COMMUNICATION.

To the Editor of the Ruleigh Register. Siz:-In your paper of the 24th inst., a over the signature of " A RESPONSIBLE WITNESS," attempts to vindicate the Petersburg interest against the charge of instigating a certain provision in the Act of the Virginia Legislature, for the sale of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road. And be essays to fix upon me, and, by consequence, upon the inprovision to which he refers, prohibits the State of North Carolina, or any Company incorporated therein, from purchasing or becoming the owner of said Road. This feature in the Bill, he " avers was introduced by Mr. Samuel Watts, a delegate from the County of Norfolk, &c. &c.," and he adds, " He intraduced it without any consultation with the delegate from Petersburg, and without apprizing him of Thus the public are left to infer, that the Petersburg interest is proved by a "responsible ecitness," to have been entirely innocent of the Legislation complained of, while I, with the interests committed to my charge, am held up as the guilty actor in, and author of a transaction over which even modest

The above averment, viewed as an isolated fact. and diverted of the circumstances and history of the case, is partly correct, and partly erroneous. saction," it is no history at all. It is a more ex purfe statement; a brief assertion, as partial and imperfect as it is brief. 'It is wofully delicient of the most important ingredient in the history of any transaction, and that is, "the whole truth."

That I did submit the provision complained of, is most true. But why did I do it? wasit a wanton, volun-

tary act, or was it compulsory? "Hereby liangs a tule," a plain history—a choice of facts which fiction cannot break, and which will fix the charge of instigating this provision where it properly belongs, and where, in spite of every effort to the contrary, it will continue to rest. My reasons for submitting it have never here concealed. They were boildy proclaimed to the Virginia House of Delegates; and they have since here recited in a letter addressed to the Editor of the "Faverrevitte OBSERVER," and published at length in that paper. I must ask of you, Mr. Editor, to spread them before the public again, by giving that letter a place in the "Recesses" in connection with this communication. You will readily see by its scope and contents that " the history of this transaction" is not embraced in the simple assertion that from the penalty of law. But how stands the Mr. Samuel Watta a delegate from Norfolk County case on the other side! "We have no wish to introduced the prevision complained of. The cause and its effect are there exhibited side by side, and the history of the whole affair carried out to its legitimate end. And I will only add here, that the statements be attested and sustained. need be, by a host of as responsible witnesses as can be found within the Commonwealth of Virginia. It is true also that I did not privately, (if that is

what the writer means,) apprize the Delegate from Petersburg of my intention to offer this provision.— But, I did, while I was in the act of discussing the Bill upon its merits, apprize the whole House, including the member from Petersburg, of my intention to offer it, at a proper time, and of the reasons which influenced me to that course. Nay, I read the provi sion from my place, and at the request of the member from Petersburg, sent it to him, who, if I am not very much mistaken, examined it well before he returned it. It was not offered for adoption until the next day, when it was incorporated with and became a part of the Bill. It is not to be presumed that presented it without a cause. That cause will appear in the sequel, and will become more and more palpable with each succeeding day. Will "A Rusponst-size Witness" pledge the Petersburg interest to aid in getting this measure again before the Legislature in getting this measure again before the Legislature, and in the repeal of this provision? The probability is that the whole subject will again be before the House of Delegates this winter, and I heraby pledge myself and the interests I represent to go for repeal. I dare a response!! This will test the sincerity with which Petersburg attempts to cast the blame of this provision on Portsmouth. Unless it shall be the pleasure of the Legi-lature, for the benefit of Petersburg to decree that these shall be used from burg, to decree that there shall be no Kuil Road from Norfolk to the Roanske, the Portsmouth Road must again be brought into the market, and we shall see whether the justice of Petersburg will assist in the repeal of a most obnoxious measure which she now stiributes to Portsmouth, or whether she will-persist

In the instigution of its continuance.

I deem it unnecessary to prolong this Communication. I ask no more than that all the facts connecinterests which I have the house to represent will shrink from no respons bility which rightfully devolves upon them, every care will be taken that none shall be cast upon them unjustly, or which properly belongs to others.

Respectfully. SAMUEL WATTS. Portsmouth, Nov. 26, 1846.

To the Editor of the Fugetteville Observer : Sig: My attention was directed, only a day of two ago, to a paragraph in the Petershurg Intelligencer of the 15th of April, purporting to be a reply to an Editorial in your paper of the 7th ult, (which at that time, I had not seen.) and which complains of certain provisions of the act authorisony the sale of the Portsmouth & R. R. Road. passed at the late session of the Virginia Legislature. The paragraph referred to, and the impression it was calculated to make on the public mind in N Carolina, render it proper for me to say a few words on the subject; and that is my apology for this communication.

