

with turf, the lower side placed towards, and when the bin was filled, to cover it closely at the same way, and with the same material.

During the course of our winter, potatoes cannot be allowed to remain where they grow; when their condition and freshness would be much increased by allowing them to be used the coming season to remain where they are till the spring opens. When this cannot be, the method of preservation that approaches the nearest to this, will be found the best, and this method doubtless in pitting, or as most of our farmers term it, burying in holes in the field. In burying in this way care should be taken not to put too many in a pit, or in other words, not make the bins too large. Twenty or twenty-five bushels is quite enough; and some prefer even a smaller number. The cones should be regular so as to be covered equally. The covering of straw and earth first put on should not be too thick, as otherwise the roots will heat, and be injured; but at the latest period allowable, the thickness of the covering should be increased so as effectively to prevent freezing. In covering potatoes in the Fall, it should be remembered that the great object of the first covering, is simply to exclude air and light, and preserve them from rain or unfavorable weather, and the last covering is the one to be relied on as a defense against the frost. If the roots are dug and pitted immediately, without unnecessary exposure, and if the ground and the process of covering is properly selected and performed, the potatoes will come out in the Spring, in excellent order, rather improved than deteriorated by their winter's keeping.

Farmers who are in the habit of making their pork from potatoes, or feeding them extensively to their stock, will, undoubtedly, see the propriety from the present high prices, of sowing their roots more carefully than they have hitherto done, in order to sell, or preserve, as many as possible. The apprehended scarcity of this root will also prompt to this course; and should induce all to adopt the best and most effectual measures to preserve through the winter uninjured, or, if possible, improved, this root on which so many rely for sustenance.

EXTRACT FROM THE REPORT
Of the Public Treasurer, on the state of the Finances of North Carolina. Transmitted, according to Act of Assembly, on the 22nd November, 1838.

RECAPITULATION.

The foregoing statements show a balance of cash on hand, on the 31st of October, 1838, as follows, viz:

Amount as Public Treasurer	\$67,493 57
Do. as Treasurer of the Literary Fund 27,255 11	
Do. as Treasurer of the Fund for Internal Improvements	3,732 26
Making an aggregate of	\$98,503 94

With which the Public Treasurer as such, and as Treasurer of the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, stands charged on the Books of this Department; and for which, he is therefore accountable on the 1st day of November, 1838.

This amount is disposed of (as directed by law) in the following manner:

Deposited in the Bank of the State of North Carolina at Raleigh, and remaining at the credit of the Public Treasurer on the 31st of October, 1838	\$40,070 28
Do. in the Bank of Cape Fear at Raleigh, on the same day	26,521 18
Worn Treasury Notes, silver change, &c. in the vault of the Treasury	1,612 48
Making an aggregate amount of	\$68,503 94

It will be seen from the foregoing statement, that at the close of the fiscal year ending the 31st of October, 1836, the Public Fund was entirely exhausted, and had, in fact, become debtor to the Fund for Internal Improvements, for the sum of two thousand, six hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-eight cents, (\$2,670 38) as was shown by the last report of the late Public Treasurer.

You will discover also, that, under the authority given me by the last Legislature, I appropriated to the purposes of the Public Fund, one hundred thousand dollars of the Surplus Revenue, received from the United States. I did not, however, exercise the further authority given me to borrow fifty thousand dollars from the Banks of the State to meet the disbursements from this Fund. But preferred using, as I did for that purpose, the money belonging to the Literary and Internal Improvement Funds, to paying interest on the amount it thus became necessary to use. The proper amounts were restored to these Funds respectively, when upon the coming in of the Revenue, the Public Funds were sufficiently replenished to do so.

As this is your first session, since the enactment of the present law providing a new mode of assessing the lands in this State from taxation, I have with the view of showing the operation of the law and that you may judge of the extent to which it has accomplished the purpose for which it was designed, annexed the accompanying table.

This Table exhibits the number of acres listed for taxation in each county, in 1836, which was the last year of the operation of the late law, the aggregate valuation, and the average value per acre, and also, the number of acres listed in each county in 1837, when the present law was in operation, the aggregate valuation, and the average value per acre, as well as the number of acres listed throughout the State, at each period.

