TUESDAY, October 5, 1852. Thomas J. Person, the Senator elect from Northampton, Charles McCleese, the Senator elect from

Washington and Tyrrell, James P. Speight, the Senator elect from Lenoir and Greene, and George II. McMillan, Senator elect from Onslow, appeared, were qualified, and took their scats.

The Senate was informed by message of the organization of the House, and of its readiness to enter on the public business.

On motion of Mr. Bower, a message was sent to the House informing that body of the organization of the Senate, and of its rendiness to proceed with business.

On motion of Mr. Steele, seats were assigned for Reporters to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Brogden, the rules of order for the last session were adopted for the present

session until otherwise ordered. Λ message was received from the Commons proposing a joint select committee of two on the part of each House, to wait on His Excellency the Governor, inform him of the organization of the two Houses and of their readiness to receive any communication he may have to make. Agreed to, and Messrs. Joyner and Brogden appointed on the part

Governor, and had received for answer that he would send in a message to-day at 12 o'clock. The message of the Governor with accompany ing documents was received from the Commons with a proposition to print five copies of the same for each member. Agreed to. [The Governor's Message and accompanying documents will be found in another part of to-day's Standard.]

The Senate then proceeded to consider the matter of the contested seat from Currituck and Camden. We present here, at length, the papers from the Sheriff of Camden and the returning officer of Currituck in relation to this matter:

Certificate of Returning Officer of Curriluck County. I, Edmund Simmons, Returning officer of the County of Currituck, having received from the inspectors of the different precincts in said County the returns of the Senatorial votes as given in at the election for Senator for the District composed of the Counties of Camden and Currituck, held on the first communication from him. Adopted. Thursday of August, 1852, together with the list of voters and having on the second Thursday of August met the Returning officer of the County of Camden at Dr. Marchant's Store at Indian Town, Currituck County, for the purpose of comparing and examining the Senatorial polls, and being prevented on that day from concluding the examination and comparison, I did Senatorial polls with the Returning officer of the County of Camden, and on such comparison and examination I hereby certify that Henry M. Shaw had the largest number of votes for Senator for said District, and is therefore duly elected as such.

EDMUND SIMMONS, Returning officer of Currituck Co.

Certificate of Sheriff of Camden. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, ? CAMDEN Co., Aug. 16, 1852.

This is to certify that I, E. P. Dailey, have given Henry M. Shaw a list of the Senate voters in the County of Camden for the year 1852. The pollbooks have two hundred and ninety-four votes, and the inspector's certificates two hundred and ninetythree votes. Witness my hand and seal.

E. P. DAILEY, Shiff, [SEAL.]

Two hundred and forty votes for John Barnard,

and fifty-three votes for Henry M. Shaw. E. P. DAILEY, Sh'ff.

Certificate of Coroner of Currituck Co.

I, Edmund Simmons, Coroner of Currituck County, do certify that at the election held on the first Thursday in August, 1852, to elect a Senator to represent the 2d Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Camden and Currituck, according to the returns made to me by the different inspectors and poll-keepers of said County, that Henry M. Shaw received two hundred and eighty-five votes, and that John Barnard received ninety-seven votes. This the 20th August, 1852. E. SIMMONS, Coroner.

Certificate of Sheriff of Camden Co. STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CAMDEN COUNTY. Be it remembered, that at the time and place appointed by law, to wit, Indian Town, in the County of Currituck, and on the second Tursday in August last, I, Enoch P. Dailey, Sheriff of the County of Camden, did meet the Returning officer of the County of Currituck, to wit, Edmund Simmons, for the purpose of comparing the polls of the Counties of Camden and Currituck, and ascertaining who was elected Senator to the next Legislature to be held for the State of North Carolina from the District composed of said Counties, at an election which had theretefore been held at the different precincts in said County, for that purpose, to wit, on the first Thursday in August, 1852; that then and there, in the presence of Alfred Pearkes, Joseph M. Margen, and B. Grandy, three freeholders of the Counties of Cam-den and Currituck, I did demand an exhibition of a correct statement of the number of votes given for each candidate and a list of the names of the persons voting, signed by the inspectors, from the Returning officer of the County of Currituck, having exhibited the same from the County of Camden; whereupon the Returning officer of the County of Currituck did refuse and neglect to exhibit a list of the names of the persons voting for Senator at said election in the County of Currituck, except from one inspectors of the said election, accompanied by correct lists of the names of the persons voting at the election aloresaid, and for the office aforesaid, I. E. P. Dailey, Sheriff of the County of Camden, do declare and certify that John Barnard is duly elected Senator for the District composed of the Counties of Camden and Currituck to the next General Assembly to be held for the State of North Carolina. Given under my hand and seal, this the 24th day

E P. DAILEY, Sh'ff. [SEAL.]

