CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 27.

Mr Mangum presented the petition of Lewis Leroy, of Washington, North Carolina, praying for the remission of the extra duties imposed by the Tariff of 1828, on a quantity of molasses imported by Lewis Leroy, jun. in his lifetime. Referred.

The following resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Holmes.

That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate copies of all the instructions of collectors of the Customs and their officers, in respect to the British Colonial Trade, given or issued since the proclamation of the President of the 5th of October, 1830.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill to authorize the mounting and equipment of a part of the army of the United States:

Mr. Benton explained the object and expediency of the proposed measure, and moved to fill the blank for the appropriation with 25,000 dollars; which after some inquiries by Mr. Smith, and reply by Mr. Benton, was agreed to, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate next took up the bill making an appropriation of 200,000 dollars for carrying on the armament of fortifications.

[The annual appropriation has heretofore been 100,000 dollars. The present bill was introduced by Mr. Smith on leave, and was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, which committee reported the bill with a recommendation that it be rejected. Accordingly when the bill came up to day—]

Mr. Benton (Chairman of the military Committee) moved its indefinate postponement. He stated (in the course of the debate that ensued) that the committee had submitted the bill to the Secretary of War, who returned it, with the information that the department made no objections to its [illegible], but declined recommending it.

A debate of some length and interest ensued on the bill, in which it was strenuously advocated by Mr. Smith, and was opposed by Mr. Hayne, who, with the view of giving the greatest emphasis to the decision of the question, and of placing the sense of the Senate on record, called for the yeas and nays.

The question being taken on the indefinite postponement, it was decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Brown, B[illegible] Clay, Dickerson, Ewing Foot, F[illegible] Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hanna, H[illegible] Hill, Holmes, Kane, Mangum, M[illegible] Miller, More, Prentiss, Robbins, R[illegible] Ruggles, Seymour, Tomlinson, T[illegible] Tyler, White, Wilkins—31.

Nays—Messrs. Bibb, Dallas, Dudley, Johnson, Knight, Silsbee, Smith [illegible]

So the Bill was rejected.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, [illegible]

Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1832; which was twice read and committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution, offered by Mr. Blair of Tenn. on Thursday last, proposing the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the expediency of distributing (according to population,) the proceeds of the public Lands amongst the several States and Territories.

Mr. Vinton, of Ohio, suggested a substitute for the resolution which was as follows:

"That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing an uniform system of gradually closing up the sale of the public lands now in market, or that may be hereafter brought into market: Also, to take into consideration the expediency of appropriating the proceeds of the public lands, after the payment of the public debt to the promotion of national object or objects."

This being accepted by Mr. Blair as a substitute for his resolution—

Mr. Duncan, of Illinois, moved to strike out all the resolution after the word *Resolved*, and insert the following:

"That the Committee on the public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of appropriating one third of the proceeds, of the future sales of the public lands, to objects of Internal improvement within the States in which said lands are sold, and that the same Committee inquire into the expediency of appropriating (after the national debt is paid,) one third of the proceeds of said land sales, for the construction of roads and Canals, from the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Lakes, and the St. Lawrence, to the commercial cities of the Atlantic; and of appropriating the remaining third of said proceeds for purposes of education; the works or objects of improvements to be designated or approved by Congress, and the money to be expended under the authority of the States in which said improvements are made."

Mr. Carson of N. C. made a few remarks to show that the acts of the several States, had immovably settled the manner of distributing among the several States, the proceeds from them (after the payment of the public debt,) and that Congress could not, by any legislation, depart from that mode.

Mr. Mercer, went into an argument, and referred to the acts of cession, also to show that the States which ceded the lands to the United States had prescribed the application of the proceeds from their sale, after the payment of the public debt; the objects and mode of which application he explained at large. He had, however, no objection to the second branch of the proposed inquiry; but strenuously opposed any new system of land laws, or new mode of disposing of the public domain, the present being, in his opinion, the wisest that had ever been, or could be, devised by the wisdom of man—the beneficent effects of which he briefly pointed out, in contrast with the evils which prevailed in those of the new States east of Ohio, where a different system had been pursued.

When Mr. M. concluded his remarks, Mr. Blair of Tenn. rose; but the hour for considering resolutions had expired, and the debate was suspended.

