

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Nov. 30. On motion of Dr. Fox, the resolution proposing to the house of commons that the Legislature adjourn sine die on Monday, 2d January, was taken up and adopted.

COMMONS.

Wednesday, Nov. 30. James H. Jarman, one of the members from Duplin county, appeared, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Clayton presented a bill for the erection of a new county from Buncombe, by the name of Madison.

Committee of Finance Hill, Rand, Bedford, Hollingsworth, Smallwood, Stallings, Kenan, and Boon, were appointed to compose, in conjunction with such members as might be appointed on the part of the Senate, the committee of finance.

On motion of Mr. Guinn of Macon, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the junior patentee the right of filing his petition and suing out a scire facias in his own name to vacate a grant obtained by fraud and false suggestions of a prior patentee.

Mr. Graham introduced a resolution in favor of James C. Torrentine,—referred.

Mr. Petty introduced a bill to repeal an act of 1835, to annex part of Wilkes to Ashe,—referred to the committee of propositions and grievances, together with a petition on the same subject.

Mr. Fisher introduced a bill declaring that the shares of stock in joint stock companies shall be deemed as personal estate,—referred to the judiciary committee.

Mr. Fisher introduced a resolution, directing the public treasurer to receive certain notes of the banks of Virginia, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Georgia, in payment for Cherokee lands,—referred to the committee of finance. Subsequently on motion of Mr. J. W. Guinn, the resolution was referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 1. Mr. Kerr presented the petition of George Williamson, sheriff of Caswell praying for an allowance of certain insolvent polls,—referred.

On motion of Mr. Reid, a message was sent to the senate proposing to raise a joint select committee of three from each house, to take into consideration so much of the amended constitution as requires the general assembly to prescribe by law the manner of determining contested elections for governor.

On motion of Mr. Barnett, a select committee was directed to be appointed, to inquire whether the banking capital of the State ought not to be increased; and if so, whether the better mode of increasing it be not by adding to the capital of banks already chartered, or by incorporating a new bank or banks.

Mr. Moore presented the memorial of the commissioned officers of the North regt. of Sokes militia, for a division of said regt. into two distinct regiments,—referred to the military committee.

Messrs. Taylor, Morehead, Mebane, Carson, Kelly, and Arrington, were appointed, on the part of the senate, to compose the joint select committee, to whom is to be referred the report of the commissioners appointed for revising and digesting the public statute laws of the state.

The proposition of the house of commons, to go into the election of U. S. senator on to-morrow, was, on motion of Mr. Bryan of Carteret, laid on the table, by a vote of 25 to 24.

Mr. Bryan of Carteret, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the resolution proposing to amend the law relative to issuing writs of *habeas corpus* and *ad satisfaciendum*, made an adverse report on the subject; which was concurred in, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

The report of the commissioners for digesting the public statute laws was read, and motion of Mr. Marshall, ordered to be printed.

Messrs. Edwards, Hargrave, and Hall, were appointed, on the part of the senate, to compose a joint select committee of three from each house (ordered to be raised on motion of Mr. Edwards) to arrange and prescribe the time and manner for assembling the two houses of the legislature, to compare the votes given for governor, and announce the result.

COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 1. Mr. Graham, from the judiciary committee, reported against further legislation, at this time, on the subject of the tax on stage players and equestrian performers; concurred in.

Mr. Graham, from the same committee, reported informally on the resolution relative to give a legislative construction on the 8th section of the constitution of the State; the report was concurred in and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

On motion of Mr. Graham, Resolved, that his excellency the governor be requested to inform this house, upon what terms and from whom the loan of \$400,000, directed to be obtained by act of

last session, has been obtained.

The bill to incorporate the Milton Manufacturing company, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, a message was sent to the senate, proposing that the two houses do, on to-morrow at 12 o'clock, go into the election of U. S. Senator, in place of Hon. Willie P. Mangum, resigned,—and informing that the name of Robert Strange is in nomination for the appointment.

Messrs. McNeil, Roberts and Granbury were appointed by the speaker, to compose, on the part of this house, the joint select committee on the library.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec. 2. Mr. Bryan of Carteret, presented a bill to amend the act of 1830, authorizing the government to appoint commissioners to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds and instruments under seal and depositions.

Received from his excellency Gov. Spaight a message communicating the report of W. H. Haywood, Jr. Esq. as agent for the state to procure a loan of \$400,000,—read and on motion of Mr. Mosely, transmitted to the house of commons.

