

The President communicated a copy of the constitution, as adopted for the government of the State of Missouri; which was read.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. Smith, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what Legislative measures may be necessary for admitting the State of Missouri into the Union.

Messrs. Smith, Burdill and Macon, were appointed a committee accordingly, and the constitution was referred to said committee.

The Senate adjourned to two o'clock, to await the organization of the House of Representatives, and met again, but finding the House of Representatives had not yet elected a Speaker, they adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, Nov. 16.—Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law to authorize any person who has purchased public lands, and not made full payment for the same, to relinquish to the United States so much thereof as may not be paid for, and retain such portion of the original purchase as may amount to the sum of money actually paid at the price for which the land was purchased.

Mr. Burrill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the act entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first Session of the Fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act, and that it be referred to a committee to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

The Senate adjourned to 11 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, NOV. 17.—The President communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 4th of May last, a statement of the money which has been annually appropriated and paid since the year 1774 for surveying the sea coast, bays, inlets, harbors and shoals, and for erecting and keeping in repair light houses, beacons and buoys, and for the purchase of ground for light houses, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The President also communicated to the Senate a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the Senate of the 3d of April last, a statement of the money annually appropriated and paid, since the declaration of independence, for purchasing from the Indians, surveying, and selling, the public lands, the quantity purchased, surveyed, sold, and remaining unsold, the amount of sales, of forfeitures, of sums unpaid, &c. which was read, and on motion of Mr. Trimble, 300 extra copies thereof ordered to be printed; and

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, NOV. 20.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, submitted for consideration several resolutions for the relief of purchasers of public lands, which were read and ordered to be printed.

The Senate then, pursuant to the order of the day, proceeded to the appointment, by ballot, of the standing committees, which resulted in the distribution of the members as follows:

On the Committee of Foreign Relations... Messrs. Barbour, Macon, Brown, Hunter, King of New York.

On Finance... Messrs. Sanford, Macon, Dan Eaton, Holmes of Maine.

On Commerce and Manufactures... Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, Burrill, Horsey, Sanford.

On Military Affairs... Messrs. Williams of Tennessee, Taylor, Elliott, Johnson of Kentucky.

On the Militia... Messrs. Noble, Tichenor, Stokes, Lanman, Chandler.

On Naval Affairs... Messrs. Pleasants, Patton, Williams of Mississippi, Walker of Alabama, Walker of Georgia.

On the Public Lands... Messrs. Thomas, Taylor, Lowrie, Eaton, Vandyke.

On Indian Affairs... Messrs. Holmes of Mississippi, Johnson of Ken. Johnson of Louisiana, King of Alabama, Lowrie.

On Claims... Messrs. Wilson, Roberts, Morrill, Ruggles, Vandyke.

On the Judiciary... Messrs. Smith, Burrill, Pinkney, Walker of Georgia, Holmes of Maine.

On the Post Office and Post Roads... Messrs. Stokes, Wilson, Palmer, Edwards, Chandler.

On Pensions... Messrs. Noble, Elliott, Wilson, Eaton, Tichenor.

On the District of Columbia... Messrs. Horsey, Lanman, Lloyd, Barbour, Hunter.

On Accounts... Messrs. Roberts, Burrill, Lanman.

On Roads and Canals... Messrs. King of N. Y., Trimble, Lowrie, Macon, Dan.

The following resolutions, submitted by Mr. Sanford on Friday, were taken up, and agreed to:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as concerns our relations with Spain and with France, be referred to the committee on foreign relations.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to finance, be referred to the committee on finance.

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to

acter of your Bank, or cause their paper to be precisely still more; my solicitude is to direct your attention to the most eligible ways and means to re-establish their credit, and place their paper on a par with specie, the only standard of value that can be relied on: for I take pleasure in saying, that there are, in my opinion, but few institutions of the kind in the Union more solvent and none where fewer cases of individual moral turpitude can be found.

