

part of the debtor States. Apart from which, if there be taken into account the immense losses sustained in the dishonor of numerous banks, it is less a matter of surprise that insolvency should have visited many of our fellow citizens, than that so many should have escaped the blighting influences of the times.

In the solemn conviction of these truths, and with an ardent desire to meet the pressing necessities of the country, I felt it to be my duty to cause to be submitted to you, at the commencement of your late session, the plan of an Exchequer; the whole power and duty of maintaining, which in purity and vigor, was to be exercised by the Representatives of the people and of the States, and, therefore, virtually by the people themselves. It was proposed to place it under the control and direction of a treasury board, to consist of three commissioners, whose duty it should be to see that the law of its creation was faithfully executed; and that the great end of supplying a paper medium of exchange, at all times convertible into gold and silver, should be attained.

The board, thus constituted, was given as much permanency as could be imparted to it, without endangering the proper share of responsibility which should attach to all public agents. In order to insure all the advantages of a well-matured experience, the commissioners were to hold their offices for the respective periods of two, four, and six years; thereby securing, at all times, in the management of the Exchequer, the services of two men of experience; and to place them in a condition to exercise perfect independence of mind and action, it was provided that their removal should only take place for actual incapacity or infidelity to the trust, and to be followed by the President with an exposition of the causes of such removal, should occur. It was proposed to establish subordinate boards in each of the States, under the same restrictions and limitations of the power of removal, which, with the central board, should receive, safely keep, and disburse the public moneys; and in order to furnish a sound paper medium of exchange, the Exchequer should retain of the revenues of the Government a sum not to exceed \$5,000,000 in specie, to be set apart as required by its operations, and to pay the public creditor, at his own option, either in specie or treasury notes, of denominations not less than five, nor exceeding one hundred dollars; which notes should be redeemed at the several places of issue, and to be receivable at all times and everywhere in payment of Government dues; with a restraint upon such issue of bills, that the same should not exceed the maximum of \$15,000,000. In order to guard against all the hazards incident to the fluctuations in trade, the Secretary of the Treasury was invested with authority to issue \$5,000,000 of Government stock, should the same at any time be regarded as necessary, in order to place beyond hazard the prompt redemption of the bills which might be thrown into circulation: thus, in fact, making the issue of \$15,000,000 of Exchequer bills rest substantially on \$10,000,000; and keeping in circulation never more than one and one-half dollar for every dollar in specie.

When to this it is added that the bills are not only everywhere receivable in Government dues, but that the Government itself would be bound for their ultimate redemption, no rational doubt can exist that the paper which the Exchequer would furnish would readily enter into general circulation and be maintained at all times at or above par with gold and silver; thereby realizing the great end of the age, and fulfilling the wishes of the people. In order to reimburse the Government the expenses of the plan, it was proposed to invest the Exchequer with the limited authority to deal in bills of exchange, unless prohibited by the State in which an agency might be situated, having only thirty days to run, and resting on a *bona fide* basis. The legislative will on this point might be so plainly announced, as to avoid all pretext for partiality or favoritism. It was furthermore proposed to invest this treasury agent with authority to receive on deposits to a limited amount, the specie funds of individuals, and to grant certificates therefor, to be redeemed on presentation, under the idea (which is believed to be well founded) that such certificates would come in aid of the Exchequer bills in supplying a safe and ample paper circulation. Or, in place of the contemplated dealings in exchange, the Exchequer should be authorized not only to exchange its bills for actual deposits of specie, but for specie or its equivalents to sell drafts, charging therefor a small but reasonable premium. I cannot doubt but that the benefits of the law would be speedily manifested in the revival of the credit, trade, and business of the whole country. Entertaining this opinion, it becomes my duty to urge its adoption upon Congress, by reference to the strongest considerations of the public interest, with such alterations in its details as Congress may in its wisdom see fit to make.

I am well aware that this proposed alteration and amendment of the laws establishing the Treasury Department has encountered various objections; and that, among others, it has been proclaimed a Government bank of fearful and dangerous import.—It is proposed to confer upon it no extraordinary powers. It purports to do no more than pay the debts of the Government with the redeemable paper of the Government; in which respect, it accomplishes precisely what the Treasury does daily at this time—in issuing to the public creditors the treasury notes, which, under law, it is authorized to issue. It has no resemblance to an ordinary bank, as it furnishes no profits to private stockholders, and lends no capital to individuals.—If it be objected to as a Government bank, and the objection be available, then should all the laws in relation to the Treasury be repealed, and the capacity of the Government to collect what is due to it, or pay what it owes, be abrogated.

