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THE STAR,
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LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

TERMS.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

RALEIGH, Dec. 8, 1831.

Gentlemen:—I am informed, from an authentic source, that at Poist's Mine, in the county of Franklin, a few days past, one of the hands found a solid lump of gold which weighed twelve pounds. This mine promises to be the richest, and most extensive of any yet discovered in the United States. I am more than ever convinced that God, in his kind providence, has made every portion of this fair land of liberty upon an equality. To one portion He has given commerce, to another rich soil, and never until lately did North Carolina discover her best interest. The western country never was able properly to appreciate the richness of her soil until the discovery of steamboats, and North Carolina, behind them all, had never discovered her best interests until lately. To my mind it is clearly evident, that the establishment of a branch of the Mint of the United States, or, at least, an assayer's office in this State, is as important to North Carolina as the steamboats are to the western States. Indeed, a refusal on the part of the General Government to grant the memorial of this State, now before them, would in its operation be more grievous than the Tariff. I think I can say in truth, that upon this question depends the political prosperity or adversity of our State.

Respectfully,

G. GLENN.

Messrs. LAWRENCE & LEMAY.

FOR THE STAR.

A communication, which appeared in the Raleigh Register of the 10th instant, over the signature of Joseph W. Winston, chairman, is calculated to mislead the public mind relative to the strength of political parties in the county of Stokes. A stranger, on perusing the communication, would naturally suppose that the meeting consisted of the major part of the freemen of Stokes, and particularly the citizens of Salem and its vicinity, and consequently that they are anti-Jacksonians. It is not known to the writer of this article that this to impose on the public was intended by the publication of the communication alluded to; therefore this is not intended to censure any meeting or any person for improper conduct, but merely to set forth the *facts* connected with the meeting at Salem, thereby to correct any erroneous impressions made by the "Republican Meeting," or its publications.

It is presumed that *very few* of the *republicans* of this republican county would be willing to subscribe to the doctrine contained in that *curious, indecorous* and *slanderous* production of Dr. Shuman. Not a few of them would feel an indignation bordering on anger if they were told that those are *their* sentiments; yet, from the insinuations appended to that *spurious* offspring of the learned Doctor, it would seem that many of them attended the meeting, and agreed to the famous preamble and resolutions. In short, the *whole* truth is not declared in the communication in the Register. It is true that general notice had been given by advertisement and otherwise to the people of Stokes of the intended meeting. It is also true that a *number* met; but it is equally true that the number consisted of but *thirty persons!* It is also true that of these thirty there are six thorough-going Jacksonians; so the number of citizens composing the *legitimate* meeting was about twenty-four! It is not necessary to mention how many of this number left the meeting in disgust on hearing the preamble and resolutions—the difficulty which the Doctor had to surmount in getting his preamble and resolutions through so limited a number remaining—or how many of the said remaining number were Europeans, whose hostility to the republican administration of General Jackson can be easily accounted for. No one can have a more favorable opinion of persons educated in Europe than I have. Such individuals stand deservedly high in our country; they do honor to the Professor's Chair, the Judicial Bench, the Sacred Desk and the healing art; but are we therefore to conclude that they are the only *Republicans* in this country? May not Americans be equally republican and patriotic?

The worthy gentleman who presided at the meeting is called on to refute any incorrect statement made in the above remarks, and every member of the meeting is asked if the facts are not correctly stated?

It is not pretended that the abovementioned twenty-four are *all* the anti-Jackson men in the county; but it is believed that the Jackson party never was more numerous than at present. It is also believed that a like effort on the part of the friends of Gen. Jackson would produce a meeting of several (say six or seven) hundred, instead of thirty.

I will not account, nor pretend to account for the smallness of the number which attended the Republican Meeting. The county contains a population of 16,000. General notice had been given by advertisement on the part of a leading and truly respectable character, (Dr. Shuman,) and that for weeks previous to the meeting, and but thirty persons meet. Are there but thirty republicans in Stokes? or is there any thing odious to the people of Stokes in the word *anti-Jackson?* (for the people had learned that instead of a Republican meeting, it was to be an anti-Jackson meeting.)

