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FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1846.

NO. 10

water.

lue and permanency of our republican system.

Of the particular plan embodied in the bill, which the Committee recommend to the favorable consideration of the House, the Committee deem it necessary to say but little, as it speaks for itself. It is a just and fair allotment of the State into Districts -keeping in view the nearest possible combination of the three The parer of the General Assembly to remodel the great leading considerations of compactness of form, community of interests and equality of numbers. It that as near an approach has been made to it as is practically attainable, considering the size and geo-graphical form of our State, its diversity of pursuits, and the number of Representatives to which we are the alletment proposed in the bill will give a fair expression of the political spinions of North Carolina in the House of Representatives of the United States. And in recommending its adoption, your Committee ing elections, without any difference or qualification | are influenced by no unworthy design to secure un-

Respectfully submitted, K. RAYNER, Chairman

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS As proposed in the plan submitted by the Committee. Federal population of the whole State, 655,375 Ratio of representation under Act of Congress, None Districts, 70,680 Bedneted from whole federal population of the State, 636,129 Surplus to be distributed. 19,255 Federal population of the whole State, 655.375 Divided by 9, 9)655,375 Ratio of federal population to each District 72,819 DISTRICT NO. I. Cherokee. 3.347 Macon, 4,722 Haywood, 4,853 Bunrombe 9.604 Henderson, 4,943 Rutherford 13,920 Burke, (including McDowell,) 10.513 Yancy, 5,860 Cleveland. 6.626 Caldwell 5,000 69,388 DISTRICT NO IT Ashe, 7,269 Wilkow 11.005 Surry, 14.368 Davie, 6,819 Rowan 10,763 Iredell 14,199 ('atawha, (estimated.) 10,190 74,613 DISTRICT NO. 111 Lincoln, festimated.) 10,190 Mecklenburg, (including Union,) 15,744 Anson, 12,955 Stanly, 4,709 Cabarras 8,397 Montgomery, 5,077 Richmond, 7,357 Moura 7,390 71,818 Stokes ? DISTRICT NO. IN

ders and disabilities and unusual liabilities on all future attempts at improvement? Besides, are the uesday, December 8, 1846. will be seen, that the Bill to authorize the hold-

serve none, because, for sooth, they were foolish enough to think they might benefit the State, enlarge her resources, and furnish an artisical outlet to market for her lockel-up treasures, with ut personal loss to themselves I For this is all they ever expected. paper. There has been, it will be observed, but hade of difference in the several votes.

THE LEGISLATURE.

L. XLVIII.

ALEIGH REGISTER.

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

RALEIGH, N. C.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Senate by the casting vote of the Speaker.

as Court, as of the Superior Courts.

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

There has been no choice of this important Law

wer yet. Six votes have been had, two of which

re published in our last, and four are given in

A Bill has also been introduced to divide the State.

o nine Judicial Circuits, and provides, in addi-

that the Supreme Court shall hereafter consist if the Judges, as well those of the present Su-

Yesterday, in the Legislature, nothing of imporce was done, but to count the votes given for ernor at the August Election, when it was officialproclaimed that Gov. GRAHAM was re-elected for oyears, from lanuary next, by the following

| Illiam A. Graham | 43,767 |
|------------------------|--------|
| mes B. Shepard | 35,627 |
| Maturitan Can Charling | 8,140 |

Malority for Graham 8,140 he will for helding an annual Term of the Sa fourt in the Wast, was rejected, in the ne of Commons, by 1 velva.

GASTON COUNTY.

A new County has been established by the Legture, bearing the above honored name, to be comand of parts of Lincoln and Catawba. We feel eatly gratified in announcing this result, on ac-act of the deep interest felt in the enactment of Law, by the deserving and respectable populam of Lincolnton. Had the Legislature failed to arken to their peculiar situation, they would have n guilty of an act of cruel injustice.