This is the chief purpose of the proposed Exchequer; and surely, if, in the accomplishment of a purpose so essential, it affords a sound circulating medium to the country and facilities to trade, it should be regarded as a slight recommendation of it to public consideration. Properly guarded by the provisions of law, it can run into no dangerous evil; nor can any abuse arise under it, but such as the Legislature itself will be answerable for, if it be tolerated; since it is but the creature of the law, and is susceptible at all times of modification, amendment, or repeal at the pleasure of Congress. I know that it has been objected, that the system would be liable to be abused by the Legislature—by whom alone it could be abused—in the party conflicts of the day; that such abuse would manifest itself in a change of the law, which would authorize an excessive issue of paper for the purpose of inflating prices and winning popular favor. To that it may be answered, that the acquisition of such a motive to Congress is altogether gratuitous and inadmissible. The theory of our institutions would lead us to a different conclusion. But a perfect security against a proceeding so reckless, would be found to exist in the very nature of things. The political party which should be so blind to the true interests of the country as to resort to such an expedient, would inevitably meet with a final overthrow, in the fact that, the moment the paper ceased to be convertible into specie, or otherwise promptly redeemed, it would become worthless, and would, in the end, dishonor the Government, involve the people in ruin, and such poli-

tical party in hopeless disgrace. At the same time, such a view involves the utter impossibility of furnishing any currency other than that of the precious metals; for, if the Government itself cannot forego the temptation of excessive paper issues, what reliance can be placed in corporations, upon whom the temptations of individual aggrandizement would most strongly operate? The people would have to blame none but themselves for any injury that might arise from a course so reckless, since their agents would be the wrongdoers, and they the passive spectators.

There can be but three kinds of public currency: 1st. Gold and silver. 2d. The paper of State institutions; or, 3d. A representative of the precious metals, provided by the General Government, or under its authority. The sub-treasury system rejected the last, in any form; and, as it was believed that no reliance could be placed on the issues of local institutions, for the purposes of general circulation, it necessarily and unavoidably adopted specie as the exclusive currency for its own use. And this must ever be the case, unless one of the other kinds be used. The choice, in the present state of sentiment, lies between an exclusive specie currency on the one hand, and Government issues of some kind on the other. That these issues cannot be made by a chartered institution, is supposed to be conclusively settled. They must be made, then, directly by Government agents. For several years past, they have been thus made in the form of treasury notes and have answered a valuable purpose. Their usefulness has been limited by their being transient and temporary; their ceasing to bear interest at given periods, necessarily causes their speedy return, and thus restricts their range of circulation; and being used only in the disbursements of Government, they cannot reach those points where they are most required. By rendering their use permanent, to the moderate extent already mentioned, and by exchanging them for coin and other values, they will constitute to a certain extent, the general currency so much needed to maintain the internal trade of the country. And this is the Exchequer plan, so far as it may operate in furnishing a currency.