The *National* Republicans, as they call themselves, may hold their convention—the anti-Masons may hold theirs—these and every other convention may *nominate* persons to the Presidency of the United States. On the second Thursday of November next there will be a convention in North Carolina. Then will the People convene, and then, thank God, they will vote, and, if I be not mistaken, *elect* the present worthy and well-tried incumbent to the Presidency for the next term. It is hoped that every American voter will attend the People's convention. Then will the real strength of parties be known. Patriots may warn us of our danger—tell us the salvation of the Union is at stake—that efforts are necessary to defeat the re-election of Gen. Jackson, they may tell us all this and whatever they please. To which we answer, we will vote as we please, and that we cannot see any danger that is likely to follow the re-election of the man from the people "delight to honor."

R. MURCHISON.

Salem, Nov. 29.

Legislature of Virginia.—This body met on Monday the 5th instant. Linn Banks was elected Speaker of the House of Delegates, and William C. Holt Speaker of the Senate.

The following extract from the Governor's message will be read with interest by our readers:

"Whilst we were enjoying the abundance of the last season—reposing in the peace and quiet of domestic comfort and safety—we were suddenly alarmed from that security, by receiving information that a portion of our fellow-citizens had fallen victims to the relentless fury of assassins and murderers, even whilst wrapt in profound sleep, and that those bloody deeds had been perpetrated in a spirit of wantonness and cruelty unknown to savage warfare, even in their most revolting form.

In August last, a banditti of slaves, consisting of but few at first, and not at any time exceeding a greater number than seventy, rose upon some of the unsuspecting and defenceless inhabitants of Southampton, and under circumstances of the most shocking and horrid barbarity, put to death sixty one persons, of whom the greater number were women and helpless children.—Much of this bloody work was done on Monday morning; and on the day following, about ten o'clock, the last murder was committed. The citizens of that and the adjacent counties promptly assembled, and all real danger was speedily terminated.

The conspiracy was at first believed to be general; wherefore I was induced to call into service a force sufficient to crush at a single blow all opposing power, whatever might be its strength. To this end, detachments of Light Infantry from the 7th and 54th regiments, and from the 4th regiment of Cavalry and 4th Light Artillery, under Capts. Harrison and Richardson, were ordered to repair to the scene of action with all possible speed, and report to Brigadier General Eppes, who had been desired to assume the command, and call out his brigade. Arms and ammunition were amply furnished, and thrown into all the counties which were suspected of disaffection. Two regiments in Brunswick and Greensville were called into service by their commanding officers, under the law vesting them with power to do so, for such purposes.—These troops being within the brigade commanded by Brigadier General Wm. H. Broadnax, that officer assumed the command and remained in the field until the danger had passed.

It gives me great pleasure to communicate to the General Assembly the high satisfaction I feel in bearing testimony to the zeal, promptitude, and despatch, with which every officer discharged his duty, and the cheerful alacrity with which every citizen obeyed the call of the law.

Though the call upon the light troops was so promptly obeyed, yet before their arrival the revolt was subdued, and many of these deluded fanatics were either captured, or were placed beyond the possibility of escape; some had already been immolated by an excited people.

I feel the highest gratification in adding, that the resoliest aid was afforded by Commodore Elliott, of the United States Navy, and a detachment of sailors from the ship Natchez, under his command, who notwithstanding they had just returned from a long and distant cruise, repaired to the scene of action with a highly creditable alacrity. Much is also due to Colonel House, then commanding officer at Fortress Monroe, for the promptitude with which he detached a part of his force to our aid, under the command of Lieut. Col. Worth, to whom similar praise is due, as likewise to the officers and soldiers under his command, for the promptitude with which they also repaired to our assistance, so soon as it came to their knowledge: all necessity for their co-operation had ceased before they reached their point of destination, but they are not the less entitled to commendation on that account.

All of those who participated in the bloody tragedy have expiated their crimes by undergoing public execution; whilst some who had been condemned have been reprieved for reasons which were deemed satisfactory. There is much reason to believe the spirit of insurrection was not confined to Southampton; many convictions have taken place elsewhere, and some few in distant counties. From the documents which I herewith lay before you, there is too much reason to believe those plans of treason, insurrection and murder have been designed, planned and matured by unrestrained fanatics in some of the neighboring States, who find facilities in distributing their views and plans amongst our population, either through the post office, or by agents sent for that purpose throughout our territory. Upon inspecting these documents, and contemplating that state of things which they are intended to produce, I felt it my duty to open a correspondence with the Governors of some of the neighboring powers of this confederacy, to preserve as far as possible the good understanding which exists, and which ought to be cherished, between the different members of this Union. The result of this correspondence will be made known to you, so soon as it is ascertained.