Congress assembled yesterday. We shall bly receive the President's Message on Thurs-

GOV. GRAHAM'S MESSAGE. had intended to publish the various notices. have appeared in the various Newspapers of entry, in commendation of Gov. GRAHAM's adle Message, but our columns have been too enengrossed; to admit of it. It has received, howevery where, the highest praise, and but one a lofty bearing, by a high courtesy, such as become Senators who ask only to do the State service. Mr. Waddell then asked why this Rail Road Charter was to have this suicidal requisition, when it had been engrafted on no other Charter heretofore granted ? Has the success of our other Roads been so great, that we should now be called on to impose bur-

creditors of Rail Roads, who become so voluntarily. the only cit. seus of North Carolina whose interests are to be regarded ! In case of insolvency, are not the Stockhoklers themselves, who have sunk all their stock, perhaps all they are worth, to the last dollar, as has sometimes been the case, are they not citizens tou ? And do they need no projection I do they dethe Terms of the Supreme Court of the State; nately at Raleigh and Morganton, has passed

Few, who have heretofore invested their famis, ever dreamed of profit to themselves. Few, who may do

did tribute to the energy and enterprize of her citi- dency of his party regarding these Charters. They ZCINited his birth place after an absence of years; during insinuated, either to strangle them at their both, or which the Rail Road had been built. It was noton-ger the quiet town of his boyhood. If anats so fa-bronght open the Storkholders of the Road without -the old shops, scenes of juvenile sports, all are say whether they would not juve been avoided, if gone : And Wilmington is now a busy must with an | there had been the substary provisions, in that Charactive, industrious and thriving population. Prince- [ter, which we have desired to engage on the No ly dwellings have grown up as by magic. And it sut: we go for strengthening accorporations; we see k has now the air of a city. Such men deserve their not their rain. There may be --there is -- a wide difreward and he rejoiced that such had been to them because between us and the Whogs, when we regard

gre sketch of what, in the speaking, were gloriou-barsts of impassioned eloquence. and Dennetrats united in schemes leasible enough to our over-wrought fancies-bart which have proved to

Mr. Francis came into the debate with his battle force upon the Senator from Wake-being governed therein, doubtless, by a very proise-wogthy and generous feeling-he read extracts from a Protest, written by B. F. Moore, Esq. and enteress on the Jour-nals several years ago, which Protest contained ar-now overwhelms us. How different is the course of guments

sume to be astute enough to answer the ingenious consequences. Our designs, said Mr. Graves, are not

judge from the hitter experience of some other Roads Mr. Ashe begged Senators to open their hearts and come to the good work like patriotic men, &c.

Mr. Gilmer entered the lists with a very gallant bearing. Though young in legislation, his spirit-stirring appeals in behalf of the Bill, and his withering demunciations of the narrow spirit that would greatness, told with great effect on the poor amendpletely overslaughed. The vote stood 19 for and 29 ag inst it.

I send you the above poor sketch, from memory, of a very interesting debate-and, if the gentlemen who the country. SPECTATOR.

[We are indebted to the same source, as the above, for the following graphic sketch of a Debate on Saturday last.]-Eoir. Reo.

dreamed of profit to themselves. Few, who may do it hereafter, will think half as much of their own in dividual interests, as of the common good. And are such men to be hampered and tranmelled 1 Men who are willing, from high and patriotic motives, to risk the stock they subscribe for the public benefit. Are they to be fold, that before they must not only risk what they are willing to risk, but it shall be *doubled* upon them, by seribed to be actually paid in, before the work should Act of Assentialy / Where are the bold spirits of be commenced, was the theme of discussion This Whigs become 'wilder and wilder." Act of Assembly i Where are the boot spins of the free-one who decided by some of the free-one who generated with the visit of the second who decided by some of the free one Carolinal suid Mr. Wanter, with Virginia draining a both science and base in the suid of a single suid base in the suid base in the suid of a single suid base in the suid base the Bill. It had also been thrown out by some pre- of this difference.

casions; and let us now magnaninously trample un- of indiscriminate heating to acts of incorporation der our feet every foeling that would definet from the charge was unjust and untrue. The Democratic they are the the honor of the State, whose welfare we came here to promote. party are not opposed to corporations, for public or useful purposes. They, were equally the friends of on his native Town-Wilmington. He purl a plen- them, if any, consisted in the more convervative ten-

