y of the meanest character, would sake the

dominand our commerce, and Those who visit the North for the purpose of tra-

m not a city in the Union, whose merthrough the States, and governed by ent fielings and views, every section d participate-more quality in its benefits, whilst officed power would be greatly diminished. s of the South might then hope for sucy brings into existence.

another and the frement of the Abergines with the Ving candidate for Covernor was an avowed Abolitionist. These are facts which can not be denied.

When Mr. Van Buron was inaugurated, he denied the character of the Governor was an avowed Abolitionist. These are facts which can not be denied.

When Mr. Van Buron was inaugurated, he denied the bappiness of the people. Our Abolition. At the commencement of the 2d Session of the people. so at makes taxallon necessary. But with all Buren, from the North, voting in the affirmative.

to gentleman of such codowments verament are of less concern to us, may the standard of a National Back! Jing question which less been thrust on the country trolled by a person, who thought only by the Northern Abelitonists. These people details are cost of permiary speculations. masses slavery as sin to God and injustice to man; the most operation of the content of the most operations of the most operation of the citic most operation of the citic most operation of the most operation of the most operation of the citic most operation of the citic most operation of the most operation of to influre, that a amon of moneyed and ranks—thousands of papers, books, and pictures President and the bank combined who the commerce between the States is entirely unrethe voice against the dispenser of stricted, and all can travel without hindrance, and es and wealth? most who does not see that the Post Office is open alike to the vehicles of poison and the messengers of truth, it is obvious that, without the strictest vigilance, the blacks may, at or objection to a bunk of large capital, some unexpected moment, be driven to madness.— chartered by the General or State Govern But these men are not content with firing at a disney to concentrate the trade times their engines of destruction; they daily pecountry at particular points. I do not tition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of the commercial prosperity of our North- Columbia, and if the object be attained, the Cupithree; but it is neither unpatriotic nor tolitaelf will resound with their frenzied ebullitions. ta wish that Southern mercuants should Located at Washington, in the midst of a slave the preshections of our soil, and bring population, and encouraged by the example and ets and necessaries of foreign regions. countenance of the General Government, these inution of immense resources at Naw combaries would be so active and during that noclphia, with branches in the States, thing could stem the current of folly and fanaticism.

in from chains to the traders and merchants ding, are led to believe that this excitement is consider. It should be the policy of the bank, fined to a few persons of obscure character; but only of that section, where its the merchants, who are benefitted by Southern comare second tree, and local feeling, would all order that the intercourse of the sections may not them to consider the prosperity of he interrupted. The politicians too, who are consider in the chief object of at nected with prominent men in the North, are anxious to keep down alarm and beguite us into secu-Bis love that great patural advantages cannot rity, for fear that our people will fly from the supcontraveped—that a town favorably port of those measures, which are known to be idenamores will become an important, tifled with Northern interests. Six years ago, the I that the enterprize of a people will ul- first "Anti-Slavery Society" was formed in the in successful. But when circumstances City of New York-now many bundreds are spread fation lives given a direction to business, through the free States, engaged in making proseand; settled habits and the over- pumphlets. Influential preachers of the Gospel, as to become of capital, would render the organism a high reputation for piety and knowledge, a of parcentian and intelligence useless for devote their zeal and talent to the promotion of the The merchants of the South have cause. The seminaries of learning have societies, a studies of their own interests, and are en- where professors and students unite their efforts g to have a direct trade with other por, against the pence of the South; even the schoolhe globe; would a bank governed by Nor. books are filled with libels on our character and ina control the credit of the country, who come to the duties of life with settled opinions and avers and inflict blows, give aid and couns prejudices. The number of members of Congress, to now achieves, or strain every nerve to who openly advocate Abolition, is duity increasing, and if they who secretly aid the fanatics, or connive at their proceedings, be added to the list, the r mirround fell that Philadelphia enjoyed sq. party will not be contemptible. Fellow-citizens, a mirrounder in consequence of having the I have travelled at the North, I have associated with all classes of people, I have endeavored to be with all classes of people, I have endeavored to be with all classes of people, I have endeavored to be come acquainted with the real state of things, and I tell you, in all sincerity, that there is danger, and I implore you not to be deceived.

