

...on shore, performing for the inhabitants...  
The ground in which Napoleon was buried at that time, belonged to a Mr. Richard Torbett, merchant.

Napoleon having frequently visited that ground during his life-time, in which was a beautiful spring of water (with which water he was daily supplied) and a cluster of weeping willows, had frequently expressed a wish to be interred under those trees in case he should die at St. Helena, which request was immediately, and with great pleasure, granted by Mr. Torbett, when made known to him. Consequently the interment took place there. Mr. Torbett having received but a trifling sum from the British Government, after much trouble, time, and expense, as part compensation for this grant for so sacred a purpose; and this fact being made known to the Prince de Joinville by the widow of Mr. Torbett, who was left in a state of poverty by her deceased husband, the Prince has most generously promised her to make her distressed case known to his royal father, with a view to his Most Excellent Majesty's granting her a pension for life, as a just compensation for so sacred a grant.

### STATE LEGISLATURE.

#### SENATE.

Tuesday, December 29.

The Resolution concerning the Status of Washington was engrossed.  
The Bill concerning the appointment of Electors to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, was read the third time and enrolled.  
The Bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was read, which Mr. Shepard moved to amend by striking out the word "and" in the first section, and insert in lieu thereof the word "Federal"; which was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 21.  
The Bill was so amended, by a motion of Mr. Mitchell, as to strike out all after the enacting clause, and then laid on the table.  
The Judiciary Committee reported adversely to the Resolution, respecting the repealing of the Act conferring Banking Privileges on the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charleston Rail-road Company.  
The Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company, and the Bill to regulate stays and appeals, so far as they concern the collection of Bank notes, were taken up and ordered to lie on the table.  
The Senate resolved on holding evening sessions from, and after, this day.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported unfavorably on the petition to establish a new County out of a portion of Wilkes, Surry and Iredell.  
The Joint Select Committee to whom was referred the Bill to incorporate the Little River Manufacturing Company, reported the Bill with sundry amendments. The first question being on the adoption of the amendment proposed by the Committee on Private Bills, to whom the Bill had been heretofore committed. Mr. Winston moved to amend said amendment, by striking out the whole thereof after the enacting clause, and insert "That each Stockholder shall be liable to the creditors of the Corporation in such manner as is equal to the Stock subscribed and owned by him, and each creditor may have an action of debt against all or any of the Stockholders." This amendment was adopted.  
Mr. Cad. Jones moved a further amendment in the following words: "And provided further, That if any Stockholder shall assign his Stock or any part of it, after such liability has been incurred and the Assignee shall not be able to comply with the provisions of the above section, the Assignee shall be liable for the space of 12 months in the same manner as if he had not made the assignment, so far as regards the debts or liabilities incurred before such assignment." The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative.  
Mr. Barringer moved as a substitute to the amendment already adopted, the following: "Be it further enacted, That in case of failure on the part of said Corporation, the private or individual property of the Stockholders therein, shall be subject in an action of debt before any jurisdiction having cognizance thereof to the payment of the debts of the Corporation after the property of the Company is first exhausted, in proportion to the amount of stock severally owned by them at the time of such failure, and not otherwise." This amendment was also rejected, and the question being on adopting the amended amendment as proposed by Mr. Winston, was decided in the affirmative—yeas 60, nays 50.  
The House then adjourned until 3 o'clock.

#### SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 30.

The Common School Bill was read, and the amendment offered by Mr. Mitchell on yesterday, was negatived.  
The following resolution offered by Mr. McDismid, was referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.  
Resolved, That the Board of Internal Improvement pay to the Treasurer and Director of the Fayetteville and Western Rail-road Company, the sum of five thousand one hundred and eighty dollars and thirty cents, being two-fifths of the cost of the survey and estimates of the road, made by said Company.  
The Bill concerning Jurors in Burke County was engrossed.  
The Engrossed Resolution in favor of Peter Faust's representatives was rejected on its second reading.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A memorial from the Agricultural Association of Iredell County was read, praying that an order be passed for a mineralogical and geological survey of the State, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture.  
Mr. Ford Taylor presented the following Resolution:  
Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to report a Bill to this House to amend the revenue law of the State, so as to reduce the tax on real estate from six to four cents on the hundred dollars worth of land, and to reduce the tax on the poll from twenty to fifteen cents. Said Resolution was laid on the table.  
The House resolved itself into a Committee of

the whole, Mr. Mills in the Chair, and took up for consideration the Bills for the support and establishment of Common Schools, and after some time spent therein the Speaker resumed the Chair, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. Hoke introduced sundry Resolutions relating to Common Schools.

#### SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 31.

The Engrossed Bill to make elections uniform throughout the State, and amendatory of the revised Statutes, concerning the mode of choosing Representatives in the Congress of the United States, the Governor of the State, Sheriffs, Clerks of the County and Superior Courts, passed its third reading and was enrolled.  
The Engrossed Bill to establish a County by the name of Union, was rejected on its second reading.  
The Bill concerning Common Schools was made the special order of the day for Saturday next at 11 o'clock, and each day thereafter, till disposed of.  
HALF PAST 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.  
The Senate having resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, the Common School Bill was taken up, and several amendments made thereto, when the Chair reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Joint Select Committee raised upon the subject, reported Resolutions in favor of Claimants for "French Spoilings," which were read and ordered to be engrossed.  
The Committee on Propositions and Grievances reported unfavorably on the petition from Buncombe and Yancey for the erection of a new County.  
The Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail-road Company was read and amended, and made the order of the day for Saturday next.  
Mr. Hill of Brunswick, presented the following Resolutions:  
Whereas, We believe that each of the United States being a party to the National Compact possesses an interest in the Public domain proportioned to the Federal population of each, or in the terms of the compact according to the usual respective production of the general charge and expenditure, and we see with regret that by the introduction of Bills called pre-emption Bills and other measures into the Congress of the United States, manifest injustice is intended to the older members of the confederacy. Be it therefore  
Resolved, That this General Assembly do condemn in the most decided manner any Act by the Congress of the United States, whatever title it may bear, which contemplates a disposition of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, otherwise from the several States.  
Resolved further, That our Senators and Representatives in the United States be requested to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a Bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public domain among the States in an equitable ratio, to be used by the States for Internal Improvement, Education, or any other purposes as may be deemed expedient by the several States receiving said distribution.  
Resolved, That the Governor of this State be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they lay them before their respective Bodies.  
And Mr. Hayden offered the following additional Resolution:  
Resolved further, That Congress ought at once to pass a law ceding to the old States, for the promotion of education, such portions of the Public domain as shall correspond in a just degree with that already ceded to the new States for the same object.  
Mr. Graves moved that the Resolutions be laid on the table, which motion was lost. They were then made the order of the day for tomorrow.  
The Resolutions respecting the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet were taken up, when  
Mr. G. W. Caldwell moved to strike out the word "request" where it occurs in the Resolutions, and to insert the word "instruct." The question on striking out was decided in the negative, yeas 43, nays 68.

Yeas.—Messrs. Baker, Bannerman, J. Barnes, E. Barnes, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Chambers, J. M. Covington, Dickson, Ennett, Farrow, Fleming, Gee, Graves, Guyther, Herring, Hollins, Huggins, Hyman, Jacobs, Jefferson, J. B. Jones, C. Jones, R. Jones, Killian, Mangum, Massey, J. T. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Monday, Moore, Morris, Morrow, Munroe, McCleese, McLaughlin, Pope, Powell, Regan, Reid, Russell, Smith, Sullivan, Stallings, F. Taylor, Thompson, Tomlinson, Wedsworth, L. Walker, J. O. K. Williams, and Ziglar.  
Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Barringer, Beall, Brogden, Brunnell, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, J. W. Covington, J. M. Covington, Dook, Franklin, Goe, J. R. Gilliam, D. A. Graham, J. Graham, Grady, Gray, Guyther, Hill, Holt, Huggins, Hyman, Jacobs, Jefferson, Joyner, H. C. Jones, Keener, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Mendinall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Moore, Morris, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McCollum, McLaurin, McMillan, Neal, Paine, Patton, Pemberton, Pondexter, Pope, Proctor, Roberts, Russell, Siler, Smith, Spruill, J. W. Taylor, Whitehurst, J. O. K. Williams, F. Williams, Winston, Wilson, Withers, and Young.  
Said Resolutions were then adopted, and engrossed, yeas 72, nays 32.  
The Committee on Judiciary reported that it was not expedient to amend the Bank debt law as proposed.  
The Judiciary Committee reported unfavorably on the Bill in favor of Poor Debtors. The said Bill was thereupon put on its passage on motion of Messrs. Boyden, Spruill, and Biggs, amended and passed its second reading, yeas 104, nays 5.