The Judiciary Department of our State, though much indebted to the wise and liberal policy of your immediate predecessors for an important arrangement in the supreme branch of it, is still in many respects defective. As an evidence, advert to the appointments and resignations which have taken place for the last six or eight years, and do they not present to those disposed to smile, and smile sarcastically, somewhat of a ludicrous scene? And indeed, if I may be permitted to speak plainly, does it not manifestly degrade the character of the State, impair the usefulness of that department of our government; and at the same time wound the honorable sensibilities of the reflecting part of the community? If economy be the object, I pray you to examine the expenses that have been incurred by the State in convening the Council for the purpose of filling vacancies occasioned by the resignation of our Judges, and you will then find that the trifling addition to the salary requisite to retain them on the bench, would be the best economy you could practice. This, however, is not, in my opinion, our true policy. A diminution of their labors, which would be virtually an increase of salary, is indubitably the remedy called for by experience.

There are two ways by which this may be done. The one by the restoration of the District principle, new-modeled and refined; the other, by the creation of two or three additional circuits. The first I shall never think of but with the most anxious solicitude to see re-established; for I have ever viewed this feature in our old system, the offspring of revolutionary times, with the most profound veneration and respect for the wisdom of our ancestors, from whose pure and patriotic heads and hearts it flowed; mingled at the same time with the most potent regrets for the rash act that expunged it from our Statute Book. If, however, this change, so desirable and inestimable in itself, should be deemed impracticable, I would respectfully submit, as a dernier resort, the propriety of making two additional circuits.

Again, the organization of our County Courts, or Quarterly Sessions, it seems to me, may be much improved. And, with due deference, I will take the liberty of submitting for your consideration an idea or two, suggested not only by my own reflections on the subject, but supported by the concurring opinions of some of our most experienced and intelligent citizens. Innovations, I admit, should be strictly scrutinized before they receive the countenance and approbation of the Legislature, but when found to be salutary, it is certainly wise policy to adopt them.

The confusion apparent in our County Courts, in consequence of what is technically called County business clashing with the regular jury trials, is but too often the cause not only of delay in the administration of justice, but is, at the same time, burdensome and expensive to the parties litigant and harassing and oppressive to every officer of the Court.

A separation of these duties and powers, by the creation of what may, with propriety and correctness, be called a County Court, for the special purpose of transacting all county business, other than that where the intervention of a jury may be necessary, would, it seems to me, be productive of infinite benefit, by expediting business, and thereby economizing time and expenditure. A further detail of the contemplated improvements must be the result of your research.

The Insolvent Laws of our State, it appears to me, are susceptible of amendment. Their defects, I endeavored to point out in my last communication, and will, therefore, for the present, barely observe, that any system of laws which operates with equal severity on the innocent and guilty, must be defective. My only solicitude is to shield from the iron hand of the creditor the innocent but unfortunate man. His person I conscientiously believe, should be held inviolate. Let the fraudulent debtor be punished as a criminal, by the infliction of corporal punishment; if you please, or in any other way that may be deemed best to arrest the progress of fraud, and give efficacy to the just demands of the creditor; but I must maintain, that it is your duty to place the honest debtor out of the reach of an ignominious incarceration. This relic of barbarism, so repugnant to the genius and spirit of our Government, will, I trust, sooner or later be banished from so mild and happy a system of Jurisprudence as our own.

The interesting subject of Internal Improvements has been duly considered by the Board created at the last Assembly, for the more immediate superintendance and control of the pecuniary and physical resources of the State, set apart for that purpose. Their report will be submitted in due season. I cannot, however, drop the subject, without the expression of a firm belief that most of the important objects we have in view will ultimately be attained; and that, upon the whole, our prospects are flattering, although at present, "clouds and darkness" hover over some of our operations in particular sections of the State.

That some money, and perhaps not a little, has been imprudently expended, is readily admitted; but it does not hence follow, that the objects are unworthy of pursuit, or that the prosperity of the

State is not identified with the best interests of the State. Your duty is obvious. Examining with scrutinizing eye into the various operations of the system. Search out the cause of extravagance, and apply the correctives.

