

9. Resolved, That, in expressing the opinion embodied in the foregoing resolutions, we have no other motive or object in view than that of showing we are at all times ready and willing to sustain the Constitution and Laws of the country in which we live, no matter by whom attempted to be violated or subverted.

10. Resolved, That we consider a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, in these alarming times of Executive encroachment, as all important, so that we may the better be enabled to adhere more closely to them, without regard to men.

11. Resolved, therefore, That our Representatives in Congress and the Senators from this State be respectfully requested to endeavor to procure a resolution of the Government funds to the Bank of the United States, as an act of policy and justice, required by the general interests and demanded by the national honor.

12. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to the Representative in Congress from this district, to our Senator and Delegate in the General Assembly of Virginia, and to each of our Senators in Congress.

From the Richmond Wig of January 7.

### Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia—Rescission of the Contract.

Yesterday, the Stockholders of the Bank of Virginia met, pursuant to public notice. Mr. James Caske moved to instruct the future Directors to rescind the contract entered into between the Bank of Virginia, and the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Chapman Johnson moved to substitute Mr. Caske's resolution, by resolutions on the part of the Stockholders, declaring the contract inadmissible, and rescinding the same. Mr. Johnson's resolutions specified the 2d, 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th articles of the contract as inadmissible, and so much of the third, as requires the books and accounts of the Bank to be submitted to the inspection of the Treasury Agents, and weekly returns of its condition to the Treasury Department. The President (Dr. Brockenbrough) first moved a postponement of the consideration of the subject, but the motion was negatived. He then moved to strike out so much of Mr. Johnson's resolution as disapproves of weekly returns of the condition of the Bank to the Treasury Department. This too was negatived. Mr. Johnson's resolutions were then adopted, and the contract rescinded, by a large majority (as we hear) of the votes.

Upon this result, we congratulate the Public. The question before the Legislature is thus simplified, and the manifestations of public opinion, not to be mistaken. That condemns the action of the Federal Government on the Deposites, in all its bearings.

### State Legislation.

Tuesday, January 7, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

The House of Commons having concurred in the amendments to the following engrossed bills, they were ordered to be enrolled: The bill to establish the Merchants' Bank in Newbern, and the Albemarle Bank in Edenton; and the bill to recharter the Bank of Cape Fear.

The following engrossed bill was read three times and ordered to be enrolled: The bill regulating the times of holding one of the terms of the County Court of Macon.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people relative to amending the Constitution of the State. The question pending being on the indefinite postponement of the bill; it was put, and decided in the negative—ayes 30, noes 32.

Ayes—Messrs. Arrington, Collins, Cooper, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Foy, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Lindsay, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moyer of Greene, Moyer of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Snow, Stone, Vann, Walton, Wilder.

Noes—Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Elliott, Gavin, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Hussey, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sittou, Spaight, Stodman, Vanhook.

Mr. Meares moved to amend the bill by striking out all that part of it embracing the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and inserting in lieu thereof a substitute. The bill was then laid on the table, and the substitute ordered to be printed.

IN THE COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Fisher, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the present mode of contracting for fuel and stationary for the use of the two Houses; and whether the same cannot be changed for the better.

Mr. Long submitted the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed for the purpose of ascertaining whether the Attorney General of this State, Romulus M. Saunders, did not violate the 35th section of the Constitution in accepting an appointment under the General Government, and did not thereby vacate his said office; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The said committee consists of Messrs. Long, Haughton, Graham, Barringer and Shepard.

The Senate having concurred in the amendments to the bill to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled. The bill for revising and digesting the public Statute Laws of this State, was read the third time; when Mr. Stockard moved that it be indefinitely postponed; which motion was negatived by a vote of 83 to 19. The bill then passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The following engrossed bills and resolution passed their third reading and were ordered to be enrolled: The bill appointing Commissioners in Haywood county to superintend the road from the Buncombe line to the Macon line: The resolution relating to the State claims upon the General Government.

Wednesday, January 8, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, the Senate proceeded to take up and consider the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina relative to amending the Constitution; the question pending being on the adoption of the substitute offered on yesterday by Mr. Meares.

The proposed substitute having been read, several amendments were proposed and received.

Mr. Meares moved that the bill, together with the amendments, lie on the table; which was not agreed to: Ayes 31—Noes 32.

Those who voted in the affirmative, were Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Caldwell, Clayton, Dobson, Elliott, Gavin, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Jones, Kendall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Morrison, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sittou, Stodman, Spaight, Vanhook.