The most active among ourselves, in stiring up the spirit of the revolt, have been the negro Preachers. They had acquired great ascendancy over the minds of their fellows, and infused all their opinions, which had prepared them for the development of the final design. There is also some reason to believe, those preachers have a perfect understanding in relation to these plans throughout the Eastern Counties—and have been the channels through which the inflammatory papers and pamphlets, brought here by the Agents and Emissaries from other States, have been circulated amongst our slaves. The facilities thus afforded, for plotting treason and conspiracy to rebel and make insurrection, have been great. Through the indulgence of the Magistracy and the laws, large collections of slaves have been permitted to take place, at any time through the week, for the ostensible purpose of indulging in religious worship, but in many instances, the real purpose with the preacher, was of a different character; the sentiments and sometimes the words of these inflammatory pamphlets which the merk and charitable of other States have seen cause to distribute as fire brands in the bosom of our society, have been read. What shall be thought of those fiends who, having no interest in our community, nevertheless seek to excite a servile war—a war which exhausts itself in the massacre of unoffending women and children on the one side, and on the other, in the sacrifice of all who have borne part in the savage undertaking? Not only should the severest punishment be inflicted upon those disturbers of our peace, whenever they or their Emissaries are found within our reach, but decisive measures should be adopted to make all their measures abortive. The public good requires the negro preachers to be silenced, who, full of ignorance, are incapable of inculcating any thing but notions of the wildest superstition, thus preparing fit instruments in the hands of the crafty agitators to destroy the public tranquillity.

As the means of guarding against the possible repetition of these sanguinary scenes, I cannot fail to recommend to your early attention, the revision of all the laws, intended to preserve in due subordination, the slave population of our State. In urging these considerations upon you, let it not be understood as expressing the slightest doubt or apprehension of general results; all communities are liable to suffer from the dagger of the murderer and midnight assassin, and it behoves them to guard against them.

With us the first returning light dispels the danger, and soon witnesses the murderer in chains.

Though means have been taken by those of other States to agitate our community, and discontent our slaves, and incite them to attempt an unattainable object; some proof is also furnished, that for the class of free people of color, they have opened more enlarged views, and urging the achievement of a higher destiny, by means, for the present less violent, but not differing in the end, from those presented to the slaves. That class of the community our laws have heretofore treated with indulgent kindness, and many instances of solicitude for their welfare, have marked the progress of Legislation. If the slave is confined by law to the estate of his master, as it is advisable he should be—the free people of color may nevertheless convey all the incendiary pamphlets and papers with which we are sought to be inundated. This class too, has been the first to place itself in hostile array against any and every measure designed to remove them from amongst us. Though it will be indispensably necessary for them to withdraw from this community, yet in the spirit of kindness which has ever characterised the Legislature of Virginia, it is submitted, whether as the last benefit which we can confer upon them, it may not be wise to appropriate annually a sum of money to aid in their removal from this Commonwealth.

Whilst recent events had created apprehensions in the minds of a few, some agitation was also more extensively felt; wherefore it was deemed prudent, to arm the militia in the manner calculated to quiet all apprehensions, and arms were accordingly furnished to nearly all the regiments on the Eastern frontier. The want of them, upon this sudden emergency, was so sensibly felt by those in the vicinity of Norfolk, as to induce Commodore Warrington, in command of the Navy Yard in Gosport, to distribute a portion of the public arms under his care. That gallant and patriotic officer did not hesitate to assume the responsibility of this step, and it is gratifying to perceive that this conduct has met the approbation of the public functionaries.—The policy of disarming the militia, it is believed, was pursued as a measure of economy, as the men and officers had been culpably negligent in their attention to their preservation, so that many were lost, or by neglect become unfit for service.—Now, however, the necessity for preserving them is distinctly felt, and a doubt cannot be entertained, that more care will be taken of them in future. I could not weigh the expense incurred by this measure, against the possible sacrifice of life, much less the possible repetition of the scenes of Southampton."

Kissing with an Appetite.—A Religious sect has recently sprung up in the county of Surry, (Eng.) one of whose tenets is to salute each other at a meeting with a holy kiss. One of the female devotees, a young lady of a thousand charms, happening to encounter a young gentleman, of whom she was enamoured, and gave him a more cordial and loving salute than was quite becoming. The next day she received a message from the High Priest of the sect, saying she had been excommunicated for "kissing with an appetite."

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

[Reported for the Star.]