The science of Medicine, so vitally interesting to our citizens, and so well deserving legislative attention, has, as yet, with a few exceptions, passed unnoticed and unprotected. And it must be admitted, however unpleasant the admission, that there are but few States in the Union where Medicine is in a less reputable condition than in North-Carolina. The question naturally occurs, why is this the case? The answer is obvious. Because in almost every other part of the country, a medical education, regularly acquired and formally completed at some public medical university, or satisfactory testimonials of professional ability from some respectable and legally constituted Board of Physicians, is essential to the attainment of public respect and public confidence.

Hitherto, the time of our annual Sessions has been almost exclusively devoted to the preservation and security of property, while the lives, health and happiness of a numerous and intelligent population, have been left at the mercy of every pretender; and thousands and tens of thousands of our fellow citizens, I might say, have fallen victims to the empirical efforts of a host of intruders.

The youth of our State who have been reared and educated for the profession, with that native modesty which I trust will ever characterize them, advance with becoming diffidence in their vocations, while the more adventurous Quack, presuming on the ignorance and credulity of the people, run off with the spoil. This, certainly, in no one instance, can last long; but from the facility with which these persons change quarters, and from the eagerness with which afflicted humanity seizes the offered relief, the first fruits are but too often gathered by the rash though ignorant practitioner. Under these circumstances, what inducements have our young men to trudge up the rugged hill of science, and spend their time and patrimony in laying the foundation for future usefulness? True, the intellectual triumph is exquisite; but of itself it is insufficient to sustain the diffident and desponding youth who finds himself pressed by so many difficulties, and finds too, that his very sustenance is taken from him by the characters above alluded to.

Again, it must be mortifying to see our young men constrained to abandon their native State in pursuit of Medical Science abroad; where, too often, in reaping the fruits of science, foreign principles and foreign habits are formed, not only opposed to the genius and spirit of our government, but measurably disqualifying them in other respects for future life. Thus exhausting, as it were, the last earnings of parental industry and frugality, to obtain what might, with a little effort, be as well obtained at home. Let me observe what may be deemed superfluous, that this Medical Board will not prejudice the pretensions of any practitioner of the present day, for its operation must necessarily be prospective.

This subject presents so many interesting points, and is in truth so susceptible of illustration, that I must believe it is only requisite to interest the mind of the intelligent statesman to perceive its importance.

I am aware, that some diversity of sentiment may be expected as to the manner in which the Medical Board, above alluded to, should be established; but that it is not only practicable, but highly expedient, none, I think, can rationally doubt, when they advert to the uniform success which has attended the efforts of many of our sister States. Let me, then, entreat you, as the Guardians of the people's best interests, to give this subject, of all others, the most interesting, a full, fair and dispassionate consideration.

It has not been my habit to travel beyond the limits of the State, and of course beyond the sphere of your action, for subjects to interest your deliberations; but the vital importance of one of the most ardent and labored discussions which has agitated the union since the formation of our government has, and will on the present occasion, divert me from the uniform tenor of my course: for to look on, and not feel for the issue of the eventual conflict, would argue an insensibility and apathy foreign from my nature, and an obduracy of feeling unknown to the patriotic bosom. If success attends the gigantic strides of the friends of manufactures, and the onerous burthens sought to be imposed on the agricultural, and indeed many other branches of industry, should not be averted, away with our boasted equality of pursuit and freedom from unnecessary restraint, hitherto the pride of our country.

Independent of the political operations of the contemplated increase of the tariff, its effects on the fiscal resources of our country, will produce a crisis, distressing to the philanthropist and oppressive in the extreme, at this time, to the agricultural and commercial part of our population already borne down by an unprecedented depression of prices, unparalleled in the history of our times. For if the sources of our national revenue are dried up by the adoption of the system, the enhancement of price in many of the necessities and conveniences of life, together with a corresponding falling-off in the prices of the staple commodities of our country will not be the only oppressions most deeply to be deprecated, but a permanent and irremovable direct tax must be resorted to to replenish an empty Treasury.

I shudder when I anticipate the consequences which must result from the prevalence of such counsels. Our fellow citizens, already borne down by a reverse of fortune and struggling for

a competency, to have a host of officers and a system of direct taxation superadded and permanently quartered on them, would, I fear, produce a delirium in the public mind subversive of order and ruinous in the extreme.