Those who voted in the negative, were Messrs. Arrington, Burns, Collins, Cooper, Edwards, Faison, Flowers, Foy, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Hussey, Lindsay, McCormick, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moyer of Greene, Moyer of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Perquimans, Skinner of Chowan, Skinner of Pasquotank, Snow, Stone, Vann, Walton, and Wilder.

Mr. Edwards then moved that the bill, together with the amendments, be postponed until the first day of November next, which was agreed to—Ayes 36—Noes 20.

IN THE COMMONS.

The following bills were read, and, on motion, postponed indefinitely, viz: The bill to ascertain the amount of exports raised in the State for one year, and for other purposes—the bill to regulate the peddling and retailing of spirituous liquors—the bill to prevent free persons of color selling spirituous liquors, in a quantity less than five gallons—and the bill appropriating a sum not exceeding \$1,500 for defraying the travelling expenses of an Engineer, in making certain surveys, in case the services of an United States' Engineer be granted by the President.

Mr. Wesley Jones submitted a Resolution, which was adopted, tendering the use of this House to the Methodist Conference, to be held in this City in February next.

The Resolution instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to remove certain obstructions in Cape Fear River, was rejected.

Thursday, January 9, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

Mr. Hinton, from the Select Committee to which was referred a Resolution touching the expediency of arranging the Congressional Districts so as to make them more nearly equal, reported that it is impracticable, at so late a period of the session, to act definitely upon the subject. The Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. Dobson, from the Joint Select Committee to which was referred the Message of his Excellency the Governor, relative to the Militia and the public defence, together with the Resolutions of the Legislatures of the States of New-York and Illinois, upon the subject, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following Resolutions:

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested, to adopt the necessary measures to render the system of the Militia discipline of the United States less burthenous in its character, and more efficient in its organization.

IN THE COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Irvine, the bill to submit certain specific amendments of the Constitution, to the people, was taken up and discussed; and on Mr. Outlaw's motion, indefinitely postponed. Yeas 60—Noes 56.

A large number of bills were finally acted upon, the titles of which will appear in our next.

Friday, January 10, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

The bills for the establishment of a Bank at Lenoir, and at Washington, were a second time read, and on motion, postponed indefinitely.

Mr. Beard submitted sundry Resolutions on the subject of a Reform of the Constitution; which were read, and on motion of Mr. J. B. Skinner, referred to a Select Committee, consisting of two Members from each Judicial District, selected by the Senators from each District. Leave was granted to said Committee to hold its meeting during the sitting of the Senate. After remaining out several hours, Mr. Beard, Chairman of the Committee, reported a Bill, which incorporates the spirit and much of the language of the Resolutions submitted by him.

[After the Preamble, the following are the specified amendments proposed, by the bill, to be referred to the People:

1. That the Legislature shall meet only once every two years. The Senate to be elected for a longer term than the Commons.

2. To change the manner of appointing Justices of the Peace and Field Officers of Militia.

3. To fix the basis of Representation in the Legislature upon population and taxation.

4. To provide for the election of Governor in a manner different from the present one.

5. To abolish Borough representation wholly or in part.

6. To amend the 32nd section of the present Constitution.

7. To provide that future General Assemblies shall not abolish Slavery; and that capitation taxes shall be equal on all classes of persons.

8. To provide for future amendments to the Constitution, by pointing out the manner in which they shall be made.

9. To reduce the number of Members in the Legislature, and to make some change in the requisite qualifications of members and voters.

Then comes the Act designating the manner in which they shall be brought before the People, to be acted on by them, for which we have no room.]

The bill having been read, unsuccessful efforts were made to strike out those clauses which provide for taking the sense of the people upon the propriety of amending the 32nd section of the present Constitution, and of restraining future General Assemblies from abolishing Slavery. On the passage of the bill at its final reading (the test vote) the Ayes and Noes were as follows:

For the Bill—Messrs. Beard, Brittain of Burke, Brittain of Macon, Burns, Caldwell, Clayton, Collins, Dobson, Elliott, Hinton, Hogan, Hoke, Jones, Koadall, Kerr, Klutts, McCormick, Martin of Richmond, Martin of Rockingham, Meares, Mendenhall, Montgomery, Moore, Morris, Murchison, Phillips, Shuford, Sittou, Skinner of Chowan, Spaight, Stodman—31.