#### SENATE.

Friday, January 1, 1841.

The Judiciary Committee reported with amendments, the Bill to make trespass upon land and other property indictable in certain cases, which was read and laid on the table.  
The Engrossed Bill to establish a County by the name of Stanley was put upon its third reading and ordered to be Engrossed, yeas 25, nays 17.  
The Senate repaired to the Commons Hall to qualify the Governor elect.  
Mr. McDismid from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported and recommended the adoption of the Resolution in favor of the Treasurer and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail-road Company.

#### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Senate spent some time in discussing the Common School Bill, Mr. Edwards in the Chair.  
The Judiciary Committee reported without amendment, the Bill to amend the Revised Statute concerning the management of Orphans and their Estates, when the said Bill was read the second time, amended and passed.  
The appointed hour having arrived, John M.

Morehead, accompanied by the late Governor, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State waited upon the General Assembly, both branches being convened in the Commons Hall, and took and subscribed the Oath prescribed by law for the qualification of the Governor of the State; the Oath having been administered by the Hon. Chief Justice Ruffin. After which, Mr. Morehead, addressed the General Assembly.  
The House agreed to rescind the Resolution adopted by the two Houses to adjourn sine die on Monday next.

3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

Mr. G. W. Caldwell from the committee on Privileges and Elections reported that it was not expedient as proposed, to increase the penalty upon persons voting illegally.  
The Bill to make real estate assets in certain cases was read the second time. Mr. Biggs moved to amend the Bill by adding the following proviso: "Provided however, That in cases where there may be a deficiency of assets to pay all the debts, the proceeds arising from the sale of real estate under this Act shall be paid to the creditors pro rata, and the Superior Court, upon application of the Administrator, may make such rules as such court may direct, requiring creditors who wish to claim a portion of said assets, to present their claims within a certain time, not exceeding the terms of two years, from the Administrator and may thereupon make a decree for the distribution and payment of the said assets which shall be a protection to the Administrator upon a compliance therewith."  
Pending the question on this amendment Mr. Sullivan moved that said Bill be indefinitely postponed, yeas 53, nays 57. The question now recurring on the adoption of amendment proposed by Mr. Biggs, was decided in the negative.  
An amendment offered by Mr. Barringer was lost, and the question recurring shall this Bill pass the second reading was decided in the negative, yeas 53, nays 56.

#### SENATE.

Saturday, Jan. 2.

The Senate resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Edwards in the Chair, on the bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools; and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose; and reported the bill to the Senate with sundry amendments; when, Mr. Mitchell moved further to amend the bill, by striking out all the first section, except the enacting clause, which motion, together with the bill, were laid on the table.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
The Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company being the special order of the day was taken up and read the second time and amended on motion of Mr. Patton, by adding the following at the end of the seventh section.  
"And unless the list of the names filed with the Public Treasurers does show stock represented to the amount of four hundred thousand dollars, no said shall be extended by this Act to the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company."  
Mr. Cardwell moved further to amend the Bill by adding at the end of the 8th Section, the following proviso:  
"Provided, That before any of the said Bonds are delivered to the President and Directors of said company, the Stockholders in the same holding at least three-fourths of the stock, shall enter into a Bond payable to the State of North Carolina, covenantee and binding each and every one of the obligors therein, to pay and satisfy to the said State a part proportionate to the number of shares of each one's Stock, in any loss or damage that may come to the State in consequence of such endorsement of the said Bonds and insufficiency of the real and personal estate and property of said company to discharge the same: And provided further, That before any of said Bonds are delivered as aforesaid, the Governor shall inquire into the standing and ability of said obligor, and shall certify to the Treasurer, that in his opinion said obligors are sufficient to make good at least three-fourths of the amount for which the Treasurer shall endorse."

