barnes, and D. W. Courts, composed the Committee on their part to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor.

A message from the House was received, proposing to proceed forthwith to the election of one Engrossing Clerk, and stating that the name of Valentine Garland, Kemp P. Hill, John Cameron, David Lewis, J. F. Hughes and Geo. E. B. Singletary, were in nomination; which was concurred in, and the House informed thereof, and Messrs. Stowe and Melchor, appointed the Committee, on the part of the Senate, to superintend the election.

Mr. Waddell, from the Joint Select Committee, appointed to wait upon His Excellency, the Governor, reported that he would be pleased to transmit a Communication to the General Assembly, this day at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Journal of yesterday be so amended as to state that John Gilchrist, the Senator elect from the Counties of Robeson and Richmond, was permitted to be qualified and take his seat, upon the certificate, in writing, of W. L. Steele, Esq., a member of the House of Commons, and the oral statements of Senators Kelly and Cameron, that he had been duly elected, and that the certificate of Mr. Steele be filed; which was agreed to, and the Journal ordered to be thus amended.

Mr. Melchor reported from the Joint Committee, appointed to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, that no one having a majority of the whole number of votes, there was no election; which was concurred in.

A message was received from the House, proposing that the two Houses vote again forthwith for one Engrossing Clerk, which was concurred in, Messrs. Hill and McMillan appointed a Committee on the part of the Senate, to superintend the voting, and the House of Commons informed thereof by message.

A message was received from the House, informing the Senate that Messrs. Foy and Kelly formed their branch of the Committee to superintend the election of one Engrossing Clerk, and that the name of Mr. Cameron was withdrawn, and that the House would proceed to vote on the return of the Messenger. The Senate then proceeded to vote.

Mr. McMillan, from the Joint Committee to superintend the election of Engrossing Clerk, reported that there were 153 votes given—that of these, Mr. Garland received 85, Mr. Hill 31, Mr. Lewis 21, Mr. Hughes 10, and Mr. Singeltary 6. Mr. Garland, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Graves, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three, on the part of each House, to report Joint Rules for the government of the two Houses. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

In the House, this morning, the Journal having been read,

Mr. Hawkins, of Warren, moved that a message be sent to the Senate, informing that body of the organization of the House, and of their readiness to operate with the Senate in the despatch of business.

A message was received from the Senate, giving notice of the due organization of that body.

Mr. Barnes, of Northampton, offered the following Resolution:

*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to consist of two Members on the part of each House, whose duty it shall be to wait upon His Excellency, Governor Graham, and inform him of the organization of both branches of the Legislature, and of their readiness to receive any communication he may wish to make.

Messrs. Barnes and Courts were named as the Committee, on the part of the House.

Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, moved that a Committee be appointed to report Rules of Order for the Government of the House during the present Session.

Mr. Paine, of Chowan, moved that the Rules of the last Session be adopted in the meantime.

The following named gentlemen constitute the Committee to prepare the Rules:—Messrs. Flemming, Gilliam, Paine, Moye and Davenport.

A Message was received from the Senate, transmitting the following communication which was read for information:

State Department,
Nov. 17th, 1846.

*To the Honorable General Assembly of the State of North Carolina:*

Gentlemen: Weldon N. Gaines, Esq., is the contractor for the Printing to be done for the present General Assembly, and has given a bond, with approved security, for faithfully discharging that duty.

Very respectfully,
Your ob't. servant,
WM. HILL.

On motion of Mr. Paine, of Chowan, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing that another bond be had, immediately, for Engrossing Clerk. The Senate concurred in the proposition.

Mr. Garland, having received a majority of the whole number of votes, was declared duly elected.

A message was received from His Excellency, the Governor, through his Private Secretary, Henry W. Graham, Esq., and ordered to be read.

Mr. Gilliam, of Granville, moved successfully that the Message be sent to the Senate, with the accompanying documents; accompanied by a proposition to print five copies for each member. [This Communication from the Executive, will be found in another part of this paper.]

SENATE—Wednesday, November 18, 1846.

Mr. James Howard, Senator elect from Chatham and Johnston, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The Governor's Message, (communicated to the Houses of Assembly, yesterday,) was received, and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the House, stating their concurrence in the proposition of the Senate to raise a Joint Select Committee, on the part of each House, to report Rules for the government of the intercourse between the two Houses, and announcing that Messrs. Melane, Iddle and D. A. Barnes form their branch of the Committee.

