

and certain individuals in the counties of Haywood and Macon are defendants

18 In favor of Howel Albritton, sheriff of Pitt

19 Requesting the Governor to adopt measures to effect an early settlement of the claims of the State upon the General Government, for expenditures incurred during the late war.

20 In favor of David Rogers

21 In favor of John Johnson

22 In favor of the administratrix of Jesse Clarke

23 Authorizing the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to purchase, with the several unexpended annual appropriations of that fund, books for the State Library; and directing the Arsenal to be prepared for the reception of said Library.

24 In favor of the representatives of David Latham

25 In favor of Kenneth Ray

26 In favor of Wm. Horton and others

27 In favor of the door keepers

28 In favor of the engrossing clerks

29 Allowing the Governor for house rent

30 Requesting our members of Congress to use their exertions to procure the adoption of measures to render the system of militia discipline of the United States less burdensome in character, and more efficient in its organization.

31 Directing the Superintendent of Public Works to examine the accounts and condition of certain navigation and canal companies, and ascertain whether they are willing to surrender their charters, and upon what terms

32 Requesting the Governor to transmit to our members of Congress the memorial relative to the Cherokee Indians.

33 In favor of Abram Brower

34 In favor of William McLeod

35 Tending the use of the Government House to the Methodist Episcopal Conference

36 Directing the publication of the Revenue Laws with the Acts of Assembly

37 In favor of Tolaver Witcher

38 Crediting Public Treasurer for Treasury notes burnt

39 In favor of Martha Spears

40 Directing the Adjutant General to collect the public arms

41 In favor of Samuel S. Shepherd

42 Directing the Comptroller to publish in his annual Statement the number of acres of land, the total value of the land in each county, and the value of town property

43 Relating to the sale of Cherokee lands

44 Authorizing the payment of certain printing

45 In favor of the heirs of Daniel McKay, late of Iredell

46 Regulating the mode of procuring stationary and fuel for the use of the Legislature

47 In favor of Archibald Gilchrist

48 In favor of Richard Roberts

49 Authorizing Lotteries in aid of the Fayetteville, Yadkin and Pee Dee Railroad

50 Relating to the Cape Fear Navigation Company

Warning to Stage Proprietors.—At a late session of the Circuit Court held in Ontario county, N. Y. a Mr. Perkins recovered \$1,266 damages, off C. H. Coe & Co., proprietors of a line of Stages between Geneva and Canandaigua, for an injury received in consequence of the insufficiency of the harness of one of the teams employed in drawing a coach on their line. In November, 1832, Mr. P. was a passenger and had taken his seat on the box with the driver; whilst the stage was descending a hill, a breast strap broke and the coach ran upon the horses, which frightened them and caused them to become unmanageable; Mr. P. and the driver were precipitated from the box, and the former so badly injured that he will be a cripple for life.

READING, Pa. Dec. 31.

Fidelity of a Dog.—A rare instance of the sagacity and affection of one of the canine species, occurred, within the precincts of this place, a few evenings since. An elderly man, residing a short distance from town, on a visit here, took occasion to become "pretty essentially corned," in the course of the afternoon, and, in the early part of the evening, attempted to reach home, which lies not far from the road leading to Pottsville. Having got to the top of the hill, a little beyond town, his burden became insupportable, and he laid him down to sleep immediately across the road. He was accompanied by his dog, a large cur, which coiled himself close to his body. The weather was cold, and the night very dark.—The Pottsville stage came careering along, as usual, and must have past over the man, had not the dog sprung furiously at the leading horses, and turned their course. The driver saw what he thought to be the body of a man; immediately on his arrival here stated it; when two gentlemen went out and brought in the unfortunate man, almost exhausted with cold. It was with some difficulty they were enabled to approach him, such was the resistance of the animal, until he was well satisfied of their benevolent designs, when he wagged his tail, and seemed exceedingly glad.

A Mixed Suit.—It is stated by the Ohio Atlas, that a black man has prosecuted a white lady for a breach of marriage contract, and claims \$,000 dollars damages!

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the Senate proceeded to take up and consider the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina relative to amending the Constitution; the question pending being on the adoption of the substitute offered on yesterday by Mr. Meares.

