Before any question was taken, Mr. Daniel moved that the House adjourn; which was carried.

Wednesday, dec 5.

On motion of Mr Clayton, the committee on Education were instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing Free Schools in the different counties in this state, and to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker,

Resolved, that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee, whose duty it shall be to enquire into the number and condition of the Cherokee Indians who are now living in this State, the nature of their laws, and the expediency of extending the laws of this state as far as our chartered limits extend—and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. Townsend, from the committee on propositions and grievances, reported unfavorably on the petition of Jacob and Elizabeth Pounts, which was concurred in.

The hour appointed for the Governor to take the oath necessary for his qualification, having arrived, both houses assembled in the Commons Hall, and the oath was administered by the Hon. J. J. Daniel, one of the Judges of the Superior court.

The bill making an appropriation for re-building the Capitol in the City of Raleigh was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Friday, Dec. 7.

Mr Pearson, presented the memorial of the free people of color of Milton, complaining of the present law in the representation of the people of this state Legislature, and praying the calling of a convention for a revision of the subject; which was referred to the joint select committee on convention.

On motion of Mr Pearson, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to report a bill declaratory of the duties & powers of inspectors, sheriffs and deputy sheriffs, holding elections in this state.

Messrs Whitaker, Davidson, Edmonston, M'Leod and S. T. Sawyer, were appointed to the joint select committee on the part of the Commons, on the resolution enquiring into the number and condition of the Cherokee Indians now living in this state, and into the expediency of extending the laws of the state thereon beyond her chartered limits.

The bill defining the power of Courts in inflicting punishments for contempt, was taken up, and on the second reading, after adhering to the rule of persons dying intestate to file their petitions for a year's support, before letters of administration are granted, was read the first time and referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Buncombe and Buncombe a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancey, was taken up and laid on the table, on Mr Outlaw's motion.

Saturday, December 8.

The Bill to repeal a act passed at the first session authorising the county court of Guilford to appoint overseers and hands to clear out the channel of the Reedy fork of Haw River, in Guilford county, was read the second time and passed.

The engrossed bill to regulate the collection of state's witness tickets, so far as respects the county of Guilford, was read the first time and passed.

The bill to abolish the office of county trustees, of the county Buncombe, Lincoln, Haywood, Gaston, Orange, Cleaveland and Bertie, was taken up and laid on the table on motion of Mr. G. A. Thompson.

The bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the property of the citizens of North Carolina, was read the second time, and postponed indefinitely—Yeas 70 Nays 51.

YEAS—Messrs Abernathy, Adams, Alston, Barringer, Bass, Bethune, Bragg, Brower, Burgin, Cansler, Carson, Cromwell, Cutcherson, Davis, Dockery, Eaks, Gillespie, Gess, Graves, Graham, Gray, Hawes, Harris, Hilton, Hunt, Irby, Jarvis, J. H. Jones, E. Jones, Jordan, Jocklin, Lassiter, Lee, Little, Lucas, Leon, Mangum, Massey, Moorefield, Montgomery, Murray, M'Bride, M'Cauley, M'Donald, Park, Pearce, Potts, Rice, Robinson, Rodwell, Sanderson, Simmons, Smith, Stallings, Stephens, G. A. Thompson, L. Thompson, Tillet, Tunstall, Cyr. Wadell, Ward, Watson, Weaver, Watson, Wiley, Wisemen, A. W. Wooton, C. Wooton.

NAYS.—Messrs Armington, Baker, Barber, Bynum, Carter, Clark, Coombes, Curtis, Craige, Cunningham, Daniel, Davidson, Edmonston, Emmit, Evins, Fields, Gee, Graves, Hammond, Harrison, Hall, Hawkins, Horton, Irwin, Locke, Long, Lumberlock, Mebane, Moore, M'Leod, M'Neill, Nelson, Norman, Outlaw, Pearson, Poindexter, Sandman, S. T. Sawyer, Scott, Skinner, Shaw, Sprull, Thomas, Townsend, Wadsworth, Whitaker, Winchery, Ward, Zollar.

Monday, December 10.

Mr. Guthrie introduced a bill to authorise the several county courts to license slaves and free Negroes to preach, pray and exhort, in public &c.

Petitions presented.—By Mr. O'Brien, of the Presidents, of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail-Road Company, asking the passage of an act authorizing the extension of their contemplated Road within the limits of this State. By Mr. O'Neill, of sundry citizens of Camden and county, praying that a certain portion of said county be attached to Gates. Read and referred.

