

General Assembly.

[Abstract of such of the proceedings of the Legislature as we consider interesting to our readers.]

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Senate, after transacting some private business, took up the bill making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding the Capitol, in the city of Raleigh, which passed its second reading and was ordered to be enrolled, 35 to 28. (Mr. Wilson in the affirmative.)

Friday, 21st.

Mr. Askew presented a resolution, that the Legislature adjourn on the 5th day of January, *sine die*; which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Moore presented a resolution authorizing the Governor to procure a sufficient number of copies of the Map of this State, as executed by John McRae, and transmit one copy of the same to the District of Columbia and to each of the States and Territories of the U. States. Read the first time.

Mr. Dishongh presented a bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Court Judges of North Carolina. Read the first time.

Mr. Moye, of Pitt, presented a bill fixing a uniform time of holding the elections in the third Congressional district of North Carolina. Read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Latham, it was resolved, that as the practice of issuing *ca. sa's* in the first instance, or even while debtors have a sufficiency of visible property, is often done to harass and degrade the debtor and distress his family, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire whether a remedy for this evil cannot be devised.

Mr. Hinton presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of requiring the holders of large entries in swamps and pocosins to accurately survey said entries, and mark the boundaries thereof, so that the people as well as the State may ascertain the true extent of said claims, and know where and how much of said lands remain to the State.

Considerable time was taken up in the consideration of the Bank bill, which after being discussed at great length and amended in various particulars, was passed, 33 to 27. (Mr. Wilson in the negative.)

Saturday, 22d.

After the transaction of some private business, the Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and spent considerable time in the consideration of the bill to amend and print for distribution the Militia Laws of North Carolina. Sundry amendments were proposed and adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Monday, 24th.

The bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe a separate and distinct county, by the name of Yancey, was read the first time and rejected—ayes 27, noes 33. (Mr. Wilson in the negative.)

Mr. Toomer, from the joint select committee to whom were referred the Ordinance and accompanying documents from South Carolina, submitted a report and resolutions thereon, which were read, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday.

Several motions were made to adjourn over Christmas, but all of them failed, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow 10 o'clock.

Tuesday, 25th.

The Senate met, but after the reading of the journal, adjourned until to-morrow.

Wednesday, 26th.

Mr. Leak presented a resolution to authorize the commissioners for the rebuilding of the Capitol to sell such part of the rubbish of the former building as may be unnecessary to be used in the new building; which was read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Spaight presented a preamble and resolution, the object of which is respectfully to ask of South Carolina, that she will postpone the execution of her Ordinance until the first day of September

next—by which time, says the resolution, it is confidently hoped from every indication, that the existing Tariff will be reduced to a revenue point.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Mangum presented a bill amendatory of an act passed in 1784, to regulate the descent of real estate, to do away entails, to make provision for widows, and to prevent frauds in the execution of last wills and testaments. Passed its first reading.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in 1830, compelling Quakers, &c. to bear arms, was taken up and amended so as to require of Quakers and others claiming exemption, to make oath that they are conscientiously scrupulous on the subject of bearing arms. Thus amended, the bill passed its second reading, 64 to 60. (Messrs. Little and Potts in the negative.)

Friday, 21st.

Mr. Blow presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Pitt, praying the passage of a law to regulate the fishing on Tar river. Read and referred.

The bill for the erection of a new county out of parts of Burke and Buncombe, passed its third reading, 63 to 60. (Messrs. Little and Potts in the negative.)

The engrossed bill to exempt Quakers from the performance of militia duty, except in cases of invasion, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Saturday, 22d.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill fixing a uniform mode of assessment of real estate with the improvements thereon. This bill gave rise to a very animated and protracted discussion. After the committee rose, the bill was reported to the House and laid upon the table. (This bill provides for the appointment of a board of assessors in every county, who are to place a fair *cash* valuation on property of this description.)

Monday, 24th.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to establish the State Bank of North Carolina. Mr. Polk, a bill to establish a Bank at Salisbury, by the name of the Planter's Bank of North Carolina. Mr. Eccles, a bill to authorize the Commissioners of Fayetteville to borrow \$200,000 to be invested in stock of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, and for other purposes. These bills were read the first time.