A comparison of these two years as indicated by this table, will show, it is believed, with sufficient distinctness, what change the present law has effected.

It will thus be perceived, that the number of acres listed throughout the State in 1837, exceeds the number listed in 1836, by three millions five hundred and four thousand, two hundred and sixty-one acres. And, that this great difference is owing more to the agency of the present law, than to the additional number of acres that was granted in the State from the first of April, 1836, to the first of April, 1837; which would have been the difference had all the lands that were subject to tax in both those years been listed as the law required is shown by the fact, that from a careful examination, it has been ascertained, that the number of acres granted between those periods, was only one hundred and twenty-one thousand and sixty-five. And the aggregate valuation throughout the State in 1837, is found to exceed that of 1836, by eleven million, nine hundred and sixteen thousand, four hundred and seventy-eight dollars.

It may be proper to remark, that the tax on lands has decreased every year since 1820, the time at which the late law went into operation, until 1835, when there was an increase of a few hundred dollars over that of the preceding year; and again, in 1837, a similar increase over that of 1836. The amount received this year from this source, which is the first under the present law, shows an increase of about six thousand dollars.

But, as the great object of the act was to subject to a fair contribution for the support of Government all the lands in the State, that was liable to tax, from an impression, that under the system growing out of the old system, a portion paid too small a tax, and much of it paid none whatever. It becomes important to ascertain how much land there was in the State, that was liable to a tax, at the time of listing the lands in 1837, and compare that quantity, with the number of acres actually listed and assessed in that year. With that view the Table is made to exhibit all the lands that had been granted in each county in the State, down to the 1st of April, 1837.

In arriving at this, reference was had to a former report, made from this office by Mr. Mison, which showed the number of acres that had been granted in the State, as far down as the beginning of the year 1833. And combining with that, the number that has been found to have been granted from that period to the 1st of April, 1837. The result shows, that the quantity listed in the latter year, is less than it should have been by more than fifteen millions of acres. And valuing all the lands in the State, at the same rate at which they were valued, under the act of Congress in 1815, which may be regarded as a fair standard. The valuation of 1837, falls below what it should have been by more than five millions of dollars, and the net revenue, from this source should have been increased by about three thousand dollars. In this table no reference is made to the additional returns of tax, from the difficulty of obtaining correct data, particularly as to the number of acres on which they are based; it is apparent, however, that they would vary these results but very little.

It appears also that while more than a million and a half of acres have been granted since 1815, that the valuation now, is less than that of 1815, by nearly two and a half millions of dollars, according to the assessment of 1837.

In order to ascertain whether all the counties had taken the necessary steps to carry out the provisions of this act, a circular letter was addressed to the Clerks of the several County Courts from this office, upon the subject. Answers from nearly all of them have been received; from which it appears, that the counties of Chowan, Duplin, Columbus, Bertie, Craven, Onslow, and Sampson, did not execute the law in 1837, in consequence of the acts of the last Legislature not reaching them in time to do so. The most of these, however, assessed their lands in 1838, according to the provisions of this act.

Having thus presented the subject in such of its bearings as seemed obviously to fall within the province of this Department, it may not be improper upon dismissing it to remark, that the most general objection urged against the law by the community, appears to be, the want of uniformity of valuation under it, not only in the same county but very frequently in the same neighborhood. Which results from the fact, that the assessors appointed for each tax district, act at every stage of their proceedings, without any concert with those appointed for the other districts in the same county.

It is, therefore, respectfully suggested, that the inequality necessarily growing out of this state of things, should be corrected by some tribunal established by law for that purpose.