The proposed substitute having been read, several unimportant amendments were proposed and received. Mr. Morris moved to amend the substitute by inserting the following after the 27th article, viz:

"That no person who shall deny the being of God, or the truth of the Protestant Religion, or the divine authority either of the Old or New Testament, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office or place of trust or profit in the civil department within this State."

This amendment was not agreed to.—Ayes 23—Noes 38.

Mr. Meares moved to amend the substitute by inserting the following at the end of the 27th article:

"That no person who shall deny the being of God, or who shall hold religious principles incompatible with the freedom and safety of the State, shall be capable of holding any office, or place of trust or profit, in the civil department within this State."

This amendment was agreed to.—Ayes 50—Noes 9.

Mr. Mann moved further to amend the substitute by striking out the 40th article, (which embodied the compromise principle upon which the whole superstructure rested) and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

"That the Senate shall be composed of Representatives biennially chosen by ballot, one from each county in this State."

Mr. Skinner called for a division of the question. It was therefore first taken on striking out the 40th article and decided in the affirmative.—Ayes 33—Noes 30.

Mr. Meares then moved that the bill, together with the amendments, lie on the table, which was not agreed to.—Ayes 31—Noes 32. Those who voted in the affirmative, were

Messrs. Beard, Brittain, of Burke, Brittain, of Macon, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Elliott, Gavin, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutta, McCormick, Martin, of Richmond, Martin, of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sitton, Steidman, Spaight, Vanhook.

Those who voted in the negative, were

Messrs. Arrington, Burns, Collins, Cooper, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Foy, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Hussey, Lindsay, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye, of Greene, Moye, of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner, of Perquimans, Skinner, of Chowan, Skinner, of Pasquotank, Sinaw, Stose, Vann, Walter, and Wilder.

Mr. Edwards then moved that the bill, together with the amendments, be postponed until the first day of November next, which was agreed to.—Ayes 36—Noes 26.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

Mr. Hinton from the select Committee, to which was referred a Resolution touching the expediency of arranging the Congressional Districts so as to make them more nearly equal, reported that it is impracticable at so late a period of the session to act definitely upon the subject. The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Dobson from the joint select Committee, to which was referred the Message of his Excellency, the Governor, relative to the Militia and the public defence, together with the Resolutions of the Legislatures of the States of New-York and Illinois upon the subject, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following Resolution:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to adopt the necessary measures to render the system of Militia discipline of the United States less burdensome in its character, and more efficient in its organization.

Friday, Jan. 10.

The bills for the establishment of a Bank at Lincolnton, and at Washington, were a second time read, and on motion, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Beard submitted sundry Resolutions on the subject of a Reform of the Constitution which were read, and on motion of Mr. J. B. Skinner, referred to a select Committee, consisting of two Members from each Judicial District, selected by the Senators from each District. Leave was granted to said Committee to hold its meeting, during the sitting of the Senate. After remaining out several hours, Mr. Beard, Chairman of the Committee, reported the following Bill, which incorporates the spirit and much of the language of the Resolutions submitted by him.

A BILL to provide for ascertaining the sense of the People of North-Carolina, relative to a Convention for amending the Constitution of the State.

Whereas, it has been represented to this General Assembly, that a large portion of the citizens of this State are desirous of reforming and remodeling the Constitution thereof: And whereas, while the General Assembly disclaims all power to alter the fundamental law of the land under which it has derived its own existence, it feels itself bound to provide for carrying into effect the will of the people in relation thereto, whenever the same shall be expressed by a majority of those qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, and whereas it has been suggested, that the people are desirous of so altering and amending the Constitution as to provide,

1st. That the Legislature shall meet only once every two years. The Senate to be elected for a longer term than the Commons.

2nd. To change the manner of appointing Justices of the Peace and Field Officers of the Militia.

3rd. To fix the basis of representation in the Legislature upon population and taxation.

4th. To provide for the election of Governor in a manner different from the present one.

5th. To abolish Borough representation wholly or in part.

6th. To amend the 32d section of the present Constitution.

7th. To provide that future General Assemblies shall not abolish Slavery; and that capitation taxes shall be equal on all classes of persons.