That town had trebled or quadrupled her | wished, by superadding personal to corporate liability gen of the State. He spoke beautifully and with the place them on a solid foundation: to make them thrilling effect, of the feelings with which he revis- and keep them solvent and strong, and not as has been liar, the pond of water in the heart of the village sight of this Capitol, as well as upon the State, and the result of their enterprize. Mr. Washell's whole effort was admirable, and I regret extremely than I can give you only this mea-tail Improvements. It was no party error. Whigs

Mr. Francis came into the debate with it's buttle he visionary and fraught with rom. The Democrats axe, and though he would not use it with all his desire to correct their error. They shrink back from the precipice. They now wish by the restrictions posed by the Senator from Wake and the Senator from Edgecomb, to shield this Road, which we against this "liability chause" which he | the Wings ! Misfortunes seem to have maddened said had never yet been answered; and which, he them. They grow wilder and wilder, as the tempest begged the Senator to answer, if he could. A how's around them. He desired to draw no party lines

ments, both political parties must share the responsi- which an allotment of Representatives has been made would be to disappoint the just expectations of the bility, inasmuch as all parties without distinction is for the first time to be considered in this State ; as people, and exhibit a culpuble inattention to the vacontributed to these disastrous results. This is an the proposed measure is one of no little importance. admission. I will remark in passing, which some of and as doubts have been entertained by some, as well his party leaders have not always been willing to in respect to the power as the necessity of resorting make. It does credit to his candor-though I fear to such a course, the Committee propose to submit, some arout; i him will not thank him for it. as briefly as possible, their views as to the power, the Wenll rotard and cripple the State in her onward march to united in producing the present state of things. We propriety of exerting it in the present instance, and the fitness of the previsions contained in the bill meant web, but were unfortunate from causes not ment-the "specie clause," as it was called-and un- necessary now to be mentioned. Let us pardon to der all these well-directed attacks, it fell dead-com- each other the past. But what shall we do ber the each other the past. But what shall we do Per the Districts, may, in the judgmont of the Committee, future *t*. Shall we fold our arms in sollen desprin, be easily denominated. The whole authority of is, of course, impossible that all these objects can be and give up all as lost? Sin, all is not lost. We State Legislation on this subject, is conferred by the craftly accomplished; but the Committee believe may yet retrieve our disasters and rise like a strong that clause of the fourth article of the Considuation of the United States, in these words . " The times, plaman, and toss from us the burdens that oppress us joined in it, do not write out and publish their speech-es, they will do great injust ee both to themselves and were once appalled at the possibility by no means re-K-presentatives, shall be presented in each State by mote that this Union of States compared of such disverse and conflicting interests, might fall by its own noy tone by law, make or airer such regulations, ex-increasing weight. Nothing tends more to a consolistic cept as to the place of choosing Senators." Whatevdation of this Union, than the various Rall Roads or power is conferred by this clause, as to the " times intersecting and interlaging each other, traversing and places," is conferred as to the " manner" of holdthe States, binding and grappling them together as

nerve ourselves to the work before us. We are told | be altered as to o hers. The grant to the Legislature by the Smaller from Caswell, that as ruin starcs us is of one power, embracing three particulars, and if one in the fact and the storm is howling around us, the exertion of it exhausts that power as to one of these cd out to restore and resuscitate her, they are told— by a son of her's tool—"Touch her at your peril!" Sir, let us nobly dare to do what is right. Let us Sir, let us nobly dare to do what is right. Let us Mr. Goarce repelled with indignation, the charge Whige so in to shrink from any fair responsibility, westom of the Legislature may decide; and the ad-leave this guerilla warfare for other and smaller use made against the party with which he usually acted. Sir, I stort with probable with probable party isomole party isomole party isomole parts. They are governed by a lotty patriot suc. That they have failed to a count link all they visibled on dents by which the power is established, the Counto promote. Mr. W alluded to the effects of the Rail Road up-such holies as the Whigs. The difference between that nothing were can be done to deviate and considered their leastthe good old State that has the hourse of their heart-They will dars to recleau themselves and the Sinte from the consequences of an error not intended, by of the whole country for half a contary population within the last ten years, and was the ty, and by the amendments now under consideration, devoting mew the best energies of their rands, the

against the amendments and for the Bill. The p- republican government is based upon the position by a height provide the second second second the provide output to govern, and when the pro-by a height of govern, second secon by a horge-mejority, SPECTATOR P.S. Neither M., Genera for Mr. Woldell, area all responsible for the language of the above sketch. The soutiments are theirs, and the hunguage, so far as my memory may be trusted. In both cases great injustice is done to the Speakers as those who listened to the debate will at once perceive.

