

and intellectual character of those with whom she is associated in this relation. All the above-mentioned elements of natural education and confidence will give weight to her influence. An intelligent, high-spirited woman of a well-disciplined mind and pious heart, has been known to give a much higher cast of character, refinement, condition, to a large number of her children and sisters, than they would otherwise have received. But it is as a mother that woman has all the powers with which the munificence of her divine Benefactor has endowed her, matured to their highest perfection, and exercised in their greatest strength.

#### AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

##### TILLAGE, AND THE PRINCIPLES ON WHICH IT IS FOUNDED.

Tillage has three objects: first, the raising of plants, whose seeds, stems or roots may be necessary or useful to man, and the removal of the surplus; second, the improvement of the soil, by laying it open to those atmospheric influences which increase its fertility; and third, the destruction of weeds or plants which rise spontaneously, and are altogether unfit, or fit only in a small degree, for the nutrition of men and cattle, and which if left to themselves, would stifle or starve the intended crop.

In fulfilling either or all of these objects, it is evident that the surface of the earth must be broken and divided into small parts, so that in the first instance it may furnish a bed and covering for the seeds sown, enable them to push their roots into the soil, and draw from it a portion of its substance.

1st. At what season of the year, (spring, summer or fall,) is ploughing best performed, in relation to a division and improvement of the soil, and the destruction of weeds?

The more scientific opinion is in favor of fall ploughing; because to the action of air and moisture it adds that of frost, whose scythe or dividing quality is second only to that of the plough itself. In clay soils, this preparation should never be omitted; because on those the action of frost is greater, and because one ploughing of this kind may save two in the spring—when time is every thing. In this operation however, we must not forget to ridge, as well as plough; and care must be taken, that our surface has sufficient declivity to carry off the surplus water. With these precautions, your clay ground will be ready early in the spring for another ploughing; and the decomposition of the soil and weeds, (turned down in the fall,) will be nearly if not altogether complete.

In dry and warm soils, these advantages are less, but still, the time gained for spring work is a sufficient inducement to a practice that economizes not merely our labor, but the productive powers of the earth also, by sooner enabling us to shade the soil with a growing crop.

2d. What number of ploughings preparatory to a crop, is necessary and proper?

The Romans were in the practice of multiplied ploughings. This appears as well from the precepts of Cato, as from the opinion of Columella, that "tillage which does not leave the earth in a state of dust, and render the use of harrows unnecessary, has not been well performed." Tull, and his disciples, carry the doctrine still further, and believe that frequent ploughings enable us to dispense with even the use of manures. This, however, is extravagant; it is certain that the plough can do much, but it is equally certain that there is much it cannot do.

3d. What depth of ploughing is most to be recommended?

This question, though less complicated than the last, requires, like it, an answer qualified by circumstances. Tap rooted plants require deeper tillage than others; fall ploughings may be deeper than those of spring, and spring than those of summer. If the vegetable soil be deep, deep ploughing will not injure it; but if it be shallow, such ploughings will bring up part of the subsoil which is always infertile, until it receives new principles from the atmosphere. "They who pretend," says Arthur Young, "that the under layer of earth is as proper for vegetation as the upper, maintain a paradox, refuted both by reason and experience."

Where, however, it becomes part of your object to increase the depth of the surface soil, deep ploughing is indispensable; and in this, as in many other cases, we must submit to present inconvenience for the advantage of future benefit. But even here it is laid down as a rule, that "in proportion as you deepen your ploughings, you increase the necessity for manures."

From six to eight inches may be taken as the ordinary depth of sufficient ploughing.

#### CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.

The Mayor reports as received for this object, the sum of \$180,506 87:

From South Carolina,	\$76,771 66
Georgia,	29,930 57
Pennsylvania,	27,975 25
New York,	14,510 00
Louisiana,	8,650 00
Massachusetts,	5,977 38
Virginia,	4,042 10
Alabama,	8,113 65
North Carolina,	3,005 00
Maryland,	3,382 17
Florida,	1,768 50
New Hampshire,	397 62
Connecticut,	300 00
District of Columbia,	150 00
Rhode Island,	50 00
<b>Total,</b>	<b>\$180,506 87</b>

#### BALLOON EXCURSION.

Clayton.—We understand this intrepid Balloonist took his departure from Cincinnati, at 6 o'clock, P. M., on the 4th instant, in his "Star of the West," accompanied by a young lady. The weather was very favorable, and we learn that before starting he signified his intention of taking a much longer journey, having accidents, than on any previous occasion. A friend who witnessed the ascension informs us that it was the most splendid one ever made in the west, the lady putting on an apparent self-composure and courage little expected, and indeed not even surpassed by the intrepid Mr. C. himself. They ascended with smiling faces, and the interests and excitement evinced by the vast multitude of spectators inside the enclosure, was most strikingly sublime.

No intelligence had been received from the Ensign at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 5th, when our informant left the city. We shall probably be able

to give a glowing account of the swift voyage to our next, from under the hand of Mr. Clayton himself, who seldom fails to present a picture full of novelty and interest.—*Fraser (to) Times.*

#### POLITICAL.

##### SPEECH OF MR. CALHOUN.

Of South Carolina, in reply to Mr. Webster, on the Currency.—Delivered in the Senate of the United States, March 22, 1838.

(Continued from our last.)

The last argument of the Senator on the question at issue was drawn from the provision of the Constitution which gives to Congress the right to regulate commerce, and which he says involves the right and obligation to furnish a sound circulating medium. The truth of his reasoning, as far as I could comprehend it, was, that, without a currency, commerce could not exist, at least to any considerable extent, and, of course, there would be nothing to regulate; and, therefore, unless Congress furnished a currency, its power of regulating commerce would become a mere nullity; and from which he inferred the right and obligation to furnish not only a currency, but a bank currency. Whatever may be said of the soundness of the reasoning, all must admit that his mode of construing the Constitution is very bold and novel. To what would it lead? The same conclusion, in that instrument, which gives Congress the right to coin money and regulate the value thereof, gives it the kindred right to fix the standard of weight and measure. They are just as essential to the existence of Congress as the currency itself. The yard and the bushel are not less important in the exchange of commodities, than the dollar and the eagle; and the very train of reasoning which would make it the right and duty of the Government to furnish the one, would make it equally so to furnish the other. Again: commerce cannot exist without ships and other means of transportation.—Is the Government also bound to furnish them? Nor without articles, or commodities, to be exchanged, cotton, rice, tobacco, and the various products of agriculture and manufactures. Is it also bound to furnish them? Nor these in turn, without labor; and must that, too, be furnished? If not, I ask the Senator to make the distinction. Where will he draw the line, and on what principle? Does he not see that, according to this mode of construction, the higher powers granted in the Constitution would carry all the inferior, and that this would be a Government of unlimited powers? Take, for instance, the war power, and apply the same mode of construction to it, and what power would there be that Congress could not exercise—say, be bound to exercise? Intelligence, morals, wealth, numbers, currency, all are important elements of power, and may become so to the defence of the Union and safety of the country; and, according to the Senator's reasoning, the Government would have the right and would be in duty bound to take charge of the schools, the pulpit, the industry, the population, as well as the currency of the country; and these would comprehend the entire circle of legislation, and leave the State Governments as useless appendages of the system.

Having now, I trust, taken down to the ground the little centre building, with its four apartments, nothing remains of the entire structure but the huge portion in front, and on which I shall next commence the work of demolition. The Senator opened his discourse on credits and banks, by asserting that bank credit was, in truth and reality, so much capital actually added to the community. I waive the objection, that neither credit, nor the banking system, is involved in the question; and that those who are opposed to the union of the political and money power oppose that union with other reasons, on the ground that it is unfavorable to a full development of the credit system, and dangerous to the banks themselves, which they believe can only be saved from entire destruction by the separation; and if follows, of course, all that he said in relation to them is either a begging of the question, or irrelevant. But, assuming what he said to be applicable, I shall show that it is either unfounded in fact, or erroneous in conclusion.