In pursuance of the act of the last Legislature, providing for the redemption of the scrip issued by the State, I transferred on the 1st day of February, 1837, to the Trustees of the University of North Carolina, one thousand shares of stock belonging to the State, in the Bank of the State of North Carolina, and took up the scrip of the State, for one hundred thousand dollars. Subsequent to the transfer, a question arose, whether this Stock, having ceased to be the property of the State, was not like all other stock held by individuals in the Banks of this State, subject to an annual tax of 25 cents on each share; or whether it was not the wish of the Legislature, that it should be exempted from tax; as by an act of 1789, all the property of the University was exempted from taxation, to say nothing of the constitutional injunction upon the Legislature, to foster such an institution—and consequently, of the seemingly idle ceremony of the State, giving to it in one breath, and taking back in the shape of taxes, in the next. As the question seemed to address itself more properly to the Legislature, it was deemed best to bring it at once before you. In the mean time the Trustees have executed their obligation to the Public Treasurer, to pay the tax, should the Legislature indicate a preference for that course. The other State Scrip which had been sold to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for the benefit of the Cherokee Indians, amounting to three hundred thousand dollars, has been redeemed, by the payment of the principal, and interest of 5 per cent. from the 1st of August, 1836, to the 6th of March, 1837, inclusive. This Scrip as well as that redeemed from the University, is deposited in this office.

I have received from the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, the three first Installments of the Surplus Revenue, allotted to North Carolina, under the act of Congress of June, 1836, amounting together, to the sum of Fourteen hundred and thirty-three thousand, seven hundred and fifty-seven dollars, and thirty-nine cents, (\$143,757 39). The disposition of which, in accordance with the directions of the last General Assembly, is shown by the tabular statement.

Such of the bonds given for Cherokee Lands, as were required to be put in suit, have been placed in the hands of Attorneys for that purpose. And notwithstanding some embarrassment was experienced upon the general suspension of the Banks, as to the proper course to be pursued, growing out of the implied restriction of the resolution of the last Legislature upon this office, as to the receipt of the notes of non-specie paying Banks out of the State, as the circulation of that section of the State, consisted almost entirely, at that time, of the paper currency of South Carolina and Georgia; yet, a considerable sum has been collected in funds, that have been so managed as to be rendered available at this office. And it is believed, that with a few exceptions, the whole of this description, of bonds, will be collected during the ensuing Winter and Spring.

The amount was received in gross sums; from one of the two gentlemen charged with the collection of these bonds, without having with him at the time, the means of distinguishing the precise amount received from each debtor. This evidence will be furnished in a few days, when a detailed statement of the whole, showing the sum received from each individual, will be immediately presented to the Legislature.

The act of 1784, regulating the payment of pensions out of the Treasury of the State, requires ev-

ery year, a certificate of the Court of the County in which the applicant resides, to the General Assembly; of his continued inability, due to some disability, and that that certificate shall be countersigned by the Speaker of the two Houses, to make it a sufficient authority for the payment of the money. From the construction that has been placed upon this act, some amendment is believed to be necessary, now that the system has been changed from annual to biennial sessions of the Legislature, in order fully to carry out the humane purposes for which the act was passed.

Upon the opening of the books of subscription for an increase of the capital stock in the Bank of Cape Fear in the month of April, 1837, I subscribed, under the act of the last Legislature, entitled "An Act concerning the Bank of Cape Fear," for three thousand shares of stock, in behalf of the Literary Fund; paying therefor, three hundred thousand dollars, and in April last received from the Bank, the sum of six thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars, as interest on the advanced payment.

In the month of October, 1837, Dr. J. F. E. Hardy, who had been for some time the State Director in the Buncombe Turnpike Company, resigned that appointment. And under the provision of the charter of the Company, giving the authority to the Public Treasurer to fill such vacancies, I issued a commission to James W. Patton of Buncombe, who had been highly recommended, as a suitable agent to represent the interests of the State.

Since the last report from this office, one-half of lot 192, as designated in the plan of the city of Raleigh, belonging to the State, has been sold to the Bank of the State, for five hundred dollars, as shown by the tabular statement. And lots Nos. 188 and 189, have been sold by my predecessor, to George Little, for the sum of seven hundred dollars, for which, he executed three bonds now on file in this office, for \$233 334 each, with security, bearing date the 17th January, 1837, payable on the 17th of January, 1838-39 and 40 respectively. I have received also from N. Edmonson, Commissioner for the sale of Cherokee Lands in 1836, a bond for \$3 124, accidentally omitted in his settlement.

