

The said committee, on the part of this House, consists of Messrs. Marsteller, Ledford, Ziglar, Burgin and Welch.

Mr. John D. Jones presented a resolution, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the improvement of the State, the Literary Fund, land assessment, and M' Rae's Map of the State, to appropriate committees; which was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Revolutionary claims and expenditures during the late war, was referred to a select committee; and, on motion of Mr. Pierson, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the revision of our public statute laws, was referred to the Judiciary committee.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Cherokee Indians; and, on motion of Mr. Monk, another message was sent, proposing that so much of said Message as relates to communications from other States, be referred to a joint select committee.

A message from the Senate, proposing that a joint select committee, consisting of one member from each Congressional district on the part of each House, be raised, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Banks and the circulating medium; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Courts, laid on the table. Subsequently the said message was, on the motion of Mr. Fisher, taken up, when it was resolved that this House do not concur therein.

Friday, Nov. 22.

Messrs. M'Leod, Wyche, Coleman, Wm. M'Lean and Roberts were appointed to compose the select committee heretofore ordered to be raised on that part of the Governor's message which relates to Revolutionary claims and expenditures of the State during the late war.

On motion of Mr. Smithwick, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws for the benefit of insolvent debtors, as to abolish imprisonment for debt, except in cases of fraudulent concealment.

Messrs. King, Battle and Jordan were appointed to compose, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on the Library.

Received from the Governor, by his Private Secretary, Mr. Hill, a message, transmitting the annual Report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund. The message and Report were sent to the Senate, with a proposition that they be printed.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, to consist of seven members on the part of each House, to take under consideration the propriety of amending the Constitution of the State, and to inquire what mode is most expedient to adopt for the accomplishment of the same.

Messrs. Guthrie, Waugh, Pugh and Brown were appointed to compose, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on Enrolled Bills.

Messrs. Fisher, Seawell, Shepard, M'Ghee, Outlaw, Wyche and Roberts were appointed, on the part of this House, to compose the joint select committee upon the subject of the currency of the State, and the establishment of Banks; Messrs. Guinn, J. L. Smith, Outlaw, Dodson and J. W. Poits were appointed, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on the Cherokee Indians; and Messrs. Monk, Courts, Long, Fisher and Bragg compose, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on communications from the Legislatures of other States.

Mr. Fisher presented a resolution, directing the Clerks of the two Houses to collect the Journals and Acts of the General Assembly, and such State papers as belong to the State, and cause the same to be deposited in one of the rooms in the upper story of the Government House, for the use of the members and officers of the two Houses; which was adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of five persons from each House, to inquire into the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands belonging to the State.

On motion of Mr. Smithwick, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing fines imposed by courts of justice in this State upon the same footing with other judgment debts.

Saturday, Nov. 23.

Messrs. M'Neil, Smithwick, Henry, Grier and Marsteller compose the select committee on M' Rae's Map of the State.

On motion of Mr. Monk, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of digesting and amending the present patrol laws.

On motion of Mr. R. Jones, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the law prohibiting the trading with slaves, as to prohibit any person from buying from, trafficking with, or receiving from any slave any article of personal property whatever, except it be in the same manner and under the same restrictions as are already provided by law for such prohibited articles as are expressly enumerated.

The proposition of the Senate, to raise a joint select committee to ascertain whether the public printing cannot be done upon terms more advantageous, was agreed to, and Messrs. Wesley Jones, Harper, Pugh, Locke and Guthrie were appointed the committee on the part of this House.

Mr. John D. Jones presented a bill to incorporate the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed and referred.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law respecting Bastardy, that one justice of the peace may hereafter perform the duty now required of two.

Mr. Guthrie presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act establishing the present Supreme Court of this State, and of creating one or more judicial circuits; which was read and rejected.

Mr. M'Cleese presented a bill to prevent justices of the peace from issuing a Capias et Satisfaciendum on the judgment of a justice of the peace until the return "No property" is made; was read the first time, passed, and referred.

Monday, Nov. 25.

Messrs. Weaver, Tatham, Grady, Dodson and John B. Jones were appointed to compose, on the part of this House, the joint select committee on the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands.

A message from the Senate, proposing to ballot immediately for a Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, and informing that William J. Alexander, the present incumbent, is in nomination. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Hargrove and Marsteller were appointed superintendents of the balloting on the part of this House, Messrs. Hoke and Murchison compose the balloting committee on the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Graham, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to ballot, on Thursday next, for Governor of the State for the ensuing year, and stating that David L. Swain is in nomination.