So far from agreeing with the Senator, that what he calls bank credit is so much real capital added to the country, I hold the opposite—that banks do not add a cent of capital, or credit. Regarding strictly, the credit of banks is limited to the capital actually paid in. This usually is the only sum for which the stockholders are liable; and, without what is called banking privileges, they would not have a cent of credit beyond that amount. But the capital subscribed and paid is not created by the banks. It is drawn out of the general fund of the country. Now, I ask, what constitutes its credit beyond its capital? In the first place, and mainly, it is derived from the fact that both General and State Governments receive and treat bank notes as cash, and thereby, to the extent of their fiscal action, virtually give them the use of their credit. It is an existing credit, belonging to them exclusively, and is neither created, nor increased, by permitting the banks to use it. In the next place, the deposits with the banks, both public and private, add a large amount to their credit; but this again is either the property or credit of the Government and individuals, which they are permitted to use, and which they neither create nor increase. Finally, notes and bank or other credits discounted by the banks, make up their credit, which are neither more nor less than the credit of the drawers and endorsers, on which the banks do business. They take in the paper or credit of others, payable at a given day, deduct the interest in advance, and give out their own credit or notes, payable on demand, without interest; that is, the credit of their own paper rests on the credit of the paper discounted, or taken in exchange, which credit they neither create nor increase. In a word, all their credit beyond the capital actually paid in, is but the credit of the Public, or individuals, on which, by what is called banking privileges, they are permitted to do business and make profit; and so far from creating credit or capital, they, in fact, add not a cent of capital or credit to that which previously existed.

But the Senator next tells us that there are three hundred millions of banking capital in the Union; and that it is real bona fide solid capital, as much so as the plantations of the South. This is certainly a new one. I had supposed that this vast amount was little more than a fictitious mass of credit piled on credit, in the erection of which but little specie or real capital was used; and that, when a new bank was created, the whole old to the new institution, till it got fully under way, when it was rolled back again. But it seems that all this is a mistake; that the whole capital is actually paid in cash, and is as solid as terra firma itself. This certainly is a bold assertion, in the face of facts daily occurring. There have been, if I mistake not, four or five recent bank explosions in the Senator's own town, in which the whole vanished into thin air, leaving nothing behind but ruin and desolation. What has become of that portion of his solid capital? Did the Senator ever hear of a plantation thus exploding and vanishing? And I would be glad to know how large a portion of his three hundred millions of solid capital will finally escape in the same way? A few years may enable us to answer this question.

The Senator next, by way of illustration, undertook to draw a distinction between bank credit and Government credit, or public stocks, in which he was not very successful. It would be no difficult task to prove that they both rest substantially on debt, and that the Government stock may be, and is to a great extent, actually applied in the same mode, as bank credit in the use of exchange and business. It is in fact constitutes, to a great extent, the very basis of banking operations; but, after having occupied the Senate so long, it would be unreasonable to consume their time on what was introduced as a mere illustration.

The Senator next undertook to prove the immense advantage of banking institutions. He asked what would be done with the surplus capital of the country, if it could not be invested in bank stocks? In this new and growing country, with millions on millions of lands,

of the best quality, still lying unimproved, with the millions of people constantly requiring capital; with the immense demand for labor for every branch of business, the last question I ever expected to hear asked of that proceeded by the Senator. I had supposed the great difficulty was to find capital, and not how to dispose of it, and that this difficulty had been one of the main reasons assigned in favor of the banking system. The next bench he attributes to the system was the vast amount of lands, which had passed out of the hands of the Public into that of individuals of late, which he estimated, during the last three years, at thirty-six millions of acres, forming a surface equal in extent to England, and which, he said, would rise in value greatly, in consequence of their passing into private hands. That this immense transfer has been effected by the banks, I admit; but that it is to be considered an advantage to the country, I certainly never expected to hear uttered anywhere, especially on this floor, and by one so intelligent as the Senator. I had supposed it was infinitely better for the community at large, and particularly for those not in affluent circumstances, that the lands should remain in possession of the Government, and that one of the most decided objections to our banking system is, that it becomes the instrument of making such immense transfers, whenever the currency becomes excessive. This is a point not without interest, and I must ask the Senate to bear with me, while I pause for a few moments to explain it.