8th. To provide for future Amendments to the Constitution, by pointing out the manner in which they shall be made.

9th. To reduce the number of members in the Legislature, and to make some change in the requisite qualifications of members and voters.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be the duty of the Sheriffs, at the next election for members of Assembly, to open polls in their respective counties, at all the separate elections, to receive the votes of all persons qualified to vote for members of the House of Commons, declaring whether they desire a Convention, which Convention shall be composed of eight members, to be elected from each Congressional District, respectively, as now established by law: Provided, That every County in each Congressional District shall be entitled to one member, and the other member or members shall be elected by the District at large, to be called to consider and amend the Constitution in the particulars herein suggested and no others.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Sheriffs to certify to the Governor the number of votes given in their respective counties, for and against Convention.

Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Governor to give such publicity to this Act as he may consider necessary for the information of the people generally; And it shall also be the duty of the Governor to communicate to the next General Assembly, the result of the election relative to the proposed Convention.

Be it further enacted, That if any Sheriff in the State shall fail or neglect to comply with the requisitions of this act, he shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction be fined, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and be imprisoned not more than six months, either or both at the discretion of the Court.

The bill having been read, unsuccessful efforts were made to strike out those clauses which provide for taking the sense of the people upon the propriety of amending the 32d section of the present Constitution, and of restraining future General Assemblies from abolishing Slavery. On the passage of the bill at its final reading (the test vote) the Ayes and Noes were as follows:

For the Bill.—Messrs. Beard, Brittain, of Burke, Brittain, of Macon, Burns, Collins, Clayton, Collins, Dobson, Elliott, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutta, McCormick, Martin, of Richmond, Martin, of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sitton, Skinner, of Chowan, Spaight, Steidman.—31

Against the Bill.—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Edwards, Flowers, Foy, Gavin, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Hussey, Lindsay, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moye, of Greene, Moye, of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner, of Perquimans, Skinner, of Pasquotank, Sinaw, Stose, Vanhook, Vann, Walton, Wilder.—30

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

The engrossed Resolution authorising a subscription to Mac Rae's Map, was indefinitely postponed, as was also the bill authorising certain persons therein named, to raise by Lottery \$10,000 to open a Canal in Cumberland county, and the bill concerning the liabilities of sheriffs for claims put into the hands of themselves or their deputies for collection.

A number of bills were ordered to be engrossed.

Monday, Jan. 13.

The Senate having disposed of all the business before it, a resolution of thanks to the Speaker was unanimously adopted; when the Speaker made his acknowledgments to the Senate in an appropriate address, and adjourned the same sine die.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The following bills were read and, on motion postponed indefinitely, viz: The bill to provide for the removal of a shoal or shoals across the channel in Edenton Bay—the bill to ascertain the amount of exports, raised in the State for one year and for other purposes—the bill to regulate the peddling and retailing of spirituous liquors—the bill to prevent free persons of color selling spirituous liquors, in a quantity less than five gallons—the bill to amend an act passed in 1825, making appropriations for clearing out the shoals below Washington, and the bill appropriating a sum not exceeding \$1,500 for defraying the travelling expenses of an Engineer, in making certain surveys, in case the services of an U. S. Engineer be granted by the President.

Mr. Wesley Jones, submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, tendering the use of this House to the Methodist Conference, to be held in this City, in February next.

Thursday, Jan. 9.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, the bill to submit certain specific amendments of the Constitution, to the people, was taken up and discussed; and on Mr. Outlaw's motion, indefinitely postponed.—Yeas 60—Nays 56.

The bill to reduce the tax on Billiard tables from \$500 to \$200, was read and on Mr. Wyche's motion postponed indefinitely.—Yeas 72, Nays 46.

Friday, Jan. 10.

The engrossed bill providing that the taxes hereafter collected on Attorneys' licenses, shall be appropriated to the purchase of a Law Library, for the use of the Supreme Court, was read the second time and indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the House do now proceed to consider the Resolutions

heretofore submitted by him in relation to the United States Bank. Mr. King moved also to take up the Resolutions approving Gen. Jackson's Administration; and Mr. Jordan moved to take up the Resolutions demanding a repeal of the "Force Bill." All these motions were decided in the negative, only four or five voting in each case, for their consideration.