The Editor of the Intelligencer, JOHN W. SYNE, Esq. (himself the member from Petersburg in the House of Delegates,) says : " Mr. Hale complains of the provision which forbids a N. Caroliha Company to buy the Portsmouth road. Now we have no wish to make mischief, or to get our friend Watts into a scrape, by bringing down upon him the wrath of the Observer, but it is due to justice to say that this provision was inserted by Samuel Watts, Esqr. one of the Delegates from Norfolk County, and the immediate patron ma ed a desire for such an amendment, and it was the voluntary and unasked for act of Mr. Watts." In another place he says: "What particular reason he (Mr. Watts) had for cutting off the State of N. Carolina from the privilege of buying his road, he best knows;" and he adds at the conclusion of his editorial, that this amendment "was Portsmouth thunder."

It is only necessary that the facts and circumstances connected with the amendment which Mr. Syme attributes to my exclusive agency and volition, should be stated, and it will at once be perceived that the friends of the Petersburg road were no less the real cause of this provision, than they were of that, which for the benefit and immunity of their road, proposes to control the legal su horities of Carolina, even within the limits of their State. Notwithstanding your opinion, Mr. Editor, "that it could scarcely have entered into the head of the most long eared animal in that tody (the Va. Legislature.) that either the State of N. Carolina, or any company in it would think of purchasing a rail road, nearly all of which lies in Virginia," I must be permitted to tell you, that such a notion was conceived, somewhere, and by some one, and was rumored, circulated and cultivated as a means of defeating the passage of the Bill. Mr Syme undertakes to prove rath er too much by his testimony (an interested witness too,) when he makes me the voluntary agent and originator of a measure, whose tendency might have been injurious, and in no way ben-eficial to the cause I advocated—a measure which, gratuitous and unasked for, and unprovi-ded, would have been culpable, wanton and absard. Does not Mr. Syme know that the idea, that if the Portsmouth road was sold it would be purchased by N. Carolina or some Company in that State, originated in the vicinity of Peters-

argument against the sale of the road ? not gravely asserted that a union of the Raleigh and Gaston Road was contemplated with the Portsmouth road; that N. Carolina already own ing the former, could easily by purchase possess herself of the latter, and that then, by legal process, of which her Governor had already given notice, she could deprive the Petersburg Company of the Charter in that State, and thus become the monopolist of the entire line of trade and travel through both States to Norfolk! This

was Petersburg and not Portsmouth thunder ! In the struggle which was thus going on to keep down the Portsmouth Road, and the effort to make North Carolina appear as a partial and interested party, it became necessary, both to the support of the Bill and the defence of Carolina against such a charge, that it should be promptdenied and denounced. There was no better or more effectual way of doing it, than by the mation of the scheme referred to. While speaking, therefore, on this branch of the subject, I took occasion to state, in explicit terms, that a rumor was abroad that Carolina designed to purclasse the road, if sold-I denounced the report as unfounded, and with the view of quieting all apprehension on this score, and in the act of defeuding that S:ate against even a suspicion of interference in the matter, I gave notice, that at a proper time, I would support the amendment (which I then read) prohititory to a purchase of the road by the State. Looking to North Caroline as an impartial yet decided friend, allied to us by other improvements besides the Rail Road, and identified with us in various and important interests, it would have been strange in me to have reflected on her character or east suspicion on her purposes. I knew the amendment was supererogatory. It was that peculiar atmosphere of opinion generated by Petersburg views and feelings which made the echo necessary to the thunder peal. During the whole of the protracted debate on this vitally important question to Norfolk and Portsmouth, whether in the Commit tees, in the House or in the Senate, not a word escaped any friend of the Portsmouth Road, inimical either to the interests or honor of Carolina. We knew nothing to complain of, and could not therefore complain. We had not been ar-

raigned as guilty violators of her laws, and we

therefore had no appeal to make to the escut-

make mischief or to get our friend Syme into a

a scrape," but it may not be amiss to show by his

own language how he and Petersburg stand af-

lected towards Carolina. Here is a part of friend

Syme's speech on the memorable occasion to

which this subject refers : " Let us now, continued Mr. S., take a look at our neighbor of the Old North State, and see what she was about. He had it from the best authority that the Governor of that State had ordered the Attorney General to cite the Petersburg Company before the Supreme Court, to show cause why their charters in North Carolina should not be forfeited as a penalty for the contract with Mr. Rives. Now, if this movement was designed to menace the State of Virginia who was heavily interested in the upper route, (which would be rained by this forfeiture,) and compel this Legislature to resuscitate the Portsmouth Road, in order that the people of Carolina might have two roads to market, should we not meet and repet the attempt? Virginia was to have her legislation dictated by her sister States, let her no longer talk of her past glory, for it would be literally past and gone-let he leuger inscribe her proud motto on her hanners, but let the picture of her escutcheon be reversed, and instead of being pictured as standing erect in the pridfreedom, with her foot on the fallen Tyrant's neck let her be represented as prostrate on the ground with her sister-States trampling her to the dust.