Wednesday, Dec. 28.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution moved by Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, on Thursday last, as yesterday modified, at the suggestion of Mr. Vinton—the question being on the amendment yesterday submitted by Mr. Duncan. [illegible] spoke in favor of his amendments at some length, going also into the merits of the question. McDuffie, in reply, remarked on the impropriety of discussing the merits of a Resolution, on a mere question of reference. He had not proceeded far however, before the time allotted to the consideration of Resolutions had expired."

State Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, December 29.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, from the Committee to which was referred the Bill to incorporate the Guilford Gold Mining Company, reported the same with an amendment, which was agreed to. Mr. Wilson proposed an amendment which had for its object to make the Stockholders liable in their individual capacity, for the debts of the company—which motion was negatived. The Bill was read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill to incorporate the Catawba Gold Mining Company, also passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Sp[illegible] from the Committee of Finance [illegible] the Treasury [illegible]

[illegible]

Mr. [illegible] from the Committee on Military affairs, to whom was referred the Bill to [illegible] a Militia Company in Buncombe county, with instructions to enquire into the expediency of reporting a general Bill upon the subject, made a report thereon accompanied by a Bill giving the power to Regimental Courts Martial of laying off and altering the several Captain's districts within their Regiment, which was read the first time.

Mr. Guinn presented the following Resolutions which were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That this General Assembly, speaking the feelings and opinions of the people of North Carolina do approve of the Administration of General Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Resolved further, that this General Assembly knowing that the confidence reposed by the people of the State of North Carolina, in the integrity and patriotism of Gen. A. Jackson, President of the United States, so far from being diminished, has increased, do, (and in this, they only respond to the feelings and wishes of their fellow citizens of the State) recommend him to the people of the United States for re-election to the high and elevated situation which he now holds with so much honor to himself and benefit to his country.

The Bill altering the laws in respect to the allotment of widows' dower, passed its third reading 47 to 18, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution requesting the Public Treasurer to procure a certain amount of specie change, was also ordered to be engrossed.

The Bill for the relief of the citizens of this State, was also ordered to be engrossed, by a vote of 31 to 33.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Mr. Spaight, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of altering, amending or entirely repealing the act of 1828, regarding Executors and Administrators, reported that a Bill embracing the object of the Resolution having already passed the Senate, it is unnecessary to legislate further upon the subject. Concurred in.

A balloting was had for Colonel Commandant and Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry, of the 10th Brigade and 5th Division, and resulted in the choice of Henry Fullenwider as Colonel, and John D. Hoke, as Lieut. Col.

The engrossed Bill to authorize the erection of Mills on Big Ivey Creek, in Buncombe county, passed its third reading and was ordered to be *enrolled*.

Monday, Jan. 2.

Petition presented. By Mr. Caldwell, of Absalom Simonton of Iredell. Referred.

Bills presented. By Mr. Seawell, concerning corporations, the officers and managers of corporations and trustees of funds for public purposes. By Mr. Guion, to amend and explain an act passed in the year 1824, ch. 50, entitled "An act to erect that section of country commonly called the Cherokee purchase into a separate county."

The first of these was read three times, passed and ordered to be engrossed, and the second read the first time.

Mr. Allen presented the following Resolution:

Resolved, That a Message be sent to the House of Commons proposing to raise a joint select committee of twelve—six from each House, and three of each House to be Eastern Members, and three to be Western Members, so as to make six of Eastern Members and six of Western Members; and for said Committee to take the resolutions for a Convention as introduced in each House and report some plan that will be agreeable to all.

Mr. McFarland moved that the Resolution be laid upon the table—not carried. Mr. Wilson moved that it be committed to a committee of the whole House, with the resolution on the subject of a Convention—not carried. Mr. Matthews moved that the resolution be indefinitely postponed, which was decided in the affirmative, Ayes 41—Noes 15.

The Bill to repeal an act reducing the number of Petty musters to two in a year, passed in 1827, was read the second time and rejected, Ayes 26—Noes 25.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Dick, to incorporate the Salisbury Gold Mining Company. Read the first time.

The Bill from the House of Commons, to exempt from execution, a certain portion of the land of the citizens of North-Carolina, was read the first time. Mr. Allen moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed, which was negatived, 40 to 21, and the Bill ordered to a second reading.

Nearly the whole of the sitting of to-day was consumed in the consideration of the Bill for the better regulation of the conduct of free negroes and slaves—the Bill more effectually to suppress and prevent the [illegible] of Slaves, in this State, and the Bill to prevent Slaves from attending General Reviews, Regimental, Battalion and Company musters, Camp-Meetings and Election grounds. After [illegible] attempts to amend them, they were ordered to be committed to a Committee of the whole House, and be made the order of the day for Thursday next.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Edmonston, from the select Committee, to which was referred the petition of William Parker, of Haywood, reported a Resolution in his favor which was read the first time.