Mr. Waddell moved that a message be sent to the House of Commons, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of five, on the part of each House, to take under consideration the Resolution in relation to the Documents to other States, reported with, and referred to in the Governor's Message, and report on the same. It was so ordered.

The Rules of Order of the last Session, were adopted without amendment, together with the Joint Rules of both Houses.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the reading of the Journal, Mr. Flemming, of Yancy, from the Committee appointed to prepare and report Rules of Order for the Government of the House, reported the Rules of last Session, without amendment, when the same were adopted, with the following amendments, proposed by Mr. Paine, of Chowan, viz:

*First amendment to Rule 24 of the Rule*—Except in the case of a motion to reconsider, which motion, when made by a member, shall be deemed and taken to be in possession of the House, and shall not be withdrawn without leave of the House.

*Twelfth amendment was*—The members of this House shall uncover their heads upon entering the Hall, whilst the House is in Session, and shall continue uncovered during their continuance in the Hall.

The House then took a recess of half an hour, when according to the Rules of the House, the following Standing Committees were appointed:—

*Committee on Claims*—Messrs. Gilliam, Moye, Hawkins, Brogden, G. A. Miller, Lemmond, Hall, Person, Fauntleroy.

*Propositions and Grievances*—Messrs. Charles, Harris, Stone, Foy, Steele, Palmer, Melane, Coutts, J. H. White, Erwin, Fagg.

*Education*—Messrs. D. A. Barnes, Dancey, Weldon, Washington, Waddell, Hunt, Hoover, Trull, Calloway, W. F. Jones.

*Agriculture*—Messrs. Grier, Nichols, Austin, Gaston, Murphy, Lassiter, Leathers, Walker, Scott, Haynes, Sheek.

*Internal Improvements*—Messrs. Raynor, Shaw, Whitaker, Kelly, Regan, Brower, Smith, Puryear, Hargrave, Reid, Flemming.

*Propositions and Elections*—Messrs. Britton, Davenport, W. R. Martin, Edwards, Walters, Hocking, McMullin, Gorling, Wilson, McKesson, Ferguson.

Mr. Melane, from the Committee on Joint Rules of Order, made a Report, recommending the adoption of the Rules of last session for the regulation of the intercourse between the two Houses, without amendment. The Report was concurred in, and the Joint Rules adopted accordingly.

On motion of Mr. Melane, of Orange, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the Joint Rules of Order, the Rules of the Senate and the Rules of the House of Commons, together with the Constitution of the State of North Carolina and Constitution of the United States, be printed in pamphlet form—one copy for each member.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting a communication from His Excellency, Governor Graham, stating that he had procured, in obedience to a Resolution of the last Legislature, a National Flag and Flag-staff, which were erected on the Capitol.

Mr. Paine, from Chowan, presented a memorial from George McIntosh, and others, in regard to the payment of Interest on the Bonds issued by the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Paine also presented a memorial from the Grand Jurors of Chowan County, complaining of the public nuisances caused by Mill-ponds. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The House then adjourned.

## REPORTED SURRENDER OF CHIHUAHUA.

The Lexington (Missouri) "Express" of the 31 inst. says:—"A gentleman of this City informs us, that he perused a letter, a day or two since, which had been received in Camden, giving the particulars of the surrender of Chihuahua to the forces under Gen. Wool. The army, it seems, entered the City without resistance; the American Flag was saluted by the citizens, and after a few hours had elapsed, the American Officers were invited to partake of a splendid dinner, which had been prepared for them by the Chihuahuans. That, we should say, was rather a new mode of capturing an enemy's town."

## IOWA.

There is some doubt thrown over the result in this State, by later reports. It is fully certain, that the Loco Foco Governor has been chosen, but in the Legislature, the important matter, it is still believed that the Whigs have succeeded; which is all that is essential in the present election.

## MR. TENTLER'S CARD.

We are requested by two Ladies, who have received instruction from Mr. Tentler, in the art of cutting Ladies' Dresses, to say, that his system is no *humbug*, but that the advantages are positive, and richly worth the sum demanded for a knowledge of it.


# RALEIGH REGISTER.

"Our's are the plans of fair delightful peace,
"Unwarp'd by party rage to live like brothers."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Friday, November 20, 1846.


## LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

We have taken the necessary steps for having the Proceedings of the Legislature fully reported, but, in consequence of the lengthy of the Governor's Message, (justified by its importance) we are compelled to confine ourselves in this paper, to a single copy of the Journal. Our readers must depend upon a full-At report of the sayings and doings of the members, whether intended for "Buncombe" or elsewhere.

## GOVERNOR GRAHAM'S MESSAGE.

We have the pleasure of presenting to our readers, entire, in this paper, the admirable Message of our enlightened and judicious Chief Magistrate.

Perhaps, there never was a more important crisis in the affairs of the State than the present, and His Excellency's Message presents it with all its force for legislative action. It abounds in matters vitally interesting to the prosperity, dignity and character of the State, and, its Editor thinks, especially is the frankness with which the Executive gives his views of measures deeply interesting to her welfare.

There is in the Message, as every reader will see, a great deal of plain, but, of course, inoffensive talk in it. Here it is, and there is no fear of its prostitution to the debasing use of the low demagogues. The Governor writes as if he had a character to sustain, and cares little, if any, appeal to vulgar prejudices.

We have no space or time to look at the doctrine of the Message, even if we felt like doing so. We would not, and we might be, if, by any effort of ours, it should be.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

We give in another place, a couple of days doings of the Legislature, which, [illegible] Governor's remarks on taking the Chair, which are pleasing.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I return you my grateful thanks for the high honor conferred on me by this renewed manifestation of your kindness and good faith.

When at the last Session of the General Assembly, I was chosen to preside over your deliberations, I entered on the discharge of the duties of this place impressed painfully with a consciousness of my inexperience, and with the apprehension, I fear, of failing in attempting to secure the approbation of the House. But I was supported in taking the chair, by no positive confidence in the generosity and good feeling of North Carolina gentlemen. I was not disappointed in this expectation.

The members of the House were uniformly courteous and generously, and the recollections of those days passed here in presiding over the House of Commons, has always afforded me the highest gratification. Fortunately, no such difficulty and [illegible] for, I have [illegible] that I am unable to recollect that any personal [illegible] with the members of the House was [illegible] by a single unfriendly occurrence.

Let me hope to meet with marked kindness and charity, but we may hereafter dwell on the recollections of the time passed here, with feelings of unalloyed pleasure. This I due to ourselves [illegible] people, [illegible] Whigs and Democrats, [illegible] in our opinions, but there is one common country to whom we owe undivided allegiance. Let us be and act, fare ye well, and God's blessing be the best object of all our endeavors. Let us be an indissoluble band of mutual assistance.

I invoke your assistance and forbearance, to sustain me, in the arduous and responsible duties of this place.

It is only necessary for me to pledge to you my unwearied efforts to act my part, with fairness and impartiality.

The vote for Speakers in the two Houses, was as follows:

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*For Mr. Steele*—Messrs. Adams, D. A. Barnes, J. Blount, Bond, Britton, Brower, Calloway, Clarkson, Cowan, Crocelle, Erwin, Fagg, Fennell, Ferebee, Ferguson, [illegible], George, Gilliam, Gorling, Gaston, Gayton, Hathaway, Harris, Hargrave, Hayes, Haynes, Hicks, Holeman, Howard, Hunt, Jackson, W. F. Jones, Kennington, Lassiter, Lemmond, Melane, L. P. Miller, G. A. Miller, McCurry, McKesson, Nichols, Osborne, Paine, Palmer, Perkins, Puryear, Rayner, Reid, Richardson, Russell, Scales, Scott, Skinner, Smith, Steele, Trull, Waddell, Walker, Washington, Watters, Isaac White, Wilkerson, and N. Wilson—60.

*For Mr. Coats*—Messrs. Austin, E. Barnes, Brogden, Brown, Bunting, Colwell, Coltrane, Cox, Edwards, Ellis, Fleming, Foley, J. P. Davis, J. N. Davis, Gatling, Griggs, Hall, Harrison, Hawkins, Holden, R. Jones, L. H. Kelly, Lemmond, Long, Marshall, J. Martin, W. K. Martin, Mays, Murphy, McMullen, McNeill, Neal, Person, Potts, Regan, Rendleman, Richardson, Sheek, Sikes, Smith, Stone, Walker, Jas. Wood, M. C. Whitaker, Winder, Williams, and Williamson—47.