"But, said Mr. S., suppose there should be a serious purpose on the part of North Carolina to exact this forfeiture, will she do it—can she do it if the Portsmouth Road is not revived ? As long as the Portsmouth road is disused, the Petersburg is the on y Road connected with the Wilmington Road; and its charter should be forfeited there would be a gau of twelve miles, which would prove atterly destruc tive to the latter road by diverting the long travel from the Atlantic, and sending it by the Mississipp and Ohio route. For this reason, if for no other, thu bill should not pass. Again, although the Petersbur charter should not be forfeited, it would be in the ted with the subject shall be known. And while the power of the Wilmington Company to dictate the rice of the Portsmouth road in case of a sale. President of that Company might say to the bidder " If you buy this road I will not connect with you at Weldon." Of what value then would the road be? To another he might say -" If you buy this road I will connect with you and so regulate the fare as to throw all the passengers on your road." So that by the sale of this road. Virginia was either to forfeit her property in the Petersburg road, to the State of North Carolina, or have the value of her property, in the Portsmouth Road regulated by the whim or interest of a North Carolina Company. Would the State of Virginia submit to this?

Now, Mr. Syme was the representative of Pe tersburg; and the above quotation explains, far better than I could, the views and feelings of ninself and his constituents towards a sister State. No one could read his remarks as above quoted from his published speech, without understanding their true import. They embody the very principle and object of that provision com-plained of by "The Observer," which was designed to protect the Petersburg Company against the consequences of its lawless acts in N. Caroli-

Hear the emphatic language of Mr. Syme! Suppose there should be a serious purpose on the part of N Carolina to exact this forfeiture, will she do it, if the Portsmouth road is not received "I Comment is not necessary! This provision, if am correctly informed, was prepared before the Bill was taken up for action in the House of Delegates. But when the tone and temper of that body were manifested towards the acts of the Petersburg Company, as they were there exof the Bill. The opposers of the Bill had not inti- p-sed, it was wisely withheld. After the rejection of two of his amendments by a vote of more than two to one, Mr. Syme was too sagacious to trust, before that Llouse, a measure whose object was to make the Petersburg read irresponsible for its sins in Carolina. There it would have been promptly met and signally defeated. It was reserved for the Senate, with its numbers frittered down from 32 to 22, by reason of the lateness of the session, (most of the absentees friends of the Bill) first to take action on the subject. It was that proposed by way of amendment, by the Senator from the Petersburg District, to the Committee of the Senate to whom the Bill was referred, and notwithstanding the efforts of that Senator, and the opportune aid of Lawyers and Judges sent from Petersburg, it was promptly rejected by the Committee, only one voting for In the Senate the same provision was again offered, and after a long debate, in which it was most unsparingly demounced, it finally passed by a majority of one. On the return of the B.ll to the House, the amendment could easily have been rejected, with the slighest resistance. But it was too late in the seasion. The least change from the form the Senate had given it, must have returned it again to that body, where the press of business, on the eve of the session, and the absence of many of the friends of the bill, were admonitions too strong to pass unheaded, under such circumstances, that such a destination would send its fate. In a full Senate the Bill would

have passed without the amendment.

One word more. Whatever may be the laws or institutions of my native State, I intend to ahide by and cherish them. And I trust that I shall also ever appreciate the rights of others.confess at the same time, that the spectacle presented by the Petersburg Company, at the late session, before the Senate, asking a provisional burg ? and that it was used in Richmond as an section which it had opposed, to screen it from

Was it the investigation, to sustain it is its cupidity, and Raleigh to protect it against the penalty of its gross and with the lawless acts in another and a sister State, was not such, in my humble judgment, as to stimu-late the pride of a Virginian. God forbid! that the inotto on our glorious escutcheou, should ev-er be construed, either at home or abroad, into a

sanction of lawless violence.

Respectfully, your obadient servant.

SAMUEL WATTS. Portsmouth, Va. Mag 5, 1846.

FOITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

New York, November 30th. The somewhat precarious condition of the bealth of Mr. Young, the Whig Governor elect, during the last six weeks, begins to excite the apprehensions of his personal and political friends, as inauguration day approaches. There is no ground for these fears. I am happy to say, having but a short time ago seen a letter from Mr. Y. himself, to an intimate friend of his in this City, in which he ridicules the thousand and one stories affoat, originating mainly with the Locofoco Press, in relation to the dangerous malady with which, they my, he is afflicted. Now, a slight attack of Erysipelas, some time ago, but from which he is completely recovered, was the simple cause of all these bug-bear reports about Mr. Young, who, I believe, will yet live long enough to stand a re-election, despite the darling hopes of his peculiar friends, the Locofocos, who, by-the-bye, were making strong calculations upon his death, or inability to discharge the daties of Governor, to in-stal Mr. Addison Gardiner, the Lorofoco Liquidanant Governor, in the Gubernatorial Chair, and thus brough his agency, to a great extent, render abortive the great victory just achieved by the Whigs in With the "Denocracy," in this matter, the wish" is undoubtedly "father to the thought" ut to no purpose, I apprehend. Mr. Young wond lie yet, to please them, and though the party here abouts is drowning and sinking fast, one cannot for-bear relishing the foolish avidity with which it is catching at straws" for support. The "critter, ndeed, dies very hard. Bad conscience sorely afflicts it. Cardinal Wolsey, of the "Union," could probably administer it a soothing balm, were he to make a pilgrinage to New York—once the "Mocca but now (save the City,) the spoi and prey of the enemies of the Prophet.