The effect of an expanding currency is to raise prices, and to put speculation in motion. He who buys, in a short time seems to realize a fortune, and every one is on the look-out to make successful investments, and thus prices receive a constant upward impulse, with the exception of the public lands, the price of which is fixed at \$1 25, excepting such as are sold at public auction. The rise of other landed property soon creates a new demand for the public lands; and speculation commences its giant operations in that quarter. Vast purchases are made, and the revenue of the Government increases in proportion to the increased sale. The payment is made in bank notes, and those pass from the land office to the deposit banks, and constitute a large surplus for new banking facilities and accommodations. Applicants from all quarters press in to purchase of the rich harvest, and the notes pass into the hands of speculators, and thence to the banks, and again to the speculators, and every revolution of the wheel increases the swelling tide, which sweeps away millions of the choicest acres from the Government to the millionaires, but bank notes, which in the end prove as worthless as the paper on which they are written. Had this process not been arrested, by the deposit act of 1836, and had the banks expended an expense, in a short time the whole of the public domain, the precious inheritance of the People of this Union and their descendants, would have passed through the same process with the thirty-six millions of acres which the Senator so highly commends. What took place then will again take place, at the very next swell of the paper tide, unless, indeed, this bill should become a law, which would prove an effectual check against its recurrence.

The Senator next attributes our extraordinary advance in improvement and prosperity to the banking system. He puts down as nothing our free institutions; the security in which the People enjoy their rights, the vast extent of our country, and the fertility of the soil, and the energy, industry, and enterprise of the stock from which we are descended. All these, it seems, are as dust. The banks are every thing, and without them we would have been but little advanced in improvement or prosperity. It is much more easy to assign our property to the banking system than to prove it. That in its early stages it contributed to give an impulse to industry and improvement, I do not deny; but that, in its present excess, it impedes rather than promotes either, I hold to be certain. That we are not indebted to the extraordinary advance and improvements, wholly or mainly, there is an argument, when I regard as decisive. Before the Revolution, we had no banks, and yet our improvement and prosperity, all things considered, were as great anterior to it, as since, whether we regard the increase of population or wealth. At that time not a bank note was to be seen, and the whole circulation consisted either of gold and silver, or the colonial paper money, which all now, and especially the Senator, considers so worthless. Had the Senator lived during that period, he might, with equal propriety, have attributed all the improvement and prosperity of the country to the old colonial paper money, as he now does to a bank; and have denounced and attempted to change or improve it; as an overthrow of the credit system, as warmly as he now does the separation of the Government from the banks. I tell the Senator that the time is coming, when his present defence of the banking system, as it is now organized, will be considered as extraordinary as we now would regard a defence of the old and exploded system of colonial paper money. He seems not to see that the system has reached a point, where great changes are unavoidable; and without which, the whole will explode. The state of its method and vigor has passed, and it is now far advanced in that of decrepitude. The whole system must be reformed, or it must perish in the natural course of events. The first step towards its reformation is the separation from the Government; and the next a separation between discount and circulation. The two are incompatible; and so long as they are united, those frequent vicissitudes of contractions and expansions, to which bank circulation is so subject, and which is rapidly bringing it into discredit, must continue to increase in frequency and intensity, till it shall become as completely discredited as continental money.

The Senator seems not to be entirely aware of the danger to which the system is exposed from its frequent vibrations and catastrophes. He tells us, by way of apology, that had it not been for the specie circular, the present catastrophe would not have occurred. That it hastened it, I do not in the least doubt; but that we should have escaped without it, I wholly deny. The causes of the explosion lay deep—far beneath the surface, and nothing but the most efficient measures, during the session immediately after the removal of the deposits, could have prevented it. That was the crisis, which having passed without doing any thing, what has since followed was inevitable. But admitting what he says to be true, what a picture of the system does it exhibit? How frail, how unstable must it be, when a single act of the Executive could bring it to the ground, and spread ruin over the country? And shall we again renew our connexion with such a system, so liable from the slightest cause to such disasters? Does it not conclusively show that there is some deep and inherent defect in its very constitution, which renders it too unsafe to confide in without some radical and thorough reform?