In the foregoing vote, for Mr. Steele, we have italicised the names of Messrs. Ferguson, Jackson and Wilson, because, in our calculation, heretofore, of the Whig strength, we have reckoned them as *Democrats*. They may be so still, but their votes show that they know how to appreciate stern integrity, inflexible firmness, and distinguished ability.

SENATE.

*For Mr. Joyner*—Messrs. Albright, Barnard, Bogle, Carter, Cowper, Daniel, Eborn, Ehringhaus, Francis, Gilmer, Halsey, Hogan, Kerr, Kelly, McMillan, Melchor, Moody, Patterson, Poindexter, Russell, Thomas, Waddell, and Woodfin—23.

*For Mr. Wilson*—Messrs. Ashe, Boyd, Cameron, Drake, Exum, Ferrand, Gavin, Graves, Hargrave, Hawkins, Hester, Hill, Mills, Speight, Stallings, Stowe, Street, Thompson, Tomlinson, Ward, and Wooten—21.

## ANOTHER ABORTION AT ALVARADO.

We learn that our fleet in the Gulf, have made another abortive attempt to take Alvarado. The vessels detailed for the duty, could not approach near enough the Mexican works to accomplish any thing save with their heaviest guns. Finding themselves in this situation, the commanders gave them a few shots from their thirty-two pounders, and returned to prepare for another attack at some future day.

## THE LAMENTED CHERRY.

As we took a survey yesterday of the two Houses, we were struck with the unusual amount of talent therein embodied. But the thought of one shining light, extinguished since the last Session, occurred to us with melancholy distinctness. The friend of his Country looks in vain for one of its most gifted leaders. William W. Cherry was a man of extraordinary qualities. An eloquent advocate at the bar; possessing powers of declamation rarely equalled; unsurpassed in the attractive, but unostentatious brilliance, of convivial display; warm, generous kind-hearted; without the slightest tincture of bitterness, even in the fiercest party times, he was a great and general favorite. As a popular Orator, he was particularly distinguished. For thrilling, powerful bursts of eloquent and patriotic sentiment, he was surpassed by none. He was a full charged phial of Electricity, giving out its brilliant sparks to every touch.

## MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.

The Boston Atlas publishes the returns from 340 Towns, being all in the State but two. The following is the result compared with the vote in the same towns last year:

| | 1846. | 1845. |
|---|---|---|
| Briggs, (Whig) | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Davis, (Democrat | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Scattering | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Briggs's majority over all | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| All other over Briggs last year | | [illegible] |

Whig gain [illegible]

A revision of the returns makes the fact that the Whigs have carried their Candidate for Congress in the Second and Ninth districts. The delegation will therefore be as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Robert C. Winthrop. | 6. Geo. Ashmun. |
| 2. Daniel P. King. | 7. J. Rockwell. |
| 3. Amos Abbott. | 8. John Q. Adams. |
| 4. No choice. | 9. Ansel Dean. |
| 5. Charles Hudson. | 10. Joel Grinnell. |

All the members of the Senate elected are Whigs. The House of Representatives stands 6 Whigs, 3 Democrats, 5 Abolition, and 1 doubtful.

## THE DELAWARE ELECTION.

A letter to the "National Intelligencer" confirms the account to our hasty, of the election of the Whig candidate to Congress, and of the Whigs having a majority in both Houses of the Legislature, and says:

Owing entirely to the labors of the Loco Foco Whig State Journals, I [illegible] Congressman by a small majority, and in the Legislature, both Houses will still be as [illegible] Whig as in their Congressional representation in both Houses.

We learn with [illegible] of general satisfaction, that the Whig [illegible] Hon. George E. Badger for the vacancy in the Senate, occasioned by the resignation of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, Jr. The Election will take place this day, and, of course, Mr. B. will be elected. Hon. Willie P. Mangum will [illegible] to fill his seat in the Senate, to which he was elected in 1840, for the term of six years, commencing on the 4th March next.

## SECOND POSTSCRIPT.

We stop the Press to announce, that Governor Graham has received Orders from the President of the United States, to have the Volunteer Regiment of Infantry, lately raised in this State, mustered into service. The Order to the several Companies will go by the Mail, which carries this paper. See Proclamation.


RALEIGH MILITARY ACADEMY.

A PUBLIC examination of the Cadets of this Institution will take place on Wednesday and Thursday the 25th and 26th inst.

The exercises in Declamation will take place on Thursday the 26th at 6½ o'clock, P. M. Several original pieces will be spoken by the Cadets.