Much credit is again due the Sheriffs, for the punctuality with which they have accounted for the public tax of the two last years.

Copies of such Bank exhibits, as have been received at this office, since the last session, are hereto annexed, and such others as may be received during the session, will be immediately presented.

The accompanying statements marked from A. to J. inclusive, give such information on the subjects to which they relate, as the books of this Department furnish, and contain, it is believed, all that the act regulating the Treasury Department requires.

All which is respectfully submitted,
DANIEL W. COURTS, Pub. Treas.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

The General Committee to whom were referred the various Resolutions upon the subject of Internal Improvement, respectfully

REPORT:

That they have given to those propositions as much consideration as their very limited time would permit; and have been extremely desirous, if possible, to blend them together, so as to form a harmonious whole. Before, however, they express any opinion upon the merits of any of these schemes, they deem it due to the State, to the Legislature, and to the Convention, to state, that they regard a discussion of the merits of any system of improvement premature and idle, before the ways and means are provided for carrying the same into effect. Your Committee, therefore, consider it of indispensable importance that this question should be at once met and settled by the competent authority. If the State of North Carolina contemplates, and intends to pursue, with earnestness and efficiency, a system of Internal Improvement commensurate with the wants and wishes of her people, the State of North Carolina must do as her sister States who have achieved success in this noble pursuit have done; she must borrow money, or in some mode pledge her faith and credit to promote the enterprise.

Those works which would redound so greatly to her wealth and power, we believe, cannot be effected by mere individual contributions: they require the impress of State power, patronage and influence. We have been deliberating long enough—the time for action, for prompt, vigorous and united action, has come. Money is the great lever by which the huge mass must be moved: we have science and skill to guide and direct the motion. It seems to your Committee that with regard to works now in progress, inasmuch as the State has the strongest assurance of their utility, and as the property of her citizens has been largely invested therein, a claim strongly founded in enlightened policy requires that they should be aided and sustained. Among the most prominent works of this description are the Wilmington and Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads. The State has already, with a wise and liberal policy, made a large investment in the Wilmington road; and your Committee unanimously concur in opinion with our Governor, that the remaining instalment of State subscription should be at once paid, without waiting for the corresponding payment by the individual corporators. Your Committee have learned that a memorial is now before the Legislature, in which the Raleigh and Gaston Road have solicited in some mode the aid of the State; and they would respectfully recommend in like manner that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. These objects may be accomplished by the State without resort to any extraordinary taxation, and without the burden being felt by her citizens.

There are other great contemplated improvements which interest large sections of the State, and are so magnificent and costly as to be beyond the reach of individual enterprise. We allude to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the projected Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, and the construction of a Rail-Road from the Port of Beaufort to unite with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. Your Committee need not, to show the importance of the first mentioned, advert to the great natural resources of the region which it would penetrate, abounding in all the materials of national wealth, from the ruddy gold to the more useful iron; and also abundantly provided with all the means for bringing into action a vast mechanical power. The Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound has been repeatedly surveyed and examined, both by scientific and practical men, who unite in opinion that it is practicable, and that it would be of such great utility as to commend itself strongly

both to the Federal and State Legislatures. Without disparagement to the other Ports of the State, your Committee believe that in depth of water, facility of ingress and egress, security from storms, and salubrity, the Port of Beaufort is unrivalled. Its great importance was fully tested during the late war, when it afforded harbor and protection to the largest class of privateers with their prizes, and when it was the resort of neutral ships for the purpose of commerce. Added to this, your Committee entertain the hope that it will receive the favorable attention of the General Government as a naval station, which would greatly enhance its value to the State. Your Committee unanimously recommend these works for the aid and patronage of the State, and believe that at least four-fifths of their cost would have to be defrayed by the Public Treasury.

In reviewing the works which, compared with these, must be considered minor works, and which have been referred to them, your committee would recommend the following.

The revival of the charter of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Rail Road, and a public aid of two-fifths of the stock.

The incorporation of a company to construct a road from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, from a point near Waynesborough, to Raleigh, and an aid of two-fifths.