Against the Bill—Messrs. Arrington, Cooper, Edwards, Flowers, Foy, Hall, Harrison, Howell, Hussey, Lindsay, Mann, Matthews, Mebane, Melvin, Moyer of Greene, Moyer of Pitt, Nash, Norman, Pugh, Sherard, Simmons, Skinner of Perquimans, Skinner of Pasquotank, Snow, Stone, Vanhook, Vann, Walton, Wilder—30.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Guthrie moved that the House do now proceed to consider the Resolutions heretofore submitted by him in relation to the United States Bank.

Mr. King moved also to take up the Resolutions approving General Jackson's Administration; and Mr. Jordan moved to take up the Resolutions denouncing a repeal of the "Force Bill." All these motions were decided in the negative, only four or five voting, in each case, for their consideration.

A number of bills were ordered to be enrolled.

Saturday, January 11, 1834.

IN THE SENATE.

The engrossed Resolutions authorizing a subscription to MacRae's Map, as the bill concerning the liabilities of Sheriffs for claims put into the hands of themselves or their Deputies for collection, were indefinitely postponed.

A number of bills were ordered to be enrolled.

IN THE COMMONS.

Mr. Graham, from the Select Committee to whom was referred the Resolution submitted by Mr. Long, in relation to the vacating of the Office of Attorney-General, made a Report, in which his opinion is expressed, that the provision of the Constitution, referred to in the Resolution submitted to them, has not been infringed by the acceptance, by the Attorney-General, of the appointment which he holds under the authority of the President of the United States.

On the question of concurring with this Report, a debate arose, in which Mr. Long opposed the views of the Committee, and Mr. Graham sustained them. The Report was finally concurred in. Ayes 65—Noes 54.

Mr. Long then offered a Resolution declaring that the appointment of Commissioners to settle the French claims under the Convention between France and the United States, is incompatible with the office of Attorney-General of this State, and violates the spirit of the Constitution, and that the Attorney-General ought to resign his State office.

On Mr. Roberts' motion, this Resolution was laid on the table, by a vote of 69 to 53.

The bill from the Senate, providing for ascertaining the wishes of the people on the subject of a Convention, was indefinitely postponed. Ayes 65—Noes 50.

On Monday the 13th, at 10 o'clock, both Houses met and adjourned sine die.

### National Legislation.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

Monday, December 30, 1833.

SENATE.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to the resolution of the 19th, calling for copies of certain correspondence between Mr. Crawford and others, on subject of the Bank, &c.

Also, a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, on the subject of the amount of public money deposited in the various Banks, and other matters, embraced in the other call made by the Senate on the motion of Mr. Clay.

The reading of these communications occupied about three quarters of an hour.

Mr. Clay, I rise to make an observation. Sir, this response is a most extraordinary and unprecedented document. We have called for information, and the Secretary gives us argument. Let him have the benefit of it. I undertake to prove Sir, that the financial officer of the Government has grossly perverted and misstated Mr. Crawford. He has entirely mis-interpreted him. He has suppressed documents. A most important passage has been withheld. At another time, I undertake to prove my premises. Sir, we have called for certain things which we have not got, and obtained others not called for. We have asked for bread, and the Secretary has given us a stone. We have asked for the name of the agent, and his compensation, but it has been withheld. We asked for the law in virtue of which the agent was appointed, and he recognizes not our authority. Sir, I have seen all the letters of Mr. Crawford, with the exception of the circular, and I undertake to prove, at another period, that that gentleman has been misquoted and misinterpreted.

On motion of Mr. Clay the report was laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Wilkins presented a resolution, that such of the members of the Senate as had not been supplied, should be furnished each with one copy of the debates on the adoption of the Constitution.

Public Deposites.—The Senate proceeded to consider the special order of the day, the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the removal of the Deposites.

Mr. Clay resumed his speech in support of his resolutions, and continued it until the usual hour of adjournment; when, not having got through with what he had to say, he gave way for a motion for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of petitions and papers were presented and referred to various Committees.

Mr. Binney presented a memorial from the Presidents of ten of the local Banks of Philadelphia, which concludes with the request "that the Deposites of the public revenue now in the State Banks should remain with those institutions until withdrawn in the course of the public service, or as the wisdom of Congress may please to direct; but that hereafter the accruing revenue of the United States should be collected and deposited in the Bank of the United States." The memorial was read, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Removal of the Deposites.—The House proceeded to consider the motion of Mr. Polk, to recommit to the Committee of Ways and Means the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites, together with the instructions to the Committee, moved by Mr. McDuffie.

Mr. Polk rose, and commenced a speech in reply to Mr. McDuffie.

Tuesday, December 31, 1833.

SENATE.