I am aware that no act of Legislation can grow out of my remarks; but a silent acquiescence, while the chains are forging, amidst the general expression of public sentiment, would be a gross dereliction of duty.

The limits of this address forbid my entering at large into the subject, were it necessary, which, however, I am persuaded it is not, after the luminous discussions which have been going on in and out of Congress for the last twelve months. I would, nevertheless, barely ask, if it is just or equitable, that the independent yeomanry of our country should be made tributary to the degraded and debased population that is the growth of manufacturing establishments? Or is it possible that this virtuous and intelligent yeomanry, the only safe depository and shield of the liberty of the country, should, by this hot-bed establishment of work-shops, be ultimately amalgamated with them, or driven by oppression, constrained to abandon the fair and exhilarating pursuits of rural life, the prolific nursery of heroes, statesmen, patriots and philanthropists.

By an act passed at the last session of the General Assembly, I was authorized and requested to cause the south-western boundary line of this State to be ascertained, extended and marked. In pursuance thereof a correspondence was immediately opened with the Governor of Tennessee; but for the want of authority on his part to co-operate in the business, an inevitable delay ensued until the meeting of the Legislature of that State, which took place during the last summer. As soon, however, as it was known that the power had been delegated, the subject was resumed, and a hope was at first entertained that an amicable completion of the business might be effected during the present year; but causes beyond our control have and will prevent it. I am gratified, however, to have it in my power to say that no unpleasant or unfriendly collision need be apprehended.

In the file marked A, we contained the resignations of such Justices of the Peace and Field Officers as have been received during the recess, together with the resignation of Judge Murphy, one of the Judges of our Superior Courts of Law and Equity, a gentleman as highly esteemed for his private virtues, as for his able and disinterested devotion to the best interest of his country. To supply the vacancy, I was advised by the Council, to tender the temporary appointment to William Norwood, Esq. of Hillsboro, a lawyer of long standing, and doubtless known to many of you.

I shall now, Gentlemen, close this desultory address, and in doing so permit me to tender you, and through you, my fellow citizens, generally, the unfeigned homage of my respect and gratitude. It, in the discharge of the duties attached to the executive office, my conduct has been such as to give efficiency to a government of laws, to impart in the smallest degree vitality and energy to the benign and happy institutions under which we live, and finally to meet the approbation of my fellow citizens, I can confidently say that my highest ambition will have been gratified; and that my fondest and most ardent anticipation have been realized.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
JOHN BRANCH.

THURSDAY, NOV. 23.—The House dissected the Governor's Message, and referred its several parts to distinct committees.

Mr. Iredell, from the committee appointed to draft joint rules for the government of the two Houses, made a report, which was concurred in, and being sent to the Senate, the report was there also adopted. The rules are in conformity to the rules acted upon by Congress, which will introduce an entirely new mode of transacting the business of the two Houses.

The annual Report of the Public Treasurer was laid before the House. It makes the balance in the Treasury on the first of November instant, \$156,875 39.

The resolution yesterday presented by Mr. Alston was called up, and, on motion of Mr. Mebane, was amended, by preceeing it with the following preamble:

Whereas John Haywood, Public Treasurer, has set forth in his annual report at this session, that impressions and imputations have gone abroad arraigning his integrity in the discharge of his official duties; and the said John Haywood has, in consequence thereof, requested an investigation of his accounts, and the affairs of the Treasury Office, Be it therefore resolved, &c.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Sales of Cherokee Lands.—The sales of the lands lately ceded by the Cherokees to this state, have taken place, under the superintendance of Major Jesse Franklin and James Mebane, Esq. They sold, we learn, nearly 19,000 acres, out of 66,000 acres surveyed, for about 66,850 dollars. The price varied according to the quality, from two to nine dollars, though but little was sold at the latter price. Most of the land disposed of was of the first and second quality, though there is a considerable quantity of good land yet to be sold. Upon the whole, considering the scarcity of money, and the large quantity of new lands in market, the sales may be considered good. The purchasers were principally settlers and inhabitants of the neighborhood; but few strangers being present. Raleigh Register.

Great Dividend.—The New-York American Insurance Company have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent. for the last six months.