The arrival, almost simultaneously, of the Steamers "Acadia," at Boston, and "Great Western," at

this port, kept our commercial community in a per-fect ferment; but the advices have evidently check-ed the speculative mania in bread-stuffs. Holders, here, having confidently looked for a still-further ad rance in the European markets, are disappointed at he reports of the London and Liverpool markets on the days the Steamers left, which quote both Flour and Grain a little lower, (instead of higher, as they were led to expect, by the more knowing ones, than lid the news by the Britannia. Freights, too, are mormously high to England, (\$1 00 per bbl. for flour,) and vessels are scarce, in consequence of the well-paid government jobs, just now so easily gotten by masters of every species of craft, between New Orleans and the Rio Grande, attracting a very large proportion of our commercial marine to the Gulf of Mexico. Consequently, under these circumstances sambling in bread-stuffs, so common now-a-days in New York, on the hypothesis of a general European amine, is a rather hazardous mode of realizing fortune, and they who are not extremely cautious and who have not had some experience in the gam are very liable to "suffer some." A man who, cal-culating upon a very large demand from Europe, for American produce, ventures to purchase 10,00 rels of Flour at \$6 per barrel, is very apt to lose money, should the market abroad experience a re-action, and the request fall off for U.S. bread-stuffs It would be no use to ship it-freights being too high, entirely, to admit a profit. He therefore ed to throw it upon the market again, and probubly the same man who sold it to him for \$6, buys back from the same customer at \$5 50-at a loc o the latter of \$5,000 upon the whole quantity,-Cransactions like these are every day occurrences at he Exchange. On the other hand, many are more ortunate, and make fortunes as fast as others loss them. But it is all gombling, mere chance, this "famine" speculation in the "staff of life," and they who are hardy enough to hazard their fortunes in

On Friday last, Hon. Ggorge E. Banger was elected by the L gislature of North Carolina, a Senato of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioner by the resignation of WILLIAM HENRY HAYWOOD, Jr. On Saturday last, Hon. WILLIE P. MANGON WAS re-elected to his seat in the Senate of the United

North Carolina may well be proud of her represen tatives in the most respectable legislative body in the world-and whatever political feeling may be enter-tained toward Messrs. Managem and Banger, no one who regards the honor of the State can fail to be gratified at their election, so far as talent and charac ter are concerned. We may almost tremble when we reflect upon the depth below our present position into which we should have fallen, with a Democratic majority in the Legislature - Wilmington Commer

On Friday, the 20th, Geouge E. Banger, of Raigh, was efected a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr Haywood. And on Saturday, William P. Mangua of Orange County, was re-elected a Senator from the 4th of March next, when his present term will expire. A Senatorial representation of so high abil ity has hardly ever been sent from North Carolina. In the range of our personal intercourse, we have heard but one expression among the Whizs—that of hearty approbation of these appointments.

The Democrats voted for the Hon. Asa Biggs, of Martin, against Mr. Badger-for the queerest reason you ever heard of. He was run for the seut pecanied by Mr. Haywood, because he was the first to enounce that gentleman on the floor of Congress for his course in the Senate. Very cheap pay for dirty work. Gen. James McKay was run against Mr. Mangum.—Greensboro' Patriot.

Valuable Land for Sale.

HE Subscriber, having more Land than he has the "hands" to cultivate to advaninge, proposes to sell from THREE TO SIX HUNDRED ACRES, lying on Walunt Creek, one or two miles South West of Rateigh The Land is of xcellent quality, and well tumbered with Oak and Hickory Wood. Being about the nearest Wood-land o the Market, would be a valuable consideration to any one wishing to settle a nice Farm, as the usual Teams on a Farm, can be very profitably employed during the whole Winter hauling Wood, for which there is always a demand.

A reasonable credit can be given if desired. Ap-

A FEW MORE OF THE SAME SORT LEFT! CALL and procure a Bottle of that Old Port Wine. (warranted to be the runs Jures.) and schnowledged by all who have given it a trial, as vent usen.—Price 75 cents per Bottle-\$6 per dozen. P. F. PESCUD, Druggist

The Opal for 1847, Edited by John Keese, and illustrated by John G. Chapman, with nine of the most elegant mezzotiats ever executed by that talented Artist; much enlarged is form and improved in style:

H. D. TURNER, N. C. Book Store, Raleigh.

NESTUS, a Poem, by Phillip James Bailey fine edition, gilt.

Proverbial Philosophy, by Martio Furguhar Tupper.
Hyperion, a Romance, by Henry Wadsworth Longfollow. A few copies of the above works left at the
Nov. 29.