Thursday, Dec. 8.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Martin of Rockingham, ordered that Mr. Vanhook be added to the standing committee on Claims.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a memorial from Cornelius Dowd, of the county of Moore, in relation to the organization of the courts of that county, accompanied with sundry documents, which were read and laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Martin of Rockingham,

Resolved, That the Treasurer be, and he is hereby directed to make out a statement of all the funds belonging to the State, specifying their description, the gross amount of each, and report to the Senate as soon as practicable.

Mr. Guinn presented the following resolution, which was read the first time, passed, and referred:

Resolved, That the Public Treasurer pay to the bearer Wm. Bell, Sheriff of Macon county, the sum of eleven dollars and sixty-five cents, that amount having been paid into the public treasury as taxes on lands, held by John Brown, agent of Cuthbert and others, which lands were listed and the taxes paid in Haywood county; also the sum of thirty-five dollars and forty-five cents, the amount paid into the public treasury as the taxes on Holderman & Ewelman's speculation lands, which were afterwards sold by said Bell, & purchased for the State; also the sum of twelve dollars, the expenses incurred in taking, selling and conveying said lands to the Governor; and that he be allowed a credit for the same in the settlement of his accounts.

On motion of Mr. Campbell,

Resolved, That the Military Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to the militia ordered into service by the commanding officer of New Hanover county, for the purpose of suppressing an insurrection; and that the papers and documents herewith transmitted be laid before the said committee; and that they be instructed to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Williams,

Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee be instructed to inquire into the propriety of altering or amending the Patrol Laws of this State; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

A message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot on to-morrow for a Brigadier General of the 3rd brigade and 6th division of North Carolina militia, and stating that Montesque W. Campbell is in nomination for the appointment.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed.—By Mr. Hall, a bill to exempt the Wardens of the Poor from the performance of certain duties. By mr. Wilson, a bill to incorporate three Light Infantry companies and one company of Cavalry in the county of Edgecomb, and one company of Light Infantry in the county of Pitt.

On motion of Mr. Seawell, the House proceeded to consider the bill making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the building of the Capitol. The bill was read section by section, and amended on motion by Mr. Seawell, by filling up the blank in the 2nd section with the words "thirty thousand dollars." Messrs. Seawell, Martin of Rockingham, and Toomer spoke on the subject at great length. We shall continue to lay the speeches on this subject before our readers as speedily as our limits will permit.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham, moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until the third Monday in November next, which was agreed to—ayes 32, noes 31. The ayes and noes being demanded by Mr. Martin of Rockingham, were as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Brittain, Caldwell, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliott, Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Hoover, Howell, Kerr, Kendall, M'Entire, M'Farland, Marshall of Anson, Martin of Rockingham, Martin of Wilkes, Massey, Melchor, Montgomery of Orange, Parham, Ray, Rencher, Sherard, Simmons, Toomer, Tyson, Underwood.

NAYS.—Messrs. Askew, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Davenport, Dishongh, Hawkins, Hayley, Lindsey, M'Daniel, Marshall of Carteret, Matthews, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Pool, Rowland, Speight, Seawell, Selby, Skinner, Sneed, Thomson, Vanhook, Williams, Wilson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Leake, from the committee of Claims, reported unfavorably to the petition of John S. Rushworth. Concurred in.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed. By Mr. Daniel, a bill to amend the act of 1830, entitled an act to amend an act, passed in 1829, entitled an act to vest the right of electing Sheriffs in the several counties within this State in the free white men thereof. By Mr. Cansler, a bill to repeal the act of 1830, entitled an act to amend an act, entitled an act to alter the time of holding two of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Lincoln county. By Mr. Mebane, a bill to amend the act of 1829, entitled an act to enable the State Bank to wind up gradually, and to fix a uniform rate of collection.—Referred and ordered to be printed. By Mr. Bonner, a bill fixing a uniform mode of assessment of the real estate, with the improvements thereon, in Beaufort county. Referred.

Mr. Sawyer, from the committee on Education, made a report recommending the rejection of the bill extending to the teachers and scholars of all the schools within this State the same privileges which are enjoyed by the officers and students of the University, and all other seminaries of learning particularly established by law. The bill was read, and, on Mr. Sawyer's motion, laid on the table.