The survey of Neuse river, with a view to its adaptation to steam navigation, from Newbern to the head of boat navigation.

Your committee have thus endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon them. They can hardly hope to have given general satisfaction: they could wish that every section and neighborhood of the State should participate in the advantages of a liberal and beneficent system of internal improvement; but they believe that this must be the work of time and of gradual development.—They will naturally be thrown off from the larger trunks as the branches of a vigorous oak, while a hasty and forced culture might bring with it a sickly existence and premature decay.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend that a select committee be appointed to communicate these views to the Legislature either by memorial or otherwise, as may be most acceptable to that honorable body.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman.
From the Boston Morning Post.

THE THEORY OF AMERICAN POLITICS.

We avail ourselves of a pause in which the political storm is so far lulled that our voice may be heard, to say a word or two on the general theory of American politics. Let not practical men be alarmed. We want in this world theory and practice conjoined. We must theorize, in order to reach general principles. If men were more disposed than they are, to theorize rightly at the outset, and thus start with sound principles, we should see more consistency and wisdom in human conduct. But it is always easier to take results as they turn up, than to seek for causes. The indifference of a machine is to many preferable to the toils and pains of a conscious, thinking, free agent. The merely practical man is the most visionary man in the world, for he steers without compass. "Abstractions," said Mr. Calhoun, in reply to a launt from a purblind opponent, "is the gentleman aware that the most important revolutions which have swept the face of the globe, have had their origin in an abstraction?" Let us on this point think justly. The absolutely true is always to be sought in contemplation. A man of sense, however, will sometimes find himself obliged in practice to approximate to the absolute through the relative, and by slow degrees. The practical man, therefore, in the true use of the word, is not he who generalizes, but he who makes allowance for the rubs and impediments incident to human affairs, and seeks to enforce his general principles by practical means. Having premised thus much, we go on to say, that looking at American politics, not in reference to persons, but principles, there have, properly speaking, been two great parties in the country. The one seeks to strengthen the Union by centralizing the action of the General Government; the other seeks the same result, by curbing that action, and confining the Government within a limited and narrow sphere. The first in order that it may carry its point, requires a broad construction of the Constitution; the last insists upon a strict one. The first strives to twist the American into a forced resemblance to the English Government; the last spurns the English yoke, and, like the fathers in the Revolution, is determined to be free. The first distrusts, the last confides in, the capacity of the people to govern themselves. The first seeks for political stability in a strong hand, the last in healthful and harmonious members. The first creates supporters of the Government by means of favors conferred by raising up large classes who lean upon the Government for support, by artificial distinctions and unjust monopolies; the last regards the good of the few by taking care of the whole, and by means of equal laws founded upon equal rights, aims to lay the foundations of the Government where alone they can securely rest, in the affections and the confidence of the popular heart. The first thus placing the extremes of society in opposition, is the revolutionary and destructive; the last, binding these extremes together, is the truly conservative party. The first, in fine, is the National; the last is the Republican and State Rights party.—Such is the true and logical division of parties in this country. Men may at times, for temporary purposes, divide on temporary questions, but the distinctions which we have stated are abiding.—They grow out of the peculiarities of our confederated system, and so long as that system lasts will endure.

Dr. Tocqueville is the first foreigner who seems to have understood aright the theory of our institutions on these points. When he said that the chief danger in this country was from the centralization of the General Government, he uttered a profound truth, of more practical worth than every thing else which has been written about this country.

Capital Conviction.—At the last term of the Circuit Court of Pope county Arkansas, a man named William Brown was tried on an indictment, charging him with the murder of his wife, Mary M. Brown, on the 14th June last. The principal witness against the prisoner was his daughter, a girl of about 14 years old, whose testimony was however so conclusive that the jury were out but a few minutes ere they returned with a verdict of Guilty. Sentence of death was pronounced upon the convict, in accordance with which he was hung on the 19th of October.

The criminal in this case was originally from this

State, and carried the daughter of a Major, a respectable gentleman in Calverton county, who was the victim of his diabolical rage.