Mr. T. F. Jones offered the following Resolution, which was accepted by Mr. Woodfin in lieu of his

amendment of yesterday, to wit: WHEREAS, The Sheriff of Causen County hath certified to the Senate that John Barnard, on the 5th of August last was duly elected a member of this house from the 2d Senatorial District composed of tested election from Camden and Currituck. Mr. the Counties of Camden and Currituck; WHEREAS, T. F. Jones presented a paper in relation to the the Sheriff of Currituck County, who was alive on the day the election was held, but died before the day fixed by law for comparing the polls, whereupon the Coroner of said Currituck County hath certified that H. M. Shaw is elected Senator in said District; WHEREAS, the certificate of the said Coroner, if admissable at all, can (an it is insisted) be justified only by taking from said Barnard one vote received by him Mr. Caldwell followed in reply. [We are preventin Camden County, because, on the certified return ed from giving the remarks of these gentlemen from one precinct the votes counted out numbered one more than the voters at the same district listed by the Clerk, and by giving two votes to said Shaw in Currituck County, because two votes were found in the Governor's box at a precinct where, without Hoke, delivered on the same subject yesterday, counting said votes, the number of voters listed and shall also appear hereafter.] the number of votes counted out were the same; and WHEREAS, neither applicant has on his behalf the evidence required by law before taking a seat to represent the freemen of North Carolina in this body, and to enable the Senate to do justice to both, investiga-

Resolved, That it be referred to a select committee of seven whose duty it shall be to report the facts of this case, at the very earliest day convenient. By consent of the Senate a paper writing relating to this subject was offered by Mr. T. F. Jones,

Senate; and Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, followed in reply to Mr. Jones, maintaining that the evidence before the Senate of Dr. Shaw's election for the government of the House, said that that

ferring the matter to a Committee. Mr. Hoke followed in opposition to referring the dopted.

matter to a Committee, and argued to show, from the evidence before the Senate, that Dr. Shaw was

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Tuesday, Oct. 5, 1852. The Speaker took his seat at 10 o'clock, and arranging of the Electoral Districts. alled the House to order. The proceedings of yesterday were read, and approved.

Mr. Jones, of Tyrrell, and Messrs. Bynum and

The Speaker announced that the question before the House was the motion of Mr. Avery to lay uptains hung to the upper windows of the Commons

Mr. Avery withdrew his motion, and Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, moved to amend the reslution by instructing the Doorkeeper to procure and put up baize curtains for temporary use. The amendment was accepted, and the resolution read a second and third times and adopted.

Mr. Wheeler, of Lincoln, offered a resolution to adopt the rules of the last session for the temporary of the Senate. Mr. Joyner, from this Committee, government of the House, and also providing for to 47. soon after reported that they had waited on the the appointment of a committee of five to report new rules, which was adopted:

Mr. Cherry, of Bertie, offered a resolution that message be sent to the Senate informing that body of the organization of the House. Adopted. Mr. S. P. Hill, of Caswell, offered a resolution proposing to raise a joint select committee of two from each House to take into consideration the fitting up of the Senate and Commons chambers in Clerk, manner condusive to the comfort of the mem-

The Speaker announced a message from the Senate informing the House of the organization of that of the Governor, and on joint rules of order.

Mr. Martin, of Franklin, offered a resolution that message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of two from each House to wait upon the Governor and inform him that both Houses were organized and ready to receive any

A message was received from the Senate containing a statement from the Secretary of State that Seaton Gales had contracted to do the public Printing of both Houses.

The Speaker announced the following gentlemen as constituting the committee to report rules of orproceed on the next day to compare and examine said | der, viz: Messrs. Wheeler, Puryear, Cherry, Dobbin and Leach.

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the proposition to raise a joint select committee to wait on the Governor, and naming Messrs. Brogden and Joyner as the committee on the part of the Senate.

The Speaker appointed Messrs. Martin and Philips on the part of the House.

The committee reported that the Governor would send in his message at 12 o'clock.

Mr. Wheeler, of Lincoln, offered a resolution

proposing to go into the election of Engrossing Clerk to-morrow at 12 o'clock. Mr. Avery moved to lay the resolution on the

able, which was negatived. Mr. Wilder, of Wake, moved to amend the resolution by changing 12 to 11.

Mr. Wheeler stated that he had offered the resolution as a peace-offering, and not as a fire-brand, and withdrew it. Mr. Miller, of Caldwell, offered a resolution to

send a message to the Senate proposing to go into the election of Engrossing Clerk immediately. Mr. Avery moved to lay on the table, which was adopted by a vote of 47 to 43.

The hour of 12 having arrived the Governor sent in his message by Mr. Jones, Private Secretary, which was read by the Assistant Clerk.