The Senator himself seems conscious of this. He entered into the question of its expansions and contractions, and suggested several remedies to correct an evil, which none can deny, and which all must see, if not corrected, must end in the final overthrow of the system. He told us that the remedy was to be found in the proportion between bullion and circulation, and that the proper rule to enforce the due proportion between the two was, when exchange was against us, for the banks to curtail. I admit that the disease originates in the undue proportion, not between bullion and circulation, but between it and the liabilities of the banks, including deposits as well as circulation, the former being even more important than the latter; and that the remedy must consist in enforcing that proportion. But two questions here present themselves: what is that due proportion? and how is it, under our system of banking to be enforced? There is no proportion which we know to be safe, and that is, when for every dollar of liability there is one dollar in bullion or specie; but this would bring us back again to the old, honest, and substantial bank of Amsterdam; so much abused by all the advocates of banks of discount. If that proportion be framed—if we admit two, or three, to one, to be the due proportion, or any other that would make banking more profitable and eligible than the mere loaning

of money or other persons of security, the end under which we now suffer would continue. The much expected would continue to flow into banking, to be again followed by the action of the system, with all its train of disasters. But admit that such would not be the fact, how are we to compel the twenty-six millions of this Union to enforce the due proportion, all of which exercise the right of establishing banks at pleasure, and on such principles as they may choose to adopt? It can only be done by an amendment of the Constitution; and there is no one so wild and visionary as to believe that there is the least prospect of such an amendment. Let gentlemen, who acknowledge the defect, before they insist on a re-union with a system acknowledged to be exposed, as it now stands, to such frequent and dangerous vicissitudes, first apply a remedy, and remove the defect, and then ask for our co-operation.

But the Senator tells us that the means of enforcing the due proportion is to be found in the regulation of the exchanges, and for this purpose the only rule necessary to be observed is to curtail when exchanges are against us, and, as a counterpart, I suppose, to enlarge when in our favor. They much depended on to be put on this rule, we have a strong illustration in the late catastrophe, under which the country is now suffering. The exchanges remained in our favor till the very last; and before the rule, on which the Senator so confidently relies, could be applied, the shock was felt and the banks agitated; and this will ever be the case, when preceded by a general expansion in the commercial world, such as preceded the late.

The cause of that commenced on the other side of the Atlantic, and originated mainly in the provisions on which the re-charter of the Bank of England was renewed; which greatly favored extension of banking operations in a country which may be considered as the centre of the commercial system of the world. The effect of those provisions was a depreciation of the value of gold and silver there, and their consequent exportation to other countries, and especially to ours, which turned the exchange with England in our favor; and which, in combination with other causes, the removal of the deposits and the expiration of the charter of the late Bank of the United States, was followed by a great corresponding expansion of our banking system. The result of this state of things was, a great increase of the liabilities of the banks, compared with their specie in both countries, which laid the train for the explosion. The bank of England first took the alarm, and began to prepare to meet the threatened calamity. It was unavoidable, and the only question was where it should fall. The weakness of our system, and the comparative strength of theirs, turned the shock on ours, but of the approach of which, the exchanges gave, as I have stated, no indications almost to the last moment. And even then, so artificial are exchanges, and so liable to be influenced by other causes, besides the excess of currency on one side and the deficit on the other, after it began to show unfavorable indications, we all remember that a single individual, at the head of a State institution, I mean Mr. Biddle, by appearing in New York, and bringing into market bonds on England, drawn on time, turned the current and restored the exchange. All this conclusively proves, that when there is a general expansion (the most dangerous of all) exchanges give no indication of the approach of danger, and, of course, their regulation, on which the Senator relies, affords no protection against it.