Tuesday, December 11.

On motion of Mr. Parker, the committee of Internal Improvements were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the road laws, so that no white citizen shall be compelled to work more than six days in the year on any road, and that with this assistance of labour the roads shall be kept in repair, &c. &c. provided that such hands shall be kept at least out of the funds of the State.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in 1830, to prohibit the circulation in this State of Notes of other States, and of the denomination of five dollars, was read the second time. Consideration of it postponed, when, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, the bill was *indefinitely* postponed, 70 to 51.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in 1830 [illegible] within this State, under 5, was received from the Senate and read, and on motion of Mr. Sawyer, *indefinitely* postponed.

The engrossed bill to exempt Quakers &c. from the performance of military duty, except in case of invasion, was received from the Senate, and read the first time.

A motion was made for its indefinite postponement, pending which, on motion of Mr. Sawyer, it was laid on the table.

SENATE.

Thursday, December 3.

Mr Hogan presented a bill to amend an act for the division of Rowan county. Postponed until Monday.

The senate then entered upon the order of the day, and proceeded to take up and consider the bill to establish the bank of North Carolina, and resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. Wesson in the chair, and after some time spent thereon the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Wilson reported that the committee had had the said bill under consideration, and had made sundry amendments thereto, and recommended its passage into a law, which amendments were concurred in, and the bill passed the second time, by a vote of 39 to 22.

Friday, December 14.

The bill to establish the bank of North Carolina was read the third time and referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. Williams, Martin, Montgomery of Orange, Nelson and Hunter.

Saturday, December 15.

Mr. Martin presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rockingham, praying the establishment of a bank, or branch of a bank in Leaksville. Referred.

Mr. Hogan presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Davidson, praying the location of a large banking capital at Leaksville. Referred.

The further consideration of the resolution disapproving the doctrine of nullification and the policy of a southern convention, and the resolutions on the subject of nullification and the tariff, were made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The senate then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and considered the bill to alter and amend the Judiciary system of North Carolina, and after some time spent thereon, the speaker resumed the chair, and the committee reported the said bill [illegible] and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, December 13.

The bill making appropriations for rebuilding the capitol in the city of Raleigh, was read the second time and passed by a vote of 73, to 60. We shall give the yeas and nays next week.

Friday, December 14.

Mr. Wiseman presented a bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the farming utensils, and household and kitchen furniture of the citizens of the state, which was referred.

Mr Townsend, from the same committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill granting to Ralph Freeman, the privilege of preaching or exhorting. Read the first time.

The bill making an appropriation and appointing commissioners for the rebuilding of the capitol in the city of Raleigh, was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, December 15.

The speaker laid before the house a communication from his excellency the governor, transmitting a communication from the Hon. Montfort Stokes, containing information with regard to the present condition of that portion of the Cherokee Indians, residing within the limits of the state.

On motion of Mr Polk, ordered that the documents be sent to the senate, with a proposition that they be printed.

CRITICAL SUMMARY:

SECTIONAL, DECEMBER 18, 1832.

"Cracks and flaws, rents, or sunders shall not, and, All fear, none aid you and few pity wound."

☞ We have brought up our legislative summary to the 15th inst. and have prepared about two columns from our own memoranda thereof, but have been unable to decide the publication this week for want of room.

Election of U. S. Senator. JOHN C. CALHOUN Vice President of the United States, has resigned his place in the Senate of the United States, necessitated by the resignation of that station by ROBT. Y. HAYNE.

HUZZA FOR GENERAL JACKSON!!! The time has been, when we never expected to feel justified in uttering the exclamation which we have placed at the head of this article! But we now do it in the solemn sincerity of our heart. It gives us a pleasure almost too big for utterance to say, that one act of General Jackson's whole life has met our cordial & undivided approbation!

By the mail of Saturday last, we received a "*proclamation* by Andrew Jackson, president of the United States," in which the sentiment is re-iterated with tenfold force that, "THE FEDERAL UNION MUST BE PRESERVED!" This proclamation contains a clear, lucid and comprehensive view of the *rights* of the states, and the *powers* of the general government. It sets out by reciting the positions assumed by the ordinance of the late South Carolina Convention; and then refutes them in a strain of reasoning, adapted to the most common capacities, and very unlike those cobwebs of sophistry with which the doctrine of *nullification* has always been [illegible], and arrives at the following conclusion:

"Consider then, the power to annul a law of the United States, assumed by one state, INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE EXISTENCE OF THE UNION, CONTRADICTED EXPRESSLY BY THE LETTER OF THE CONSTITUTION UNAUTHORIZED BY ITS SPIRIT, INCONSISTENT WITH EVERY PRINCIPLE ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED AND DISTRACTIVE OF THE GREAT OBJECT FOR WHICH IT WAS FORMED."