Mr. McKean presented the memorial of the Presidents of the Philadelphia State Banks, praying that the public Deposites be restored to the United States Bank; the memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Forsyth presented the credentials of the Hon. John P. King, Senator elect from Georgia. Mr. King was qualified and took his seat.

The resolution of Mr. Wilkins, presented yesterday, was adopted.

Mr. Ewing offered the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Postmaster General lay before the Senate a statement of the amount of money, if any, which has been borrowed within the current year, for the use of the Department, and

that he designate the persons or corporations of whom such loan, if any, may have been made, and the date, amount, and terms of each loan.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State lay before the Senate a copy of the commission under which W. J. Duane lately acted as Secretary of the Treasury, and a copy of the commission under which R. B. Taney now acts as Secretary.

Mr. Clay's resolutions relative to the removal of the public Deposites, then came up as a special order: when

Mr. Clay finished his remarks on the subject. Mr. Benton, after a few remarks, which were inaudible in the gallery, moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business.

After the consideration of Executive business, the Senate adjourned over to Thursday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented a memorial in behalf of Noah Fletcher, lately a Clerk in the House, who had been dismissed on Friday last from his situation.

After some remarks from Mr. Davis, and the reading of the memorial, Mr. Davis asked the unanimous consent to offer the following resolution; which, after some remarks by the Speaker, Messrs. Davis, Clay of Alabama, and Patton, was ordered to lie on the table for one day:

Resolved, That Noah Fletcher be removed from his office as Assistant Clerk in this House, without any sufficient cause, and ought to be immediately reinstated.

Mr. McKay, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making an appropriation for a marine hospital to be erected at or near Wilmington, North Carolina. Read twice and committed.

The engrossed bill making appropriations in part for 1834, was read a third time and passed. The House adjourned until Thursday next.

Thursday, January 2, 1834.

SENATE.

The bill from the House, making appropriations, in part, for the service of the year 1834, was read a first and second time, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Public Deposites.—The Chair then announced the special order of the day, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the removal of the Deposites.

The Vice President then took the occasion to remark, that all expressions of opinion, on the part of the spectators, concerning the matters in debate, were improper, and would, on no account, be tolerated. He adverted to what had taken place in the galleries during the last two or three days, by which the decorum due to the Senate had been violated, stated that the officers were instructed to do their duty, and that, in case of any repetition of the impropriety, effectual means would be resorted to for the purpose of suppressing it, by instantly clearing the galleries.

Mr. Benton then rose and spoke in favor of the course which had been pursued by the President in removing the Deposites, but before he had concluded his remarks, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A question of the last day's sitting having been read,

A question of order was made by Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, with regard to the consideration of the memorial of Noah Fletcher. The Chair pronounced the consideration of Mr. Polk's motion, in respect to the reference of Mr. Taney's letter, with Mr. Duffie's instructions, to be in order, as the unfinished business before the House, and to take precedence of the consideration of the memorial, which would come up as the unfinished business on Monday next.

The Deposite Question.—Mr. Polk then resumed the floor, and continued the speech he commenced on Monday last.

When Mr. P. concluded, on motion of Mr. Binney the House adjourned.

Friday, January 3, 1834.

SENATE.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a call from the Senate on the subject of notes dishonored by the United States Bank; which, with the documents, was ordered to be printed.

Removal of Deposites.—The Vice President then announced the special order, being the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposites.

Mr. Benton then resumed his remarks, and continued until 3 o'clock, when, without coming to a conclusion, he gave the floor to Mr. Grundy.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate then adjourned.

The House of Representatives was engaged all day in the discussion of a resolution offered by Mr. Selden of New York, relative to the redemption of the five per cent. stocks of the United States; which was ultimately postponed.

Monday, January 6, 1834.

SENATE.

Alexander Porter, Senator elect from Louisiana, appeared to-day and took his seat.

Mr. Webster, from the Committee on Finance, reported the bill from the House making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834, with sundry amendments.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to consider the amendments. The amendments were then agreed to, as in Committee of the Whole, and were reported, and concurred in, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

The Vice President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, inclosing the commissions of Mr. Duane and Mr. Taney, required by a call of the Senate; which were ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. McKean presented a memorial from Philadelphia, praying that the Deposites may hereafter be made in the United States Bank; also another memorial from a Bank, to the same effect; which were ordered to be printed.

The Vice President presented a memorial on the subject of the Deposites; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1834, as amended, was read a third time and passed.