N. C. DOOK STORE.

ry HE undersigned wishing to sell his property at I this place, now offers for sale the Mill Tract, containing one hundred and thirteen seres, on which is situated, his Girlst Mills, Saw Mills, Tam Yard, and Store House, &c. The Grist Mills are in a large house, exty feet long and forty feet wide, and consists of three Corn Mills and one pair of Burr Mill Stones, for grinding Wheat, with Smutt mill Elevators. Bolting cloths, and all fixtures Smutt mill Elevators. Bolting cloths, and all fixtures for making first rate flour. The whole of the Geering and Machinery attached to the Wheat Mill is entirely new, having been put up last year; and all the wheels attached to the Corn Mills (Cast Iron) which were worn, have been thrown out, and new ones put in their places. The Saw Mill is also nearly new, having been fately to-built. The Tan Yard containing upwards of Twenty Vata, with Bark Mill, Currying Shop, and all other fixtures and Tools cessary for earrying on the Tanning Business -The water power at this place is immeuse, embracing from head to foot a full of upwards of thirty feet and sufficient to run say amount of machinery might be desired, for the most extensive Mill manufacturing purposes, and is well worthy the at-cention of Capitalists, or a Company disposed to em-oark in the Milling or Manufacturing Dusiness; being immediately situated in a Cutton growing region, and within teen than four Miles of either Huntsville or Forestville Depots, on the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road, and 13 miles North of Raleigh, on the Road leading to Unford. I have owned this property ever since 1835, since which time these mills never have been stopped by either high or low water I now offer them for sale only because it is necessary to devote most of my time to other pursuits. I will also with this property, if desired the Tract of Land im mediately adjoining, on which is situated a farge and comfortable Dwelling House, with all necessary out houses, containing two bundted and fifty seres Also, two other Tracts in the immediate vicinity of the Palls, containing nearly one thousand acres. A particular description of these lands is deemed unneces sary, as it is presumed no person would purchassuch relumble property without a personal view of the premises. Early application is desired, as I am depremises. Early termined to sell

The above property will be shown on application to me at Porestville, and all letters addressed to me at that place will be promptly attended to.

JAS. D. NEWSOM. Forestville, Wake County, }

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA-SUPREME Count-June Term, 1846. n the matter of Thomas B. Sharpe, Starkey Sharpe, John B. Sharpe, Jacob Sharpe and Elisha H.

Sharpe.
The Petitioners set forth that, under a Decree of his Court, in the suit Elisha Scull and Sarah, his wife, against Lemuel Jernegan, certain moneys were paid into Court by the Defendant, to which it was declared the said Sarah was entitled as if the same re Real Estate; that the said Sarah is dead, hav ing never had any issue by the said Elisha Scull; tha

Petitioners are her only heirs-ut-law, and they pray that the said moneys may be paid to Therefore, it is ordered that notice, by Advertisement in the Raleigh Register for six weeks, of the filing of the Petition, be given to ELISHA SCULL, that he may if he thinks proper, appear at the next Term of this Court, and show cause, if he can, why the Prayer of aid Petition should not be granted.

EDMUND B. FREEMAN, Clerk.

IMPORTANT SALE OF

Land, Negroes, &c. N VIRTUE of a Deed of Trust, made by Daniel Tunner, the undersigned will sell at the residence of the suid DANIEL TUNKER, four miles South of the Town of Warrenton, N. C., on Wednesday, the 16th day of December next, all th Land owned by him, consisting of the Tract on which he resides, containing about 1300 acres, and another adjoining thereto, containing abou

The Land is of excellent quality, in a perfectly healthy region of Country, and in the midst of

The Buildings on the first named Tract, are new and very extensive. The Dwelling House is finished in very superior style, and probably there is not in the self by virtue of the same Deed, and by full authority from Thomas Tunner, of Granville County, the Land and Mill owned by the said Thomas and the anid Daniel Turner. The Mill being within one and one half mile of the said Town of Warrenton, and the Land attached thereto containing about 300 one half mile of the said Town of the Land attached increase containing about our acres, extending to within one mile of the same place. The Mill is well situated to command a good custom, and is on a never-failing stream, and the Land is, in part, well timbered and is of good quality. At the same time and place, the undersigned will

ell under the same Deed, 30 Vallmable Merross 25 Shares of Stock in the Roanoke Navigation Company; all the crop of Corn. Fudder, Tubacco. Turner, the present year; all his Stock of Borses, Catale, Hoge and Sheep, all his Plantation Tools, ois Carringe, Wagons, Carts, and his Household and

Kitchen Furniture.

The sale will be continued from day to day, until

uli is disposed of.
'The several 'ructs of Land and Mill, will be sold a credit of 1 mouths, with interest from the day of sale; and the Negroes, and other property, on credit of six mouths, with interest from the same time And, it is not doubted, that by un arrangement with the creditors, for whose benefit the said Deed wa made, a much longer indulgence may be had. Bond and security will, in every case, be required

> ALFRED ALSTON. WILLIAM PLUMMER.

Warrenton, N. C.,

before the property is removed.

TATE OF NORTH CAROLINA. - GREEN

County.- In Equity, Fail Term, 1846. Leter E Hines, Attorney of Ass Jones, Jemima Jones, and Gardner Jones, and Bethany his wife.