A number of bills were ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, Jan. 11.

Mr. Graham, from the select Committee to whom was referred the Resolution submitted by Mr. Long, in relation to the vacation of the Office of Attorney-General, made a report, in which the opinion is expressed, that the provision of the Constitution, referred to in the Resolution submitted to them, has not been infringed by the acceptance by the Attorney-General of the appointment which he holds under authority of the President of the United States. On the question of concurring with this Report, a debate arose in which Mr. Long opposed the views of the Committee, and Mr. Graham sustained them. The Report was finally concurred in.—Ayes 65. Noes 58.

Mr. Long then offered a Resolution declaring that the appointment of Commissioner to settle the French claims under the Convention between France and the United States, is incompatible with the office of Attorney-General of this State, and violates the spirit of the Constitution, and that the Attorney-General ought to resign his State office.

On Mr. Roberts' motion, this Resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 68 to 53.

The bill from the Senate providing for ascertaining the wishes of the people on the subject of a Convention, was indefinitely postponed.—Ayes 64. Noes 59.

Monday, Jan. 13.

After the ratification of several bills, a resolution of thanks to the Speaker was unanimously adopted. Whereupon the Speaker made his acknowledgments to the House in an appropriate address, and adjourned the same sine die.

BY REQUEST.

A STRANGE THING.

I read the other day in a Baltimore newspaper the following article:

Obsequies.—This day the Prelates and Theologians of the Catholic Provincial Church, now in session in this city, together with several other priests, celebrated the solemn office for the repose of the souls of the Right Rev. Dr. Fenwick, of Cincinnati and De Necker, of New Orleans. The Right Rev. Dr. Rosati celebrated the High Mass, attended by the proper officers. After the Gospel, the Right Rev. Dr. Purcell, Bishop of Cincinnati, ascended the pulpit and preached a funeral oration, in which he ably portrayed, in accurate and pathetic language, the virtues and services of the deceased prelates, the former of whom fell a victim to cholera, after years of laborious and successful exertion—the latter was taken away in the bloom of youth and in the midst of his labors by the yellow fever. After the Mass, Dr. Rosati performed the usual obsequies.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Having finished reading the article, I withdrew the paper from my eyes and I said to myself—Where am I? I thought I was in the U. States of America. But that cannot be. This can be no other than Spain, Portugal, or Italy. And what century is this? I always thought that I lived in the glorious nineteenth. But I must have made a mistake of nine at the very least. This surely must be the tenth century; the darkest of the dark ages—*seculum tenebricosum*, as the church historians call it—the *mid-night of time!* This day the Prelates—in this city—celebrated the solemn office for the repose, &c.

Just then it occurred to me that I might have read the paragraph incorrectly. So I resumed the paper, but still it read the same. Then I threw it down, and I sat and thought, well now, this is a strange thing—an extraordinary piece of business praying for the repose of deceased saints!—and those too, prelates of the only true church—and prelates eminent for their "virtues and services"—dead a year, or thereabouts, and yet not at rest!—and this by confession of their own church. What must become of the less renowned Catholics, if the very best of their bishops are tossing and burning in Purgatory a year after having sacrificed their lives in the service of God and their fellow-creatures; and need solemn offices said for the repose of their souls! I always thought that rest to the soul ensued immediately on the exercise of faith. Paul says, "we which have believed, do enter into rest,"—and Christ says, "come unto me, and I will give you rest,—take my yoke on you and learn of me.—And ye shall find rest unto your souls." I always supposed it meant that they should find the rest as soon as they came; and not after a long life, and a long purgatorial period subsequent to that. But above all, I had got the impression that, if never before, yet in the grave, good men find rest. I must have contracted that belief, I suppose, by reading what St. John says, "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth: Yea, saith the Spirit, that they may rest," &c.—or possibly I got it from that other passage "there the wicked cease from troubling, and there the weary are at rest." But it seems I am wrong. Here are two bishops dead, yet

not at rest! If what St. John says is true, here is a dilemma. Either those bishops did not die in the Lord, or they are at rest. Will the prelates say that they did not die in the Lord? I suspect not. Then they must believe that they are at rest. And if so, why celebrate the solemn office for their repose?