Mr. Dobbin moved to send it to the Senate with proposition to print five copies for each member of the General Assembly, which was concurred

The House then adjourned until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, October 6, 1852. A message was received from the House prothe furnishing each House in a manner suitable to issue." the comfort and convenience of the members. Concurred in, and Messrs. Bunting and Lillington appointed on the part of the Senate. Also, proposing a Joint committee to report rules for the gov-Concurred in, and Messrs. Bower, Thompson, and Brogden appointed.

Also, a message proposing to ruise a Joint select was qualified, and took his a committee consist of nine on the part of the House, from Camden and Currituck. and five on the part of the Senate, on so much of the message of His Excellency the Governor as relates to the question of repealing for the session the existing law as to the period of the meeting of the General Assembly, and proceeding to act on the precinct in said County; wherefore, upon such ex- ordinary business of legislation. Concurred in, amination and comparison of the certificates of the and the House was informed that Messrs. Caldwell, J. F. Jones, Hargrave, Drake, and Albritton form the Senate's branch of the Committee.

Also, a message proposing to raise a Joint select committee to consist of nine on the part of the subject of pre-cribing the mode of electing Electors be printed. for President and Vice President, &c. Concurred Woodfin appointed on the part of the Senate.

from the House to go immediately into the election and Vice President, one from the State at large, of an Engrossing Clerk.

unfinished business of yesterday, to wit, the consame, and asked that it be read. Mr. Hoke objected to the reading of the paper, as not being in order, but by permission of the Senate it was read December next, which was committed to the com-

and ordered to be laid on the table. The Senate was addressed by Mr. Bynum in favor of referring the matter to a Committee, and (already written out by a competent Reporter,) by the pressure of other matter on our columns to-day, which cannot be postponed. The remarks of Mr.

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6th, 1852. The House met according to adjournment, and was called to order by the Speaker. Yesterday's

proceedings were read and approved. The Speaker announced that the business before the House was the proposition to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of the House and three on the part of the Senate, to report rules for Mr. Jones then spoke at some length in favor of the government of the intercourse between the referring the whole matter to a Committee of the two Houses, which was adopted and sent to the Senate.

port. The report was read and unanimously a- jected Fuss and Feathers. (Loud laughter.)"

Mr. Dobbin offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate proposing to raise a joint seentitled to his seat. Mr. Jones spoke briefly in re- lect committee of nine on the part of the House ply, and was followed by Mr. Lillington in support and five on the part of the Senate, to take into consideration so much of the special Message of the Governor as relates to the adjournment of the General Assembly; and also another committee, constituted in the same manner, to take into consideration so much of the Message as relates to the re-

Mr. Dobbin stated that there were other subjects embraced in the Message which it would probably be proper to refer to select committees; but that he Lockhart, of Northampton, appeared, produced their credentials, were qualified, and took their the question of adjournment was settled the Legislature would be prepared to proceed in a proper States, according to the Census of 1850, by which spirit to the accomplishment of its work; the committee would take into consideration both the Conon the table the resolution offered by Mr. D. F. stitutional question and the expediency of adjourn-Caldwell, instructing the Doorkeeper to have curing, and report at an early day. He named the numbers of nine on the part of the House and five on the part of the Senate, not only because it was a fair proportion, but that in the construction of the House part of the committee one might be taken from each Congressional District.

The resolution was adopted unanimously. Mr. Miller moved to take up the resolution to send a message to the Senate proposing to go immediately into the election of Engrossing Clerk. The House agreed to take up by a vote of 54

Mr. Wilder moved to amend by striking out "immediately" and inserting "11 o'clock to-morrow morning." Not agreed to.

The question occurring on the adoption of the esolution it prevailed by a vote of 57 to 46. A message was received from the Senate inform-

A message was received from the Senate concurring in the resolutions to raise joint select committees on different portions of the special message

The Speaker announced the following committees on the part of the House:

On fitting up the Halls-Messrs. S. P. Hill and On that portion of the Governor's message relating to adjournment-Messrs. Leach, Carmichael, Love, Black, Strange, Amis, Wilder, Albertson, and Stubbs.

On re-arranging the Electoral Districts—Messrs. Dobbin, Fagg, Dobson, Lander, Wiley, J. Turner, Cherry, Dortch and W. H. Sanders. On joint resolutions-Messrs. Wheeler, Waters,

very, Wynne and Adams. On motion of Mr. Martin, the House adjourned intil 11 o'olock to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, October 7, 1852. Mr. Bower, from the Committee, reported Joint rules of order for the two Houses, which were agreed

On motion of Mr. Clark, a Committee was appointed to report rules for the government of the Senate. The Speaker appointed Messrs. Clark, Joyner, Bower, Person, and Gilmer the Committee.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the conested case from Currituck and Camden, Mr. Kely spoke at some length in favor of Mr. Jones' Resolution, and was replied to by Mr. Bower. On the motion to substitute the Resolution of Mr. Jones
providing for a Committee, for the Resolution of Mr. divided the State into eleven Electoral Districts. Hoke declaring Dr. Shaw entitled to the seat, Mr. Therefore, the act of Assembly provides for the elec-Bower called for a division of the question; and the vote was first taken on striking out as follows:

Yeas-Messrs. Albright, Albritton, Arendell, Bynum, Cowper, Gilmer, Joyner, T. F. Jones, Kelly, Lane, Lillington, Mitchell, McCleese, Murry, Parks, Palmer, Richardson, Steele, Thompson, Willy and Woodfin-21.