Theophilus Dail, Ex'r of Thomas Dail, and Wade Buits, Adm'r of Elizabeth Creft, and Alligood Olds, and Saily his wife, Gatsey McCay, Rouben Raules, and Manerea his wafe, James Spivey, and Rebecca his wife, and Sally, Bethany and John O. Dail, and Jolly and Thomas Olds, and Floyd Albritton. and Pinkey his wife, and Gideon, Thomas and Arthur Olds, and Minerva Olds, and William, John and Thomas Dail, and Jefferson, Dickerson, Madison, Elias, Albert Duil, and Dicey, wife o Reddick Barfield.

In this case, it appearing that the Defendants Alliood Olds, and Sally his wife, Gatsey McCay, Reuben Raules, and Minerva his wife, James Spivey, and Rebecca his wife, Sally, Bethany and John O. Dail, and Joliy and Thomas Olds, and Floyd Albritton, and Pinkey his wife, and Gideon, Thomas and Ar thur Olds, and William, John and Thomas Dail and Jefferson, Dickerson, Madison, Eleas, Albert Duil, and Dicey, wife of Reddick Barfield, are nonadents of the State of North Carolina: I, Charles Edwards, Clerk and Master in Equity for the County of Greene, do according to the act of Assembly in such case made, by this advertisement, to be in serted in the Raleigh Register six weeks, hereby notify the before mentioned non-re-ident Defendants, to appear before his Honor, the Judge of the Superior Court of Law and Equity, at the next Term of said Court, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Sourt House in Snow Hill, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plend, answer or demur to Complainants' Bill of complete, the same will be taken as confesse them, and heard ex parts.

Witness, Char. Edwards, Clerk and Master said Court, at Office, in said County, the 2nd Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A. D., 1846. CHAS EDWARDS, C. M. E.

STATE LEGISLATURE

(REPORTED FOR THE REGISTER.)

SENATE .- MONDAY, November, 30. Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to incorporate the Merchant's Steamboat Company, which passed first

The Bill to incorporate Buck Horn Academy, the County of Hertford, passed third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution in favor of William Alexander,

assed second reading.

Mr. Ehringhaus introduced a Bill to incorporate the Perquinans and Pasquotank Guards; which was read the first time and ordered to be referred to the

Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Ehringhnus also introduced a Bill to incorporate the Pasquotank Artillerists; which also passed The Bill to amend an Act of the last Session, en-titled an Act in favor of Poor Debtors, passed second reading and was, on motion of Mr. Halsey, ordered to lie on the table.

The Report of the Committee on Propositions and rievances, adverse to the memorial of sundry citi-ens of the Town of Fayetteville, was taken up, read ad, on motion of Mr. Waddell, ordered to lie on the table.

The Engressed Resolution in favor of James Wiggins and A. Nichells, passed second reading.
The Bill to incorporate Cedar Falls Manufactur The Bill to incorporate Cedar Falls Manufactur-ing Company, passed second reading.

The Engrossed Bill to repeal an Act in relation to the manner in which Spiritous liquors shall be retailed in the Counties of Richmond and New

Hanover, passed its second reading.

A message was received from the House, concur ng in the proposition of the Senate to request His Excellency, the Governor, to announce officially the result of the Election Returns for and against the

establishment of a Penitentiary.

On motion of Mr. Howard, a message was sent to the House, proposing that the Houses proceed, at 12 o'clock, on Wednesday nex', to the election of

Attorney General. A message was received from the House, concur ing in the proposition of the Senate to raise a Joint Select Committee on Public Buildings. The Resolution in favor of James Page, was taken p, and the amendment of Mr. Francis, in favor of

nuel J. Finch, was rejected. Mr. Graves moved to amend the Resolution by striking out the words: "and the usual pay for mileage for his attendance on the Senate," which was

Mr. Hogan called for the Yeas and Nays, which vere us follows : Yeas 13, Nays 32. The Resolution then passed third reading and was ordered to be

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, viz: The Bill to incorporate the Camden and Charlotte Rail Road Company, and the amendments proposed thereto by the Committee on Internal Improvements. The said amendments

Mr. Patterson moved amendments to the 23d and 24th sections of the Bill; which were agreed to.

Mr. Francis also moved amendments to the 24th and 25th sections of the bill; which were severally

After several verbal amendments proposed by Messrs. Patterson, Gilchrist and other Senators which were agreed to, Mr. Thompson moved to a-mend the Bill by adding an amendment to the 30th section of the Bill; which was adopted. He also moved to amend the Bill by adding the following a: ter the 34th section, vis:

And be it further enacted, That in case of an in

vency of the Company hereby created, or ultimate inability on the part of this Company to pay, the in-dividual Stockholders shall be liable to creditors in nums equal to the amount of Stock by them respecively held in said Corporation.

During the consideration and discussion of said

mendment, and before the question was taken thereon, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning,

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Messrs Fleming, Gambill, George and Harrison ere appointed the Committee on Enrolled Bills or the present week. Messrs. Walser, Britton, Reid, Long and Holden ere appointed on behalf of the House, the Joint

Select Committee on Public Buildings. Mr Steele, of Richmond, presented a County Court Juries; which was referred to the ee on Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Mebahe, of Orange, it was ordered that the Message of His Excellency, the Govthe Board of Internal Improvements, be referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements with inbe printed.

