

STATE LEGISLATURE.

REMARKS OF Mr. Senator Cooper, of Martin, in Committee of the Whole, on the Bill authorizing the issue of a Million of Dollars in Treasury Notes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I feel bound to make a few remarks on the bill now under consideration. It was, Mr. Chairman, at my instance, that this bill was brought before the Senate; therefore, I feel bound to give my views on a subject so important to the people of this State, as that which forms the substance of this bill. Before I took a seat in this Hall, sir, I took an oath before God, to whom the secrets of all hearts are known, that I would support the Constitution of North Carolina, and the Constitution of the United States; and I intend to keep that oath sacred. The bill on your table proposes that this State shall emit one million of dollars in Treasury notes, to be loaned out for the relief of the people, through loan offices, to be established in the several Counties—the amount to be several offices to be proportioned to the federal population of the respective Counties—the notes to bear interest at 2 1/2 per cent., and to be loaned out at 6 per cent, the borrower to pay one-fifth of the amount at the end of each year, for five years, with interest, and renew his bond at the end of every year, if required by the public Agent. Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me, notwithstanding all the arguments of the gentleman from Caswell to the contrary, that this sum of one million of dollars would during this five years, afford greater relief to the suffering people of this State, than could be offered to them by any scheme which this Legislature can at this time devise. But it may be asked how this relief is to be afforded by issuing paper money? I answer, it will afford them the means of meeting their present engagements, and thereby saving their property from being sacrificed, which if forced into market during the present scarcity of money, must inevitably be sacrificed. It is the scarcity of money that embarrasses the people generally. The money is locked up in the Banks. I would ask, then, how can the people, with no money, and produce and property down to almost nothing, be able to pay debts which were contracted when money was plentiful and prices high. Lend our people money, (which this bill proposes) to meet their present demands and save their property from the Sheriff's hammer, and the industry and economy of our good old State will soon set things right. But, while the people would find relief from this bill, the State, sir, is not to be the loser. By the following calculation, it appears that the interest which the State would receive on the whole amount of notes in circulation, during the five years, would be 180,000 dollars, and the interest which the State would pay, would be \$75,000, which deducted from the above amount, would leave a balance of \$105,000 gain to the State, to defray the expenses of this scheme.

Table with 2 columns: Amount and Interest. Rows include 1st year, 2nd year, 3rd year, 4th year, 5th year, and Deduct amount to be paid by the State.

Balance, being State's gain, \$105,000. But, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Caswell says, that the Banks, by expanding their issues, afford relief to the people. Sir, I have no confidence in these Banks—I look for no relief from them. They relieve when they please, and they refuse when they please. They go for favor, and favor those who are in favor of them. They relieve the people? They are now sucking their life's blood from them. They are more like hungry hyenas that rob the grave to satisfy their appetites, than they are like institutions for the relief of the people. Look at the number of Banks in these United States, whose notes are now worthless, in the hands of the honest Planters and others, who have received them in payment of substantial property, such as land and negroes. Yes, sir, some of these notes are so worthless, that with a thousand dollars of them, a traveller could not buy himself a breakfast and a bundle of fodder for his horse; and all of this caused by issuing their bills for the relief of the people; and this the gentleman from Caswell wants the Banks in this State to do.

The gentleman from Caswell tells us something about the government of France, and says he believes that France has never had but two Banks, and that the gold and silver in circulation, if I understood him correctly, in France, was more than the whole amount of Bank notes in circulation in this country, in the United States. This, Mr. Chairman, is a very curious statement; and I am greatly mistaken, that Bank notes in France are for a less amount than 500 dollars. That Bank, sir, was never intended for the labouring people of France; and all amounts between 500 dollars and six-and-a-quarter cents, were to be found in gold and silver change.

The gentleman from Caswell says that the Banks of South Carolina have never suspended specie payments. Sir, I profess to know something about the money matters in South Carolina. I have had as much, or nearly as much to do with that State in money matters, as with my own State. That State, sir, established a Bank with the stock exclusively owned by the State, and all the dividends of this Bank went to the relief of the people of that State. Not so with the Banks in North Carolina. They go for making the rich richer, and the poor poorer.

Sir, the Banks in North Carolina do not intend to relieve the people. They have got their rider up, and he is holding back with a strong check rein for a better bet. Henry Clay's fifty million Bank is ahead. And if the Banks can bring down ruin upon the People, so that they can be made to believe that nothing else can save them but that monster, thousands of good honest men will be induced to vote for Henry Clay for President.

Mr. Chairman, when we return home to our constituents, they will ask us what we have done for their relief, and all we can tell them is, that we have done nothing. For my own part, I want to have a better answer than this to give them. I want the bill on your table to pass, Mr. Chairman, and we can then tell them, at least, that we have done something. And if the measure should fail to give relief, (though I am sure it will not,) even then, sir, we can have it to say, that we have done the best we could.

The gentleman from Caswell says, he cannot legislate the people out of debt; but that by passing this bill, we shall create a debt in the State which will be less than the debt which is now on the people's shoulders, which instead of giving relief to the people, will cause their sons and daughters to lie down in want. Now, Sir, if we cannot legislate the people out of debt, we can

help them to get out, by giving at least temporary relief. And so far from this scheme causing our sons and daughters to lie down in want, many a suffering creature will be enabled to retire to their quiet repose with appetites satisfied. Sir, shall we not try to extricate the people from their present embarrassments. They are looking, Sir, with an anxious eye to the General Assembly for something to be done for them. Let us then, show a willing mind at least to help them.

MR. CHAIRMAN, my friend from Caswell, stands in my estimation as one of North Carolina's most talented and most worthy sons, and I regret to have to differ with him on a question so important as the one before this body. But, it does seem to me, Sir, that he is, in the present instance, rather too nice about the Constitution. When we attempt to propose any thing for the People, all become alarmed for fear it will interfere with the Constitution. But if a Bank Charter was asked for, for the monied aristocracy of the land, I think it would be apt to be like it has been in past Legislatures of this State—the Constitution would not be scrutinized so closely. And as for a State debt so much harped upon, we find them always ready to create debts for extravagant schemes of Internal Improvement, and then call on the General Government to pay them. But, Sir, the bill on your table, does not propose to create a debt. The income to the State would enable her to defray the expenses of the scheme; and therefore could not be a burthen on the people, but would afford relief. But this measure if it should fail, will be under the control of the Legislature, who can repeal it at any time. If it is not perfect, I call upon Senators of both parties to come forward and help to make it perfect; to put their shoulders to the wheel, Hercules like, and do the best they can.

I hope Sir, the bill will pass. GOV. MOREHEAD'S MESSAGE.—This Message we have read with great pleasure. It is the Message of a Whig Governor to a Locofoco Legislature. It will be remembered that Gov. Morehead was re-elected in August last, over his Locofoco opponent Louis D. Henry, of Fayetteville, by the same voters that elected a Locofoco majority in the two houses of the Legislature. The language of the Message is marked throughout with a bold and fearless spirit, worthy of the honors, the old North State has bestowed upon its author, and well worthy of being made an example by older heads than Gov. Morehead's. Governor Morehead we view as one of the old North State's most promising sons. He may be termed a young man, his age being between 40 and 45. He is a fine orator, a good scholar, and is justly considered a man of fine talents.

There is something noble in his ordinary appearance, his private conversation is always remarkably interesting, and when speaking in public his fine appearance, his manners and gestures, are well calculated to make an impression on all present that he is no ordinary man.

Alabama Times. SEVEN HOGSHEADS MOLASSES for sale. To those who wish to purchase by the Hogshead, we think the price will be an inducement. WILL. PECK. January 3, 1843. 1-3t

BOARDING.—The Subscriber is desirous of entertaining 8 or 10 Boarders, by the month or year, and pledges himself that his accommodations shall be at least equal to any in the City. A. J. LAWRENCE. Raleigh, Jan. 9, 1843. 1-3t

TRUST SALE. By virtue of a Deed in Trust, executed to me by Samuel W. Brodie, I shall offer for sale at the residence of the said Brodie, for Cash, on Tuesday the 14th instant, the Tract of Land whereon he resides, situate on the waters of Tar River, about 10 miles south-east of Louisa, in the County of Franklin, containing about eleven hundred acres: Also, Thirty-two Negroes, stock of Horses, Mules, Jennys, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep and Goats; one Carriage and Harness; two Wagons and Harness; two Ox Carts; one Cotton Gin; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Crops of Corn and Fodder; Tobacco; Cotton; Oats and Hay; Farming Utensils, &c. WM. M. B. ARENDELL, Trustee. January 2d, 1843. 1-3p

Valuable Land for Sale. THE Subscriber offers for sale a large quantity of valuable LAND, in the Counties of Moore and Montgomery, much of which is of superior bottom and up land, well adapted to the cultivation of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, potatoes, &c., with excellent buildings—grist mill, and orchard. This Land lies in the midst of one of the best ranges in North Carolina, is well watered, and its character for health seldom equalled; that part which lies in Montgomery is near where the new Court House will probably be located, consequently the mill thereon must be of immense value. It will be sold in any number of acres to suit the purchaser, and on terms to suit the times. Persons wishing to purchase will find it to their advantage to examine it. Application to me near Raleigh, or to Gen. W. D. Dowd, near Carthage, either in person or by letter, will be promptly attended to. P. W. DOWD. Dec. 10th, 1842. 1-6w

UNIFIED STATES—DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH CAROLINA—IN BANKRUPTCY. Notice to show cause against Petition of Samuel R. Street, of Craven County, late Merchant, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday, the 23rd of January next. John Ausin, Farmer, of Johnston County, to be declared a Bankrupt, at Newbern, on Monday, the 23rd of January.

By order of the Court, H. H. POTTER, Acting Clerk of Court in Bankruptcy. December 31, 1842. 1-20d

Bank of Cape Fear. December 21st, 1842. A DIVIDEND of 3 per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank, having been this day declared, the same will be paid to the Stockholders at the principal Bank on Monday the 4th January next and at the Branches and agencies ten days thereafter. THOS. H. WRIGHT, Cashier. December 28, 1842. 1-2t

BOOK BINDING, in all its various forms, done with neatness and despatch, at the N. C. Bookstore. TURNER & HUGHES. Raleigh, December 15, 1842. 101

PHOTOGRAPHIC MINIATURE PORTRAITS, BY DAGUERRETYPE. T. H. S. M. E. R. E. S. T. Having the latest and most improved in the Art, will take Superior Likenesses, by the above process, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. without regard to the weather. Ladies and Gentlemen are respectfully invited to call at his room, at Doctor Haywood's, corner of Fayetteville and Newbern Streets, (immediately opposite the Bookstore of Messrs. Turner & Hughes,) where specimens may be seen. Raleigh Dec. 28 104

E. F. Nash's Pianos reduced in price. THE Subscriber takes this method of informing those who may wish to supply themselves with Piano Fortes, that the Prices are very much reduced, and now is the time to supply themselves upon good terms. He has on hand a fine assortment of the very best quality of Instruments, and will sell them subject to be returned, if not good. E. F. NASH. Petersburg Va.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE REGISTER.

To the Members of the House of Commons: GENTLEMEN: Proceedings have taken place in your body, within a few days past, that are attracting public attention—proceedings, that not only concern your own personal dignity, but that of the House, as a co-ordinate branch of the Legislature. If such proceedings, as those to which I allude, are permitted to pass without remark, the respectability to which your body is entitled, or ought to be entitled, will be lost.