1.7 The Merchant's Bank of Newbern has declared a semi-annual Dividend of three-and-a-halt pro ani.

THE GREAT MEASURE

We have the pleasure of presenting our realers, o-day, by dint of considerable effort, with the Repart of the Select Joint Committee on the subject of re-districting the State, the great political mensbegged the Senator to answer, if he could by how's around them. Be desired to draw no party lines Mr. Thompson replied, that he was not convinced on these great questions, but if the Whigs will insist yet by the arguments and appeals. (the really else upon giving a party character to this Bill, and others quent.) that he was wrong. Noticer would he presson the particle converties of the contains, in a very brief space, the notives and reasons which have influenced the Whig

Sir, it becomes particulars, so must it mevitably astoall. They, thereattered also. Without, therefore, effering any of motimeranistation I do not affarm. It those general arguments, or referring to the precenotice doem it sufficient to submit the view here ta-ken, by which those who deny the power, are reduced to the necesity of maintaining a plain absurdity, or of resisting the common consent and general practic Whether the power so demonstrably possessed holiest wishes of their hearts, to her service. The gave many reasons why the present Bill, if present without the manufaments, would be of benefit is the State, and conjured the Senate to discard as unworthy the certaion, all marrow view s and to vote should be exerted depends upon the enquiry, wheth-

expressed fairly, and in pursuance of the forms of the Constitution, shall be obtained as the indement of the whole. Certain exceptions exist, not necessary to be here considered, and in these, other elements are introduced from motives of political expediency. But in regard to choosing Representatives to Congress by Districts it is manifest that it was designed to give in the House of Representatives of the Unitel States, a just expression of the opinions and wishes of the people. This result can only be at-tained by allotting the States into Districts founded on the triple consideration of compactnee, of territo ry, community of interests, and coundity of numbers When these considerations are with the married Approach to exacting a duly consulted and combine allotment becomes just, tair and consistent with the principles of our government and the rights of the people; and so for as these considerdings are disregarded, in any allotment so far does such aljust ascendency of a majority, and of elevating a miparty to decide upon a step, which has been denoun- | part to soldvart the very principles on which our free argument, contained in the Protect, but he dedined to withdraw his amendment. Gen. Patterson, the author of the Bill alvocated its passage, and opposed the annulhement with grat real and ability. He reported and encounds the arguments contained in the Protest, and challenged in the annulhement. The interests of the special of the Senator from thich be ease, de-manded the execution of the owner, but this mond-ment, he was sure, which he its destruction. We have no focked tongue. There are an ability. He charge of the Sinte for the commune that the protect the interests of the special of the Senator from the section of the interests of the protect the interests of another section of the south and the expection of the interests of the section of the context from the section of the south and the section of the south and the expection of the south and the expection of the south the interests of the section of the owner, do reflet theme the special of the south and the s propose to set an example of unsetting regulation But let us not forget to state, that the Districting regulations ought not to be permanent, we answer that unjust Bill is made the Order of the day, for Wednesday example can be worse than that which would give next, and will, probably, give rise to an animated permanent success to a wilful attempt to disinherit a majority of our people of their andoubted rights as American citizens. And the Committee answer fur-ther, that it is one of the greatest benefits that our

to even of the Democratic papers, in the merest with of fault-finding, have ventured to criticise, or to withdraw his amendment. arp at its contents.

few days ago, which our engagements prevented us tom hearing, but a friend, who was present, has the Bill without the antenance in the becaue, dearnished us with the following sketch. The debate manded the execution of the work, and this amends, the Senator from Wake, to the Bill, to incororate the Charlotte and Canden Rail Road Com- try ny. The object of the amendment, (and we were eartily sorry to see such a narrow and demagogical their own, even if they should be unfortunate enough cartily sorry to see such a narrow and demagogical ariti evinced towards our home prosperity by a to bese the debt? It is their own business. Would the Senator interfere by law and say, our people ought ake member.) was to make the Stockholders indi-Vake member.) was to make the Stockholders indi-idually liable, in case of their corporate insolvency, sare, doubly sure to pay all its debts? Would be the amount of their Stock respectively, for debts ontracted by the Con.pany.