I cannot forego the occasion to urge its importance to the credit of the Government in a financial point of view. The great necessity of resorting to every proper and becoming expedient, in order to place the treasury on a footing of the highest respectability, is entirely obvious. The credit of the Government may be regarded as the very soul of the Government itself—a principle of vitality, without which all its movements are languid, and all its operations embarrassed. In this spirit, the Executive felt itself bound, by the most imperative sense of duty, to submit to Congress, at its last session, the propriety of making a specific pledge of the land fund, as the basis for the negotiation of the loans authorized to be contracted. I then thought that such an application of the public domain would, without doubt, have placed at the command of the Government ample funds to relieve the treasury from the temporary embarrassments under which it labored. American credit has suffered a considerable shock in Europe, from the large indebtedness of the States, and the temporary inability of some of them to meet the interest on their debts. The great and disastrous prostration of the United States Bank of Pennsylvania had contributed largely to increase the sentiment of distrust, by reason of the loss and ruin sustained by the holders of its stock—a large portion of whom were foreigners, and many of whom were alike ignorant of our political organization, and of our actual responsibilities. It was the anxious desire of the Executive, that, in the effort to negotiate the loan abroad, the American negotiator might be able to point the money-lender to the fund mortgaged for the redemption of the principal and interest of any loan he might contract, and thereby vindicate the Government from all suspicion of bad faith, or inability to meet its engagements. Congress differed from the Executive in this view of the subject.—It became, nevertheless, the duty of the Executive to resort to every expedient in its power to negotiate the authorized loan. After a failure to do so in the American market, a citizen of high character and talent was sent to Europe—with no better success; and thus the mortifying spectacle has been presented, of the inability of this Government to obtain a loan so small as not in the whole to amount to more than one-fourth of its ordinary annual income; at a time when the Governments of Europe, although involved in debt, and with their subjects heavily burdened with taxation, readily obtain loans of any amount at a greatly reduced rate of interest. It would be unprofitable to look further into this anomalous state of things; but I cannot conclude without adding, that, for a Government which has paid off its debts of two wars with the largest maritime power of Europe, and now owing a debt which is almost next to nothing, when compared with its boundless resources—a Government the strongest in the world, because emanating from the popular will, and firmly rooted in the affections of a great and free people—and whose fidelity to its engagements has never been questioned,—for such a Government to have tendered to the capitalists of other countries an opportunity for a small investment of its stock, and yet to have failed, implies either the most unbounded distrust in its good faith, or a purpose, to obtain which the course pursued is the most fatal which could have been adopted. It has now become obvious to all men that the Government must look to its own means for supplying its wants; and it is consoling to know that these means are altogether adequate for the object. The Exchequer, if adopted, will greatly aid in bringing about this result.—Upon what I regard as a well-founded supposition, that its bills would be readily sought for by the public creditors, and that the issue would, in a short time, reach the maximum of \$15,000,000, it is obvious that \$10,000,000 would thereby be added to the available means of the treasury, without cost or charge. Nor can I fail to urge the great and beneficial effects which would be produced in aid of all the active pursuits of life. Its effects upon the solvent State banks, while it would force into liquidation those of an opposite character through its weekly settlements, would be highly beneficial; and, with the advantages of a sound currency, the restoration of confidence and credit would follow, with a numerous train of blessings. My convictions are most strong that these benefits would flow from the adoption of this measure; but, if the result should be adverse, there is this security in connexion with it,—that the law creating it may be repealed at the pleasure of the Legislature, without the slightest implication of its good faith.

I recommend to Congress to take into consideration the propriety of reimbursing a fine imposed on General Jackson, at New Orleans, at the time of the attack and defence of that city, and paid by him.—Without designing any reflection on the judicial tribunal which imposed the fine, the remission at this day may be regarded as not unjust or inexpedient. The voice of the civil authority was heard amidst the glitter of arms, and obeyed by those who held the sword—thereby giving additional lustre to a memorable military achievement. If the laws were offended, their majesty was fully vindicated; and,

although the penalty incurred and paid is worthy of little regard in a pecuniary point of view, it can hardly be doubted that it would be gratifying to the war-worn veteran, now in retirement and in the winter of his days, to be relieved from the circumstances in which that judgment placed him. There are cases in which public functionaries may be called on to weigh the public interest against their own personal hazards; and, if the civil law be violated from praiseworthy motives, or an overruling sense of public danger and public necessity, punishment may well be restrained within that limit which asserts and maintains the authority of the law, and the subjection of the military to the civil power. The defence of New Orleans, while it saved a city from the hands of the enemy, placed the name of General Jackson among those of the greatest captains of the age, and illustrated one of the brightest pages of our history. Now that the causes of excitement existing at the time have ceased to operate, it is believed that the remission of this fine, and whatever of gratification that remission might cause the eminent man who incurred and paid it, would be in accordance with the general feeling and wishes of the American people.

I have thus, fellow-citizens, acquitted myself of my duty under the Constitution, by laying before you, as succinctly as I have been able, the state of the Union, and by inviting your attention to measures of much importance to the country. The Executive will most zealously unite its efforts with those of the Legislative Department in the accomplishment of all that is required to relieve the wants of a common constituency, or elevate the destinies of a beloved country.

JOHN TYLER,
WASHINGTON, December, 1842.

JOHN C. CALHOUN.