The question on adopting this amendment was decided in the affirmative, yeas 53, nays 53.  
Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, Allen, Baker, Bannerman, J. Barnes, E. Barnes, Biggs, Boyd, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Chambers, J. M. Covington, Dickson, Ennett, Farrow, Fleming, Gee, Graves, Guyther, Herring, Hollins, Huggins, Hyman, Jacobs, Jefferson, J. B. Jones, C. Jones, R. Jones, Killian, Mangum, Massey, J. T. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Monday, Moore, Morris, Morrow, Munroe, McCleese, McLaughlin, Pope, Powell, Regan, Reid, Russell, Smith, Sullivan, Stallings, F. Taylor, Thompson, Tomlinson, Wedsworth, L. Walker, J. O. K. Williams, and Ziglar.  
Yeas.—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brogden, Brunnell, Brower, Brunnell, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, J. W. Covington, Dickson, Ennett, Farrow, Fleming, Franklin, Grady, Gray, Guyther, Hill, Holt, Huggins, Hyman, Jacobs, Jefferson, J. C. Jones, Keener, King, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Mendinall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Moore, Morris, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McCollum, McLaurin, McMillan, Neal, Paine, Patton, Pemberton, Pondexter, Pope, Proctor, Roberts, Russell, Siler, Whitehurst, F. Williams, Winston, Wilson, Withers, and Young.

The question shall the said Bill pass the second reading as amended, was decided in the negative, yeas 52, nays 58.  
Yeas.—Messrs. Barringer, Boyden, Brunnell, Brower, Brunnell, Bryan, Burns, J. P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, J. W. Covington, J. M. Covington, Dook, Eaton, Fleming, Franklin, Grady, Gray, Guyther, Hawkins, Jefferson, H. C. Jones, Keener, W. B. Lane, Lilly, Mangum, Mendinall, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Miller, Mills, Moore, Morris, McCleese, McClenahan, McLaughlin, McCollum, McLaurin, McMillan, Neal, Patton, Pemberton, Pondexter, Reid, Roberts, Russell, Siler, Whitehurst, F. Williams, Winston, Wilson, Withers, and Young.  
The question shall the said Bill pass the second reading as amended, was decided in the negative, yeas 52, nays 58.

#### SENATE.

Monday, January 4.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to prevent the transportation of slaves on rail roads, stages, &c., without written permission from their owners. Read first time and passed.  
Mr. Wilson presented resolutions, requiring the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company to furnish the Legislature with certain statements of the proceedings of the Company in relation to the guarantee of the State for the loan authorized at the last session, and on his failure to do so, requiring the Attorney General to file a bill against the Company, requiring compliance; which were read the first time and passed.  
Mr. Morehead, from the Committee on the subject, reported a bill to unite the Literary and Ju-

#### SENATE.

Monday, January 4.

venile Improvement Boards; which passed the first reading and was ordered to be printed.  
The bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was taken up, amended, passed its second reading, and laid on the table.  
Mr. Hellen presented resolutions appropriating \$20,000 for removing obstructions to steam navigation in Neuse River; which passed their first reading.  
HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
The following engrossed bills and Resolutions received from the Senate, were each read the first time and passed, to wit:  
The bill to incorporate the Town of Rutherfordton.  
The bill concerning Jurors in Burke county.  
Mr. Burns presented a bill to incorporate the Salisbury Manufacturing Company, which was read the first time and passed.  
The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company which had been rejected on Saturday last, was now, on motion of Mr. J. P. Caldwell, re considered:—And, on motion of Mr. Roberts, a message was sent to the Senate proposing that said bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House. To this proposition the Senate agreed, and appointed, on their part, Messrs. Edwards, Waddell, Shepard, Mitchell, and Kerr. Messrs. Barringer, C. Jones, Rand, McCleahan, and Eaton, were appointed on the part of the Commons.  
Mr. Barringer presented a Bill to alter the time of holding the Superior Courts for the counties of Cabarrus and Mecklenburg.  
The bill upon the subject of a Penitentiary was read the second time and passed by a vote of 77 to 31.  
The Preamble and Resolutions relating to the Public Domain were considered separately, and each one passed by a large majority; whereupon, they were ordered to be engrossed.