Removal of the Deposites.—The Vice President, having announced the special order, being the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the removal of the Deposites—

Mr. Benton resumed his remarks in support of

the measure, and in reply to Mr. Clay, and continued his remarks until 3 o'clock, when, without coming to a conclusion, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After reading the journal, the Speaker stated to the House that the memorial of Noah Fletcher, presented by the gentleman from Massachusetts, [Mr. Davis,] was the unfinished business, and should now be taken up, unless the gentleman from Massachusetts should waive for the present its consideration until the States are called for Petitions.

Mr. Davis replied, that as gentlemen were probably impatient to present the memorials they had received from their constituents, he would so far give way as not to call up the consideration of the petition until the States should have been called.

A great number of petitions and memorials were presented this day.

Mr. Selden presented the memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of New York, setting forth the deranged state of the currency, and calling upon Congress to apply the necessary remedy.

Mr. Binney presented a similar memorial from the Directors of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. The Memorial was read, order to be printed, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Alabama and the Executive of the United States.—Mr. Lewis, of Alabama, asked leave of the House to offer a resolution. To this leave, unanimous consent being necessary, and it being objected to,

Mr. Lewis moved to suspend the rule which requires the unanimous consent of the House, stating that the object of the resolution was to prevent collision and conflict between the Government of the United States and the State of Alabama on the subject of certain Indian treaties.

The rule was thereupon suspended—yeas 115. Mr. Lewis then offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether the provision of the treaty of March, 1832, with the Creek tribe of Indians in the State of Alabama, be inconsistent with the sovereign right of jurisdiction of said State within its limits; and whether the execution of said treaty has so far conflicted, or is likely to conflict, with the operations of the laws of said State over the country ceded by such treaty; and if so, to inquire whether some act of legislation, consistent with the right of said Indians, may not be necessary to prevent such conflict; and that said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Having presented his resolution, Mr. Lewis went at large into an exposition of the reasons by which he conceived it to be supported, a report of which is rendered impracticable at this moment, by the regulation of the mails, and the necessity of closing our paper in time to meet them.

After stating the nature of the dispute between the State and the Government, he said that when he left home all was quiet, and universal congratulations were exchanged on the prospect that the orders of the President, to proceed to a forcible removal of the settlers on Indian lands, would be deferred; but since his arrival he had received letters stating that a large military force had been concentrated at Fort Mitchell, and orders were cut for them to act on the 15th of January inst. Under these circumstances, he had written to the Secretary of War, inquiring into the truth, and had been told, in answer, that the time could not be extended, and the order had not been revoked. Under these circumstances, he could no longer abstain from invoking the interposition of Congress to devise some measure which should prevent the necessity of a resort to force, and obviate the otherwise impending collision of the two Governments.

In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. was very severe on the Executive, whom he charged with inconsistency in his conduct towards Georgia and Alabama, in cases precisely similar to each other; and of remissness in his duty, in not having applied Congress, in his message, of the difficulty.

Mr. Stewart, not conceiving that there was any present necessity of going into the discussion of the subject, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew his motion at the request of

Mr. Lewis, who urged the necessity of speedy action by the House.

Mr. Jones, of Georgia, then took the floor in support of the resolution, in a speech, the report of which must also be deferred for the present. [In the course of his remarks, Mr. J. stated as a fact, within almost his personal knowledge, that Owens was killed as an intruder on Indian lands; he had been occupied was not desired by the Indians, but by another white settler, who obtained possession of it within forty-eight hours after Owens' death.]

Mr. McKimley obtained the floor, and, after expressing his surprise that Congress should on the 6th of January be called to provide for an emergency which was to happen in Alabama on the 15th, moved an adjournment.

But the House refused to adjourn.

Mr. McKimley then moved to lay the resolution on the table until to-morrow.

On this motion Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, asked the yeas and nays.

Mr. Grennell called for a second reading of the resolution, and it was read at the Clerk's table.

Mr. McKimley now withdrew his motion to lay on the table, and moved that the consideration of the resolution be postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. Foster inquired whether, if this motion prevailed, this resolution would have precedence of the Bank question.

The Chair replied in the negative, unless the House should order otherwise. The Bank question was the unfinished business in its class.

Mr. Mardis demanded the yeas and nays in postponement. They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows—yeas 110, nays 107.

### NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER IS NOW RECEIVING, AND OPENING,

A Large and Full Supply

OF

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

CONSISTING OF EVERY ARTICLE

generally kept in a Country Retail Store; all of which he is disposed to sell LOW for CASH,

or to punctual customers on short credits.

The public are requested to call, hear prices and judge for themselves.

DANIEL H. CRESS,

Salisbury, January 6, 1834.

Every kind of