This long tried and faithful statesman, has tendered his resignation to the Legislature of this State. After the 4th of next March, he will cease to be a Senator in the Councils of the Nation. Then will his eloquent and commanding voice be silent in the Senate Chamber, and his seat be occupied by another valiant and generous Carolinian. But, were his career to stop here, were his influence and exertions for the Nation's good to be cut off at that day; then might we shed a tear for his praiseworthy deeds, and mourn his loss. Then might we look around and see, how stands the affairs of our country. No! thank Heaven, we have a better and brighter prospect in view. We look to the hour when he is to fill with dignity and honor the Presidential Chair—the Chief Magistrate of this glorious Republic. Our hopes are not without foundation! As breaks the morning sun upon the slumbering bosom of Nature; as the early dews are scattered before the genial rays of the God of day, so ushers in the prospects of our worthy statesman. Truth, the mighty leveler of wrongs and prejudice, is abroad in the land, and we already see its effects. Men once humbugged and led astray, are becoming sober, and gently leaning to the dictates of "the sober second thought." A revolution, like the gathering together of many waters, is beginning to take place; in a few more months, party spirit, prejudice, and self-political schemes will be swallowed up in the vortex of change and reform.—*Han. Journal.*

Slave Case.—The most alarming case of obstruction to the recovery of a fugitive slave, that ever occurred in the country, has lately been witnessed in Boston. A slave runaway from Norfolk. Mr. Gray, his master, pursued and arrested him at Boston. His identity was proved and admitted; but after vexatious proceedings, the Sheriff finally discharged him from jail, on the plea that the jail was not made for such a purpose. The Governor dares not interfere, it is said, so universal is the popular feeling in favor of this practical abolition. The whole population of Massachusetts, say the papers, would rise up en masse to resist his mandate.

In the 2d section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that "No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due." The people of Boston have here deliberately nullified this important article of the Constitution without which the Union is no Union for the South.—And some remedy must be devised. What it shall be, more properly belongs to Maryland and Virginia, border States, to determine. In Virginia, we see it suggested, that a mode be devised to prevent the collection of any debts due to Northern citizens. This is not a whim more objectionable than the conduct of the Boston abolitionists. The people of Norfolk have had a great meeting, to appeal to the Legislature on the subject.

The Massachusetts abolitionists, too, are about to make it an occasion for innumerable memorials to Congress, asking to be "freed from all connection with domestic slavery," i. e. that the Union be dissolved.

Would it not be well for our Legislature to speak on the subject?—*Fayetteville Observer.*

The habit of office-seeking by Members of Congress, and Members of the Legislature, is a detestable practice. Even if a member be solicited to take an office, without any expressed desire to have it, on his part, (which is seldom the case) how much nobler it would be to say—"No! my constituents did me the honor to send me here to take care of their interests—I trusted me with their highest confidence, and I should be recreant to them did I desert their interests for a paltry office; and thus descend from my high and honorable calling to make myself the slave of power." Such language would become the representative of a free people; and would lay broad and deep the foundations of public liberty, public virtue, and public honor.—*N. Carolinian.*

Important if true.—A gentleman arrived at New Orleans from Mexico, reports that Mexico had proposed to cede California to the U. States. The report is in some sort strengthened by the passages in the President's Message, in which he speaks of "other instructions" having been given to our Minister at Mexico, to be followed in case that government could not pay our claims in money.
Fayetteville Observer.

Removal.

DR. P. C. CALDWELL has removed his office to the Charlotte Hotel, kept by Alexander Robertson, (in the front room under the piazza) where he may be found at all times by his friends, unless absent on professional business. 91...F

Notice.

FORWARD all persons from trading for a Note given to Moses A. Parks, Guardian for Susan Stitt, of \$46 50 cents due the last of December next, as the Negro I hired proved unsound and of little use, and I don't intend to pay the said note until compelled by law.
THOMAS McCALL.
Mecklenburg Co., Oct. 15, 1842. 92...F

JEFFERSONIAN:

Charlotte, North-Carolina,
TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 20, 1842.

Democratic candidate for President of the United States:

JOHN C. CALHOUN,
OF SOUTH-CAROLINA.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost en masse around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds; on that banner is inscribed FREE TRADE; LOW PRICES; NO DIRT; SEPARATION FROM BUSINESS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*John C. Calhoun.*

THE ELECTION OF SENATOR.

We learn from the last Raleigh papers, that there has been no effort to elect a Senator to Congress in place of Mr. Graham, since the balloting noticed in our last. And from an article in the *Standard*, we see the Editor, though professing to be a friend of Gen. SAUNDERS, recommends the withdrawal of his name as a candidate, inasmuch as Mr. BROWN has received the strongest vote among our friends in the legislature.