Mr. Hart, from the Committee on the Patrol Laws, reported a Bill for the better regulation of the Patrol, which was read the first time, and ordered to be printed.

The Bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Central Rail-road Company, was read the third time. Mr. Outlaw proposed to amend the bill by adding the following proviso: "Provided, that any application on the part of said Company to the Federal Government, for an appropriation of money or subscription of stock thereto, shall amount to a forfeiture of their charter." This amendment was rejected, only 31 voting in the affirmative. The bill was then read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to incorporate the Cape-Fear and Yadkin Railroad Company, was also read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Friday, Dec. 30.

Mr. Outlaw moved that the Resolutions, heretofore laid on the table, relating to the public Lands of the United States, be now considered. They were accordingly read, adopted and ordered to be engrossed.

The Resolution in favor of Thomas Bragg, passed its third reading and was ordered to be *enrolled*. (Allows him full pay for covering the Office of the Secretary of State with zinc and the cost of materials used in covering the late Capitol.)

The Bill to exempt from execution a certain portion of the lands of the citizens of North Carolina, was read the third time. After several efforts at amendment which were lost, the question was put upon its passage and decided in the affirmative, Yeas 63—Nays 61.

The Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancy, was read the second time and rejected, 67 to 57. Considerable debate arose on this Bill, in which Messrs. Henry, Barringer, Brevard and Clayton advocated, and Messrs. Gaston, O'Brien, Toole and Pittman opposed its passage.

The Bill to vest the right of electing the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the several counties within this State, in the free white men thereof, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. C. Wooten, was postponed until the 4th March next, by a vote of 64 to 53.

Saturday, Dec. 31.

Bills presented. By Mr. Robertson, to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from owning or carrying guns in this State. By Mr. Gaston, to allow appeals to the Supreme Court from interlocutory Judgments, orders and decrees of the Superior Courts of Law and Equity. By the same, in aid of the North Carolina Central Rail Road, and Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Companies (authorizes the employing of an Engineer on behalf of the State, to survey routes for the respective Rail Roads). By Mr. Hartley, to authorize Wardens of the Poor to hold property for the benefit of the Poor.

These Bills were severally read the first time.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the Bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company and the Charlotte Gold Mining Company. They were advocated by Messrs. Barringer, Pearson, and Henry, and opposed by Mr. Sawyer, but finally passed their second reading by a large vote.

Monday, Jan. 2.

The bill to establish two Banks—one by the name and style of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina and the other by the name and style of the Merchants' Bank of North Carolina, was read the second time. Mr. Townsend moved that said Bills be indefinitely postponed. On this motion considerable debate ensued, in which Messrs. Gaston, Henry, and Mebane took part for and Messrs. Pearson, Weaver, Pittman, and Townsend against the Bill. The motion to postpone, ultimately prevailed, by a vote of 84 to 39.

The Bill to establish a Bank by the name and style of the President and Directors of the Bank of Albemarle, was read the second time and on motion of Mr. Emmett, indefinitely postponed.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.

Bills presented. By Mr. Edmonston, to compensate Justices of the Peace, in the county of Haywood, for their services. By Mr. Calloway, declaring valid all grants for land issued by this State where the owners have been chain carriers in surveying the same.

These bills passed their first reading.

Mr. Sumner, from the Judiciary committee, to which was referred the enquiry whether titles to real estate can be tried on petitions for partition, reported a bill to provide for the partition of lands, tenements and hereditaments held in common. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Cabarrus Gold Mining Company, was read the 3d time and ordered to be engrossed.—Yeas 58—Nays 21.

About twenty bills of a private nature had their second and third readings, and were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.

Bills presented. By Mr. Pearson, to incorporate the Rowan Troop [illegible] Read the first time.

Mr. Henry from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the subject was referred, reported a Bill to authorize the Superior and County Courts of this State to compel Plaintiffs in certain cases to give security for the costs of suit. Read the first time.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in discussing the Resolutions submitted some days since for the purpose of calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. After sitting in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Haywood in the Chair, until about 4 o'clock, progress was reported and leave granted to sit again.