The bill to establish the Bank of N. Carolina, was received from the Senate and read. Mr. Long moved that it be rejected, which was negatived 35 to 32, and the bill passed its first reading.

Mr. Mangum, from the committee on internal improvements, to whom was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, reported a bill to enact with sundry alterations and additions an act incorporating the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road Company and for other purposes, passed by the Legislature of Virginia, on the 3th day of March, 1832. Read the first time.

Mr. Sawyer, of Edenton, introduced a series of resolutions, which though we obtained a copy for publication, (says the Register,) we are compelled to omit, for want of room, until next week. They assert the right of a State to resist unconstitutional acts of Congress. They deny the right of the General Government to apply force in cases of collision between the State authorities and the Federal head; and declare that this State will not tamely submit to the exercise of military coercion against South Carolina by the General Government. In short, they assert the doctrine of Nullification to its fullest extent.

Tuesday, 25th.

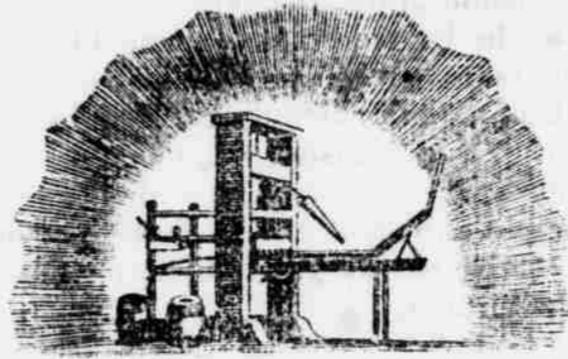
The House met, but adjourned immediately—not however, before Mr. F. A. Sawyer had introduced a bill to establish the Bank of Elizabeth City, which passed its first reading.

Wednesday, 26th.

On motion of Mr. Clayton, it was resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing that the Legislature adjourn *sine die*, on the 5th of January next—ayes 97, noes 18.

Mr. Townsend, from the committee on propositions and grievances, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Pitt county, in relation to fishing on Tar and Pamlico river, reported unfavorably thereon. Concurred in.

The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern was read the second time, amended and passed, 63 to 60.



TARBOROUGH:

TUESDAY, JANUARY 1, 1833.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

A meeting of the citizens of Edgecombe county, is most earnestly invited at the Court House in Tarborough, on Monday the 7th inst. to take into consideration and express an opinion relative to the existing difficulties between the State authorities and the General Government.

MANY CITIZENS.

General Assembly.—We regret that we are compelled to postpone until next week, the Report of the Joint Select Committee, to whom were referred the Ordinance and accompanying documents from South Carolina. The committee consisted of Messrs. Toomer, Seawell, Leake, Williams and Bailey, of the Senate; and Messrs. Bragg, Pearson, Eccles, Potts and Sawyer, of the Commons. The Report was made through Judge Toomer, and is said to be from his pen. We subjoin, however, the resolutions attached to the Report, which embody the substance of it, with the exception of the following passage:—

“The people of this State are ardently attached to the *Constitution*, and sincerely devoted to the *Union*. The spirit of '76 glows in their bosoms with its primitive ardor; they recognize the right of the oppressed to break asunder the ties which connect them with the oppressor; but it is a right which should not be exercised for “light or transient causes.” The dissolution of the Union will be accompanied by deeds of violence and scenes of blood, at the sight of which valor may stand appalled.”

We wish that the Committee had been rather more energetic and explicit on this point—that South Carolina and the General Government might both distinctly understand the course this State would pursue, in case of a collision between their respective authorities. The following are the resolutions attached to the Report:—

Resolved, That the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, doth entertain and doth unequivocally express a warm attachment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the General Assembly doth solemnly declare a devoted attachment to the Federal Union, believing that on its continuance depend the liberty, the peace and prosperity of these U. States.