After the utterance of this sentiment, the president proves incontestably that no state can rightfully oppose a law of the general government—judge of its constitutionality, or secede from the Union—that the government of the United States is a government of the people and not a league or compact between the states in their sovereign capacity—and that to this government of the people, each state, at the time of the ratification of the constitution, surrendered a portion of its sovereignty. He then sets forth his purpose in the following extracts:

"These are the alternatives that are presented by the constitution. A repeal of all the acts for raising revenue, leaving the government without the means of support; or an acquiescence in the dissolution of our union by a secession of one of its members. When the first was proposed, it was known that it could not be listened to for a moment. It was known that if force was applied to oppose the execution of the laws it must be repelled by force—that congress could not, without surrendering itself in disgrace, and the country in ruin, accede to the proposition; and yet this is not done in a given day, or if any attempt is made to execute the laws, the state is, by the ordinance, declared to be out of the Union. The majority of a convention assembled for that purpose, have dictated these terms, in the name of the people of South Carolina.

"This then is the position in which we stand. A small majority of the citizens of one state in the Union have elected delegates to a state convention; that convention has ordained that all the revenue laws of the United States must be repealed, or that they are no longer a member of the Union. The governor of that state has recommended to the legislature the raising of an army to carry the secession into effect, and that he may be empowered to give clearances to vessels in the name of the state. No actual violence against the laws has yet been committed, but such is the state of things it is hourly apprehended, and it is the intent of this instrument to PROCLAIM not only that the duty imposed on me by the constitution "to take care that the laws be faithfully executed," shall be performed to the extent of the powers vested in me by law, or of such others as the wisdom of congress shall devise and intrust to me for that purpose; but to warn the citizens of South Carolina, who have been deluded into an opposition to the laws, of the danger they will incur by obedience to the mandates and disorganizing ordinance of the convention—exhort those who have refused to support it, to persevere in their determination to uphold the constitution and laws of their country—and to point out to all, the perilous situation into which the good people of that state have been led,—and the crime of which they are urged to perpetrate, is one of treason and disgrace to the very state whose rights they affect to support."

We regret that we have not room for further extracts this week. Indeed, we should like extremely well to publish the entire proclamation immediately, but if we were to do so this week, we should be compelled to omit every thing else; so we have thought it best to favour the reader with this notice of the subject, and reserve the document for publication, entire in our next.

CONGRESS. In the senate, on Monday, thirty-two senators appeared and took their seats—among them Messrs Brown and Mangum. The vice president not having arrived, Mr. Tazewell, president *pro tem.* having resigned, Mr. White of Ten. was, on the fifth ballotting, elected president. His principal competitor was Mr. Tyler, of Va. who received 14 votes on the last ballotting. Previous to the ballotting, Mr. Poindexter of Miss. declined being a candidate.

The usual notices having been given for the president of the U. S. and to the other house, of the organization of the senate, Messrs. Grundy and Frelinghuysen were appointed to join a committee of the other house to wait on the president and inform him of their readiness to proceed to business.

In the house of representatives, 165 members appeared and took their seats. Of the North Carolina delegation, Messrs Barringer, Bethune, Conner, Hall, Hawkins, McKay, Rencher, W. Shepard, A. Shepperd, and Speight, were present; and Messrs Carson, Branch and Williams absent.

Resolutions of respect for the memory of Mr. Doddridge of Va. who died a few days before the commencement of the session, were proposed by Mr. Mercer, and adopted.

Mr. Speight of N. C. and Mr. Johnson of Ken. were appointed on the part of this house the committee to wait on the president.

On Tuesday, the president's message was received and read, and by the senate 5000 copies, and by the house 10000 copies ordered to be printed.

On Wednesday, nothing was done in either house. Mr. Williams, of N. C. and several other members, appeared and took their seats.

On Thursday, the president returned to the senate in which it originated, the bill of last session, entitled, "An act providing for the final settlement of the claims of states for interests in advances to the U. S. during the late war." His reason for not approving it, is, that it departs from the principles on which accounts have heretofore been settled.