On motion of Mr. Reinhardt, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the road laws as to make it the duty of overseers of highways to account for all sums they may collect from delinquent hands.

Friday Dec. 2.—The bill directing the public treasurer to receive in payment for Cherokee lands, the bank notes of Virginia, Tennessee, South Carolina and Georgia, was reported by Mr. Satterthwaite from the committee, passed its 3d reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to lay off from Orange, a new county to be called Jefferson, was, after being advocated by Mr. Graham, and opposed by Mr. Moore, rejected on its second reading, by a vote of 48 yeas to 65 nays.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, a message was sent to the senate, proposing that the two houses, at 12 o'clock to-morrow, go into an election for a Senator in the congress of the United States, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. Willie P. Mangum.

The bill allowing public officers, or their deputies, to administer oaths in certain cases, received its final reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

SENATE.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Bryan of Carteret presented a bill to give lessors of land a lien upon the crops of their tenants for the payment of the rent.

Mr. Kelly presented a bill to lay off a new county by the name of Gaston, referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

The bill to amend the act of 1830, relative to taking the acknowledgment of deeds was read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Bryan of Carteret it was

Resolved, Unanimously, by the senate of the General Assembly of the state of North Carolina, that we have heard with deep regret and unfeigned sorrow, of the death of the Hon. Jesse Wilson, a Senator elect of this body from the 1st senatorial district of this state; and that in common with the community at large, we lament the loss of the talents, the virtues and eminent worth, which, by his death, we have all sustained.

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, will wear the usual badge of mourning as a token of the respect they bear to the deceased.

Mr. Montgomery from the committee on the subject, reported a resolution authorizing the secretary of state to issue a duplicate land warrant to Capt. William Williams, No. 1860, for his revolutionary services; which passed three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

According to a previous order, the senate went into an election of U. S. Senator, in place of Mr. Mangum, which resulted in 24 votes for Judge Strange, and 25 votes for Judge Settle,—one scattering, for Mr. Mosely who was not a candidate.

COMMONS.

Saturday, Dec. 3.—Mr. Courts, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to emancipate, Henry, Fanny and John, slaves and children of Miles Howard.

Received from His Excellency the governor, a communication in relation to the state loan of \$400,000,—referred to the committee of finance, on motion of Mr. Graham.

The bill concerning bodies corporate in this state received its final reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Dillon Jordan moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday, rejecting the bill for the division of Orange county—but the motion to reconsider was rejected.

Mr. Dillon Jordan from the joint select committee on the subject, reported a bill to receive the portion of the surplus revenue accruing to North Carolina,—and at their request, the committee was discharged from the further consideration

of the subject, the bill was ordered to be printed.

Mr. D. Jordan obtained leave of absence until Thursday and Mr. N. J. King until Tuesday next.

A message from the senate proposing to go into an election for Comptroller and Public Printer, and informing that Wm. F. Collins is in nomination for the first appointment.

On motion of Mr. Hoke, ordered that said message lie on the table.

In accordance with a previous order (the house went into an election for U. S. Senator in place of Mr. Mangum resigned which resulted in Judge Settle receiving 61 votes and Judge Settle 58 votes.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 5.—The bill to incorporate the Milton manufacturing company, received its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Bryan of Carteret, it was resolved that a committee of two be appointed to inquire into the expediency of defining what shall be considered private and public bills, as contemplated by the constitution of the state.

COMMONS.

Monday 5.—Mr. Graham from the judiciary committee, reported unfavorably on the resolution for increasing the compensation to witnesses in certain cases, concurred in by the house.

Mr. Graham from the same committee, reported against the expediency of so amending the law as to affix the penalty of whipping to the crime of malicious mischief in certain cases,—report concurred in.

Mr. Stockard, on motion obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the house, the petition and documents relating to the division of Orange county the house having rejected the bill for that purpose.

The speaker laid before the house the report of the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road company,—which was referred to the committee on internal improvement.

The bill to amend an act of last session authorizing the governor to convey to the justices of Haywood county certain lands—the bill declaring that the shares of stock incorporated companies shall be deemed and taken as personal estate—and the bill increasing the liabilities of sheriffs—passed their final reading and were ordered to be engrossed.

Surplus Revenue: The bill to authorize the receiving of the portion of the surplus revenue to which North Carolina may be entitled, was passed unanimously, 108 members being present, and ordered to be engrossed.

A message was received from his excellency the Governor, transmitting the returns of the votes given in this state for Electors of president and vice-president of the U. S. States and announcing the result—read and on motion of J. W. Guinn, sent to the senate.