The bill to appoint lay days for fishing with seines, nets, &c. at New Inlet, in the counties of Currituck and Hyde, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to repeal the 1st and 5th sections of the act of last session, authorising the County Courts of Gates to appoint wardens of the poor, and to build a poor and work house, passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Singleton presented the annual Report of the Adjutant General, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition that it be printed.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, a message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot to morrow for Brigadier General of the 8th brigade, and informing that Jesse M'Quistian is in nomination for the appointment. The name of Joseph H. Winston was, on motion of Mr. Settle, added to the nomination.

On motion of Mr. Burgin, the committee of Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the time for perfecting grants on entries made in the year 1829 until the 1st January, 1832.

On motion of Mr. Sumner, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire whether the criminal laws of this State ought not to be amended so as to abolish the punishment of cutting off the ears.

On motion of Mr. Haywood, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of amending and explaining the laws of this State, so as to authorize any party to a suit in equity to appeal to the Supreme Court from the decisions of the Judge in the said court upon the facts as well as the law in any such hereafter to be tried; also into the expediency of providing by law for the right of parties in suits in equity to the bills of review in the Supreme Court, whenever the said suit shall be determined in that court; and also into the propriety of establishing by law certain rules for the government of the Supreme Court as to the times and manner of hearing and deciding the causes that are or may be depending before them.

The bill to prevent persons on the sea coast from holding out false lights, and the bill to alter the time of holding two of the County Courts of Buncombe, passed their third reading and were ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to repeal part of the act of 1827, prescribing the manner in which lands should thereafter be advertised for sale for taxes in the counties of Anson and Surry, and the resolutions directing the disposition of the maps, drafts, &c. in the late Engineer's office, and the arranging and filing of the papers belonging to the offices of the General Assembly, were read the third time and ordered to be enrolled.

Friday, Dec. 9.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Mosely,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire whether by the existing law of the State, a slave can be indicted for the crime of perjury; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Bills read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.—A bill to provide for the compensation of certain Jurors of the county of Perquimons—A bill to amend the 10th sec. of the act of Assembly, chap. 997, prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians—A bill to alter the time of holding two of the terms of the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Macon, and for the better regulation of the same.

Mr. Kendall presented a bill giving exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Court of Montgomery county of all pleas and prosecutions of the State; which passed its three several readings and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Bateman presented a bill to prevent circulation of seditious pamphlets. On motion of Mr. Wilson, ordered that a message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to refer the bill to the committee on that part of the Governor's message relating to the subject of free persons of color and incendiary publications.

Mr. Allen presented a bill to authorize the erection of Mills on Big Ivey creek, in the county of Buncombe. The bill was amended, and ordered to be laid upon the table.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating that they have passed the following engrossed bills, in which they ask the concurrence of this House:—A bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of Hyde and Washington counties to purchase lands and erect such buildings as will be suitable for the comfortable accommodation of the poor of said counties—A bill to repeal an act, passed in the year 1823, entitled an act to increase constables' fees in the county of New Hanover. The first mentioned bill was read the first time and passed, and the last mentioned bill being read the first time, was indefinitely postponed.

The Senate then proceeded to consider 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. Mr. Allen moved that the bill be laid upon the table, which was not agreed to.—Ayes 28—Noes 35. The bill was thereupon read the third time, and resolved that the same should not pass—Ayes 29, Noes 34.

YEAS.—Messrs. Allen, Brittain, Caldwell, Campbell, Dick, Dobson, Elliott, Gilmore, Guinn, Hall, Hill, Hoke, Hoover, Kendall, Kerr, M'Entire, M'Farland, Marshall of Anson, Martin of Rockingham, Martin of Wilkes, Massey, Melchor, Montgomery of Orange, Parham, Ray, Rencher, Toomer, Tyson, Vanhook.

NAYS.—Messrs. Askew, Bateman, Bell, Boddie, Brownrigg, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Davenport, Dishongh, Hawkins, Hayley, Howell, Lindsey, M'Daniel, Marshall of Carteret, Matthews, Miller, Montgomery of Hertford, Mosely, Moye of Greene, Moye of Pitt, Pool, Rowland, Speight, Seawell, Selby, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner, Sneed, Thomson, Underwood, Williams, Wilson.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Messrs. Morris, Pearson, Barringer, Joseph H. Skinner and Pittman, were appointed a Select committee under the resolution submitted by Mr. Morris on the 7th instant.

Mr. Clayton introduced a resolution allowing compensation to certain jurors in the county of Buncombe, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Weaver submitted the following resolution, viz.