Received from the Governor, by his Private Secretary, the following communication:

To the General Assembly of North Carolina: GENTLEMEN—I transmit to you a communication, which I have just received from Gen. Thomas G. Polk, Chairman of a large and respectable meeting of the members of the Legislature of this State, held at the Government House in this city on the 4th day of January last, together with a copy of the journal of the proceedings, and the address prepared by a committee of that body to the freemen of North Carolina. I also transmit, in further compliance with the request of the meeting, a file of certificates which have been forwarded to me by the Sheriffs of the respective counties to which they relate, showing the number of votes which were given in each for and against a change of the Constitution at the annual election in August last.

My opinion upon the interesting question to which these papers refer, have been so frequently expressed, and are so generally known, that further explanation would seem to be unnecessary. Were it otherwise, the able exposition of my views in the accompanying address of the committee above mentioned, which received my sanction at the polls, and in the correctness of which my confidence continues undiminished, relieves me from all difficulty. I beg leave to commend the subject to the patriotism, the prudence, and the justice of the General Assembly, and cherish the hope that it will receive that favorable consideration to which it is entitled by the important principle involved, and the respect due to the opinions and feelings of so large a portion of the citizens of the State.

You will recollect that, as with you resides the power to control this subject, so upon you rests the responsibility attached to its exercise. I earnestly hope that a spirit of conciliation and compromise may direct your counsels, and lead you to a result which will unite the interests and feelings of every section of the State, and thus ensure the harmony and prosperity of the whole.

I have the honor to be, &c.

DAVID L. SWAIN.

Executive Department,  
25th Nov. 1833.

On motion of Mr. Courts, ordered that the foregoing communication, with the accompanying documents, be transmitted to the Senate and referred to the joint select committee on the subject of Convention.

Mr. Marsteller, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Solicitor of the 6th Judicial Circuit, reported that Wm. J. Alexander, is duly elected.

On motion of Mr. Battle, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the act of 1826, making compensation to coroners in certain cases, as to make all the fees to which a coroner may be entitled in the cases mentioned in the said act, a charge against the estate of the deceased, if a free person, or against the owner, if a slave.

On motion of Mr. Alexander, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of defining the respective duties of sheriffs and inspectors in holding a-

lections for members of Congress, members of the General Assembly, clerks and sheriffs.

Tuesday, Nov. 26.

Mr. Barringer from the committee on the Judiciary, to which were referred the resolutions directing said committee to inquire into the expediency of placing fines imposed by courts of law upon the same footing with other judgment debts; of amending the law respecting Bastardy; and of amending the existing laws for the benefit of insolvent debtors, so as to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraudulent concealment, reported that it is inexpedient to alter said laws. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, a message was sent to the Senate, informing that the name of Henry Seawell is added to the nomination for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The amendment made by the Senate to the proposition of this House to raise a joint select committee on the subject of amending the Constitution of the State, was concurred in, and Messrs. Irvine, Barringer, Poindexter, Fisher, Outlaw, Long and Shepard were appointed to compose said committee on the part of this House.

Mr. Allison presented a bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, which was read the first time and passed.

Wednesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. Bragg submitted a resolution, tending to the Internal Improvement Convention, now in session in this city, the use of this Hall in the afternoon of each day during their session; which was adopted.

The Speaker laid before the House a Report from the Commissioners appointed to superintend the rebuilding of the Capitol; which Report, on motion of Mr. Fisher, was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that a joint select committee be raised on the subject of the public buildings; and that the Report be referred to such committee.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, the joint select committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of selling the Cherokee lands, were instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the regular prices fixed upon the different qualities of the said land that has been surveyed; and also of subjecting the surveyed lands to entry.

Mr. Barringer, from the committee, reported a bill concerning Coroners' fees; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Clement, a bill directing the manner in which constables shall be appointed in this State; and Mr. Jordan, a bill to amend the act of 1782, giving an equity jurisdiction to the Superior Courts; which bills passed their first reading, and the last mentioned was referred.

Mr. Foscu presented a resolution, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to provide that all persons now exempt from working on the public roads, be also exempt from serving as overseers on the same; which was read and rejected.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, was on motion of Mr. Guthrie, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the practicability of draining either in part or the whole of the swamp lands within the State; and, if deemed practicable, the probable cost and expediency of effecting the same; also to ascertain, as far as may be within its control, any information in relation to the probable value of said lands when reclaimed.

Speaker of Congress.—The first session of the present Congress will commence at Washington on the first Monday of December when a Speaker is to be chosen. If a Pennsylvanian shall be chosen, we hope he may sustain the dignity of the station and the credit of the State, by an independent and fearless discharge of duty. A stormy period in the affairs of this country is at hand, and the tempest will be exhibited in its greatest fury on the floor of Congress, the presiding officer of which, in addition to his knowledge of duty, ought to possess the highest character as an impartial officer, and the most entire confidence of the country as a citizen and patriot.