Mr. Waddell opposed the amendment stremously. ects of the Bill, in someh as capitalists would not bscribe or take stock in a Company, in which they I not the power to choose their associates if peronal were superadded to their corporate liabilities, twas unlike a copartnership, in which the copartners ald choose their associates, and by such a choice all protect themselves in advance from the involency of its members. In a work of this sort, rering means beyond what individuals could furaish, the books must necessarily be opened to all the

orld-and men, not the most prodent, or solvent. ust have the right to become Stockholders, the only quisite being an ability to pay for the Stockrewd Capitalists would never risk their funds in ich an investment. He besought the Senator from Wake to withdraw his amendment, and asked for hat purpose it was offerel ! Could it be possibl hat the Senator was willing to wage a pa Ty whrare against a great public work, whose first great ject was the public good ? He begged him to disard from his bosom a feeling so small and contempble, and come up to the work like a man and a striot, and act for the good of the Country, &c. &c. Mr. Thompson replied with some warmth, and reidiated all party feeling. It was a long cherished pinion of his-unconnected with party-that all pinion of hisought it necessary for the protection of the pubagainst this insolvency, and alluded to the diffilties in which the State was already involved in asequence of the absence of such a provision in the lets of Incorporation of the Raleigh and Gaston and Vilmington Roads. He closed by protesting that e was governed in his course by no narrow party riews, but by a thorough conviction that his course with this liability. That was good Democracy,— was right in principle. He had no hostility to this But where the first object—as in the present case articular work, but should have offered this amendaent to any other act of incorporation.

Mr. Waddell rejoined. He was glad that the Sen- this amendment to be applied to ator was not governed by party. an honest mind might be reached by reason and argument-not so, the behests of party madness. They are not reasoned up, and cannot be reasoned down. He would, therefore, address an argument to the gentleman, and thought be could convince him that his position was wrong — injuriously wrong. In alluding to party liasons, however, he begged to assure the Senator from Wake, that he did not mean the allu-lic incorporations, whose primary and principal obion to be offensive. He was above attempting to ject is the woroke the embittered feelings of party, and bring the individual liability clause to the former, but not olced that the Senator stool on the same high ground. distinction : It was obvious enough, though it was et us come up to the question like men and patri- sometimes difficult to draw the line. Of the Bill unots-diseard all petty strifes from our hearts and our der consideration, there can be no doubt. It is an in-

argument, contained in the Protest but he decline

".red upon an amendment, offered by Mr. Thomes | ment, he was sure, which I he its destruction. Why carry his notion a little-only a little farther-and provide that his neighbors in the Mountains, shall

ad urged that it would have the effect to defeat the they will certainly pay (And would be provide for by

his duty to introduce it. He regretted it because it and artery of the public mind. Opposition to Bankhis grity to introduce it. The regretted it because it and artery of the public mond. Opposition to Banks was unusual in Rail Road Incorporations. He re- and Rail Roads and to associated wealth in whatevel tract? Well, well, what will Mrs. Gaussiy, *abas*. In the with the wisces of the political numerical me carity of the people of the State, must be the result gretted it because it would run this Bill—he regrets shape, has formed the text book of nearly every De- the Hen. Am. say to such an admission? Does keep to the result therefore appears to the Committies, that the preted it, because it came from the Senator of the Me- mocratic political lecturer for years. Still, the Senmight have been expected. And he regretted it be-reause it came from one of the Democratic party.— This fixs not Democratic betring to correct things and supervised as Democratic party.— This fixs not Democratic party.— This fixs not Democratic betring to correct the same? His ignorance of the acts of his party proper occasions, a party man, and his friends might decan him a pretty stiff Democrat: but he protested in the protected in the same statement of the party and party and property has easily the same statement of the party and property has easily the same of the party and party and his friends might decan him a pretty stiff Democrat: but he protested in the statement of the party and party and be account of the party and be accounted by the same of the party and party and be accounted by the same of the party and party and be accounted by the same of the party and party and be accounted by the same of the party and party and be accounted by the same of the party and party and be accounted by the same of the party and party and be accounted by the same of the party and par that the amendment, applied to a great and desirable public work, was not Democratic. Hedrew a distinction between a work like the present, and incorporations whose sole and astensible object is to make noney, which have no peculiar view to the public Such Institutions might be properly saddled