STATE LEGISLATURE.
IN SENATE.
Friday, Dec. 10.

M. Shephard, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the memorial of the company, reported a bill for the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, which provides for increasing the capital stock from \$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000, and for extending the credit of the State to the company, to enable it to raise that amount. The bill was ordered to lie upon the table and be printed.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the trustees of Davidson College, was amended, read the third time, and passed, and sent to the Commons for concurrence.

The bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company; and the bill to compel owners of bridges to construct draws, were severally read the third time, the first mentioned amended, and ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Bills Presented.—By Mr. Crawford, a bill to amend an act to establish the Chenoweth and Amey; by Mr. W. A. Blount, a bill to repeal the section of an act of 1832, for the better organization of the militia of Beaufort county; by Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend an act concerning mills and dams; also, a bill to prevent the hauling of stone or obstructing the passage of fish on certain days in Perquimans river; Mr. R. Jones, a bill to prevent the spreading of diseases; and by Mr. Crawford a bill to attach a portion of Bladen to Currituck and county. These bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Crawford, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on pollars.

Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution to send a message to the Senate, proposing to adjourn sine die on the 31st inst.; which was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Nye, the House resolved to hold evening sessions from and after Monday next.

IN SENATE.
Saturday, Dec. 11.

The bill to alter the time of holding the District Courts for Stokes and Guilford, passed its third reading, and was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Davidson, from the committee appointed to wait on the Governor, and ascertain at what time it would suit his convenience to take the oath of office, reported, that he would appear before his Honor, for that purpose, on Saturday, the 12th instant.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
The engrossed resolutions in favor of Thomas Winkler and others, Benjamin Hawkins, and respecting entries of lands paid for and not granted in Wilkes, were adopted, and ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Winston, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom were referred the bill respecting the maintenance of bastard children, the resolution directing them to inquire into the propriety of making insulting language justification for assault and battery; so much of the Governor's message relating to Executive right of pardon; and the resolution respecting trespasses and aggressions by citizens of other States and Indians, made reports in reverse to any legislative action on the several subjects referred to; which were concurred in.

Mr. Hill, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the petition for a rail road from Fayetteville to Madison, with holding privileges, reported unfavorably thereon. Concurred in.

Bills Presented.—By Mr. Blalock, a bill appointing commissioners to lay off a public road from Burnsville, in Yancy county, to the Tennessee line; by Mr. Brittain, a bill to incorporate the Buncombe Warm Spring Company.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western steam boat company, was taken up; and a question recurring on the amendment to make the property of individual stockholders liable for debts, was decided in the negative, yeas 21, nays 57. The bill was then amended on motion of Mr. Reid; and Mr. Whitaker moved for leave to amend it, so as to make individual corporations liable to double the amount of their stock. Pending the question, the bill was, on motion, postponed till Tuesday.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Hill in the Chair, on Mr. Rayner's resolutions; when Mr. Rayner concluded his remarks; and the committee rose, reported no progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.
Monday, Dec. 12.

Mr. Moody, from the committee on Agriculture, reported against the expediency of encouraging the culture of silk by premiums. Concurred in.

Mr. Allison presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the raising of 42 instead of 36 Jurors.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring by law, how vacancies shall be filled, on the resignation of Clerks, Judges, &c. and also of passing a law ratifying the Statutes as published by the commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Myres, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency requiring greater publicity to be given to elections in trust for securing debt.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend the law in relation to the sale of lands of deceased debtors; by Mr. Morehead, a bill to prevent voting on elections; by Mr. Eason, a bill making compensation to the wardens of the poor; and by Mr. Dockery, a bill to amend an act to establish a factory and manual labor institution in Wake. The bills were read the first time and referred.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the law relative to testimony by slaves, as to require the articles, quality, to be accurately described.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of legislating further relative to the supply of cords of courts destroyed by fire or otherwise.

The proposition of the Commons to adjourn the 31st instant, was laid on the table.

The engrossed bill to emancipate Caroline and her children; to incorporate the trustees of Pleasant Grove Academy; and to incorporate the town of Morganton, were each read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.