I might go further and show that at no time is it to be relied on as the index of the relative expansion or contraction in different countries, and that it is liable to be influenced by many circumstances besides those to which I have alluded, some of which are fleeting, and others more permanent. It presupposes the perfect fluidity of currency, and that it is not liable to be obstructed or impeded by natural or artificial causes in its ebb and flow, which is far from being true, as I have already shown in the instance of Mr. Biddle's operation preceding the late shock. In fact, it may be laid down as a rule, that where the currency consists of convertible specie, resting on a gold and silver basis, the small portion of paper which may be required to uphold the whole has its fluidity obstructed by so many and such powerful causes, as to afford no certain criterion of the relative expansion of the currency between it and other countries, and, of course, afford no certain rule of regulating banking operations. The subject is one that would require more time to discuss than I can bestow on the present occasion; but of its truth we have a strong illustration in the state of things preceding the late shock, when, as I have stated, the exchanges remained favorable to the banks, while the vast amount of our imports, and the unusual character of many of the articles imported, clearly indicated that our currency was relatively greatly expanded, compared with those countries with which we have commercial relations.

To correct the defects of the system, the Senator must go much deeper. The evil lies in its strong tendency to increase; and that again, in the extraordinary and vast advantages which are conferred on it, beyond all other pursuits of the community, which, if not diminished, must terminate in its utter destruction, or an entire revolution in our social and political system. It is not possible that the great body of the community will patiently bear that the currency, which ought to be the most stable of all things, should be the most fluctuating and uncertain; and that, too, in defiance of positive provisions in the Constitution, which all acknowledge were intended to give it the greatest possible stability.

#### From the National Intelligencer.

An Army of Pensioners.—From a document communicated (among others) to the House of Representatives yesterday, it appears that the number of pensioners on the rolls of the several pension agencies of the United States at this time is as follows:

Invalid Pensioners	4,121
Under act of March, 1818	8,930
Under act of 15th May, 1828	682
Under act of 7th June, 1832	25,753
Under act of 4th, 1836	1,932
<b>Total number of pensioners</b>	<b>41,458</b>

Imports and Exports of the U. States.—From the annual statements of the Commerce of the United States, lately communicated to Congress, it appears that the imports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, have amounted to \$140,999,217; of which there was imported in American vessels \$122,177,193, and in foreign vessels \$18,812,024. The exports during the year ending on the 30th of September, 1837, have amounted to \$147,419,376; of which \$95,564,414 were of domestic, and \$51,854,962 of foreign articles. Of the domestic articles, \$75,482,521 were exported in American vessels, and \$20,937,855 in foreign vessels. Of the foreign articles, \$16,725,042 were exported in American vessels, and \$6,129,920 in foreign vessels, and 1,299,720 tons of American shipping entered and 1,268,622 tons cleared from the ports of the United States; 763,793 tons foreign shipping entered, and 750,292 tons cleared during the same period.

Tonnage of the U. States.—In the annual Treasury statement to Congress, the registered tonnage for the year ending on the 30th Sept. 1837, is stated at 810,447. The enrolled and licensed tonnage at 956,080. And the fishing vessels at 129,357.

Tons, 1,895,585. The total tonnage of shipping built in the United

States during the year ending on the 30th of Sept. 1837, was 155: Registered, 43,200. Enrolled, 97,000. Total, 140,200.

Congress adjourned without adopting any permanent measure as to the currency of the country. As the matter now stands, it means that the notes of all banks which pay specie will be receivable in payment of public dues, except of such as shall, after the 1st day of October next, issue, or re-issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars. No notes, however, of a less denomination than twenty dollars are to be taken by the offices of Government.—*Virginian.*

#### PROCEEDINGS OF THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

GREENSBORO, N. C., July 4, 1838.

In pursuance to previous notice a Convention of Delegates, from the counties of Guilford, Chatham, Randolph, Davie, and Rockingham, and from the Towns of Wilmington, Fayetteville, Hillsboro, Salisbury, and Lexington, assembled in the Town of Greensboro on the 4th of July, 1838, for the purpose of consulting together upon the general interests of the State of North Carolina, and of devising some practicable plan for the Internal Improvement of said State, and the development of her vast resources.

The Convention was called to order by the Hon. John M. Dick, upon whose motion his Excellency E. B. Dudley was unanimously chosen to preside over its deliberations, and Henry B. Elliott was appointed Secretary.

