

er conveyances of real estate, and of all deeds of gift and bills of sale, in vacation, that such probate shall have the effect and be under the same rules, regulations and restrictions as are now provided by law for the probate of said instruments.

Mr. Guthrie submitted the following resolutions, which were read and laid on the table:

Resolved, that our Senators be instructed, and our Representatives be requested to use their best exertions to procure a recharter of the Bank of the United States.

Resolved further, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress a copy of the foregoing resolution.

Mr. Fisher, from the select committee to which was referred the bill granting to Aza DeLozier and Henry Reagan, under certain conditions, two tracts of land, reported the same with sundry amendments; which were agreed to.—The bill was then further amended, read the third time and passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Dec. 16.

Mr. Seawell, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported the bills to incorporate the Greenville and Roanoke Rail Road Company, and the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, with sundry amendments. The amendments were agreed to, and the said bills passed their second reading.

Mr. Fisher, from the committee on Banks and the currency, made a report recommending the establishment of a State Bank; which was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Irvine, from the joint select committee to which were referred certain resolutions relating to amending the Constitution of the State, made a report thereon, accompanied by a bill, entitled "a bill to provide for the ratification, by the people, of specific amendments to the Constitution of the State." The said bill was read the first time, and, together with the report, ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for the 24th instant.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill prescribing certain duties to clerks and sheriffs in relation to the tax on sales at auction; which passed its first reading.

The following bills and resolutions passed their third reading, and were ordered to be engrossed; the bill to incorporate the Greensborough Academy and Manual Labour School; the bill declaratory of the law in relation to the rights and duties of sheriffs and inspectors in holding elections; the bill vesting the power to authorise the erection of gates across public roads in the County Courts; the bill concerning the appointment of registers in certain cases; the bill concerning coroner's fees; the bill to establish and incorporate Acadia Academy; the resolution relating to members of the Legislature who die at the seat of government; and the bill to incorporate Rocky River Academy.

Mr. Roberts presented a bill to establish the Merchants' and Miners' Bank in the town of Lincolnton.

The engrossed resolution in favor of the securities of John Sloan, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Weaver, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to compel persons who may wish to evade the payment, on trial before a justice of the peace, of any note or other negotiable paper under seal, to answer on oath as to the execution of the same.

Tuesday, Dec. 17.

Mr. Long presented a bill to incorporate the Halifax Rail Road Bridge Company.

Mr. Grier presented a resolution in favor of the administratrix of Jesse Clarke; which was read the first time and referred.

The engrossed bill to erect a new county, by the name of Yancey, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled—years 66, says 65.

The bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear was read the second time; when Mr. Daniel moved for its indefinite postponement; which vote was negated by a vote of 93 to 33. Several amendments were proposed, which were rejected. The bill was then amended and passed its second reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. R. H. Alexander, from the committee on Education, to which was referred the bill to incorporate the Episcopal School of North Carolina, reported the same with sundry amendments; which were agreed to. The bill was further amended, and passed its second reading by a vote of 55, to 38.

Mr. Alexander also reported the bill to establish a Literary and Manual Labor School in Wake county, with several amendments. Mr. Settle moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. The question thereon was decided in the negative—years 32, says 90. The bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Weaver, from the committee on Cherokee Lands, reported against the expediency of reducing the regular prices fixed on the Cherokee lands which have been surveyed, and subjecting the unsurveyed lands to entry; and also against the expediency of passing a law reserving to the State a portion of all gold and silver mines. Concurred in.

Upwards of 20,000 settlers have arrived at York, U. C. since the first of May last.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

General Post Office Department, November 30, 1833.

"On the 1st day of July, 1832, the day to which my last report reaches, there was stated to be a surplus of available funds after defraying all the expenses of the department up to that day, of \$202,811 40

It is however now ascertained, that the expenses incurred for transportation which had actually been performed prior to the 1st July, 1832, beyond the amount stated in that report, were 205,656 07

So that, instead of a surplus on that day, the department was actually indebted on the 1st day of July, 1832, beyond the whole amount of its available funds, admitting that no losses of postages should be sustained, 2,844 67

The gross amount of postages for the year ending the 30th June, 1832, was 2,258,570 17

The gross amount of postages for the year ending the 30th June, 1833, was 2,616,538 27

Making an increase for the year over the former year, of \$357,968 10

The net proceeds of postages, after deducting commissions to postmasters and the contingent expenses of their offices for the year ending the 30th June, 1832, was \$1,543,998 49

For the year ending June 30, 1833, it was 1,790,254 65

Making an increase of net proceeds for the year, of \$247,156 16

The expenses of the department, incurred for the year ending June 30, 1833, were as follows, viz:

Compensation to postmasters, including the contingent expenses of their offices—
3d quarter, 1832, \$202,431 26
4th quarter, " 200,151 51
1st quarter, 1833, 214,935 50
2d quarter, " 208,765 35
\$826,283 62

Transportation of the mail—
3d quarter, 1832, 435,892 85
4th quarter, " 441,183 01
1st quarter, 1833, 499,185 96
2d quarter, " 518,426 16
1,894,688 08

Incidental expenses for the year, 87,701 61

Making together, \$2,808,673 31

The gross amount of postages for the same period was—
3d quarter, 1832, 642,689 22
4th quarter, " 639,464 47
1st quarter, 1833, 673,957 67
2d quarter, " 669,426 91
2,616,538 27

Leaving a deficit of 192,135 04

Add this sum paid into the Treasury by irregular deposits, having been placed by the receiving officer to the credit of that department instead of this, 228 69

The balance due by the department on the 1st July, 1832, as above stated, 2,844 67

And the department was indebted on the 1st July, 1833, beyond the amount of available balances due to it, in the sum of \$195,208 40

The annual expense of transporting the mail under existing contracts, with all their improvements, is \$2,633,289 42

The incidental expenses of the department, estimated at 90,000 00

Making the aggregate expense for a year \$2,723,289 42

The net proceeds of postages for the year ending the 30th June, 1833, amounted to \$1,790,254 65

The net increase for that year over the preceding year, and which may be safely estimated as continuing, was 247,156 16

Making the net revenue for the current year \$2,037,410 81

Leaving a deficit of \$85,878 81

The former method of keeping the accounts of the expenses of transportation would have left out of this report expenses for transportation, as if they had not been incurred, because not entered under their proper dates, the sum of \$91,658 82, viz: For services performed prior to July 1, 1832, \$22,294 44

For services performed during 3d quarter, 1832, 9,420 50
4th quarter, 1832, 2,932 21
1st quarter, 1833, 22,872 70
2d quarter, 1833, 27,138 97
82,634 82

Making together, \$91,658 82

This, had the imperfection of that system remained unobserved, would have made the department appear to be less indebted, by that amount, than what it is in reality.

The discovery of the excess of expenditures beyond its revenues, at once showed the necessity of retrenchment. The only practicable means of doing this, was the withdrawal of some of the improvements which had been made, and on such routes as would be least injurious to the public, and least prejudicial to the revenues of the department.

This has been done with great care and attention to these two points. The reductions have been directed on the transportation, to take effect from the 1st of January next, to the annual amount of \$202,370

The contracts have been renewed for the southwestern section, comprising the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois and Indiana, and the Territory of Arkansas, with a greater amount of improvements than curtails, at an annual saving of 71,893

Making together an annual retrenchment in the expenses of the department of \$274,263

In making these retrenchments, many of the principal contractors who were to be affected by them, seeing the necessity which induced the measure, have readily declared their cordial acquiescence in it; and with a patriotic spirit becoming their character, have shown a determination to sustain the department, as a paramount object, at any sacrifice which it may require on their part.

After the reductions shall take effect, the annual transportation of the mail will still be 25,527,957 miles, viz:

In stages, 16,400,551—in steamboats, 587,137—horseback and sulkeys, 8,540,169.

Thus it will appear, that but a part of the improvements will be withdrawn, to enable the department still to rely exclusively on its own resources, as the annual transportation will still be, after the 1st January next, 1,902,936 miles more than it was on the 1st July, 1832.

I have the honor to be, Very respectfully, Your obedient servant, W. T. BARRY.

* In North-Carolina, 733,423 in stages; 15,288 in steamboats; 413,669, horseback and sulkeys; 1,162,371 total.

Singular Disclosure.—About 6 years ago a package of \$16,000 belonging to S. & M. Allen was mysteriously abstracted from a North River steam boat. From some cause or other one of the parties to the robbery has recently made a disclosure, in Boston, of all the circumstances, by which it appears that one of three or four accomplices, all being on the look out for plunder, adroitly took the package from the captain's office. The money was subsequently apportioned among them. One of them bought an extensive farm in N. Jersey, another, one on Staten Island, and the others, extensive possessions in Ohio. The individual who makes the disclosure has been brought to New-York, and is in custody.

And though the criminal offence has become outlawed, as regards the two who live in the State of New York, an injunction has been obtained to prevent them from disposing of their property, and at the same time they have been committed to prison in an action of trover, where the damages have been laid at \$20,000. Similar proceedings have been instituted in New Jersey and Ohio, which will probably result in securing to the Messrs. Allen the entire amount; principal and interest.

The parties implicated have all been heretofore convicted of criminal offences, although they have latterly, by withdrawing from their former vocations, obtained standing in society far beyond that to which they could ever have hoped to aspire. It is said that the party arrested on Staten Island, now in the jail of the county, was, but a few days prior to his arrest, one of the grand jurors at the Circuit recently held in that county.

"Father, went you had me that Brandy bottle?"—An aged and venerable looking man, who was once an ornament to the bench in this county, was asked at the dinner table of one of the public houses in Baltimore, last week, the question which heads this article. Many eyes were turned towards the father as he passed the brandy bottle to his son: the picture of intemperance was readily discovered in the father, and the awful reality was making an inroad into the visage of his son. The red shot eye, the bloated visage, and the trembling hand as the poison was poured from the bottle to the glass, bore testimony of the awfulness of his situation. We did not see the sight, and God forbid that we ever shall. To see a father with one foot in the grave, as it were, setting an example like the one mentioned, to a family of children, would be a horrible sight to us. "Father, went you had me that Brandy bottle?" At the sound of the question every person who heard it, whether temperate or intemperate, must have felt the fate of the unhappy young man, and the example of the father.

General Gazette.

A Spanish Benedictine Monk, of the Convent of Sabagan, in Spain, named Pedro de Ponce, who died in 1584, is the first person who is recorded to have instructed the deaf and dumb.

From the N. Y. American, Dec. 9.

THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES has at length spoken, and in a way, that will command attention. We hope the length of its exposition will not deter a single individual, who takes any interest in the question, from carefully perusing it.

It takes up the whole argument from the beginning, answering and refuting, one by one, the allegations in the President's paper, read to the Cabinet; and which are repeated, without any additional proofs, in the late Message, and in Mr. Taney's report.

We are too much pressed for room to be able to enter into any extended analysis of this masterly Report of the Bank. We will therefore barely enumerate some of the points which it establishes conclusively.

First, That the origin of the hostility to the Bank of the present dynasty, dates from an unsuccessful attempt to possess themselves, for political purposes, of its control.

Second, That the removal of the Deposites is an act of vengeance, arising from disappointment.

Third, That the removal is a breach of contract with the Bank, and consequently a violation of its rights.

Fourth, That the President of the United States, who did in fact order the removal, not only is not authorized, but is, by the clearest implication, forbidden, to interfere at all in the matter.

Fifth, The application of the Bank for a re-charter, instead of being, as is alleged by the President, to embarrass him, was made at his repeated invitation.

Sixth, That the accusation against the Bank, of having increased its discounts for the purpose of extending its influence, is disproved.

Seventh, That the claim for damages on the French bill is justifiable, and in strict conformity with the inexorable practice of the Government in like circumstances towards individuals; and that, moreover, the Bank offered, but was not permitted, to collect this bill, by which course, the possibility of claiming damages would have been obviated.

Eighth, That in the postponement of the payment of the Three per Cents, the Bank acted with the full approbation of the Government, for the general good, and not from any inability to pay on its part; and that the previous negotiation by the Bank, respecting the Three per Cents held in Europe, actually resulted in an earlier and more complete extinguishment of that debt, than could otherwise have been accomplished. And, Finally, That all the allegations respecting the exclusion of Government Directors from the committees of the Board; the abuse of right in giving to committees the privilege of purchasing or discounting Bills of Exchange, &c. and the expenditure of large sums for political purposes, are totally false, so far as motive is concerned; and unrepresented, so far as facts are distorted to give a colorable plea to the charges.

Extract of a letter from an officer of the U. S. Army, now in North-Carolina. "We were paid off the other day in Norfolk (Va.) bills, to which I did not at the time object, because I did not know how they would pass. But I find they will not pass at all, and a great proportion of those received by officers here have been sent back for exchange. The merchants will not take them, and of course I shall remonstrate against receiving them in future, in which case the Paymaster will have to transport specie."

This is one of the great national results of the removal of the deposits.

Communicated for the Norfolk Herald.

The United States troops, which left Old Point a few days since, were paid in the Bank of Virginia notes; and these poor fellows had to pay twelve and a half cents in the dollar, at the moment of embarking to serve their country, to procure U. S. Bank notes that would be of use to them when they should arrive South—this, too, from a pittance of six dollars per month.

"An Eye Witness."

PITTSBURG, Nov. 27.

New Locomotive Engine.—Mr. JAMES BYINGTON, an ingenious and industrious mechanic of our city, has received encouragement to undertake the construction of a locomotive engine on an improved plan and adapted to the carrying of burthen on our common roads! Having carefully examined the various plans in use in this country and in Europe, Mr. Byington is confident that he has discovered an improvement by which a locomotive Engine may be applied with safety and perfect success, in transporting heavy loads on our ordinary and common roads. This confidence on the part of Mr. B. has induced him to commence the building of such an engine; and he is determined, with the liberal and generous assistance of several friends, with as little delay as possible to complete and put it in use. We need not assure Mr. B. of our anxious wish for his success; nor of public opinion as to the value and importance of an enterprise that shall produce such a result.

Stateman.

It is stated that the value of importations into the city of New York, in the three first quarters of 1833, was upwards of \$32,000,000—while the value of those of the whole year of 1828 was only \$20,000,000.

From the American Almanac for 1834.

GREAT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN. The most remarkable of the phenomena that this year, (1834) will happen, is the eclipse of the Sun, on Sunday the thirteenth of November. This is the third of the very uncommon series of five large eclipses visible to us in the short term of seven years, the fourth of this series will take place May 15th, 1836, and the last September 18th, 1838.

The eclipse of the present year will doubtless receive great attention throughout our country. In those places where its magnitude will not exceed eleven digits, much diminution of the light is not to be expected, even at the time of the greatest obscuration; perhaps, however it may be sufficient to render visible the planet Venus, then about 30 degrees E. S. E. of the Sun, and much nearer the Earth, than usual; nor will the obscuration be very great where the eclipse is almost total; since it has been observed on former occasions, that the unclipped part, even when reduced to a narrow point, sheds sufficient light to render small objects distinctly visible, and invisible to the brightest of the stars. Indeed, on account of the refraction of the Sun's rays by the atmosphere of the Earth, the darkness can hardly with strictness be considered total, even where the Sun is completely shut off from the sight. In the great and remarkable eclipse of June 16th, 1806, when the Sun was totally obscured at Boston, for five minutes, as much light remained as is given by the Moon when full; and greater darkness will not probably be experienced, any place, on the present occasion.

Throughout the United States, however, a great depression of the thermometer, placed in the Sun, will probably be noticed, and, for some minutes before and after the moment of greatest obscuration the power of a lens to produce combustion, by condensing the solar rays, will be quite, if not entirely, destroyed. At the time of an Annular eclipse of February 12th, 1801, was observed by the editor, that the thermometer in the Sun fell from 72 to 29, and that during the continuance of the rainbow, a sensible effect was produced by placing a blackened bulb in the focus of a powerful burning glass.

This Eclipse, as will be seen on tracing the path of the centre, will be total in a small part of the Territory of Arkansas, of the state of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina. The principal places in which the obscuration will probably be complete, are Charleston, Beaufort, Savannah, Milledgeville, Tuscaloosa, Little Rock.—The greatest duration of total darkness in any place, will be about 1 5/6ths. at Tuscaloosa it will be about 1 m. 30 s. and at Beaufort 1 m. 46 s.; these places lying very near the central path, Charleston and Savannah, the duration will be considerably less, the former being situated about forty miles north of this path, the latter about thirty south. The width of the line of total darkness varies in its extent across the earth, but in the United States will be about one hundred miles. The inhabitants of the Atlantic States who desire to behold this rare spectacle, the most magnificent and sublime of the phenomena of nature compared with the even Niagara sinks into mediocrity—find Beaufort the most eligible place, which will make their observations, and they will not neglect this opportunity when they reflect that the Moon's shadow will not gain, for the space of thirty-five years, over any part of the inhabitable portions of the United States, or until August 28, 1860.

As at the time of the eclipse of February 1831, much inconvenience and even danger was sustained from want of care in looking at the Sun without any protection for the eye, or through glass not sufficiently colored, it may be proper to remark, that the sky, during the continuance of the eclipse, be clear, one of the very darkest green or red glasses of a sextant, and default of this, a piece of common window glass, free from veins, and rendered black by the smoke of a lamp, only, can be used with safety. If the lustre of the Sun should be diminished by intervening clouds, a lighter shade will be sufficient.

Baptists in the United States.—It appears from Allen's Annual Register, that the whole number of Baptist communicants in the United States, is 409,658; churches 5,633; ordained ministers 3,153; associations 311. In 1832 there were about 50,000 baptisms by the pastors of the several churches, an increase of communicants during the same period 48,224. Five of the States contain more than one-half of the whole number of communicants, viz: N. York 60,000; Virginia 54,302; Georgia 38,383; Kentucky 34,844; South-Carolina 29,496; total five States 214,610. In Maine there are 15,000; in Pennsylvania 11,163.

The Baptist denomination of the United States have eight colleges, embracing between 400 and 600 pupils. The oldest college is Brown University, established in 1764, and the largest, Hamilton Seminary, which has 130 pupils.

Mexico, Sept. 25.—In fulfilment of the third article of the Treaty of Limits between Mexico and the United States, the Supreme Government has appointed Don Col. THOMAS R. DEB. MORAN, Commissioner, and Don GABRIEL NAVARRO, Geographer.