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SENATE.  
Tuesday, Jan. 5.  
Mr. Byrum, from the Committee on the subject, reported Resolutions declaring that Congress has the constitutional power to charter a National Bank, as a fiscal agent of the Federal Government, and as a regulator of the exchanges of the country; and that it is the duty of that body to establish such an institution whenever, in their wisdom, they may deem it necessary and proper; which were read and sent to the Commons, with a proposition to print.  
Mr. Montgomery presented a bill supplemental to the act to establish a county by the name of Stanley; which passed its three several readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.  
The bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools was further amended, passed the third reading, and ordered to be engrossed—29 to 17.  
EVENING SESSION.  
The bill to attach a part of Iredell to Wilkes, passed its third and last reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.  
The resolution in favor of the Treasurer and Directors of the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road Company, was rejected.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
The Resolution calling upon the Public Treasurer for certain information relating to the Public Funds, was, after much discussion, passed. [This Resolution orders the publication of all the transactions of the Literary Fund, embracing the loans made by that Board, the names of the debtors, securities, &c.]  
The bill to regulate the measurement of Ton and Square Timber and Saw Mill Lumber, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.  
The bill to establish and regulate Common Schools throughout the State, was made the order of the day, beginning to-morrow at 11 o'clock, and every subsequent day at that hour, until disposed of, and having precedence of all other matter.  
EVENING SESSION.  
The bill to repeal an act directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named, as far as respects the county of Randolph.  
The bill in favor of poor Debtors, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.  
The bill concerning the collection of fines and costs from free negroes and free persons of color, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE.  
Wednesday, Jan. 6.  
Mr. Spruill presented a resolution proposing to adjourn sine die on Monday next; which was negatived 31 to 8. Mr. Gaither moved to strike out sine die, and insert in lieu thereof, "until the first Monday of January, 1842," and he then moved that the resolution and amendment be laid on the table, which was negatived, 24 to 21. Mr. Edwards moved to postpone the subject until to-morrow which was negatived, 23 to 22. After some further ineffectual propositions to amend, the resolution was withdrawn by the mover.  
A great number of bills and resolutions of a private nature, were acted on during the evening session.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.  
The engrossed bill supplemental to an Act entitled an Act to lay off and establish a county by the name of Stanley, was read the first, second and third times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.  
Mr. Barringer from the Joint Select Committee raised for that purpose reported the Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company with sundry amendments. The Bill and amendments were, on motion of Mr. B. laid on the table.  
The engrossed Bill for the establishment and better regulation of Common Schools, was read the first time and passed. By consent the Bill was read the second time. Mr. Boyden moved to amend the bill by striking out from the first section the word "exclusive of monies arising from Swamp Lands." This amendment was lost by 6 votes, there being 52 yeas, 59 nays. Mr. Cardwell then moved to amend it by striking out of the Bill, wherever it occurs, the term "Federal Population." On this question much debate ensued, in which Messrs. C. Jones, Boyden, Caldwell, Winston, McCollum, Brogden, and H. C. Jones supported the amendment, and Messrs. Eaton, Moore, Hill, Paine, South Spruill, Reid, Roberts, J. R. Gilliam and G. W. Caldwell opposed it.  
This amendment was lost by 10 votes, there being 52 for, and 62 against it.  
After further discussion, the Bill was laid on the table.  
Mr. Moore, from the committee raised on Banks and Bank corporations, made a report; which, on motion of Mr. Winston, was, with the documents therein referred to, transmitted to the Senate, proposing that they be printed.  
Some twenty or thirty Private Bills passed their second reading.



**WESTERN CAROLINIAN.**  
SALISBURY, N. C.:  
Friday, January 15, 1841.

AN IMPORTANT MOVE.  
The Legislature of Georgia, at its late Session, passed an act which may be regarded as the first great move in the South against the audacious spirit of incendiary fanaticism, that for some years past, has been sweeping over the North with a strength and violence every day increasing, and seriously threatening to smother the Union at no distant period. The bill passed is entitled "An act to protect the slave property of the State of Georgia by compelling vessels owned or commanded by citizens of, or coming from, the parts of the State of Maine, and the officers, seamen, and passengers thereof, to perform quarantine, and to provide for search thereof, on their departure." The penalty incurred by a violation of any provision of the bill, is imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than five, nor over ten years. The occasion which induced the Legislative action, was this:—Some time since, a Maine vessel concealed and carried off certain slaves from Georgia, thereby committing an outrage which, by the laws of that State, is a misdemeanor and high offence;—for this, the Governor of Georgia demanded from the Governor of Maine, a surrender of the felonious offenders to be dealt with, as they deserved, and according to the law.—This demand was refused, and so the matter stood when brought before the Legislature before the last one year ago, when no action was taken on it. This looked like Georgia had ingloriously retreated from the bold and proper stand first taken, but after sleeping on the question for more than a year, she has at length aroused up with an energy and spirit worthy of her better days, and such as it well becomes the South to display on this vitally important subject.

By the Constitution of the United States, one State has no right to regulate her commercial relations with another, but all have the right to pass quarantine laws as a protection against contagious diseases, or evils of any other kind. In the present case, Georgia has adopted this remedy, and passed an act requiring all vessels belonging to Maine and coming from her ports, either directly or indirectly, to undergo quarantine for 100 days—that is, to approach not nearer than within three miles of the Georgia coast for 100 days after entering the limits of the State. This, at once, puts a stop to all direct intercourse between the two States, and strikes immediately at the pockets of the Maine people, so that the authorities of that State will now be forced either to render satisfaction and stop the "Philanthropists" from stealing negroes, or lose the direct trade with Georgia.  
A similar question for the same kind of outrage is now pending between Virginia and New York. The Abolition Governor of New York has refused to deliver up, on the demand of the Governor of Virginia, a felon charged with having stolen and carried off a negro from that State. This refusal of his New York Executive is based on the ground that no slavery does not exist in New York, negro stealing is not an offence known to the laws of that State. A most insulting equivocation, and contemptible as well as outrageous evasion of justice, clearly due for the open violation of the law of a sister State. It remains now to be seen whether Virginia will maintain her rights as fearlessly and gallantly as Georgia has done. We believe that she will not cover under the crisis, or tamely submit to the wrong and insult, but stand up for her rights and the Constitution, in such way as becomes the old Dominion. If she does, undoubtedly she will find herself backed by every Southern State from Maryland to Texas.

TROUBLE—TROUBLE IN THE CAMP.  
From all appearances, it seems pretty evident that the Whig leaders at Washington are not reposing on roses—they find many thorns woven in their wreaths of victory. If they do not fight and quarrel like cats and dogs, as their smaller brethren at Raleigh, yet, are replete to be at all excited, there is some jealousy between the different factions, and they are engaged in little else than plotting defeat and disappointment for each other. At the opening of Congress, Clay and Webster were leaders of the two adverse wings of the party, but a third power has now come in, which threatens utter destruction to both. This is no less a personage than Gen. Scott at the head of the anti-Masonic and Abolition interest. Judging from what we see in the Northern Whig prints, we think it is tolerably certain that Scott is about to play smash with both Clay and Webster. The New York Herald, a curious, but very talented paper, is the organ of the Scott division, and threatens a complete route to the rival Whigs. That paper says, that hereafter Presidents are to be elected by singing, and songs can be made about Scott, but what can be sung of Clay or Webster? Nothing of the first, and for the last, his opposition to the war heretofore would furnish material for any other than complimentary ditties.  
Scott is now, or was lately in Washington City, on an electioneering visit.  
"Tip and Ty," will be far from having a smooth sea to sail over, there are troubles and breakers ahead.  
If the Republicans stand firm on principle, and do not like the Whigs divide about men, for years, yet will end the third Dynasty of Federal rule.

FEDERAL POLICY.  
In looking over the proceedings of the Legislature, the readers attention will be arrested by a set of Resolutions introduced by Mr. Hill of Brunswick County, the object of which is, to request our Senators and Representatives in Congress "to use their best exertions to procure the passage of a Bill directing the division of the proceeds of the sales of the Public domain among the States in an equitable ratio" &c., &c.  
Every man knows that the Public Domain was first ceded by the States to the General Government for the purposes of revenue; to meet the expenditures of the Government, that there might exist no reason for taxation either direct or indirect. The Government must raise money to pay its annual expenses; this is clear; it is equally clear that if it has no revenue from the public lands, this money must be raised by taxation.—Why then do the Federal party want the proceeds of the sales of these lands, the only revenue to the Government not derived from taxation, divided among the States? And this too at a time when they say, there is no money in the United States Treasury to meet the expenses of Government! The reason is plain enough. They are scheming to remove entirely this source of revenue, which if properly managed would go far to meet the wants of Government; and then, they will