Nays-Messrs. Bower, Berry, Brogden, Bunting, Boyd, Barrow, Clark, Canady, Caldwell, Collins, Cunningham, Drake, Hoke, Hargrave, Herring, W. Jones, Kerr, McMillan, McDowell, Murchison, Person, Speight, Ward, Watson and Withers-25. So the Senate refused to strike out.

Mr. Lillington moved to strike out after the word Resolved, and insert: "That as, in the contested election from the 2d Senatorial District composed of the Counties of Cam-

den and Currituck, it does not satisfactorily appear from the evidence produced by John Barnard and Henry M. Shaw, that either is entitled to the seat. osing to raise a Joint select committee of two on that said election be referred to the people of said the part of each House to take into consideration District for their decision; and that a writ of election

The Senate refused, by the same vote, to strike

The Resolution of Mr. Hoke, declaring Dr. H. M. Shaw entitled to the seat, was then adopted, ernment of the intercourse of the two Houses. yeas 25, nays 21-the Democrats voting in the affirmative, and the Whigs in the negative.

Dr. Shaw then went forward to the Clerk's desk was qualified, and took his seat as the Senator

The Senate then adjourned.

vesterday were read and approved.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. THURSDAY, Oct. 7th, 1852. called the House to order. The proceedings of

Edgecombe, presented his credentials, was qualified. and took his seat. Mr. Dobbin, from the joint select committee on

The Bill provides for repealing the present law in, and Messrs. Hoke, Kelly, Thomas, Boyd, and in regard to the Electoral Districts, and declares gether, would be fresh from the people, and fully that an election shall be held on the first Tuesday The Senate refused to concur in a proposition in November next to elect ten Electors for President

The Senate now resumed the consideration of the tricts as at present arranged. The Act to go into apportioning the members of the House of Commons, and acting upon the report of the Commissioners Mr. Wiley, of Guilford, offered a preamble and resolutions providing for the adjournment of the present session on the 11th instant, and the re-as-

sembling of the Assembly on the first Monday in mittee on adjournment.

On motion of Mr. Leach, of Davidson, the House adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning.

FABLES FOR GROWN PROPLE. We commend to our readers the following little parable told by Dr. Reynolds, of Oswego, N. Y., to a gathering of farmers in that vicinity:
"As you are all farmers, I'll tell you a story of a

young farmer. He thought of getting married, as every man ought, (a laugh,) but had two sweethearts, which every man ought not, (more laughter). One was a tall, fine girl, vain, showy, famous at a ball, but not good at house work. She was so famous for silk and plumes, and always in such a hurry, that she got the name of Fuss and Feathers. (Loud

The other was mild, intelligent and clever, able to show off at a ball, but more fond of being happy and making others happy at home; she was fit for any work—neat, without being gaudy—generous, with-out being extravagant. And though Fuss and Feath-ers was a great belle, the young farmer reflected that if he married her, his farm would go to rain, his independence would be lost, and he himself bound to the painful slavery of being in debt; when if he mar-ried the other, he would have a pleasing, intelligent companion, who would keep him respectable by keeping him out of debt, maintain his independence, was complete, and that there was no necessity for reduct, and been discharged, and begged leave to reduct his happiness. He married her, and reduced here was no necessity for reduction and secure his happiness.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

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

The meeting of the Legislature affords a fit occasion for the expression of deep-felt gratitude to an allwise Providence for the many blessings bestowed

upon us as a Republic, as a State, and as a People. With the advice of the Council of State, it was deemed absolutely necessary to call a meeting of the General Assembly, at an earlier day than was provided for the regular meeting thereof, for the purpose of having legislative action in relation to the election of Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. This necessity arose in consequence the State of North Carolina will be entitled to only ten Electoral votes, while the present Act of Assem bly provides for the election of eleven Electors. The communication of the Executive to the Council of State, and the proceedings of that body thereon, and the Official Certificate of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the apportionment under the Seventh Census, are herewith transmitted.