Mr. Brower, of Randolph, presented the following

Resolution which was adopted:

Resolved, That a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee of three on the part of each House, to designate the time and manner of counting and comparing the votes cast for

Governor at the late August election.

Mr. Potts, of Mecklenburg, presented a Resolution in favor of the Troop of Cavalry in the County of Mecklenburg; which passed first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

tee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Washington, of Craven, a Bill concerning
Drysborough, in the County of Craven; which pased first reading and was referred to the Committee m Private Bills.

entitled an Act for the relief of certain purchasers of the Cherokee Land, (Act of 1829, chap. 34.) which assed first reading and was referred to the Joint Salast Committee on Charakee Lands

Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, a Bill relating to the Public Roads in Henderson County; which passed first reading.

Mr. Wilder, of Wake, a Bill in addition to an

Act in the Revised Statutes, entitled an act concerning Mills, Millers, &c. Mr. Gwynn, a Bill for the relief of Securities

which passed first reading and was referred to the ommittee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Gilliam, from the Committee on the Judicia ry, reported unfavorably on the passage of the Bill to amend the 42d section of the Revised Statutes, en-

to amend the 42d section of the Revised Statutes, en-titled Slaves and Free Persons of color. The report was concurred in and the Bill rejected.

Mr. Baxter, of Henderson, presented a petition from the citizens of Henderson, against the erection of a new County, to be called Lafayette, out of por-tions of Henderson and Rutherford.

Mr. W. F. Jones, of Rutherford, said it was not reposed to erect a County out of Henderson, but

proposed to erect a County out of Henderson, but they merely wanted that part of the territory which originally and rightfully belonged to Rutherford. Mr. Smith, of Orange, objected to the establish-ment of the County. He was opposed to cur ang up the Counties throughout the State; thought it was a bad precedent; and it was a subject which not on-ly interested the citizens of the Counties which in was proposed to divide, but also, the whole State of North Carolina. He thought it the means of levy-ing an unnecessary tax. He intended to vote for the erection of one new County, to be called Gaston, when that bill should come before the House; but he was opposed to the establishment of a new County out of Henderson and Rutherford. He said it was the means of creating unnecessary taxes upon the people; that it would lead to an increase of the Solicitors and Judges of the State; that it would impose an additional burthen upon the people in the shape of a County tax; that the mania for dividing Counties, had its origin in selfish motives; that there were always to be found, persons having ambitious desires to fill the offices created by the erection of new Counties; that in large and respectable Coun-ties, the administration of justice was more fair and impartial, from the fact that Jurors coming from the more remote parts of the County do not form or ex-press beforehand, opinions as to the suits to be tried press beforehand, opinions as to the suits to be tried before them. He said, that in the establishment of said County, it would also add an additional tax by the establishment of new Roads and Bridges; that in large Counties, the salaries of the Public Officers

were adequate to insure Officers well qualified to per-form the duties assigned them; when, in smaller ones, the salary being insufficient, the Officers generally elected to fill public stations, were incompe-tent to perform the duties. He (Mr. S.) said, the division of some of the Counties herotofore made in the State, had given rise to a great deal of excitement: as men, who had formed local attachme were frequently cut off from their former association and placed in the midst of those with whem they have identity of feeling or interest, &c.

Mr. Baxter said he regretted the necessity of again claiming the indelgence of the House upon the By under considerable.

under consideration; but from the remarks made by the gentleman from Rutherford (W.F. Jones) and the gentleman from Yancy, (Mr. Fleming.) he could not in justice to himself, or his constituents, avoid it. It was not reason or argument he had to meet, but the facts by which their arguments were sought to be supported. He had introduced a protest from forty-eight gentlemen of high character, against the passage of the Bill, who represented themselves as living in that portion of Henderson County detached from Rutherford two years ago, and this averment of theirs had been denied by the gentleman from Rutherford. In this the gentleman himself was mistaken, of which he would be satisfied after hearmistaken, of which he would be satisfied after hearing the names read. (Mere Mr. Baxter read a number of names, and Mr. Jones, of Rutherford, admitted that they lived in the territory aforestid, and
within the limits of the proposed County.) Some
strong things (said Mr. B.) would appear in the investigation of the case. By reference to the memorial praying for the establishment of this County, a
sumber of propose account to be written by the same rial praying for the establishment of this County, a number of names seemed to be written by the same hand, but as he understood it was done by authority. A large number of the names were the same, but whether they were intended to represent different persons, he could not say. There were also affixed to the memorial the names of gentlemen living in South Carolina—and several boys not over fifteen were placed as petitioners for and against it—
If there was any fraud in the matter, he acquitted the gentleman from Rutherford from all participation in it. Having disposed of the gentleman from Rutherford, he would next notice the gentleman from Yan-cy. This gentleman had been pleased to be both