was a great public convenience, the Democratic rule is far otherwise. He said the principle contained in such cases, had The convictions of never, so far as he knew, been adopted by the great Democratic party to which he was proud to belong. He, for one, never would assent to a dogma which he deemed most unnatriotic, &c. &c.

let it deep. But why should one-halt the Stock be actually paid in, in each, before a stroke of work is allowed to be done? Does not the Senator know that Mr. Ashe, of New Hanover, mule an able and eloquent speech against the amendment. He drew dollars are fest and laborers plenty, in the Country porations, whose primary and principal ob-e public good. He was in favor of attaching know that the Stockholders will much more easily work out their stock, than raise the money to pay it hem to bear upon great public questions, and he re- to the latter class of incorporations. There was this in advance? The Road is designed to be built, in a and beg leave to great measure, by the Stockholders themselves --This will be the most convenient mode of paying for arts, and do as been who seek only the good corporation for great public purposes. Individual money to pay for doing what they can so conveni-of the State-our common mother. Let our contest, profit is a secondary and in idental consideration- ently do themselves?

then if we are to have a contest, be distinguished by contingent, and very remotely contingent, if we may I

are frank and frankly deleared . We have no forked tongue. We speak what we SENATE DEBATES. A very interesting debate occurred in the Senate, any man on-that floor, or elsewhere, to refute them, at first a violence and hardness which grated upon

corrychis notion a little-only a little forhes-and here, and found there as unsequences the provide the first given board with under the provide the first given board with under the provide the provide the second the non-second the research of the provide t the poor. But he nory not excelpte his party, as a party, from acts of which I know how to be guiltness. These things I aver-and when a similar restriction is attempted to be fail upon other Charters, which will soon by before us, I will offer proofs, such as the

Senator can neither deny or explain, which will make his ears tingle. I doubt not the Senator wishes to build up the Charlotte and Canden Rowl. I doubt not he doen:= these provisions salutary. His known cander con-vinces me, that his only object is to "perfect the Bill." But as a means to accomplish a desirable end, it does seem to me, that his notion is little les than a hallucination. I speak not now of the -liability chuse

-that has gone to the tomb of the Cupulets-there

his friend, the Source from Caswell, in torsing off is displayed in the adapted in the many Dimmerski will due to be adapted in the many Dimmerski will due to be adapted in the many Dimmerski will due to be adapted in the many Dimmerski will due to be adapted in the many Dimmerski will due to be adapted in the many Dimmerski will due to be adapted in the due of the source many the source of the many Dimmerski will due to be adapted in the source of the beat this mode the the source of the beat this mode the the source of the beat this mode the the source of the source

Phone Does the "Standar f" call that a Whig Dissipation with the wishes of the political numerical ma admit, that he represents a Wing District? Do his beating purpose of giving a majority of the Repre-(Whig) constituents? Mr. Brows will not thank the "Standard" for saying that he cannot be re-elected from his District? How can be fail to be successful, when Denocracy has given him such a borst, by voting for him against Mr. Bielger? That was a very strong endorsement. Let us weigh them together= BAD(dEB against Brows - Brows against the said than the account of the state, would ask, would h work an exist the product of the said than the same state and then the same of the successful when beneficient the state of the same state and the same state state state state same state stat together-BADGER against Biggs-Biggs against greater will than the permitted subversion of the BADGER. Pretty much of a muchness-just alike principles of our Government? If it be said that we except Ase is a little more so

discussion.