Laying off the State in districts would impose the necessity on the people of making new nominations of candidates for Electors; which, for want of suffiniently at the ensuing election. It is therefore reelection, on the Tuesday after the first Monday in November next, of ten Electors of President and Vice President; that the existing laws prescribing the qualification of voters, the manner of holding the imposed for illegal voting, be continued in force.

sion after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one," and that the apportionment of the House as provided for by said acts, in the manner directed ing the House that it had laid upon the table the of Commons shall be made by the General Assembly resolution relating to the election of Engrossing at the respective periods when the districts for the Senate are directed to be laid off.

In regard to amendments to the Constitution by legislative enactment, it is provided in the Constitution, that, " If, after such publication, the alteration proposed by the preceding General Assembly shall be agreed to, in the first session thereafter, by twothirds of the whole representation in each House of the General Assembly, after the same shall have been read three times on three several days in each House, then the said General Assembly shall prescribe a mode by which the amendment or amendments may be submitted to the qualified voters of the House of Commons throughout the State."

It is respectfully submitted whether public convenience will not be promoted by repealing, for the session, the law requiring the meeting of the General Assembly on the third Monday in November, and proceeding to act on the ordinary business of legislation, thereby having but one instead of two sessions. Should the General Assembly decide to adopt this course, when informed of that fact, my regular Message will be communicated accordingly.

DAVID S. REID.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, RALEIGH, October 4, 1852.

[A.] Communication to Council and Proceedings. EXECUTIVE OFFICE,

Raleigh, May 20, 1852. GENTLEMEN: The construction placed on the second clause of the first section of the third article of the Constitution of the United States, requires the vote for President and Vice President in 1852, to be according to the Census of 1850. This construction has been generally acquiesced in, and will, I presume, be adopted by all the States. Although I have not been officially informed of the fact, yet it is well understood that North Carolina, according to the late apportionment, will only be entitled to ten Electoral votes in the next election. The act of the General apportionment, will only be entitled to ten Electoral votes. The next election for President and Vice President will take place before the regular period appointed by law for the meeting of the General Assembly. It is provided by law, that "the Governor may, with the advice of the Council of State, call a and a Jackson. What cared the Whigs for national meeting of the General Assembly, if the same shall be absolutely necessary, at a sooner day than the same may be adjourned to or appointed to meet." I submit to your consideration, whether, under the circumstances, it does not become necessary to convene the General Assembly at an earlier day than is provided by law for its regular meeting, to have further legislation to avoid illegality in the election for President and Vice President. If your body should advise the General Assembly to be convened for the purpose I have mentioned, the question then arises as to the most appropriate time for the meeting. It occurs to me that it should not be called together till after the

next August election. The Constitution provides that " the Senate of this State shall consist of fifty representatives, biennially chosen by ballot, and to be elected by districtswhich districts shall be laid off by the General Assembly, at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, and afterwards at its first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one." It is also provided that the apportionment of the members of the House of Commons shall be made by the General Assembly at the respective times and periods when the districts for the enate are hereinbefore directed to be laid off." If the General Assembly should be called together before the regular period, it would of course be a session, and the first session after the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one. The language of the Constitution is not the first regular or biennial ses-sion, but " at its first session." It would, therefore, seem, that if the Legislature is convened, the Con-The Speaker took his Chair at 11 o'clock and stitution requires the Senatorial districts to be laid off, and the members of the House of Commons to be apportioned. If it is convened before the next Mr. Norflect, one of the members elect from August election, it will be composed of members chosen in 1850, who, I presume, were not elected with a view to laying off the Senatorial districts and apportioning the members of the House of Com-House, and five on the part of the Senate, on so re-arranging the Electoral Districts, reported a public interest, and a respect for public opinion, do much of the Governor's message as relates to the Bill, which was read the first time and ordered to not require that the time for convening the General ciples. Assembly should be postponed till the first Monday in October next. The Legislature, then called toprepared to reflect their will on these subjects and

The next session of the General Assembly will in all probablility be one of more than ordinary length. and one from each of the nine Congressional Dis- Laying off the Congressional and Senatorial districts, appointed to revise the Statutes, added to the ordinary business of legislation, will protract the session. The people might go on, and in their primary meetings, nominate their candidates for Electors, and the General Assembly, when convened, might pass the necessary act in time for the Presidential election. The Legislature could then proceed to lay off the Senatorial districts and apportion the members of the House of Commons; repeal, for the session, the act fixing the time for the meeting of the General As-sembly, and then act upon the Report of the Committee appointed to revise the Statutes, or upon any other business of legislation. In this way, it seems to me, the expense and inconvenience of an extra session might be avoided.