Harrisburg Chronicle.

We are confident that, at no distant day, the Southern manufactures will far outstrip those carried on to the North,—for the simple reason, that slave labor can be successfully and most profitably employed. The time was when such an opinion would have found no favorers. Now, we believe, it is getting to be universally admitted. We think we see clearly the dawning of a new era in the prospect of the South, from this fact alone. We have recently seen statistical statements, which satisfy us that when the Cotton Factories now talked of are put into operation, in the Southern country, we shall find slave labor more valuable and useful than it has yet been to the people in our section of country.—Alex. Gazette.

In Massachusetts, any person selling or offering for sale, a lottery ticket, incurs, by the first offence, a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$2000; for the second offence, in addition to the above penalty, he is liable to one year's imprisonment in the House of Correction; for the third, an extension of the term of imprisonment and the same penalty.

From the Philadelphia Intelligencer.

WM. J. DUANE'S DISMISSAL.

The Globe yesterday explains at large the cause that led to the removal of Mr. Duane. We will state them without comment. On such a question every freeman should examine and decide for himself.

Mr. Duane, who is still opposed to the bank, was selected by Gen. Jackson, on account of that opposition. He knew, probably, at the time that he entered the cabinet, that the removal of the deposits was in contemplation; and after he came into office, he ascertained that the President had required the written opinions of his cabinet, and that three of them, Messrs. Taney, Woodbury, and Barry, had advised their removal. The Secretary of State and Secretary at War were opposed to it.

Such was the state of the matter when Mr. Duane entered the office.

The President, while on his northern tour, wrote to Mr. Duane, advising the measure; and on his return, was told by Mr. Duane, (we use the words of the Globe) "in a tone and manner scarcely respectful, that Mr. Duane differed with him in opinion, and would not, with his existing impressions, remove the deposits, but promptly intimated that he would not continue in a situation to embarrass his measures."

A free interchange of opinion ensued, and the question was deferred. Mr. Duane, alleging, that though his opinions were then against the measure, his mind was open to conviction.

The President having desired that an agent should be appointed to ascertain upon what terms the banks would receive the deposits. Mr. Duane, in drawing out his instructions, inserted a sentence "declaring that there was then no sufficient cause for removing the deposits, but that the information was wanted to enable to government to act if any cause should thereafter arise."

This induced a letter from the President, to which Mr. Duane responded at length, stating his objections to the proposed measure, and adding, to his protest against the removal, the following words—

"That when the moment for decision, after inquiry and discussion, shall arrive, he would concur with the President or retire."

The President remained fixed in his determination, and read to the cabinet the paper which has been published. Mr. Duane requested the document for further consideration; and prepared and sent the President a written statement of his opinion on the subject, which the Globe says was inaccurate in its assertions, and indecorous in its language—which was returned. Mr. Duane then wrote to the President several notes, which were also returned. He was then dismissed. The Globe adds that—

"Mr. Duane was dismissed for faithlessness to his solemn written pledges, and for the exhibition of bad feelings which made him totally unfit for the station to which he had been elevated. He was not dismissed merely for refusing to remove the deposits."

The Globe concludes with a torrent of invective against the ex-Secretary.

A CARD.

W. J. DUANE has not, since he ceased to be Secretary of the Treasury, in September last, written any letter, or other article, intended for the public eye, with the exception of the cautionary cards published on the eve of the last election; nor has it been his desire to make any exposition whatever, in relation to occurrences at Washington, unless in self-defence. An attack made upon him in the official paper of the President U. S. the Globe of the 19th inst. puts him upon his defence, and he will, accordingly, at an early day, appear at the bar of the Public, at least to repel imputations upon his integrity and conduct as an officer and a man. Into a general discussion of the deposits question, he may not consider himself now called upon to enter. In the meantime, he respectfully asks a suspension of judgment on the part of the Public, upon the points at issue between the President and himself.

This Card is delivered to each of the daily papers in this city, with the hope that none will refuse to give it currency.

Philadelphia, Nov. 20, 1833.

Captain Samuel Hayes, an industrious and intelligent shoemaker, of Belfast, Maine, has invented a machine for cutting the leather for shoes, which is constructed of two cylinders, which are rolled together; on one of which are placed knives in such a manner as to cut a side of leather into vamps and quarters as the leather passes between the cylinders. It is done very quick. It is said one man, with the machine, can cut out more shoes in one hour than twelve men by hand, can cut in a day, and do it better.