one south might then hope for suc-consciol rivalry, and even the senports worst sign of the times. If the number of the worst sign of the times. If the number of the action of that trade, which our own in-grated existence. The connexion of this subject with politics, is at treat them with contempt; but in Massachusetts sout subject worthy of your attention, is both parties court the fanatica; in Maine and New a verse the General Government. Do. Hampshire they are apposed to the "Democrats;" in New York the Wings elected one of these men by the Florida war, the purchase of to be their Lieutenant-Governor, and in Pennsylre- and the removal of the Aberigines vania the Whig candidate for Governor was an

respond to appear and they think that the Union is formed to stille the petitions and memorials on this subject, and they decreased to appear decreased and protect and Mr. Patton of Virginia introduced a resolution, as formed to appear decreased and protect and Mr. Patton of Virginia introduced a resolution, as formed to appear decreased and protect and Mr. Patton of Virginia introduced a resolution, ordering them to be laid on the table without further action thereon: seventy four members of the protect and the Einstein of the Constitution, and decreased the Einstein and the constitution. On the other hand, those who tear dissipution more than a sense who tear dissipution more than a sense who the constitution and the rest were its opponents, not according to the North votate in the constitution, and the rest were its opponents, not according to the North votate in the constitution, and the rest were its opponents, not according to the North votate in the constitution, and the rest were its opponents, not according to the North votate in the constitution, and the rest were its opponents, not according to the North votate in the constitution, and the rest were its opponents, not according to the North votate in the constitution. olidation, who think that the Peneral arm a single "Whig" from the North voting in the afthe bestrengthed, solve every opportunity firmative. On the 12th of December, 1838, Mr. Athenson, of New Hampshire, presented to our int, and find by experience that extensive parconis the best engine to off at their parposes.—
the matters have actuated the frients of domes, post of dispacing of the "Abolition papers," with a manufacturer. The prosperity of this branch which the House was to be flooded; they affirm industry, is caused by duties levied on foreign the control of the States over their domestic instion to the manufacturer, and he clamors for who wish to one this Government as a lever to efthe community, and that the Government has the last resolution, ordering the petitions and meright to fiver one class at the expense of anoth | moriels of the fanatics to be laid on the table, rests, that the Constitution is forgotten, and ev. nine or ten were "Democrats," and the rest were "Whites" not a single opponent of Mr. Van are sheer men to their own in- "without being printed, read, or referred;" of these foolish and expressive scheme is welcomed, be "Whige," not a single opponent of Mr. Van

reflects, the extraverance of the Garenneet | The Abelitionists and their friends were beply the cot keep price with the greedlass of the offended at the passage of these resolutions; those unfaiturer, and first militars of dollars were who voted for them were stigmatised in the viest cases for the Treasury at the commencement of language, and demonred as the pappets of slaves 37, which could not be expended in the public fullders, whilst they who voted against them, were heralded through the North as the friends of ther-This movey was Considered in the banks, and by and free discussion. I am far from saying that al by them to individual stait contributed to all the Northern Whige are favorable to the bring on that reckiess spir, schemes of these misguided people; but Mr. Van Buren having early taken ground against them, and a proceeded not moderated the subject. | has friends in Congresshaving voted with the South-Sincety for wealth, and finalics, whilst, the Whigs have received their and with rule, when they thought thanks and praises, it is not unreasonable to cona acms of prosperity.

clinde that one party is much seemer tour the order.

1, however, only state the facts; it becomes you to against abuses and cor. make the comment in justice and charsty,

at. It is said that put That we must not put too much faith in parties a been used for electroncering purpo, and politicians. I have seen enough to make me the large been bribed to support distrust those who are struggling for power and of not that the people have been fice. We must adhere to our principles; we must private benefit of hyperrited keep about from those contests, whose result is to be true, but to charge the clavate men and divide the speils of victory. If whole grame, is to take a the slave-holding States he true to themselves, they intracted, and amphilosophican give law to the Government; but if our public a destroyed the uncinut aim- won be divided into factions, and permit the great brat Covernment, who have in doctrines of the Constitution to be suck in a mere whate's of States, who have been necessable for the " loaves and fishes," our influence

and expenditures, are deserving will be lest, and our property will be sacrificed.

The preceding remarks unfold my political principles, and any party will become are unples, and indicate the course that I shall pursue on the bill for the establishment of the "Independent the bill for the establishment of the "Independent to bill for the establishment of the "Independent destriction, must strive to be appropriate to permanent success. Under its provisions, Executive patronage will be less than if the Government were plantable and attractive. Its Government were plantable and attractive. Its Government were less gued with the banks; its indicate the correctly, and recorder unrecessary.