This communication, you will observe, is predicaed upon the fact that the term of the members of the Legislature commences at the tegular biennial election in August. Upon this point I think there can be no doubt. It has been said that this construction would operate as an inconvenience; for, if the office of Governor were to become vacant after the election August, then there would be no Speaker of the Senate to succeed him. Even admitting this to be true, it argues nothing; for we all know that an inconvenience experienced from a provision in the Constitution does not authorise us to change its construction. The Constitution provides that members of the Assembly shall be biennially chosen. All seem to admit that they are elected for a term of two years. In 1835, the Constitution was amended, and, instead of each county having a Senator and two members of the House of Commons, a different mode of representation was substituted. Although the amended Constitution was ratified in November, 1835, an ordinance of the Convention postponed its operation until the 1st of January, 1836. The Constituind unanimously a- jected Fuss and Feathers. (Loud laughter.)"

Richmond Enquirer. | tion which went into effect on that day, abolished the fence of that nature.)

Assembly elected under the old Constitution, and, W. R. KING AND THE BANKRUPT LAW consequently, the first Assembly chosen under the new Constitution was elected at the summer elections of 1836. The term of the members of that Assembly commenced from the election. If the term

I most respectfully ask your advice in relation to convening the General Assembly.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, TO THE COUNCIL OF STATE.

WHEREUPON IT WAS ORDERED, that the Council of State do advise the Governor to call a session of the General Assembly to be elected in August next, to meet in the City of Raleigh, on the first Monday in October next, as proposed in the preceding com-W. S. HILL, munication.

President of Council.

No further business coming before the Council, that body adjourned.

1. ALEXANDER H. H. STUART, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify, that in the discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an Act of Congress approved May 23d, 1850, entitled " An necessity on the people of making new nominations of candidates for Electors; which, for want of sufficient intervening time, would operate very inconvesentatives, and provide for their future apportionment commended that an Act be passed, providing for the among the several States," and in pursuance of the provisions of another Act of Congress, approved 30th July, 1852, entitled "An Act supplementary to An Act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the election and making returns, as well as the penalty number of the Members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for their future apportionment The Constitution requires the Senatoral districts to be laid off by the General Assembly "at its first sesby the 25th section of the act, approved 23d May, 1850, and the 1st section of the act approved 30th Ju-

And I do hereby turther certify, that the number of Representatives apportioned to the State of NORTH CAROLINA, under the last seventh enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, is Eight. (8)

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto subscribed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to beaffixed, at the City of Washington, this Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two.

ALEXANDER H. H. STUART.

For the Standard

WHIG CONSISTENCY. MR. EDITOR: Every reflecting Whig, who takes the least interest in the acts, or pride in the character of the party, of which he professes himself a member, must be deeply hamiliated when he calmuly views their conduct for several years past.

If the bitter denunciations of the Mexican war, and the shameful abuse of Scott and Paylor, by their leading men and journals in '46 and '7, are compared with the fulsome adulation of the same parties in '48 and '52, it must strike every unprejudiced man with astonishment at the audacious effrontery with which they appeal to the people for support.

In '46 and '7 the American army in Mexico were described as "a band of disciplined cut-throats, " the national enemy were called on "to welcome them with bloody hands and hospitable graves," their gallant leaders were pointed out as men who deserved, and would receive the "execrations of the world" for their wholesale butcheries of the much abused Mexicans. Every new victory was received with sullen disapprobation; our honor as a nation and our character as a people were declared to be disgraced forever. Such is the recorded language of the Whigs in '46 and '47.

How changed the scene in '48! Taylor, the ex- ervation of public and private morals, should repudiproclaimed to be the best of men and the first of Generals. Scott was deliberately rejected as a man ality of our glorious candidates to the cherished poecrated leader of the "cut throats," was loudly ate Scott and Graham, and cordially rally to the supand epauletts," and the consistent Whigs succeded, during a delirium of national gratitude in electing as President a mere soldier, whose imbecility of character and inexperience in civil affairs brought ridicule upon the high office, once filled by a Washington honor or national fame !- the patronage of the government and the money of the people were in their grasp. The journals of the last Congress will tell to posterity how the one was abused and the other plundered, by men who still stand high in the ranks of the party.

The wire-pullers of the party are again at work; the rejected of '48, the man without brains, is suddenly discovered to be "available," and of course possesses every necessary qualification for office, which qualification must have been acquired since '48, as in that year high Whig authority declared him acquiesced in and approved by the present Whig totally unfit to be Chief Magistrate of the Republic. administration, and have thus become the settled poli-Thus again will this reckless party attempt the same cy of the country, therefore those who are to administer game of thrusting on the people another "mere sol- them should be sought among the friends and not dier," the only difference being that the almost among the foes of those measures; to do otherwise childish simplicity of Taylor will be replaced by the would be to commit the lamb to the wolf. dangerous (because selfish) obstinacy of Scott. Such is an epitome of Whig politics since '48; it shows the citizen soldier, who was in the field just long one unvarying object all through-a determination to enough to prove himself a gallant soldier, in the pubobtain and keep office by every means nonorable or lic councils long enough to demonstrate that he is a dishonorable; it matters not, "the end justifies the statesman of the strong mind and honest heart, and means." Would any honorable man practice in pri- that he "knows the South as well as the North, the vate life the means resorted to by the Whig party during the last six years? Would he slander and misrepresent his absent neighbor, who was risking only because " it is expected of us, but because it life and limb in the public service? Would he on that neighbor's return, (for some paltry private end) meanly swallow his own words, and unblushingly years the Bayard of the Senate, "without fear as proclaim his own infamy by heaping honor on the without reproach "-one whom even Whigs have man he had basely and cowardly injured ? How honored themselves by aiding in elevating to his many hours would such a man be tolerated in any present position as President of the Senate, we are town or village in the United States? Yet every Whig who supported Taylor or means to support and a fit associate of the gallant Pierce. Scott, has acted thus. Such is Whig honor. Such is Whig consistency.