REPORT

The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred system of government secures to us, that laws are the Bill " to repeal an act, entitled an art to amend not unaiterable-that the people, through their repan act concerning the mode of choosing Senators and resentatives, have power to alter or repeal had laws, Representatives in the Congress of the United States, and to substitute or to make wise or just ones, and Revised Statutes, chap. 72, and for the purpose of se- that blame on such cases are not to be attributed to Edwin Goer, and daughter of Dr. John Beckwith, curing a just and proper division of the State into those who make the change, but to those, who by igressional Districts," have considered the same, their mischievous legislation, make the change neerssary. 94 REPORT.

the Stock. Why shall they be forced to raise the the Committee are satisfied that the bill referred to duty of the General Assembly to alter the present ar- he represented the County of Franklin in the State them is right in principle and just in its details ; and rangement of the Congressional Districts-that a fair Legislature-almost always without opposition. He ently do themselves ? The Senator admits that in our own State involves the state during the period for an alteration and that is be passed into a law. As a representation of the people of the State requires such a left the world very highly extermed by all who knew

| | DISTRICT NO. TV. | | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------------|-----|
| Stokes, * | | 15 100 | |
| Rockingham, | | 15,192 | |
| Guilford | | 11,613 | |
| | | 18,116 | |
| Bandolph, | | 12,512 | |
| Devidson, | | 12,591 | |
| | | | |
| 3.5 | | 70,824 | |
| | DISTRIVE NO. V. | 10,000 | |
| Granville, | DISTRICT NO. T. | | |
| | | 15,334 | |
| Caswell, | | 11,863 | |
| Гетноп, | | 8,050 | |
| Orange. | | 21.574 | |
| (hutham, | | 14,116 | |
| | | | |
| | | 20.057 | |
| | | 10,957 | |
| | DISTRICT SO. VI. | (e) | |
| Wake. | | 17,920 | |
| Frank fur, | | 6,85.2 | |
| Warren, | - | 9,639 | |
| Habitax. | | 13,103 | |
| Edgecomb, | | | |
| Nash, | | 12,733 | |
| | | 7,564 | |
| Johnston, | | 9,208 | 1.1 |
| | | | |
| н. Э. | | 79,022 | |
| | DINTRIGT NO. VIL | 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1. 1 | |
| Comberland, | Distances who will | 12 102 | |
| Robenon, | | 13,127, | |
| | | 9,216 | |
| Columbus, | | 3.507 | |
| Bladen. | | 6,657 | |
| Brouswick. | | 4.417 | |
| New Hanover | Te . | 10.763 | |
| Sampinon, | | 10.387 | |
| Daplin, | | 9,314 | |
| Onslow. | | | |
| Contaction of the | | 6.431 | |
| | | 2.4.4.0 | |
| | | 73,815 | |
| | DESCRIPT NO. 311 | | |
| Watne | A CONTRACTOR OF CONTRACT | 9.132 | |
| Greene, | | 5,407 | |
| Lenoir, | 74 | | |
| | | 4,132 | |
| Jones, | | 3.515 | |
| Craven, | | 11,157 | |
| Carteret, | | 6,017 | |
| Beaufort. | | 10,436 | |
| Pitt, | | 9.547 | |
| Hyde, - | | 5,579 | |
| Washington | | 3,534 | |
| Ty rreli. | | | |
| a yrren | | 4,093 | |
| | | | |
| R. | | 73,472 | |
| | 11 1 7 1 1 - 2 17 | | |
| Murtin, | | 6.511 | |
| Berlie. | | 9.451 | |
| Hertford. | | 6,16,5 | |
| | | | |
| Northerupton, | | 10.665 | * |
| Gatera | | 6,704 | |
| Chowan, | | 5,224 | |
| Perquimana, | | 6,169 | |
| Pasquotank, | | 7,399 | |
| Camden, | | 4,999 | |
| Currituck, | | 5,863 | |
| Currience, | | 0,30.1 | |
| | | 10.100 | |

We omit the Bill accompanying this Report, as only earries out in detail, the principles therein [lost edmo

Dicd

In Oxford, on Friday, the 4th inst. after an illness of thirty days, Mrs. Margaret Ann, wife of the Rev. of Petersburg, Va.

In Oxford, at the house of Hon. R. B. Gilliam, of Paralysis, Capt. James Howze, aged about 62 years. In all the departments of life, the deceased sustained Upon a calm consideration of the whole question That after a careful examination of the subject, the Committee are clearly of the opinion that it is the an irreproachable character. For a number of years,