Fearful Fact!—According to the last census, there are [illegible] more males between the ages of 20 and [illegible], than there are females between 20 and 30. Young bachelors, therefore, cannot be too active in supplying themselves with help-mates.

N. Y. [illegible]

"*Progress of Free Trade Doctrines.*—In the Banner of the Constitution for Wednesday, we have a catalogue of the names of the newspapers published in different parts of the Union which avow the doctrines of a liberal commercial policy. The whole number is *ninety-three*. Of these there are 5 in Maine, 3 in New Hampshire, 3 in Massachusetts, 1 in Connecticut, 5 in New York, 1 in New Jersey, 1 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Maryland, 2 in the District of Columbia, 8 in Ohio, 2 in Indiana, 3 in Illinois, 1 in Missouri, 1 in Arkansas, 1 in Tennessee, 4 in Mississippi, [illegible] in Alabama, 7 in Virginia, 7 in North Carolina, 11 in South Carolina, 7 in Georgia.

This is a respectable array, truly, but large as the list is, we very much doubt whether it includes the whole number of journals friendly to the true doctrines of commercial legislation. We are most surprized at the number in Ohio, and Pennsylvania. "Three years ago," asks the B. of the Constitution, "where was the paper north of the Potomac, (out of the cities of New York, Salem and Boston,) or in the western country, that manfully opposed the American System! With the exception of one which subsequently fell into the wake of Mr. Clay, and grew cold in the cause, we cannot call to mind a single example. In the great State of Pennsylvania, as far as we can learn, there is not a single paper that was not opposed to free trade, with the exception of the Philadelphia Gazette, which with the best dispositions, then stood neutral in the cause." The Gazette is now on the list of the efficient champions of liberty, of commerce, and unshackled industry. In the State of Ohio, the Newark Advocate, two or three years since, was the first which hoisted the free trade flag. It has now six coadjutors, one of which is in Cincinnatti, one in Marietta, and one in Zanesville.

Fifty newspapers in the States north of the Potomac and west of the Alleghany, engaged in support of liberal opinions on this much contested question, most of them established where three years ago not a voice was raised against the restrictive system, show no important change in public opinion, without the aid of which no party can be sustained. We have little doubt that the free trade doctrines, the true doctrines for the farmer, will ere long be generally received in the rich agricultural regions of the west, which have nothing to gain by restrictions on commerce, but much to lose. The Banner of the Constitution, by furnishing with correct information on the subject, both the public and the conductors of newspapers, who had given the question but little of their attention, has done much to hasten this desirable result. [*N. Y. Ev. Post.*

From the Banner of the Constitution.

TO THE EDITOR.

New England, Dec. 17, 1831.

Dear Sir: Political economy is forced upon me, by my love of justice and good government, and by my dread of seeing a repetition of all those iniquities which I have witnessed in a long residence in Spain the nursery of restriction and monopoly, and in France, where every scheme for regulating and controlling human action has been agitated in a thousand forms, by the successors of the Colberts and Laws. You will, however, give me credit for some zeal in the cause, since I have continued in the good fight without intermission, and without change, since 1819: a skirmisher it is true, but ever ready to meet the enemy, even the Hectors and Achilles of our adversaries, Matthew Carey not excepted. The cause of truth is on the advance here, and all the world over, in spite of the most formidable enemy that ever assailed it, viz. *Fashion.* That it should have been fashionable in old and corrupt Governments, whose very existence depends on corruption and political heresy, to hide the truth from the people is not surprising. But that men who boast of having all the religion and morality of society, living under the happy reign of laws, should attempt to deceive the people, and imitate a policy which we have till now condemned, is truly astonishing. That truth is powerful, will appear most strikingly, when we consider how small were our means to bring it to light, and the progress we have made. Our individual labors, in several remote corners, have been arduous and invidious; all who have resisted this tide of error and corruption have made bitter enemies of the powerful [illegible] of the [illegible]. I believe that all the scattered efforts would have been in vain without the concentration of force which your useful paper brought about.

The following paragraph in the Message of Governor McArthur, to the Legislature of Ohio now in session, [illegible], as the N. Y. [illegible] justly observes, great credit to the [illegible] and good sense of the Governor:

"Having myself experienced much inconvenience and frequent embarrassment from the want of a more liberal education I [illegible] the more sensibly the great importance of imparting to the rising generation the benefits of instruction; and I most earnestly recommend to you, gentlemen, a continuation of those laudable efforts, which have hitherto characterised our legislation [illegible] of education."