No man worthy of exercising the privileges of an American citizen should debase himself by supporting a party, who in words and deeds proclaim that the chances of success are of more importance to them than purity of character, brilliancy of genius, or a long and honorable adherence to constitutional prin-A LOOKER ON.

There was a Mr. Kerr, or Carr, or a man with some such name, run by the Whig party of North Carolina, for the office of Governor. His name has been recalled to our memory by hearing of a speech he made in Oxford a few weeks ago. In this speech, we are told, he rehearsed a most tremendously funny anecdote, making thereof a simile or some other sort of a likenness, and applying it to Gen. Pierce. The amount, sum and substance of this button-bursting, anecdotical comparison was about this: a certain man bought a dog, (whether long or bob-tailed, he didn't say,) from a negro, who recommended him as an ex- plied to Mr. Boyden, Whig Elector, on the evening cellent hunter. He tried him for squirrels, but he of the 28th, in a speech an hour in length, which wouldn't tree them: he tried him for 'possums, but was characterized by his own peculiar ability, spirit he wouldn't bark at the tree: he then tried him for and humor. coons, but he couldn't run fast enough; so he begged the negro to take him back, for he could make nothing of him. To this dog Mr. Kerr, (or whatever his name is,) likened Gen. Pierce. He said the people combe, Nash, Wayne and Johnston, held at Wilson the combe, which was the co tried to make him a member of Congress but he on motion Gen. Joshua Barnes was called to the wouldn't do there: they then tried to make him a Chair and Steven H. Woodard requested to act as member of the Senate, but he didn't answer for that: Secretery. The Chairman explained the object of the they then tried to make him a General, but he was meeting in a few appropriate remarks; after which not fit for that; so that they would have to keep him Gen. Saunders, on his way from the Mass Meeting at home as being unfit for any thing. We have no Greenville, was introduced and made one of his us doubt that Mr. What's-his-name told the anecdote efforts of two hours long. He met most successful war prettily and that many of his have been prettily and that many of his have been prettily and the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his have been prettill be an expectation of the many of his hard. very prettily, and that many of his hearers put on a the arguments against Free Suffrage that have be smile as broad as the draw-bars; and we have no attempted to be urged by some of the citizens doubt this smile widened considerably when the im- Edgecombe. His comparison of Pierce and agination of the wearers reverted back to a man who as friends to the South was very able, and elit was once considerably written and spoken of, from the attention of all, He showed that Gen. Pi the county of Caswell. The people took a notion to was a friend of the South, not because he wanted make him a representative, but they couldn't come be President, but from principle, and that Gen. So it : they next tried to manufacture him into a mem- though a Southern man by birth, had to the Not ber of Congress, but he did'nt fill the molds: next people denied and discountenanced the institution they thought to put him to the Governor's trade, but der which he was brought up-that he had shown he was found unfit for the place, and so, we suppose, his company and sympathy for Northern institut

"Retsim rek saw taht yppup, erus." (We are not in the habit of quoting Latin, and

we have no method of ascertaining, but that many of

the hearers did, we have positive assurance,

hope the above line will not be looked upon as an of-

We copy the following little editorial from a late number of the "Lynchburg Virginian":

"We frequently hear democratic orators speak of the "Odious Bankrupt Law," as a Whig measure, ommenced at the election then, it must be so now; It is well enough under such circumstances, to let for the Constitution has not been changed since that the people know that Wm. R. King, the democratic candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1842, voted for that identical measure—"odious" as it is. He also voted for the "United States Bank Charter," by which that party consider the strongest proof of fed.