severe and complimentary. His opposition (said Mr. B.) afforded great pleasure, but his compliments for the future he hoped would be withheld. The gentleman from Yancy had spoken without any knowledge of the facts which he had stated, and in so doing, had spoken what was not true. It was not true that he (Mr. B.) was elected four years ago to a seat in the Hall, because he had advocated this measure. On the contrary, he had never heard of it 'till the day of election in that year; and though he had introduced a Bill to establish a new County to embrace part of the same territory included in this Bill, he did not represent to the Legislature then, or at any other time, that it contained a population of 6000, or a territory of 25 miles squa But on the contrary, when the Bill was under con-sideration, and he being called upon to state whether it would contain the 120th part of the Federal population, he stated that it would not. In this tement, he called upon members who were then present to sustain him. The gentleman from Lin-coln on his right, (Mr. White,) said he recollected it. and (said Mr B.) it was his candor that defeated the Bill. He thought the gentleman from Yancy labored to fix upon him inconsistency in this: that he then voted for the proposition and was now found in opposition to it. In that part of his speech, he said it was not the same proposition, but differed materially from it. In proof of that, he stated that he had a conversation with the gentlemen who had this matter under their peculiar care, before any decision was had and proposed that if they would adopt the Bill offer ed in 1842, as a substitute, that he would give it support. His propositions were then refused, and he was driven to oppose the present Bill. After the discussion on the Bill on Friday last, his proposition was accepted and compromise agreed upon, but a few minutes before the bill was called up, he was notified by the gentleman from Rutherford that he could not adhere to it. If there was no material difference in the two bills, why did not the gentleman accept his amendment as a substitute? He said the gentleman from Yancy labored to establish further inconsistency upon him in this, that notwithstanding his opinion that the territory and provoca-tion was insufficient, still he proposed to vote for the measure if the limits were contracted. This was true, provided it be an inconsistency. But he was opposed to the Bill in its present form upon two rom sundry citizens of Montgomery County, against grounds; first, because it would tend to destroy the county Court Juries; which was referred to the village of Rutherford, and include within the new County many respectable citizens who were unwilcourated from their present County an associations; secondly, because it had not sufficient ernor of Saturday last, transmitting the Report of population; but being a non-compromising man of compromising disposition, he had consented to yield the last objection, provided the friends of the measthe Committee on Internal Improvements with in-structions to examine and report what portions of the documents accompanying said Message should be printed. condemned his course, and in consideration of the desire he had to accommodate the members who had liberally patronised him professedly and voted for him almost unanimously. He intended to cost a reflections on the Committee who reported the Bill or any member of it by what he said on Saturday It was then urged by the gentleman trom Pitt, (Mr Harris,) that the report of the Committee ought to be respected, and as the Committee had reported in favor of the Bill, he should support it. In answer to amend the Militia Laws of this State; which passed first reading and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. before his arrival, and consequently his constitues were not heard; nor were the counter petitions of first reading and was referred to the Committee for County then heard. Many lard said that Mr. Hayes, of Cherokee, a bill to amend an Act.

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Henderson and Rutherford Counties—that it has the characters. been one without the knowledge of the persons a fected by it. This was not so. Almost the entipopulation added to Henderson County by that Ac were well pleased; provided they could not be fave ed with a new County, many preferred it; and the insinuations and reflections upon the character the gentleman who had the matter in charge, won

> ty-to form new associations, and submit to his taxes, invariably exacted in small Counties, for Cou ty purposes, &c. Mr. W. F. Jones, of Rutherford, said that if the were any people in the State of North Carolina the needed relief by the Legislature, it was a portione the people he had the honor of representing upon the floor—that portion of the people struck off from Rutherford and attached to Henderson County. most outrageous fraud was committed upon them driving them from their County without their know edge or consent. He held that it was a violation the Constitution of the State and of the United States, to alienate and disfranchise any people have committed no offence against the lasts of Country. Such an act, or tantamount to it, a passed against those people. They sought relief public meetings—feeing Lawyers and consulting Judge on the subject; but they were told that not ing could be done—no relief could be afforded, as the next Legislature met; and now, as the Reje sentative of those people, he asked relief at the hum of the Legislature for them. He as id those people together with the other next legislature to them. together with the other petitioners to this kenor-body for a new County, labored under as great advantages as any people in the State: they live distance from ten to thirty-five miles from a distance from ten to thirty-five miles from the County seat, having to pass over, to get to it, one the most rugged, broken and worst reads in Americasing two large rivers, Green and Broad rive and passing through four gates. He asked if the people were to be forever debarred from the prileges enjoyed by the citizens of other portions of State—where new Counties have been established fine roads made throughout the Country, Academ built up, and Schools established, shedding light.

fail to produce any impression on this House.

was too well known as a gentleman of unbend

probity. The seat formerly occupied by him in t

House, was filled by others, and his usefulness paired by bad health, which he is now laboring

restore by visiting a milder climate; but his lab here in behalf of his native State, will long be

membered by all who knew his zeal and ability

the discharge of public daties. In conclusion, by

marked upon the impropriety of forcing a portion

his constituents, against their will, into a new Con