Nov. 19, 1846. 93—2t

RESTAURATEUR.

MY RESTAURATEUR is now open. All the delicacies that can be furnished in such establishments, will be served up to visitors, on the shortest notice. JOHN KANE.

Raleigh, Nov. 18. 93—2m

N. B. Some very fine imported Cigars on hand.

CIGARS of superior quality just received at J. E. WHITAKER'S.

Nov. 19. 94

TOBACCO! TOBACCO.

JUST received, some of the most celebrated Tobacco at Krause's Cigar and Tobacco Store, consisting of the following Brands:

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| Fisher's Premium Do far, | Hales' Plain 8 years old, |
| Jas. Thomas' Gold Leaf, | J. H. Grands', |
| Price & Harwoods', | Jones & Son's, |
| Lurious' Luxury, | A. Calonges', |
| Fisher's XX, imperial; | Fisher's extra 5s. lumps, |
| Do. sup. Honey Dew, | Osborne and Bragg's, |

&c., &c., which will be sold very low wholesale and retail by JOHN J. KRAUSE,

Fayetteville at Opposite City Hall.

Raleigh, Nov. 19. 94

PRINCIPE CIGARS!

JUST received a fine lot of genuine Principe, also, a fine assortment of Snuff and Tobacco Boxes, Cigar Cases, Pipes, &c. &c., for sale wholesale and retail by JOHN J. KRAUSE,

Fayetteville St., Raleigh.

Nov. 19. 94

Notice is hereby given, that an application will be made to the present Legislature, to pass an Act to incorporate Everettsville Female Academy, in the County of Wayne.

Nov. 16, 1846. 93—5t

NEW FIRM.

THE undersigned having purchased of Messrs. Stebbins & Pullen, their Stock of

Earthenware, China, Glass, &c.

Solicit the patronage of their Customers, also that of our friends acquaintances and the public generally, feeling well assured that we will be enabled to sell on as reasonable terms as any house in our line.—The business will be continued at the old stand, nearly opposite Powell's Hotel.

PETER BOISSEAU,
W. AUGUSTUS MUIR.

Petersburg, Nov. 14, 1846.

THE Subscribers having disposed of their stock of Earthenware, China, Glass, &c., to Messrs. BOISSEAU & MUIR, would respectfully recommend them to their former customers, and solicit for their successors a continuation of their patronage, which has been bestowed on them.

STEBBINS & PULLEN.

Nov. 17. 93—

CANDLES by the Box. We have 3 kinds, Dallett's, Hull's and Spermaceti.

WILL. PECK.


# GENERAL ORDER!

*EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,*
Raleigh, *November 19th*, 1846.

BY AN *OFFICIAL* PUBLICATION, dated the 10th day of July last, the Governor, as Captain General and Commander in Chief of the Militia of State, had the honor to offer his thanks to those of his fellow-citizens, who so promptly tendered their services, for the prosecution of the existing War with Mexico, in compliance with his Proclamation of the 23d of May preceding, and to make known the Companies who had been designated by lot, to form the Regiment of Infantry required by the President of the United States.

In the requisition of the War Department, under which that Proclamation was issued, the Volunteers were called for by the authority of the Act of Congress, approved the 13th of May, 1846, but the length of time, during which their service would be expected, was not specified. The Act declares that they may be accepted "to serve twelve months after they shall have arrived at the place of rendezvous, or, to the end of the War unless sooner discharged"—thus making two distinct terms of service, the one certain in duration, the other uncertain.

The Commander-in-Chief now announces the receipt of another Requisition from the President of the United States, dated 16th inst. of a Regiment of Infantry for immediate service, and to be continued therein "*during the War with Mexico unless sooner discharged.*" The said Regiment to consist of

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|---|---|
| Field and Staff. | 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant and Lieutenant of one of the Companies, but not in addition. |
| Non-Commissioned Staff. | 1 Sergeant Major, 1 Quarter Master Sergeant, 2 Principal Musicians. |
| | 10 Companies, each to consist of 1 Captain, 1 First Lieutenant, 2 Second Lieutenants, 4 Sergeants, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, 80 Privates. |

Should the number of Privates, on being mustered, not fall below 64 effective men in a Company, it will be received.