Whereas, by the laws of this State, the captains of militia companies are only required to parade their men once in each and every six months; and whereas the colonels commandant are in like manner required to call together their respective regiments only once in each and every year for review and inspection; and whereas it is found by the officers commanding to be impossible to keep up a well organized militia with so few advantages of training; and whereas it is thought that evolutions of the line can be taught to recruits more effectually when collected in considerable numbers.

Resolved, therefore, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law, that each regiment of militia of this State shall consist of two battalions, and that each battalion shall be paraded once, at least, in each and every year, under the personal command of at least two of the field officers of said regiment; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The resolution was read and rejected.

Mr. Pearson presented the petition of Andrew Matthews, praying that a grant may be issued to him for certain lands. Referred.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from his Excellency the Governor:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN:—I have considered it my duty to lay before you a letter I this day received from Mr. Hall Hughes, a Sculptor of distinguished ability, containing a proposition to restore to its former beauty and grandeur the statue of Washington belonging to North Carolina. In the present peculiar state of public feeling, I do not feel myself at liberty to recommend any particular course proper to be pursued on this occasion. But I beg leave to add, in justice to Mr. Hughes, that I have received letters from some of the most distinguished citizens of the United States authorizing a perfect reliance upon him for the fulfilment of any engagements he may think proper to make in this case. For the information of those who wish it, I enclose some of the letters above alluded to.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant,

M. STORER.

Executive Office, 8th Dec. 1831.

The above communication was, on Mr. Polk's motion, ordered to be sent to the Senate, proposing that it be referred to a Joint Select committee, and informing that Messrs. Polk, Gaston, Henry, Courts and Bragg compose the committee on the part of the Commons.

Mr. Wright, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for a Brigadier General of the 3d brigade, reported that M. W. Campbell had received a majority of the votes.

On the second balloting for a Brigadier General of the eight brigade, Joseph H. Winston was elected. The balloting stood thus:

	1st	2nd
Winston,	98	96
M'Cuistion,	91	77
Blanks	9	10

On motion of Mr. Mebane,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements inquire into the propriety of authorising the sale or other disposition of the Dredging Machine belonging to this State and formerly used in cleaning out the flats below Wilmington; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Freeman,

Resolved, That the Committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing the Dredging Machine to remove the sand bar below the town of Washington as soon as practicable.

Bills presented, read the first time and passed. By Mr. Jarvis, a bill to repeal in part an act of the General Assembly, passed during the Session of 1829, chap. 35, entitled an act to provide for the compensation of Jurors for the Counties of Beaufort, Onslow, Hyde, Anson, Columbus, and Duplin. By Mr. Cain, a bill authorizing the administrator of the Estate of Samuel Pemberton, deceased, late Sheriff of the County of Montgomery, to collect the arrearages of taxes due the said Pemberton for the years 1827 and 1828.

Bills read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed. The bill for the more convenient administration of justice in the Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for the county of Cumberland; and the bill to provide for the prompt payment of Jurors for the county of Currituck.

Mr. Henry, from the committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill to render persons whose names are forged competent witnesses in prosecutions for such forgeries, reported the said bill with an amendment and recommended its passage. The amendment was concurred in, and the bill was laid upon the table.

On motion, Mr. Polk had leave to withdraw from the records of the House the petition of John S. Rushworth.

Mr. Cherry presented a bill to alter the mode of compensation to members of the Senate and House of Commons, which, after the opinion of the House had been taken several times on as many different motions, was ultimately withdrawn.

The House adjourned until Monday, for the purpose of affording time to make some alteration in the seats of the hall.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 10.

The Speaker laid before the Senate a Statement from the Public Treasurer, prepared in obedience to the resolution of the 6th instant, specifying the description and gross amount of the several funds belonging to the State; which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. M'Farland presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas much time and unnecessary legislation have been spent in the enactment of laws relative to establishing poor houses in the different counties in this State, and matters and things thereunto appertaining; therefore be it

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of this State, if necessary, as to give the full power and authority to the County Courts, a majority of the acting justices being present, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Dishongh submitted the following resolution:

Whereas the good citizens of our State have long lamented her insufficiency to vie with her sister States in commercial transactions; her bars being too shallow for laden vessels to enter her channels, her rivers are obstructed, and their currents impetuous. The State extends a great distance to the West, her roads in some seasons of the year are impassable for loaded carriages. In short, our expenses in getting produce to