On motion of Dr. Fred. J. Hill, the following delegates presented their names to the Secretary and took their seats in Convention, viz:

From the County of Guilford.—Hon. John M. Dick, John M. Morehead, Henry Humphrey, John A. Gilmer, Dr. I. J. M. Lindsay, Andrew Lindsay, Dr. John A. Foulkes, Wilson Hunt, Jr., C. B. Newby, Joseph Gibson, Nathan Hunt, Jr., Col. Daniel Clapp, Dr. S. G. Coffin, John Thompson, Nathan Mendenhall, Jona. A. Fields, Dr. David Worth.

Chatham.—Henry A. London, Benjamin House, Jona. H. Haughton.

Randolph.—Gen. Alexander Gray, John Harper, Henry B. Elliott, Jonathan Worth, John Walker, Hugh McCain, Jonathan Redding.

Davie.—Gen. James Cook, Col. Giles W. Pearson, Jacob Waynesburg, L. M. Gilbert, John T. Lett, O. A. Miller, J. L. Clemmons.

Rockingham.—Jas. A. Twitchell.

From the Town of Wilmington.—Dr. Fred. J. Hill, William C. Leed.

Fayetteville.—Chas. T. Haigh, Chas. F. Mallet, Covington J. Orrell.

Hillsboro.—Henry K. Nash, John Cameron.

Salisbury.—Dr. Pleasant Henderson, Charles Parter, Col. Robt. McNamara, Major John Bond, William Locke.

Lexington.—Robert Foster, H. M. Dusenberry, Rowell A. King.

On motion of Dr. Fred. J. Hill, Resolved, That a committee on the Statistics of the State, be appointed, to consist of one delegate from each county represented.

Gen. James Cook offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to consist of one delegate from each county represented in this Convention, to whom shall be referred all propositions in relation to Internal Improvements which may be submitted, and report thereon to this Convention as soon as may be practicable. Adopted.

On motion of Nathaniel Mendenhall.

Resolved, That it be referred to the General Committee, to report to the Convention, on the advantages and disadvantages of the Ridge route from Fayetteville to the Western part of N. C.

On motion of Jonathan H. Haughton, Esq. Resolved, That the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road be referred to the General Committee, to report thereon to this Convention.

On motion of Gen. Jas. Cook.

Resolved, That the General Committee be instructed to inquire into, and report upon, the best means for raising funds to be expended on objects of Internal Improvement, and further that said committee be instructed to inquire into, and report upon the expediency of the State's embarking in a general system of Internal Improvements.

On motion of Jonathan H. Haughton, Esq.

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the Statistics of the State of North Carolina be instructed to take into consideration, and report thereon, the advantages and disadvantages of the Town of Wilmington, as connected with a direct trade between the South and foreign ports.

Committee on the Statistics of the State, viz: William C. Leed, Charles T. Haigh, John K. Morehead, Giles W. Pearson, Jas. A. Twitchell, Henry B. Elliott, Rowell A. King, Henry A. London, Robt. McNamara, Henry K. Nash.

General Committee.—Dr. Fred. J. Hill, John Bond, Jonathan Worth, James Cook, Chas. F. Mallet, John Cameron, Nathan Mendenhall, Jonathan H. Haughton, Jos. A. Twitchell, Henry B. Dusenberry.

Convention then adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 9 o'clock, A. M.

JULY 5th, 1838.

Convention met agreeable to adjournment.

Nathan Mendenhall, Chairman of the General Committee, offered the following report to wit:

The Committee to whom were referred several resolutions in relation to various routes for a rail road from Fayetteville to the Western part of North Carolina, also the advantages and disadvantages of the several routes for a Central Rail Road.

REPORT.

That they are not in possession of sufficient information to justify them in recommending any particular route, and inasmuch as surveys have been made by a competent engineer any action on the subject before his report is given would be premature and inexpedient.

The same Committee to whom was referred a resolution instructing them to inquire into, and report upon the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal improvement, and likewise as to the expediency of the State's embarking in a general system of internal improvement, report, That, considering the smallness of the convention, and the great importance of the subjects referred, they deem it inexpedient to make any suggestions in reference to "the best means of raising funds to be expended on objects of internal