The requisition also contains the following announcement, viz: "By the act of Congress above referred to, (13th May,) it will be seen that the terms of service are for twelve months," or to the end of the "War, unless sooner discharged": and it may be, that the Regiment which has been enrolled in your State, and some portion of which has expressed a wish to enter the service, may regard the call as made with reference to the former period. Should this be so, your Excellency will cause them to be informed, that the engagement required by the requisition, is to the end of the War with Mexico, unless sooner discharged, and on this condition only, will their service be required. With this understanding, the Regiment will be accepted. If the modification suggested, should not be acceptable to the Regiment which has tendered its services, you are respectfully requested to proceed, without delay, to enrol and organize one, on fulfillment of the requisition."

The Captain of each of the ten companies composing the present Regiment of Volunteers, will therefore on receiving this order, forthwith muster his company, and make known to them, the terms on which they are expected to enter the service, as above set forth, and call for recruits to raise his number and organization to the new requirement. He will also report to the Adjutant General, the result of such proceeding at the earliest day practicable. In case of accepting the present terms, the several Captains aforesaid will cause their Companies to be in readiness for marching orders, without delay. The place of rendezvous will be designated in a subsequent Order, within a very few days, and Officers of the Quarter Master and Subsistence Departments will be ordered to such place by the War Department with funds to meet the expenses incurred. Non-Commissioned Officers, Musicians and Privates will receive, in advance, on reaching the place of rendezvous, twenty-one dollars, to pay for, or provide, Clothing (first months); and will also be allowed Fifty cents for every twenty miles distance for subsistence in going to the place of rendezvous, and returning home therefrom after discharge. The Captains of those Companies, who tendered themselves, but were not allotted for service, are also urgently solicited, to call together their men, and reorganize according to this new requirement, and report themselves to the Adjutant General, to the end that, if, by possibility, there be any failure to accept by the present Regiment, or any company be rejected, the vacancy may be immediately filled.

The strictest attention is enjoined, to that part of the former Order, directing no man to be received as a private or Non-Commissioned Officer, "who is in years apparently over forty-five or under eighteen, or who is not of physical strength and vigor." A neglect of this, may occasion the rejection of a Company.

The utmost promptitude is urged in the execution of this Order, and no doubt is entertained of the zeal and alacrity, with which the Troops will respond to this call of their Country.

By order of His Excellency,
WILL. A. GRAHAM.

Rufus W. Harwood,
Adjutant General.

N.B. Fair and Standard, 3 weeks.


LAUDANUM again; just received an additional supply of Russell's superb article for coarse cases, &c. &c.

WILL. PECK.

Nov. 20, 1846. 93—3t

Look out for the Swindler.

A YOUNG man by the name of Nelson J. Carrier, a Hatter by trade, came to this place from the State of New York, and after staying a few months, prevailed on a citizen of the place to join him in establishing the Hatting business here—About the 1st of May last, finding, (previous to leaving that it was best for him to go to the City of New York and work a few months,) left, and stopping at Baltimore, where the Firm had an account open for the purchase of hat trails, he got several hundred dollars worth of Goods on the credit of his Partner, and decamped to parts unknown. It is supposed however, that he located for a while in Danville, Livingston County, but has since been seen in the City of New York. It is likely he may be somewhere in that State, practising his villainies upon other unsuspecting persons. It is hoped, that the Newspapers, for the good of the public, will hand the villain round. He is small in stature, light complexion, a little freckled, hair light brown, coarse and somewhat curled, about 23 years of age.

Raleigh, Nov. 17. 93—3t

Photography.

TO MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

MR. DORATT respectfully begs to announce to the members of the Legislature, that he will be prepared to take Photographic Portraits during the Session in Raleigh. His Portraits, combining the latest improvements, with the best materials, cannot be surpassed either in distinctness of outline, or in correctness of resemblance. Mr D. being himself an Artist, is enabled to give the best effects, both in grouping and coloring.

Portraits taken of all sizes, and in all weathers.

Instruction, as usual, in the Art, Chemicals and Apparatus for sale.

Raleigh, Nov. 20, 1846. 78

☞ Mr. VOIGT, Portrait and Miniature Painter, also occupies a portion of the above Hall.

REMEMBER,

IF you wish your Watches and Clocks put in good order, on reasonable terms and warranted by one who executes his own work and has had an experience in the business for twenty-five years, you will please call at the North Carolina Book Store on W. J. RAMSAY,

Watch Maker and Jeweller.

Nov. 13, 1846. 92—2t