The blessings of Office.—We take the following fair picture of political life, from the New York Evening Star. It will be remembered that Major Noah, the Editor, lately held the office of Surveyor in the Custom House. He is therefore qualified to speak understandingly on the subject.

"It is better to open oysters and to wheel a barrow and earn a half loaf of bread by honest labour, than to be reduced to the miserable uncertainty of holding an office. He must play false to get it, and surrender manly independence to retain it."

From the Wilmington People's Press.

SYNOD OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

The Synod of North-Carolina met in this town on Wednesday Evening the 13th inst. at 7 o'clock. A large number of the Bishops and Elders were present, though on account of the distance, few from the Western part of the State attended. Rev. Dr. BAXTER, of the Union Theological Seminary, and Rev. Wm. PLUMMER, of Petersburg, and Rev. Dr. WESTNER, one of the Secretaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, were present. The Rev. HENRY ROWLAND, of Fayetteville, was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. ARCH'D. McQUEEN and Mr. HAYES BEATTY, Ruling Elder, were appointed Clerks. Public services were held every day in the Church, attended by the members of the Synod, until it was found necessary for them to retire to the Town Hall, in order to despatch business.

On Sabbath day, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered, and the Synod adjourned with singing and prayer on Sabbath evening, to meet in Oxford on the 1st Tuesday in October, 1834.

A large amount of business was transacted at this meeting, and with great unanimity. The Synod adopted a plan, which had been previously adopted by the Virginia Synod, uniting the three Synods of Virginia, North-Carolina, and of the Chesapeake, in the foundation of a Central Board of Foreign Missions, connected with the American Board. The resolutions establishing this organization after considerable discussion were adopted unanimously. The Synod determined to raise fifteen thousand dollars in this State for the Union Theological Seminary. The report on the state of religion in the churches was exceedingly interesting. In one Presbytery nearly a thousand members have been received during the past year. In Rev. Mr. McCOLLUM's congregation in the Fayetteville Presbytery, two hundred and fifty-four members have been received within four months past. The spirit of God is poured out upon the churches. In one congregation ten young men are determined to devote themselves to preparation for the Gospel Ministry. More than ordinary interest is taken in the cause of education. The Donaldson Academy and Manual Labor School in Fayetteville, will go into operation on the 1st Monday in January. A distinguished instructor has been appointed principal of that Institution, and has accepted the appointment. In other Presbyteries, schools of a similar nature are commencing. The cause of Temperance is on the advance. The time, it is held, is not far distant, when intemperance shall cease. A spirit of activity is awakened and cherished in the hearts of Christians. The means of doing good are increased. The faith of the people of God is strengthened and it is believed that more earnest prayer for the advancement of Christ's Kingdom will be put up, more effort made, and greater results effected through the blessing of God, in the coming year, than ever before.

Distinction of Colors.—The case recently mentioned of the English gentleman who mistook scarlet for black, and ordered a mourning suit to be made of the former, is not an uncommon one. Dr. Spurzheim spoke of many such; and among the rest, a whole family who could not distinguish black from white, and also a boy at Vienna who was obliged to give up his tailor's trade for a similar reason. There is a person at Cambridge, in this State, we are informed, who has the same infirmity, and another at Duxbury. That the deficiency is not one of mere vision Spurzheim thought proved by the fact that the best draughtsmen are often the worst colorists; and he remarks in his "Phrenology" (a book of great interest and value, independently of its peculiar theories) that blind men sometimes retain a perfect conception of the relation and distinction of colors. In fine, he believes there is a peculiar organ or faculty of coloring, and he quotes, in illustration of the extent of its use, the observation of Goethe, that the workmen in Mosaic at Rome employ 15,000 varieties of colors, and 50 shades of each color,—that is, in all, seven hundred and fifty thousand shades. The organ is said to be situated in the middle of the arch of the eye-brow.—Boston Mer. Ad.

Spilling the Marriage Ceremony.—The following statement is no jest, but a positive fact:—"A young man, in business in Liverpool, led his blushing bride to the altar in the Old Church of that town; and when the question was asked, 'Wilt thou love and cherish,' &c. he answered as is customary—and added, 'When she needed, he'd bang her.' The girl immediately stopped the clergyman, and asked if it was not, she retract. On being told that it was not, she turned upon her heel, and quietly walked out of the church, saying that 'A man who could say what he had said at such a moment, in jest, was most likely to put his threat into execution, and bade him choose another mate.—Manchester paper.

The Farmers' & Planters' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1834. JUST received and for sale at this Office, with single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; gross \$7.

BLANKS. Of various kinds, for sale at this Office.

The Farmers' & Planters' LARGE ALMANAC FOR 1834. JUST received and for sale at this Office, with single one 10 cents; dozen 75 cents; gross \$7.