Hoping it may not be a mortal sin (if it be only venial, I will risk it) I would ask how the Catholics know that these bishops of theirs are not at rest? Who told them so? Where did they learn it? It seems to me a slander on those men. Bishop Fenwick enjoyed an enviable reputation for goodness. I have often heard him spoken of by Protestants in terms of high commendation; and the articles quoted speaks of "the virtues and services" of both. And now, after they have been dead so long, to tell the world that they are not at rest, and that their repose must be prayed for? If Protestants had dared to suggest such a thing about them we should never have heard the last of it.

But it seems not only a slander on those men, but also a reflection on Christ. How imperfectly according to the Catholics, he must have done his work! that even those esteemed his most devoted servants, must lie and toss and burn, nobody knows how long after death, before the efficacy of his atonement will allow of their being taken to heaven! And where is the fulfilment of that promise, "Come unto me and I will give you rest. Ye shall find rest to your souls." According to the Prelates, &c. these bishops have not found it yet!

I would dare ask another question. How is it that the priests and prelates can tell so with so much accuracy how long a soul remains in Purgatory, before it is released? How do they know just when to stop praying? I will not insinuate that they pray as long as the money holds out, and no longer, for in the case of the bishops, I suppose they freely give their prayers. I could not help thinking if they did go first to purgatory, yet they may not be there so long as this. A year is a long time to be in purgatory. Hours pass slowly away while one is burning. Oh, is this a part of Christianity! Can it be? What an unsatisfactory religion, which will not allow its most eminent examples, its most virtuous votaries, to have repose even in the grave! *Credat qui vult, non ego.*

One other question it occurs to me to ask. Why was not the solemn office celebrated sooner? Why wait a year? If prayer and masses are to get souls out of purgatory, they should have been said for these bishops long before. It was cruel in their brethren to let them lie and suffer there, without affording them such relief as was in their power.

I would very respectfully ask the editors of religious papers if they had not better insert the article which suggested this paper, with such comments as it seems to call for; for I really think it deserves notice. And I conjure all Christians to unite in fervent prayer for the illumination and emancipation of the many immortal minds that are in the darkness and bondage of such errors of this.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6.

A Fact.—A mechanic of this city, on the 1st inst. discharged from his employment upwards of one hundred persons, whose ordinary earnings are quite as great at this season of the year as any other, and whose support is dependent on constant wages.—How this city is going to support the thousands who will thus be thrown into a state of want, it is well for our city authorities and the humane, to take into consideration.—*American D. Adv.*

A letter from an officer of the U. S. Frigate Potomac, dated Lima, Sept. 26th, gives further particulars of the Earthquake which on the 16th of that month, destroyed the towns of Arica and Tacna, in Peru. But 13 or 14 houses are left in Arica; the number of lives lost is estimated at from 6 to 700. Tacna is said to be totally destroyed. The beautiful valley of Zepa, is laid waste. The famous white Bluff (about 2000 feet in height) on the right hand as you enter the harbor of Arica is now nearly on a level with the ocean; and two small islands on the same side are sunk so that a frigate can sail over them. The first shock was felt about half past 10 o'clock, P. M. and was succeeded by three others at intervals of two, three and five minutes, the last of which was most severe. The sea rose about thirty feet higher than usual.

Old Brandy.—We are informed by the collector from Great Egg Harbor, that during the late gale, four pipes of Brandy and some pieces of silk were found on Peck's Beach, which no doubt came from the brig Perseverance, wrecked on the beach 18 years ago. The liquor possesses all the good properties of age, but tasted strongly of bilge water. It was sold on the 25th by the commissioner of wreck, in Cape May County, for 63 a 70 cents a gallon. The silk was as bright, and nearly as strong as new. The Perseverance was from Bardeaux, bound to Philadelphia, bilged and sunk in the year 1815.—*Coffee House Books.*

Sales of Stock of the Commercial Bank of Columbia, have been made at that place, at \$32—original cost 25.—*Chas. Courteney.*