After some minor business, the senate went into secret session, and then adjourned to Monday.

In the house of representatives, a message was received from the president, returning to the house, with his reasons for refusing to sign it, the bill which passed this house at the last session, entitled "An act for the improvement of certain harbours, and the navigation of certain rivers."

There no Electoral ballotings were held for a sergeant-at-arms. There were 28 candidates.

The house adjourned to Monday.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We had not room in our last, for one word of comment on this document; and now we think, the disposition to say any thing more than it will think it the exception in point of style and sentiment, to any other communication of the kind that has ever graced his station. We honest Yeomen, that the first four years of General Jackson's administration were *managed* with a view to his re-election. Experience shows that he has been truly popularly consistent. The shards resorted to, to solicit votes for that end, which we denied his first term, have extended to his second. He should hereafter turn out not to have devoted his energies to the real interests of the country, we shall be [illegible] in his perversive popularity and pertinacious [illegible] as an honest man that attempted to evade—Rent out all the past and take a new start! So far from being under the influence of that hot-headed partyism which pervades our country to such a shameful extent, it will afford us the most substantial pleasure to find that we have all along been mistaken in regard to the genuine patriotism of General Jackson. We are decidedly opposed to many of the most important measures of his past administration. We cannot reconcile his opposition to the bank of the United States, with our view of the interests of the country; and we hope a bill to extend the charter will be passed by a majority of two thirds of the present congress, and become a law and no thanks to him; but this is no reason why we should blindly battle against every measure that may be proposed, merely because it originated with him!

We should be very much gratified to be a cricket in the ear of whole Charley Fisher, the "De-facto" editor of the Western Carolinian, reads the proclamation of President Jackson, and compares it with the miserable trash he has crammed into the columns of that repository of treason—that vile receptacle of filth, in the absence of the "demented editor!" This graceless traitor to the institutions and liberties of our country, has long been exerting that small portion of influence which fortune, in one of her crazy fits, has foolishly bestowed upon him,—we mean, every effort in his power has been exerted to indoctrinate the yeomanry of Rowan,—and in fact as far as his pestilential breath could pollute the political atmosphere—with the treasonable doctrine of Nullification. He has all along attempted this, by telling the people that the measure was *constitutional*, and that it was *peaceable*—and still further—that General Jackson, with all the power and patronage of the general government, and his own immense personal popularity, *would sustain the south in her struggle for liberty!*

Let him now in the disguise of Craige, who has sought office from indignation in the legislature of the state, *publish* the late proclamation of the president, and then go about retracing his steps, or preparing his neck for the halter! We should not be thus severe; but we always consider at men of sense, who will be so unprincipled as to dupe the honest and unsuspecting, are fair game, and cannot be hunted down too soon!

SOUTH CAROLINA. The legislature is diligently engaged in maturing such measures of "defence" as were recommended by Gov. Hamilton. Bills have been reported—To procure the removal of the U. S. troops from the State Citadel in Charleston—To carry into effect, in part, the ordinance of the convention—and to provide for the security and protection of the people of South Carolina. The second bill provides a remedy for all cases in which duties on importation may be demanded; securing the importer against every mode of collection. The third bill provides, "that in case the government of the U. S. shall, by the employment of Naval or Military force, attempt to coerce the state of S. Carolina into submission to the acts of congress," "the governor is hereby authorised and empowered to resist the same; and in order to render such resistance effectual, to order into service the whole military force of the State, or so much as he may deem necessary." The Governor to issue his proclamation for volunteers, whenever necessary; to divide the militia who do not volunteer into four classes, to be called into actual service when necessary, and to include every man and boy in the state, from 60 years old down to 16. The Governor to purchase 10,000 stand of small arms, cannon, cotton bale, powder, lead, &c. "In short," as the Camden Journal observes, "matters seem to be going on in a mighty peaceable sort of way!"

We perceive that our worthy friends Bingham & Welch, of the Yadkin and Catawba Journal, and Charles Fisher, *De Facto* editor of the Western Carolinian, are at loggerheads. Mr. Fisher says, that Mr. Bingham has had the impudence to *name him in print*, charge him with inconsistency, and ask him questions! He, the said Fisher furthermore, proposes to write four or five mortal numbers for the Journal, stating, proving and setting forth that he, the said Charles Fisher, now is, and always has been, a consistent republican—that Mr. Bingham never was—that when it is [illegible] numerous and divers other like feats and tournaments, too tedious