We can see no good reason why the difficulty in regard to the election of Senator should be laid entirely at the door of Gen. Saunders and his friends, or why any asperity should be evinced towards each other by the friends of Messrs. BROWN and SAUNDERS. We are sorry to see any such spirit evinced. Although we have been and are still decidedly in favor of the election of Gen. Saunders, though not opposed to Mr. BROWN, we had, on reading the article in the *Standard*, almost come to the same conclusion with the Editor of that paper, of advising the withdrawal of General Saunders' name; but on reading the following letter to the Editor of the *Richmond Enquirer*, we at once changed our mind, and we think our readers will agree with us, on reading the facts here disclosed, that the blame of defeating an election of Senator does not rest with General Saunders and his friends, but with Mr. BROWN and his friends. We doubt not they have acted in the most conscientious manner, as we are certain is the case with Gen. S.'s friends.

But the following letter will explain this whole affair, and show why the friends of Gen. Saunders have felt compelled to stand out so long in his support, and why the election of Senator has not long since been effected. The correspondent of the *Enquirer* says:

"The Legislature of North Carolina consists of 170 members—of which 97 are Democrats—72 Whigs, and one Bank Whig and Democrat. A caucus was called early in the second week of the session. Mr. BROWN was a member of the Senate. He had appealed personally to every Democrat to vote for him, on the ground that he had been disgraced by the Rayner resolutions, and his election alone could restore him to credit. After the caucus was organized, there were only 56 members present, it was proposed to adjourn.—They refused to adjourn—and here began all the evil that followed:—A resolution was then carried, that no one should be the nominee, unless he received votes enough, (85) to elect him on joint ballot. Mr. B. had 48, Gen. SAUNDERS 35, and 3 scattering. Thus, having a majority, Mr. B. insisted on the nomination. Gen. S.'s friends answered, No—such was not the rule. At this stage of the proceeding, Gen. S., for the first time, interferred and mingled in the contest. A second caucus was held, and a similar result—except on the second caucus, Gen. S.'s friends who were present, stood firm. The question was adjourned. The next day Mr. B. had himself nominated, thus closing the door against reconciliation. The day after, before his nomination, Gen. S.'s friends proposed to the friends of Mr. B., who had nominated him, that if they would withdraw Mr. B., Gen. S. should not be nominated. This was refused, Gen. S. was nominated, and an early day named for a ballot. Mr. B. opposed this, and on the *yeas and nays*, it was carried. Mr. B. thus finding himself in a minority, proposed that both should withdraw.—This Gen. S. declined, but proposed that the whole matter should be referred to ten members—five to be selected by each. This was agreed to. Two of Gen. S.'s referees were Van Buren men, and one of Mr. B.'s five a Calhoun man. They being unable to agree, one of Gen. S.'s friends proposed that both should be withdrawn, which was refused unanimously by Mr. B.'s friends. Such are the facts. Gen. S. believes he is the choice of a large majority of the Democratic party, and acts on that ground. As to the Whig support, Gen. S. is under a pledge to the Democrats who may vote for him. If after returning to the people, their conduct shall be disapproved, and a majority of the Democrats who may vote for him shall call on him to resign, he will do so before the next election for the Legislature—thus submitting the matter to the people."

Later!—The *Register*, received by yesterday's mail, contains the following:

Another vote took place yesterday for United States' Senator, and we annex the result, with the simple remark, that the friends of Mr. BROWN endeavored to stave off the vote:

Brown,	61
Saunders,	56
Graham,	39
Scattering,	5

Nothing else of interest transpired, except to pass in the House of Commons, at its second reading, by a vote of 72 to 40, the Bill allowing the Merchants' Bank to issue \$3 Notes.

From the result of this balloting, it is evident, that if the friends of Judge SAUNDERS stand firm, as they should, his election is almost reduced to a certainty. We hope by the next mail to receive the news of his election.

Gen. LEWIS CASS, our Minister to France, arrived at Boston in one of the British steamers a few days since.

Arthur Tappan, the great Abolitionist, has declared bankruptcy.

The Bank of the State of North Carolina, has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

INSTRUCTIONS.

We have as yet, seen no movement made in our legislature on the subject of instructions to our Senators in Congress. Is it possible that the Democratic legislature of North Carolina, one of the producing States, will adjourn without expressing the decided and unyielding opposition of their constituents to a protective Tariff? Will they suffer any manœuvres for the Presidency to forbid their giving peremptory instructions to our Senators to vote for the repeal of the unjust and oppressive tariff of the last session of Congress, and to repeal the bankrupt and distribution laws, to vote against a national bank, and all government banks whether called exchequers or fiscalities?