The Speaker and that was a question for the consideration of the thouse. The resolutions, has me in 1837, will be dismissifed with the views presented in this paper. For these gentlemen I shall ever entertain the warmest esteem, and I regret that we should differ in the slightest degree that to the performance of legislative duties an honest of so amending the act regulating steamboats and

man conout indulge his private feelings. I could not sustain General Jackson in his diaregard of the co-ordinate branches of the Government, or in the prostitution of his office to the designs of favorites and sycophants and I have always expressed high admiration for Mr. Clay, and effect. oyen urged his claims to the Presidency; but whilst That they further inquire into the expediency, Mr. Van Buren keeps within the limits of his constitutional powers, and seems disposed to adopt a er vessels propelled by steam, to be examined in policy that is just to the South and honorable to like manner, and if found qualified upon such exhimself, it would be the height of folly to make war amination, shall also obtain a certificate of a qualion him, in order to elevate a party, from which I fications. differ essentially, and many of whose members are That they further inquiret into the propriety of deeply hostile to the interests of my own constitu- amending said act so as to prohibit any person them with patience and dignity. In the search af- in said business; also, into the expediency of reforced to change my opinions; but proudly con- bring forward testimonials of his sober, moral, and seious that I have no other object than the welfare industrious habits. of my country, I cheerfully submit to the justice and candor of a liberal community.

Your obedient servant, CHARLES SHEPARD. Washington, December 20, 1838.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS, THIRD SESSION.

IN SENATE,

Monday, January 14, 1839. RESOLUTIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE OF

NORTH CAROLINA. Mr. Brown said he rose to present to the Senate

certain resolutions which had been adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, at their late session, expressive of their views and opinions in regard to some of the important measures and questions of public policy, which have been, and now are, pending before the country.

He then proceeded at some length to state the view he took of the resolutions and the bearing they would have on his course, after he had con-

Mr. Strange presented his views in reference to the resolutions, and the course he felt it his duty to pursue in relation to them. Mr. Clay of Kentucky made some remarks on

the resolutions and the views of the Senators from North Carolina, and was replied to by Mr Brown. The Senate took up, as the special order, the bill to provide for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands; the question being on. the motion of Mr. Rives to postpone the bill inde-

After some remarks from Messrs. Webster and Morris, the question was taken, and the motion of indefinite postponement was lost-yous 23, navs 27.

Mr. Clay of Alabama submitted an amendment to make the operations of the bill commence on the first of May, 1939, instead of December, 1838; which was agreed to.

Mr. Morris offered a substitute to the bill, by way of amendment, to strike out after the enacting clause, and insert a new bill, containing two sections; the first providing for the absolute cession of all the lands that have been twenty years in the market to the States in which they lie, to dispose of them in such manner, and at such prices, as the made in future, on the first day of January of each coming year, as shall then have been twenty years port by bill thereon or otherwise.

in the market. After some remarks from Mr. M. in support of this amendment, and from Mr. Clay of Alabama

On motion by Mr. Southard,

The Senate adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Mr. Sherrod Williams offered the following re-

Resolved, That it was the intention of the fraers of the Constitution, and the expectation of the people, that the Congress of the United States should make and enact laws for the general good and welfare of the nation, and to promote the prosperity and happiness of the people : and whereas, instead of making and enacting laws for the general good and welfare of the nation, and to promote the happiness of the people, the Congress of the United States seems to be assembled for the purpose of obtaining power for those who are out, and of retaining it for those who are in office, thereby contravening the great object and intention of the framers of the Constitution and the just expectation of the people; therefore,

Be it resolved. That we proceed to the despatch of the public and private business of the union and the people, by enacting such laws as will redound to the less interests of the ention, and by the passage of such bills for private claimants as justice

Resolved, further, If it is intended not to act upon the public and private business for which we were assembled, but only to remain here for the purpose of making speeches, that Congress ought to be forthwith adjourned, and that the people should hereafter elect members to Congress who will work more and talk less.

Mr. McClure moved that the resolutions be full

Mr. Adams demanded the question of consideration. This, Mr. A. said, he would not have done, if there was not a precedent of a decision last week upon a petition offered by himself, refusing the reemption of that petition on the ground that it was disrespectful to the House. If that petition was was that he asked the question of consideration.

Mr. S. Williams (umidst some confusion) was understood to depy that the resolutions were disrespectful to the Ifonse, and to say that he held limed responsible to any gentleman who considered timed aggreed by those.