SENATE.

Tuesday, 6.—On motion of Mr. Bryan of Carteret, the judiciary committee were instructed to prepare and report a bill providing for the biennial election of comptroller and public printer and prescribing the manner in which the said elections shall take place.

Mr. Kelly from the committee on claims reported a resolution allowing George Williamson, late sheriff of Caswell, \$139 for insolvent polls.

The resolution authorizing the governor to draw on the public treasurer for a sum sufficient to meet the contingent expenses of the Cherokee land sales, was amended on motion of Mr. Carson, passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Edwards from the committee on the subject, reported a resolution directing that the two houses shall assemble in the commons Hall on Thursday, 15th Dec. 1836 at 12 o'clock,—one member of the Senate, and two members of the commons, to be appointed as tellers, who are to make a list of votes for governor—they shall be declared; the result to be handed to the speaker of the senate, who shall announce to the two houses the person elected,—which announcement shall be a sufficient declaration of the person elected, and together with a list of the votes, shall be entered on the journals of the two houses—which report was adopted.

COMMONS.

Tuesday, 6.—Mr. Graham from the judiciary committee, to whom the subject was referred, made a report relative to the act of last session to regulate the mode of passing private acts by the general assembly,—and to ascertain what laws ought properly to be denominated public, and what private acts, committee discharged from the further consideration of the subject by their own request, and, on motion of Mr. Hawkins, report ordered to be printed.

The bill to emancipate Henry, Fanny and John, slaves and children of Miles Howard, passed its third reading, yeas 68 nays 39—and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on the revised statutes, reported No. 1 entitled a bill ascertaining the mode of proving book

accounts—which passed its first reading.

Mr. Moore from the same committee, reported a bill concerning wrecks and wrecked property, and a bill concerning public documents—which passed their first reading.

EXTRACT

From Gov. McDuffie's Message to the Legislature of South Carolina. 1836.

While South Carolina is thus indignantly repelling all foreign attempts to violate the sanctuary and endanger the existence of her domestic institutions, it becomes her, in a peculiar manner, to abstain from every sort of interference, with the domestic controversies of all other States, foreign or confederate. The doctrine of non-interference, is one of the most important in the code of internal law, and there are no communities on earth who should hold it so sacred as the slave-holding states of this Union. If by their example, in giving countenance to the unlawful enterprise of their own citizens against a neighboring & neutral power, they should weaken the influence of that principle among nations, they would commit an offence against their own institutions by impairing the sanctity of their surest guarantee against foreign intrusion.

Entertaining these opinions, I have looked with very deep concern, not unmixed with regret, upon the occurrences which have taken place during the present year, in various parts of the United States, relative to the civil war which is still in progress, between the republic of Mexico; and one of her revolted provinces.

It is true that no country can be responsible for the sympathies of its citizens; but I am nevertheless utterly at a loss to perceive what title either of the parties to this controversy can have, to the sympathies of the American people. If it be alleged that the insurgents of Texas are emigrants from the United States, it is obvious to reply that by their voluntary expatriation—under whatever circumstances of adventure, of speculation, of honor or of infamy—they have forfeited all claim to our fraternal regard.

If it be even true that they have left a land of freedom for a land of despotism, they have done it with their eyes open and deserve their destiny. There is but too much reason to believe that many of them have gone as mere adventurers, speculating upon the chances of establishing an independent government in Texas, and of seizing that immense and fertile domain by the title of the sword. But be this as it may, when they become citizens of Mexico, they become subject to the constitution and laws of that country; and whatever changes the Mexican people may have since made in that constitution and those laws, they are matters with which foreign States can have no concern, and of which they have no right to take cognizance.

I trust, therefore, that the State of South Carolina will give no countenance, direct or indirect, open or concealed, to any act which may compromise the neutrality of the United States, or bring into question their plighted faith. Justice—stern and unbending justice—in our intercourse with other States, should be paramount to all the considerations of mere expediency, even if it were possible for these could be separated. But they cannot.

Justice is the highest expediency, and I am sure South Carolina is the last State in the Union that would knowingly violate this sacred canon of political morality.

If any consideration could add to the intrinsic weight of those high inducements to abstain from every species of interference with the domestic affairs of a neighboring and friendly State, it would be the tremendous retribution to which we are so peculiarly exposed on our south-western frontier, from measures of retaliation.

Should Mexico declare war against the United States, and aided by some great European power, hoist the standard of servile insurrection in Louisiana and the neighboring States, how deep would be our self-reproaches in reflecting that these atrocious proceedings, received even a colorable apology from our own example, or from the unlawful conduct of our own citizens.