If no others will move in the matter, we call upon the members from this County to introduce such instructions. Their constituents expect it. The people of this County will not tamely submit to be plundered for the benefit of New England manufacturers; and we think we know their representatives at Raleigh too well, to believe that they will shrink from performing what they believe to be the will of those they represent.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The President's Message, and the length of our Congressional extracts, render it out of our power to give more than a sketch of the proceedings of the Legislature. There has been, indeed, little of interest transpiring at Raleigh since our last, for us to record.

On the 9th instant, the two Houses met in Convention to compare the votes for Governor, given at the last August election. After examining the returns, Gen. Wilson, Speaker of the Senate, made the following announcement:

Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons:

The returns of votes given at the late election, on the first Thursday of August last, for Governor of this State, have been opened and published according to law, in the presence of a majority of the members of both Houses of the General Assembly. The Tellers appointed by both Houses to examine the returns and make a list of votes, have reported that 37,943 were given for John M. Morehead of the County of Guilford, being the highest number given for any person; that 34,111 were given for Louis D. Henry of the County of Cumberland, in which is included the returns from the County of Chatham; which are not in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution, the same, not being under seal; and that no returns have been received from Wilkes and Bertie Counties; they, however, would not change the result. No objection having been made to the said report, I declare that John M. Morehead is duly elected Governor of North Carolina, for two years from the first of January next.

LOUIS D. WILSON.

On the 10th, Mr. Hester introduced into the Senate a bill to prevent the sale of growing crops under execution, which was read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. And in the House of Commons, the bill to lay off a new County out of portions of Burke and Rutherford, passed by a vote of 56 to 45.

In the Senate, on the 12th, Mr. Shepard presented a bill "for the Relief of the People," which was ordered to be printed and made the order of the day for Friday the 16th inst. The following is a copy of this bill:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller are hereby authorized to issue One Million of Dollars upon the faith and credit of the State, in bills of from ten to one hundred dollars, bearing an interest of two and a half per cent., to be divided among all the Counties according to their federal population and loaned out to individuals at 6 per cent upon a pledge of Real Estate or undoubted personal security to double the amount that any one individual may borrow, and renewable every six or twelve months upon the payment of one-fifth of the principal and interest; and as fast as the money arising from this source shall be paid into the hands of the Treasurer, who is hereby authorized to receive it, it shall be applied as a sinking fund from year to year, until the whole amount of the One Million and interest shall be fully paid off.

It is unnecessary for us to express our decided opposition to the above project. Debt is what so weighs down the energies and depresses the business of our people, and this law could have no other effect than to increase this very evil. We hope to see it promptly rejected.

The bill to divide Lincoln county, by a central line, and create a new County of the upper part to be called Catawba, this day passed the Senate, and is therefore a law.

On the same day in the House of Commons, the bill to erect a new County from portions of Mecklenburg and Anson, to be called Union, was rejected—for its passage 50, against it 51. This vote was afterwards reconsidered, and the bill passed—yeas 57, nays 52.

On the 8th instant, Mr. Satterfield presented to the House of Commons the following preamble and Resolutions, which were read and passed:

"Whereas, in the month of January, 1815, a fine of one thousand dollars was imposed upon and paid by Gen. Jackson, the Hero of New Orleans, on account of an order issued by him as Maj. General Commanding the American forces, which resulted in the safety of the City of New Orleans, and aided in the success of the contest which resulted in the memorable victory achieved on the 8th day of January; therefore,

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, That our Senators in Congress be, and they are hereby instructed, and our Representatives requested to introduce and support the passage of a bill to refund to Gen. Andrew Jackson the amount of the fine thus unjustly imposed upon him, with the legal interest thereon.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor of the State, be, and is hereby requested, to transmit a copy of the above Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress."

On the same day, Mr. Kirk presented a petition from sundry citizens of Mecklenburg, protesting against a bill altering the County Courts of said County. Laid on the table to be taken up when said bill was under consideration.

By the mail of yesterday, we received in the Raleigh Register, the proceedings of the Legislature up to the 14th inst. In the Senate, on the 13th, Mr. Edwards, from the Joint Committee to apporportion the representation in the Legislature under the last census, reported the following for the *House of Commons*: