

The North Carolinian.

"CHARACTER IS AS IMPORTANT TO STATES AS IT IS TO INDIVIDUALS; AND THE GLORY OF THE STATE IS THE COMMON PROPERTY OF ITS CITIZENS."

BY WM H BAYNE

FAYETTEVILLE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1847.

[Volume 7—Number 412]

JOSEPH S. DUNN offers his services as undertaker and builder, to the citizens or persons disposed to contract for building or jobbing terms liberal.

FRANKLIN ACADEMY.

The exercises of this Academy will be resumed on the first Monday of January, by the former Teachers, Alex. and N. A. McLean. The following are the rates of tuition, in advance, per session of five months: Languages & higher branches Mathematics, \$12; English Grammar, Arithmetic & Geography, 10; Orthography, Reading and Writing, 6. Board can be obtained at the Academy or in the immediate neighborhood, at from six to seven dollars per month, one half payable in advance. No deduction for the absence of students, (except in cases of protracted illness.)

FAYETTEVILLE AND WARSAW STAGE LINE.
New Arrangement.

The Warsaw Stage leaves Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays, and Thursdays, at 2 o'clock, P. M., and arrives at Warsaw at 10 o'clock, P. M. The train for North or South. Leaves Warsaw Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, after the arrival of the Train from both ways, and arrives in Fayetteville next morning in time for the stage going north or south.

FRESH RAISINS.

By Wholesale, Retail and Quarter Boxes, just received and for sale by W. PRIOR, Oct. 21, 1846.

N. C. Regiment of Volunteers!
ATTENTION!

The subscriber will receive a lot of SIX BARREL REVOLVING PISTOLS by the next steamer that arrives, which will be sold at a small advance at my store on Hay street, Dec. 12, 1846. W. PRIOR.

FOR SALE, A first rate HORSE, Grey, and Harness—enquire of A. M. CAMPBELL, Dec. 12, 1846.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving and opening, on the South side of Hay street, a short distance above the Market, an entire NEW STOCK of STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Consisting in part of black, brown, and cadet-colored Cloths, cassimere, satinetts, golden-mixed jeans, vestings, kerseys, bleached and brown shirtings and shirtings, Irish linen, calico, s, cashmeres, muslins, Ties, Molassee, paper, s, pfe, whole and quarter boxes Raisins, cheese, bagging, rope and twine, trace coats, iron, steel, &c., all of which will sell low for cash, or in exchange for country produce. J. UTLEY, Dec. 5, 1846.

LOOK HERE.

Roundshaves & Axes.

The Subscriber continues to manufacture his celebrated Shaves, so favorably known to Turpentine makers for the last three years. They can be had at my shop, or at the stores of P. Taylor or T. S. Lutterloh. Turpentine Axes repaired at the shortest notice. No Shaves are genuine unless branded L. Wood. LEVINE WOOD, Dec. 19, 1846. 4-9-6m.

CARTHAGE

Male and Female Institute.

THE Spring Session in this Institution will commence on Monday the 4th Jan'y 1847, under the superintendence of the subscriber. Students in the Male department will be prepared, if desired, to enter as high as the Junior Class in College.

The Female department has been hitherto under the superintendence of Mrs. McNeill, but it is the desire of the Subscriber, the ensuing Session, to solicit the concurrence of the Board, to devolve the duty of instruction of classes in this department. The course of study is intended to be as extensive and thorough as that pursued in the best institutions of the kind in the country.

Special attention will be paid to the morals and manners of the pupils, and every exertion made to render the School worthy of the confidence and patronage of the public.

The location of the Institution is elevated, pleasant, and decidedly healthy.

Rates of tuition in the Male department, per Session of five months, vary from \$8 to \$12. 50. In the Female department, from \$6 to \$12. Music on the Piano (extra) \$16. Use of Instruments \$2. Board, the highest, including bedding, washings, lights and wood, \$6 per month.

A. C. McNEILL, Principal, Carthage, Dec. 19, 1846. 4-9-4m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

The Subscriber, at December term, 1846, of Cumberland County Pleas and Quarter Sessions, duly qualified as Administrator on the estate of Mrs. Martha Lewis, deceased, on the estate of claims against said estate are hereby notified to present them for payment within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of their recovery.

On Saturday, the 16th of January, 1847, I will expose for sale at the late residence of the deceased, all the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, together with all the perishable property, on the usual terms R. A. STUART, Administrator.

Further Notice.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

By virtue of a power of Attorney, executed to me by the heirs at law, I will sell the House and Lot on Person street, lately occupied by Mrs. Lewis. This place would well suit a business man, being but a short walk from the market. Also, one improved Lot on Russell st., on which, with little expense, could be made a very comfortable dwelling. The above property can be seen on application to R. A. STUART, Attorney, Dec. 19, 1846. 4-9-4m.

More Good things AT H. ERAMBERT'S,

Four Doors above the Post Office. Just received, 100 pounds of fresh cocoa nut candy; 2 barrels northern shell barker, nuts; citron; raisins; dates; prunes; fresh pickles & sardines. December 12, 1846.

REDISTRICTING BILL.

Extracts from the Speech of Mr. Ellis of Rowan, in the Senate of the Legislature of North Carolina, delivered on the 10th of December, 1846, in reply to Mr. Kenneth Rayner.

What will be the effect of an exercise of the power claimed by the gentleman (Mr. Rayner) upon this principle of our government? If the majority in the present Legislature of North Carolina have the power to re-district the State so as to accord with the views of the political party now in the ascendancy, then must the same power be conceded to the Legislative body which is next to assemble, and so also to every successive Assembly that may hereafter convene in North Carolina. If the Legislature now sitting can so arrange the districts as to give to the whig majority six Representatives in Congress, and to the democratic minority three, then the Legislature which is next to succeed, can of right reverse the order of things, should the relative strength of political parties be reversed. Nay further, if this Legislature have the right to award such majority of Representatives in Congress to the political party of the day, that may have the popular majority throughout the State, then will it be in the power of succeeding Legislatures to continue to increase the representative strength of the majority party, until such party will be represented by very nearly—and wherever its geographical position will permit, as it often will—by an entire delegation in Congress of its own political opinions. Whether the power will be thus exercised, is only a matter of discretion with the Legislature, when the power itself is once conceded. And that such discretion will be so used as to effect the results hinted at, and virtually if not literally, to bring into use and operation the general ticket system of election, which has already received not only the condemnation of the laws, but the better judgment of the whole country, cannot be doubted by any who are aware of the ambition of man and the aspirations of parties for power and place. With such consequences upon the State, with an entire or very nearly entire delegation in Congress, reflecting the will and wishes of a bare majority of the people, more local and waker interests will be neglected—deprived of a representation in the common councils of their country, without a voice to make known their grievances, or a benignant hand to alleviate them.

The just balance and equilibrium of the Constitution would, not only in this way be disturbed, but the great principle of protecting minorities against the tyranny of majorities, so wisely ingrafted into that instrument, and so justly entering into the entire structure of our government, would, in its true spirit and intent, be perverted and violated.

The 1st clause of the 4th section of the 1st Art. of the Constitution, is in the following words:

"The times, places and manner, of holding elections for Senators and Representatives, shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may, at any time, by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing Senators."

This is the only power any where conferred upon the States, to make regulations in any-wise touching the election of members of Congress. And this power, may either in part or entirely, be taken from the States by Congress at any time, as is most unequivocally expressed in the clause of the Constitution quoted. In fact there is no one principle better established by commentators, than that the States may exercise any power granted to Congress by the Constitution and not prohibited to the States, so long as Congress does not use such power; but in the event that Congress does exercise it, then the States are prohibited from so doing.

Heretofore, Mr. Speaker, I have contended that the manifest object of the law of Congress—the abolition of the general ticket system of election—will not be accomplished if the States alter at pleasure the congressional districts. But, sir, I contend further, and am prepared to show, that the law has other objects in view; not the least among which, is, that the districts when once laid off, after a decennial apportionment, shall remain permanent, until the time again arrives, when a new apportionment becomes necessary. To establish this, I must ask the attention of the House, to the speech of Mr. Garret Davis of Kentucky, then as now, one of the leading men of the whig party in this country, delivered in the House of Representatives when the law alluded to was under discussion. Among other things, Mr. Davis upon that occasion said, "There are other reasons why Congress should take this matter in hand. Some of the State Legislatures, not adopting entirely the general ticket, but to profit somewhat by its principles, have to secure party power and ascendancy, established double and triple districts, and that, too, by unequal and fraudulent apportionment. For the same ends, all sorts of inconvenient and iniquitous forms, and unequal sizes and numbers, have

been given to single districts. There are instances where, after the State had been arranged into districts for years, a single district has been altered, to transfer it to the opposite party of the one which then had the representative from it. Repeatedly and long after the apportionment bill has been passed by Congress, and the States have enacted the necessary legislation to give it effect, States have repealed the district and introduced the general ticket system, upon no other ground than calculations of party power. Alabama has given the country a recent example. To prevent such abuses by the States, Congress ought now to legislate upon the subject. We ought to establish the district system in every State, requiring as nearly as practicable that the districts should contain the number of people constituting the ratio, to be in convenient form, of contiguous territory, and to remain immutable until the next apportionment of representation. All this would be proper and right, and therefore would be sustained by the people." Here, sir, is a whig commentary upon a whig law; and if that be not valid authority with those gentlemen who advocate this bill, then indeed will I despair of convincing them.

The gentleman from Hertford (Mr. Rayner) Mr. Speaker, has had recourse to a very convenient species of argument in advocating this bill—a reasoning by way of analogy. He has stated a historical fact relating to the appointment of Electors for President and Vice President of the U. States, and stated it correctly; but he has reasoned most strangely from that fact. He said that formerly, the States appointed Electors of President by districts similar to the mode of electing members of Congress, until recently, when for various reasons, all of them except one has adopted the general ticket system of appointing these Electors. From this he argues, that if the States have the power to change at pleasure the mode of electing Electors, so also have they the right to change at will the mode of electing members of Congress, at least so far as a change of the districts is concerned.

This by no means follows as a consequence, since there is not the slightest analogy between the two cases. They depend upon different and entirely dissimilar portions of the Constitution. The first section of the second article of the Constitution of the U. S. gives to the States the power of appointing Electors, in these words: "Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of Electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives," &c. Here the States have the complete and full control over the manner of appointing Electors. In the case of members of Congress, however, as I have shown, "the Congress may at any time make, or alter such regulations" as the States have made, and, as I contend, by the Act of 1842 did alter such regulations of the manner as then existed. The House can very readily see then, how it is that the States may at any time alter the manner of choosing Electors, and may yet be prohibited from altering the manner of choosing members of Congress.

But the gentleman from Hertford, (Mr. Rayner), declares that "this body is bound to pass this measure—that we are appealed to by the voice of eighteen thousand freemen, who were disfranchised by the Act of Assembly of 1843, to cut loose the shackles of their slavery, and permit them to go forward with the rest of their countrymen in the great march of improvement and prosperity." Ah! indeed Mr. Speaker; from whence comes that voice, and who hears it besides the gentleman from Hertford? Is there a single petition, with even a solitary name to it, upon your table, asking the repeal of the law of 1842? Not one, Sir, that I have heard of. And methinks, Sir, it is but of late that this piteous voice of eighteen thousand enslaved freemen, has reached the tender ears of the political friends of the gentleman from Hertford. His party held a Convention here, in the latter part of the year 1843, nearly twelve months subsequent to the passage of the law alluded to, where the grievances of the people, whether real or fancied, were set forth—and more particularly when they could with a show of plausibility be attributed to the Democratic party—where remedies of every kind were laid down and announced as a part of the policy of the Whig party. Yet the avowed "voice" of eighteen thousand freemen did not reach the ears of that Convention so guarded of the people's rights and liberties in every other respect. Again in 1845, a similar Convention of the Whig party was held in this city, near three years after the enactment of this "law of Slavery," when the various issues were made up to be submitted to the people in the late canvass, which brought that party into power here; yet among all these issues, we find no proposition to re-district the State. The last Legislature, too, held its session two years subsequent to the passage of that law; in one branch of which the gentleman's (Mr. Rayner's) party had a large majority, and yet we see no move there to alter the Congressional districts. Nay, not even a petition to alter them from the people, or any expression of discontent upon their part with them as they existed.

The truth is Mr. Speaker, the Whig party as a party, have been silent upon this scheme to re-district the State until since the late elections. Now, Sir, I do not charge them with concealing this matter from the people for the purpose of seducing power from them, and then using it in disregard of their wishes. Nor do I attribute to that party a fear to submit this as an issue to the people in the late election, lest

it might interfere with certain important political appointments they might desire to make in the present Legislature. But I will adopt the more charitable supposition that this proposition is an afterthought; that it did not occur to that party to make it until the elections had all been effected; and until the Act of Assembly directing the State as it at present stands, had been in force near four years.

But Mr. Speaker, I must be permitted to insist that the people have not only not been warned of this proposition to re-district, but, on the contrary that they hold the Whig party pledged—so far as a party can pledge itself—to suffer them to remain permanent until the next apportionment. It will be recollected that pending the canvass of 1842 the whig journals throughout the State, appealed to the people to come out to the elections of that year in their full strength, and urged as a reason that the State would be laid off into Congressional districts, which would remain unalterable for the ten years to follow. Upon this assurance which was in fact made by both political parties and with this understanding, the people voted and elected the representatives who formed the districts as they now stand. And yet, notwithstanding all this, the pledge so publicly made, is to be violated without even consulting the people upon the subject.

What, sir, are the overwhelming reasons, so suddenly sprung up, that demand the passage of this bill without even notifying the people of the fact? In the first place, it is said, that the Governor in his Message has recommended the passage of such a bill. And I must be permitted to remark here, that it is a little singular his Excellency never thought proper to make the same suggestion to the people while canvassing the State for a re-election to the office of Governor. He spoke of almost every thing else connected with politics and matters of public concernment; he said all that could well be said detrimental to the democratic party, its measures and policy; and pictured in gaudy colors the great principles of the whig party, their various schemes to advance the public good, and their non-benign plans to counteract the measures of their opponents; but this is one scheme of which he did not speak.

The gentleman from Hertford urged it prominently as a reason for passing this bill, that the democratic party in the Legislature of 1842 gerrymandered the State, as he was pleased to term it. Even had they done as the gentleman alleges, still it would confer upon this Legislature no authority to adopt the present measure. But I differ with the gentleman as to the facts. And it will be well recollected that the greatest complaint made against the existing law soon after and at the time of its passage, was as to the shape of the 9th district. By reference to the details of the bill before the House, I find that district remains unaltered. Now the gentleman contends that his bill—the one under consideration—is as perfect as the "ingenuity of man can make it." Surely, then, he will not object to the existing law in that particular, as it does not differ from the one proposed. Again, the existing law was objected to because the fourth district extended along the Virginia line for near 300 miles; and, by reference to the bill proposed, I find that it forms a new district on the South Carolina line from Lincoln to Moore counties inclusive—almost precisely of the same length with the one objected to, and if there is any difference in this respect, the new district is the longer of the two. It combines two counties as totally different in their interests as they could be, were they located in different States.

I would next compare the existing law with the one proposed, in their political aspect. According to the gentleman's own statement, there are about eighty thousand voters in North Carolina—the whole State being entitled to nine members—would entitle every 8,900 voters to one representative. The whig party, as he contends—though I differ with him in this—have 7,000 majority. Even this would not entitle that party to one member more than the democratic party. In the Legislature of 1842, the democratic party having a majority of more than 20 members, so distributed the State as to give themselves five representatives and the whigs four. Now in view of the fact that the whig majority in the State was not large enough to entitle them to one more member than the democrats, and of the large democratic majority in the Legislature, I cannot conceive that an unfair political division which gave to the democratic party five representatives and the whig party four. But, sir, what is proposed by the present bill? To give the whigs six, and the democrats three representatives in Congress. This, sir, will not bear the test of the gentleman's own calculations; for three members will only give a representation to 26,700 democrats in the State; whereas six members will give a representation to 53,400 whigs, when it is well ascertained that there are not more than 42,000 whigs, and fully 38,000 democrats in the State. This bill would then, according to the gentleman's figures, allow a majority in the State to the whigs of 17,800, when, he says himself, that there are not more than 7,000. The effect of this bill therefore, will be to disfranchise 10,800 democrats. But, the gentleman from Hertford relieves himself from this dilemma, by asserting that the democrats in this body are stepped from saying that the 9th is a whig district, because it is represented by Mr. Biggs, and by voting for him to fill the office of U. S. Senator, we endorsed him to an extent that will prevent

our saying that he has been representing a minority of the people of his district, instead of a majority. It is true we have endorsed him as a man of public virtue and worthy of public trust. I know not what motives actuated his constituents in electing him to a seat in the House of Representatives; whether it was his own personal popularity and great private worth, or the unpopularity of his opponent, or a combination of both causes. It is sufficient for me to know that he was elected according to the forms of the Constitution, without fraud or corruption, to enable me to justify him in taking his seat. If the gentleman's rule be a good one, then indeed; will it operate severely upon some of the first men of the country and many of his own political friends. Mr. Preston of South Carolina, Mr. Henderson of Mississippi; Mr. Evans of Maine, Mr. Woodbridge of Michigan, and Mr. Haywood of North Carolina, all at one time represented a minority of the people of their respective States in the U. S. Senate. But, if the gentleman's argument be true, then he and his political friends are completely stepped from saying that North Carolina was a whig State in 1842-'3, when the present congressional districts were laid off; for the very same Legislature elected Mr. Haywood, the late Senator, to fill that station, and he accepted the office under that appointment. And, if I mistake not, the gentleman's political friends, if not himself, have recently endorsed the late senator of North Carolina, to very nearly the same extent that I and my political friends have endorsed Mr. Biggs, as a man of public and private virtue. Now, sir, how can the gentleman's political friends say that North Carolina was a whig State in 1842, for in so doing they admit that the late senator represented a minority of the people of North Carolina in the U. S. Senate? But, sir, I relieve the gentleman (Mr. Rayner) from the consequences of his own argument. The truth is, North Carolina was a whig State in 1842-'3, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. Haywood represented it in the Senate, and equally true is it, that the 9th is a whig district, although represented by Mr. Biggs.

NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE

SENATE.—Monday, December 28.

Mr. Cameron introduced a Bill to incorporate the Donaldson Academy, in the County of Cumberland; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Speight, from the Committee to whom was referred a Resolution on the subject of the Battle at Monterey, and thanks to Capt. Oatlin, reported the following Preamble and Resolution as a substitute, and recommended their adoption; which were severally read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be Engrossed:

Whereas, The General Assembly of North Carolina have heard, with great pride and pleasure, of the gallant conduct of her sons who were engaged in the memorable actions which took place on the 19th, 20th and 21st of October last, at Monterey, in Mexico, between the forces of the United States, commanded by Gen. Zachary Taylor, and the Mexican Army; and Whereas, it is proper that some expression should be made of the high sense which this Legislature entertains of the important services and good conduct of the Sons of the State of North Carolina, on the occasion referred to, be it therefore Resolved, That the thanks of the General Assembly be due, and are hereby tendered, to the gallant Officers and Soldiers—natives of North Carolina—who were engaged in the memorable capture of Monterey, in Mexico, in the month of September last, for the bravery, skill and courage, displayed by them on that trying occasion.

Resolved further, That His Excellency, the Governor, be requested to make known to the officers and soldiers aforesaid, the adoption by this General Assembly, of the foregoing Resolution, in such manner as he may deem most proper.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly have heard, with unfeigned sorrow, of the death of Lieut. Charles Hoskins, a native of this State, who was killed at the siege of Monterey, in Mexico, while gallantly fighting the battles of the country; and that this General Assembly hereby tenders the bereaved family of Lieut. Hoskins, its deepest sympathy and condolence on this afflictive event.

Resolved further, That a copy of this Resolution be transmitted by His Excellency, the Governor, to the family of the late Lieut. Hoskins.

The Bill to incorporate the Cape Fear Manufacturing Company of Wilmington, was taken up and read the third time. Mr. Thompson moved to amend the Bill by adding the following section:

"Be it further enacted, that to secure creditors of the company, in addition to the property of the said Corporation, each Stockholder shall be liable to the creditors of the said company in such sum as is equal to the stock subscribed by him, and each creditor may have an action of debt against all or any of the Stockholders."

On motion of Mr. Waddle, the Bill and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

The Bill to emancipate Samuel Mackey, a Slave, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Bill to incorporate the Orapeake Canal Turnpike Company, was on motion of Mr. Ferebee, of Camden, ordered to lie on the Table and be printed.