Mr. Dancen and McClure rose at the same time connect, 1838, remaining to the being connected to make some remarks, the latter gentleman excellector of the post of New York, except somethy pressing binself desireds to explain the reasons for its related to a select committee of nice involutes, to the motion he had made. Mr. Duncan and McClure may at the same time

Mr. S. Williams inquired of the Chair whether

other vessels propelled by steam, so as to require all engineers, before they shall be allowed to act as such, to be examined by a competent board of persoms appointed for that purpose, who, upon being found qualified, shall obtain a certificate to that

also, of requiring all pilots of steamboats and oth-

As for the drivellings of ignorance, and the from acting as captain or commander of any steaminsimuations of malice, I shall endeavor to hear boat, until he shall have served at least two years ter truth, I may frequently err, and sometimes be quiring every applicant, before examination, to

On motion of Mr. Crabbe,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for continuing the present mail facilities of the United States.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be instructed to report to this House what amount of funds, in addition to the proceeds of the Post Office Department, will be necessary to continue, during the present year, the smil facilities on the present establishment of that Department; and also to report to this House what reduction in said mail mail facilities he has ordered, and whether such reductions have been general in any part of the Union, in due proportion to the incilities heretofore extended to the different States respectively.

On motion of Mr. Cheatham, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law in relation to the franking privileges of members of Congress, as to curtail the privilege to sixty days before and after the rise of each session of Congress; and further, to inquire into the expediency of curtailing and limiting the exercise of the franking privileges of the various officers of the Executive Deparlments.

On motion of Mr. L. Williams,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route to Louisville, in Surry county, North Carolina. On motion of Mr. Shepperd,

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a pension agency at Salem, North Carolina.

On motion of Mr. McKay,

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of permitting agricultural publicabe conveyed by mail free of postage, or chargeable with newspaper postage only.
On motion of Mr. Hopkins,

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency and practic ty of divorcing by law the patronage of the Federal Government, in all its departments, from the public press, by prohibiting in future any officer thereof, in his official capacity, from employing any conductor of a political journal, or others in Legislatures of said States may think proper; and any way connected with such journal, to execute the second section, that a like cession shall be any portion of the public printing; and that the said committee be authorized and instructed to re-

> Mr. Dromgoole submitted the following resolution, which under the rule lies over one day : Resolved, That the rules of this House be so amended as to substitute the viva roce vote of the

> members in all cases in which the ballot is at present required.

IN SENATE,

Tuesday, January 15, 1839.

The Senate took up the bill to provide for the graduation and reduction of the price of the public lands, the question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Morris.

After some remarks from Mr. Walker,

Mr. Morris withdrew his amendment, with the consent of the Senate, and offered another amendment to the bill providing that when the public lands in any of the new States shall be so far sold ont, that there shall remain the quantity of two millions of acres, that then the same shall be ceded to such State in absolute property, to be disposed of in such monner, and upon such terms, as the authorities of such State may direct.

After a debate in which Messrs. Morris, South-

ard, and Allen, took-part,-

Mr. Bayard moved that the Senate adjourn which motion was rejected—year 23, mays 25.

After a debate, in which Messrs Lyon and

Southard took part, the question was taken on Mr. Morris's amendment; which was rejected-yeas 14, pays 34. Mr. Ruggles then moved that the Senate ad-

journ; which motion was decided in the negative yeas 21, mays 28.

Mr. Taltmadge then moved an adjournment which motion was carried-yeas 25, nays 23. And so the Senate adjourned

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 17, 1839.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Cambreleng's motion to raise a select committee to investigate the defalcations of Samuel Swartwoot, disrespectful to the House, these resolutions he the question being on motion to strike from the maintained, were much more so. Therefore it modified resolution the proposition to raise said committee by bullot.

After some debate Mr. Kennedy demanifed the yeas and mays; which were not ordered.

The resolutions, as follows, were then agreed to: " Resolved. That the communication from the President of the United States, of the 8th of December, 1838, relating to the defatcation of the late

the motion he had made.

The Specifier and the question of consideration he appointed by the Rouse by ballot, whose only it shall be to inquire into the causes and extent of the it.

Mr. S. Williams demanded the year and mays. York and other places—the length of time that

committee have power to send for person

An Act to divide the Counties into School De

Be it enacted by the General Asser State of North Carolina, and it is hereby by the authority of the same, That it shall duty of the sherids of the several counties State, when they advertise the pext election members of Congress, to give notice, at the time, by public advertisement in every election circle, that an election will be held to ascert voice of the people upon the subject of Con Schools; and all who are in favor of raise taxation one dollar for every two dollars proto be furnished out of the Literary Fund, festablishment of Common Schools in each district, will deposite their vote with the w "School" written on it; those opposed to it, vote "no school" upon their tacket; and all vote for members of the House of Commons at be entitled to yote And it shall be the duty of poll-keepers to count the votes given at each peinct for school or no school, and to return same to the Sheriff, who shall count togeth the votes; and if a mejority shall be found in vor of schools, it shall be the duty of the short furnish a certificate of the same to the next Co ty Court of his County ; and any sheriff failing comply with the requisitions of this act, shall for all the penalties imposed by hw for failing discharge his duty in any election for members Assembly.

II. Be it further enacted, That the sever Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions in each enty of the State of North Carolina shall, in med county as shall determine to accept these tarms, the first Court that may happen after such electrons a majority of the Justices of such county been present, proceed to elect not less than five, nor use than ten persons, as superintendents of Compa Schools, for such county; and in such election shall be necessary for a choice, that each of the persons elected shall receive a majority of the role

of all the Justices present.

III. Be it further enacted, That said sa tendents, or a majority of them, shall meet with to choose one of their number as chaired shall proceed to divide their respective country to school districts, for the purpose of establish Common Schools, containing not more than a miles square, but having regard to the number the white children in each, so far as they can as certain the same : Provided, nevertheless, that as greater number of school districts shall be laid in any county than shall be equal to one for every

IV. Be it further enacted, That said superins tendents shall number the districts, and make re-turn thereof to the first County Court in their setsral counties, which shall be held after the first da of January, one thoursand eight hundred and forty; and it shall be the duty of said superintendents, in making their return, to designate, as well as the may, the natural boundaries and promisent object of the boundary of said districts; and it shall t the duty of said court to cause such return to be

ecorded in the Register's other of said cour V. Be it further enacted, That the afores boards of superintendents in each county, after conpleting the divisions as aforesaid, shall appoint not less than three, nor more than six school committee men, in each district, whose duty it shall be to a sist said superintendents in all matters perising to the establishment of schools for their respects

VI. Be it further enacted, That if any person who shall be thus appointed to serve as supermits ent shall refuse or neglect to do so after having cepted said appointment, he shall foriest and the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered by ac of debt in any court of record in this State; an such penalty, when recovered, to be paid over to the President and Directors of the Literary Fan and to be appropriated to the Literary Fund; a it shall be the duty of the County Attorney for t state to presecute suit in all such cases for and behalf of the President and Directors of the La rary Board.

VII. Be it further enacted, That in any of ty where a majority of the votes have been common schools, and a certificate of the same) been furnished by the sheriff to the mid so tendents of common schools, is shall be the duty. the superintendents to transmit the same, with certificate of the number of school districts in the respective counties, to the President of the Litera

VIII. Be it further enacted, That in every com ty in the State, where the vote shall be in favor of common schools, it shall be the duty of the County Courts, at the first term that shall happe after the first Monday in January, one rhouse eight hundred and forty, a majority of the Justice being present, to lovy a tax to the amount of two ty dollars for each district in said county, in the same manner that other county faxes are now vied for other county purposes, to be paid over the school committee of the respective districts, up on the certificate of the chairman of board of me

1X. Be it further enacted, That firty dollars out of the nett income of the literary fund for t year one thousand eight humbred and thirty-mix hereby appropriated to mach district in said ties where the vote shall be in favor of the co lishment of common schools, which stait be paid ! the Public Treasurer, upon the warrant of the G vernor, upon the certificate of the chairman of the board of superintendents of said counties, that tax es have been levied to the amount of twenty d lars for each echool district to their respective co ties, and that school houses have been erected each district sufficient to accommodate at least fil

X. Be it further enacted, That every coun which shall refuse or neglect to levy the tax, i build the school houses herein specified, shall any time mercalier be entitled to receive the for de Burs hereby appropriated to such district, of countying with the terms bernin openies.

Complying with the terms bernin specified.

XI. Be at further enacted. That if in taking the most Country of the United States, Congress that Left to provide for ascerptining this avoider of it is billioned, and experiently of white children in the several school districts of North Chrolina, It also be the duty of the transfer of North Chrolina, It also be the duty of the transfer of North Chrolina, It also be the duty of the transfer of North Chrolina, It also be the duty of the transfer of North Chrolina. amia with the Marshal of the United S