There is one question, connected with this controversy, of a delicate character, upon which it may be proper that you should express an opinion. You are doubtless aware that the people of Texas, by an almost unanimous vote, have expressed their desire to be admitted into our confederacy, and application will probably be made to Congress for that purpose. In my opinion Congress ought not even to entertain such a proposition in the present state of the controversy. If we admit Texas into our Union while Mexico is still waging war against that Province, with a view to reestablish her supremacy over it, we shall by the very act itself, make ourselves a party to the war. Nor can we take this step without incurring this heavy responsibility until Mexico herself shall recognize the independence of her revolted Province.

Balance of parties. Mr. Van Buren literally runs the gauntlet in the elections. Go almost where you will, and the majorities show that the parties in this election are nearly balanced. This state of public sentiment will teach him moderation and forbearance in the exercise of power, should he be so fortunate as to win the prize for which he struggles. His friends are evidently disappointed that he cannot gather to himself that large share of confidence which the people bestowed upon general Jackson; and, successful though he may be, they will regard his triumph as a partial defeat of the party to be fully consummated by the first error of government. What-ever may be the result of this election, the Whigs of the Union will have the proud satisfaction of knowing that, if they fail, they have presented a formidable array in defence of the majesty of the constitution, and given an assurance that the laws will be maintained in their supremacy by the people. Worcester Palladium.

Plain Language.—The New York Herald states that the Rev. Mr. Ware, in this city in his recent farewell sermon, gave his congregation rather a severe lecture. "I have said he labored here for several years to save souls—but my hearers are so negligent and inattentive, that I find it is no use.—The fashions and vanities of this world overpowered the word I have been offered an increase of salary—but increase of salary is not my object. It is increase of grace—increased salvation. I am going where my salary will be less, but where I hope there will be more piety and more religion."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

It is ascertained that neither of the candidates for this office will be elected by the people; the choice, therefore, will devolve on the Senate of the United States, who will have to choose from the two highest candidates in the Electoral College. From every indication received, we are justified in the assertion, that R. M. Johnson's hopes for this station are blasted.—Washington Sun.

Bishop Van Vleck.—The Rev. William H. Van Vleck, who for several years had the pastoral charge of the Moravian Church in this city, has recently been elected to the office of a bishop, and will hereafter reside at Salem, North Carolina. Mr. Van Vleck will carry with him the sincere wishes of many in this city for his prosperity in the new and important charge to which he has been called.—N. Y. Com. Adv.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GREENSBOROUGH PATRIOT.

MR. EDITOR:—In your last paper appeared a Love-letter signed "O. P. M." which it was said had been received by a young lady near your town. I am that young lady. I have ascertained, by some of those arts in which those of our sex are deemed expert, that the very gentleman who sent you the letter for publication was he who had previously written it to me. Now, O justice to me, I hope you will print the following answer, of which I retained a copy. NANCY.

DEAR SIR:—I confess I was not at all surprised at receiving a letter from you on the subject of love, courtship, and matrimony. I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgements for your compliment to what you are pleased to call my "intrinsic worth." I was delighted, nay, I laughed outright, at the ill success of your "imagination borne on the pinions of fancy" in search of some object to compare me to. Your "imagination" must have had rather a disagreeable ride on the back of your "fancy"; for this fancy of yours, if I may judge by the capers it cuts in your epistle, is a very rude and unmanageable hack.

It seems, however, you searched in vain to find some terrestrial object to which you might compare me. Now, my dear sir, I have been more fortunate in search of comparisons for your invaluable self; I might mention a hundred—but for the present I must be excused for going no further than the calf-pen to find a very apt resemblance. And I must in candor say, that if you had the eloquence of a Demosthenes, the imagination of a Milton and the genius of a Byron, united to your present stock of good sense, you would probably become a very great Calf!

I take occasion to present you my hearty thanks for all the compliments you are pleased to bestow on my "personal and mental endowments." And considering the very sincere regard I feel for you, and the intimacy likely to exist between us, I feel that it will be no breach of propriety not only to "smile" on you, but to laugh in your face.

I trust you will not construe any thing I have written into flattery; that I always wish to avoid—what I say is honestly prompted by the sentiments, I am constrained to feel towards you.

As I have the strainer to wash, the mush-water to put on, and the sausages to fry, I must conclude by subscribing myself

Your affectionate NANCY.

Hommony Hall, Nov. 17, 1836.