Is the statement here pointedly and deliberately made, that William R. King " voted for that indenti ca! measure- odious ' as it is," true in point of fact ! It is not; for here is the vote upon that " indentical

bill," and to it we call attention : Aves-Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berri en, Choale Clay of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Evans, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Mouton Phelps, Porter, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, South ard, Tallmadge, Walker, White, Williams, Wood-

bridge and Young-26. NAVS-Messrs. Allen, Archer, Bayard, Benten, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Cuthbert, Ful. ton, Graham, KING, Linn, McRoberts, Nicholson, PIERCE, Prentis, Rives, Sevier, Smith of Conn. Sturgeon, Tappan, Woodbury and Wright-23. We call upon the Virginian, and the Whig papers

that copied the statement, to show themselves right, correct their mistatement of a public record, or confess to an attempt to injure a public servant in the face of facts too notorious to be perverted, But two democrats voted for the "odious" bank-rupt law of 1841—Walker and Young—and the former did so under instructions from the Whig Legislature of his State. The measure, then, was a Whig measure, and the Whigs will have to bear its odium,

tortured and chafed as they already are, under the chastisements of public indignation, on account of other The vote on Mr. Clay's Bank bill, passed three days after the passage of the Bankrupt Law, stands

on the record, thus: YEAS-Messrs. Barrow, Bates, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Dixon, Evans, GRAHAM, Henderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Phelps, Porter, Prentis, Preston, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, Southard, Tallmadge, White and

Woodbridge-25. NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Fulton, KING, Linn, Mc-Roberts, Mouton, Nicholson, PIERCE, Rives, Sebeaffixed, at the City of Washington, this vier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright, Young-23.

By the way of a little more grape we give the vote on the bill for bribing the States into Whiggery with the proceeds of the public lands, alias the Distribu-tion Bill, passed August 26th, 1841: YEAS—Messrs. Archer, Barrow, Bates, Bayard, Berrien, Choate, Clay of Kentucky, Clayton, Dixon, Evans, GRAHAM, Anderson, Huntington, Kerr, Mangum, Merrick, Miller, Morehead, Porter, Phelps, Prentiss, Rives, Simmons, Smith of Indiana, South-

ard, Tallmadge, Woodbridge-36. NAYS-Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Alabama, Culbert, Fulton, KING, Linn, McRoberts, Mouton, Nicholson, PIERCE, Preston, Sevier, Smith of Connecticut, Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Williams, Woodbury, Wright and Young

Lastly, to complete the picture, here is a quotation from General Scott's great circular letter of October 25th, 1841:

"LEADING MEASURES OF THE LATE EXTRA SES-SION OF CONGRESS. If I had the honor of a vote on that occasion, it would been given in favor of the LAND DISTRIBUTION BILL, the BANKRUPT BILL, and the second BILL CREATING A FISCAL CORPORATION." The conclusive record, given above, presents the clearest, plainest and strongest reason why the peo-ple of Virginia, and all good Repulicans everywhere, who have any regard for the maintenance of the Con-stitution, the welfare of the confederacy, and the preslitical creed of Virginia, and, on the other hand, the unsoundness and unfitness of Scott and Graham to receive any support at the hands of Virginia or any

other portion of the confederacy. Richmond Enquirer.

For the Standard. At a Democratic Meeting, held in Mocksville, Darie County, on the 28th September, in which the Counties of Wilkes, Ashe and Rowan were represented, Maj. Newberry F. Hall was called to the chair, and Dr. B. F. Hackett of Wilkes, was reques-

ted to act as Secretary. J. M. Clement, Esq., then arose and explained the object of the Meeting, and offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted : Resolved, that as Democratic measures are tacitly

Resolved, That in Gen. Frank Pierce we recognize

East and the West," and therefore that our support of his nomination for the Presidency is given, not commands the approbation of our judgment."
Resolved, That in Hon. William R. King, for thirty

proud to recognize a native son of North Caroli Resolved, That we hail the triumphant re-election of the Hon. David S. Reid, as a tribute justly due to merit, and also as an index that the party which op poses every extension of the right of suffrage to the

people, is already condemned by the verdict of people of North Carolina, Resolved, That we nominate and recommend Burto Crage, Esq. as Democratic Elector for this District. On motion of N. N. Fleming, Esq. a committee of three was appointed by the Chair, consisting of N. N. Fleming, Esq., Jesse A. Clement, Esq., and Capt. Denton James to inform Mr. Craige of

of this meeting be published in the North Carolin Standard, and the other Democratic papers of the On motion of J. M. Clement, Esq. the meeting djourned sine die. N. F. HALL, Chr'n. adjourned sine die. B. F. HACKETT, Sec'y.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceeding

P. S. Mr. Craige accepted the nomination, and the

At a meeting of a portion of the citizens of Edge-

aptness of the comparison to the case of the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had we have no method of an arrival and the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had been appropriately as the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had been appropriately as the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had been appropriately as the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had been appropriately as the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had been appropriately as the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had been appropriately as the speaker, eloquent speech with which the meeting had been appropriately as the speaker. J. BARNES, Chr's

S. H. WOODARD, See'y.

LARGE TRAINS. 382 cars loaded with live slo passed down over the Concord Railroad on Tuesda last, besides the regular frieght trains, amounting