The Bill to incorporate the Roanoke Railroad Company, came up for discussion;

when Messrs. Baxter, Barnes, Paine, and Flemming, participated in it. The House adjourned before the question was taken, until to-morrow morning 10 o'clock.

SENATE.—Thursday, December 29.

Mr. Woodfin introduced a bill to incorporate Davidson River Manufacturing Company, in Henderson County; which passed first reading.

Mr. Gilchrist introduced a bill to authorize the Sheriff of this State to collect arrears of Taxes; which passed first reading.

The bill to incorporate the New River and Bear Creek Canal Company, in Oaslow County, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be Engrossed.

Mr. Waddell presented a bill to incorporate the Oxford Manufacturing Company; which passed first reading.

The Engrossed bill to amend an Act entitled an Act for the relief of certain purchasers of Cherokee lands, was read the third time, and on motion of Mr. Patterson ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed certain resolutions respecting the sons of North Carolina engaged in the battle of Monterey, and asking the concurrence of the House. The said resolutions were adopted and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing that in the election of Trustees of the University, the two Houses vote by ballot and not viva voce; and that the Joint Rules of order be suspended for this purpose only; and also informing that body that the following persons are in nomination for the appointment of Trustees, viz: Alexander Wilson, Richard S. Mason, Daniel W. Courts, Richard Himes, Anderson Mitchell, Walter F. Leake, J. C. B. Ehringhaus, John A. Gilmer, Hezekiah G. Spruill, Jas. F. Hardy, Giles Mebane, Kiah P. Harris, Wm. W. Avery, John Kerr, Wm. B. Rodman, Wm. F. Collins, James W. Osborn, Henry T. Clark, Jesse R. Siler, Thomas J. Lenoir, Evander McNaair, James W. Bryant, Robt. R. Heath, Wm. J. Clark, Wm. A. Wright, and Wm. Johnson.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke Railroad Company, was then taken up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

The House then proceeded to the special order of the day, viz: the engrossed bill to regulate the appointment of Field Officers of Volunteers called into the service of the United States. The bill having been read the second time, Mr. Rayner, of Hertford, moved to strike out after the enacting clause of said bill and insert an amendment, investing the appointment in the Governor. The question thereupon was decided in the negative—Yeas 21, Nays 74.

SENATE.—Wednesday Dec. 30.

A message was received from the House of commons, transmitting the names of sundry gentlemen who were placed in nomination for the appointment of Trustees of the University; and proposing that the two Houses vote by ballot and not viva voce, for said Trustees. The proposition was not agreed to.

Mr. Francis introduced the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, that the Senate of North Carolina, now in session, desire to express their thanks to one of their body, who, they are informed, has, by his efforts, reported a company from the County of Edgecomb, to meet the enemy of our common country during the War with Mexico; it is therefore

Resolved, that a Select committee, consisting of Messrs. Patterson, Speight and Haisey, be and they are hereby appointed and instructed to report by bill or resolution, such expression of thanks to the Senator from Edgecomb, as in their opinion would best fit this body, of which he has been for years, a distinguished member.

The resolution in relation to the borrowing of money by the public Treasurer, was taken up, read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Cameron, ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A message was received from the Senate, stating that they had passed the engrossed bill to emancipate Samuel Mackey, a slave; and the engrossed resolution for enclosing the public Square, in which the State Capitol is erected, and asking the concurrence of the House. The bill passed first reading, and on motion of Mr. Washington, of Craven, was referred to the committee on propositions and grievances. The resolution was, on his motion, read a second time and passed.

Mr. Foy, of Jones, presented a memorial from the Field Officers of the 25th regiment, suggesting certain amendments in the Military Laws; which was referred to committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Williams, of New Hanover, presented a bill to incorporate the Trustees of the Female Institute in the County of New Hanover; which was referred to the committee on education.

The balance of the morning session was consumed in the consideration of the Engrossed bill providing for the appointment of Field Officers of the Volunteer regiment. After a long discussion, the amendment offered by Mr. Baxter, was withdrawn. The question on the adoption of the amendments, offered by Mr. Rayner, and Mr. Washington, was then decided in the negative. The question then recurred on the adoption of the amendment, offered by Mr. W. F. Jones, pending which, the House took a recess until 3 o'clock.

The whole of the evening session was