Resolved, That whereas diversity of opinion may prevail in this State as to the constitutionality of the acts of Congress imposing duties on imports; yet it is believed, a large majority of the people think those acts unconstitutional; and they are all united in the sentiment that the existing Tariff is impolitic, unjust and oppressive; and they have urged, and will continue to urge its repeal.

Resolved, That the doctrine of Nullification avowed by the State of South Carolina, and lately promulgated in an Ordinance, is revolutionary in its character, subversive of the Constitution of the United States, and leads to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives instructed to use all constitutional means in their power, to procure an adjustment of the existing controversy between the State of South Carolina and the General Government, and to produce a reconciliation between the contending parties.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these Resolutions be respectfully communicated by his excellency the Governor of this State, to his excellency the Governor of South Carolina.

We learn from the Greenville Patriot extra, that a numerous meeting of the citizens of the county of Pitt, was held at the Court House in Greenville, on the 22d ult.—Marshall Dickenson, Esq. was called to the chair, and Jesse Randolph, Jr. and William A. Ferrell, Esqs. were appointed secretaries. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Henry Dockery, and Dr. John C. Gorham, when a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted. The preamble avows a decided opposition to the violent course pursued by South Carolina, and states that they receive with joy and thanksgiving, the timely proclamation of the President of the United States. The principal resolution is in the following words:

“*Resolved*, That we highly approve of the matter and spirit of the Proclamation of the President, in relation to the threatened rebellion in South Carolina, and that we will cordially support him, in all his efforts to preserve the integrity of the Union.”

Virginia and South Carolina.—A committee of 21 members, appointed by the Legislature of Virginia, to consider what measures ought to be adopted by that body in reference to the alarming state of things in South Carolina, have made an interesting Report on the subject, consisting of 13 resolutions, which it is expected will be concurred with by the two Houses. The 1st speaks of the crisis, and the duty of interposing to arrest the apprehended civil war. The 2d urges the value of the Union and the danger that threatens it from opposite points. The 3d re-affirms the doctrines of Virginia in their resolutions of '98, &c. The 4th protests against the protective principle of the Tariff laws. The 5th determines not to acquiesce in the present system of duties, but to endeavor to obtain their repeal by all constitutional means. The 6th, that they will co-operate with their brethren of South Carolina and other States in taking all proper means to reduce the duties to the revenue point. The 7th deprecates the precipitate course adopted by South Carolina. The 8th protests against certain principles avowed and powers assumed for the Federal Government in the President's Proclamation, as violating the true spirit of the Constitution, and contrary to the doctrines which the South has frequently asserted, as to the origin and character of the Confederacy, the right of secession, treason, &c. The 9th deprecates the use of force by either party, and entreats South Carolina to suspend her Ordinance until the expiration of the next session of Congress. The 10th instructs their Senators, &c. to endeavor to procure an immediate curtailment of the Tariff. The 11th proposes the call of a General Convention if Congress does not abandon the protective system. The 12th proposes to end two Commissioners to South Carolina; and the 13th directs copies of these resolutions to be sent to the President and Governors of the several States.—*Ral. Reg.*

South Carolina.—The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned on the 20th ult.—\$20,000 have been appropriated for the outlying fund, and \$200,000 for the purchase of arms. Resolutions in favor of a General Convention of the States were passed—and the Governor requested “forthwith to issue his Proclamation, warning the good people of this State, against the attempt of the President of the United States to seduce them from their allegiance; exhorting them to disregard his vain menaces, and to be prepared to sustain the dignity and protect the liberty of the State, against the arbitrary measures proposed by the President.” In obedience to the last named resolution, on the 21st, Governor Hayne issued his Proclamation, in which he warns the citizens of that State against what he calls “the dangerous and pernicious doctrines” promulgated in the Proclamation of the President, as calculated to mislead them, and “involve them in the guilt of rebellion.” He reiterates the doctrines of the Ordinance, and pledges himself to the support of them, whatever may be the consequences.

The Union Convention adjourned on the 14th ult. to meet again on the 4th March, after having unanimously adopted a Report, accompanied with a Protest and Remonstrance against the late Ordinance of Nullification, which declare, in