It will be recollected that, at an early period of the Session, CURTIS H. BROODEN, Esq. a member from Wayne, moved that a Joint Select Committee be raised to enquire into the expenditures, under the Resolution of the last Legislature, appropriating \$3,000 to repair the Governor's House and premises, under the direction of the Governor, Secretary, Treasurer and Comptroller; and, also, as to the manner, in which \$1,000 appropriated to purchase Furniture for the Governor's House, have been expended. This Committee was appointed, and consists of Messrs. BROODEN (Chairman) and ASKE, of your House, and of Messrs. DOSBOS and MOVE, of the Senate—two Whigs and two Democrats.

On Monday last, Mr. BROODEN handed a report, purporting to come from the Committee, and signed by him as Chairman, and moved that it be printed without reading. Mr. ASKE immediately rose and stated, that as a member of the Committee he had never heard of the Report, and demanded to know of Mr. BROODEN, whether he had shown it to a single member of the Committee.—The Chairman admitted he had not. The enquiry was then made, upon what authority he submitted the Report? He replied, upon his own authority—though, let it be remembered, the Report professed to come from the Committee, through him as its organ. Instead of the Report being retained, and a Committee appointed to enquire into the impropriety of such conduct, the Chairman was allowed to withdraw his Report.

The Report, I understand, attempts to reflect upon the Governor, because he failed "for reasons best known to himself" to have a roof put upon the Palace—thus accounting for the expenditures of only \$1300 out of a \$3000 appropriation. A Resolution also accompanies the Report, as emanating from the Committee, "that the sum of \$75 paid for the Ice House, was not authorized by law." Mr. BROODEN having been detected in his attempt to foist this Report upon the House, he allowed, as above remarked, to withdraw it. The next day, he calls the Committee together, and submits his Report to them. Messrs. MOVE and ASKE disagree to it.—Mr. DOSBOS, the other member, assenting. In all Parliamentary usage, the Chairman or Speaker does not vote, unless in case of a tie, or when his vote will make a tie, and then the motion is lost. The majority of the Committee expressly directed him not to make that Report; but, on Thursday, Mr. BROODEN attempts to make the same Report, with some slight alterations of language, and in the Report, says he is instructed by the Committee so to report. Mr. ASKE again rises in his place, and states to the House, that a majority of the Committee had expressly forbidden the Chairman to make such a report.—Mr. BROODEN admits it, but says he places the Report upon his own responsibility. Instead of the House forthwith proceeding to express its sense of these repeated indignities offered by the Chairman of one of its Committees, he permitted again to withdraw it.

When it was stated that the Committee were equally divided, Mr. CARWELL moved that message be sent to the Senate, proposing to add three additional members from each House, to the Committee, and then they could have a majority to make a Report. This motion of Mr. CARWELL needs a public explanation and apology. It is an indirect attack upon the integrity of the Speakers of the two Houses, for the only inference which can be drawn is, that he intended to insinuate that, as this attempt to reflect upon Gov. MOREHEAD, had assumed a party aspect, the Speakers would, of course, pack a Committee to get such a Report as was wanted. If this insinuation was not intended, what did he mean? How could he tell but what they would be divided as before. His friend, Mr. MACRAE, no doubt saw the gross insinuation towards the Speaker, that the motion would imply, as also, the palpable injustice of increasing a Committee, simply to get a majority on it in favor of such Report, and therefore requested Mr. CARWELL to withdraw it. It ought to be remarked here, that there was no disagreement in the Committee about the expenditures, except as to the \$75 for the Ice House. On the contrary, Mr. BROODEN, himself, had reported a Resolution to pay the Governor, upwards of \$60 which he had expended over and above the \$1000 for Furniture. This, I believe, is a correct statement of the whole facts, as nearly as they can be ascertained in our noisy Hall.

Now, Gentlemen, I appeal to you—what is to be thought of such a proceeding? Is it to be allowed to pass upon the House a Report, purporting to be from a Committee, not a member of which ever saw it, except the Chairman who attempts the fraud? And when, moreover, that Committee has expressly forbidden him to make such a Report? Has it come to this, that when a Committee is divided, it shall be increased by the Speakers, until a preponderance is given in favor of a particular political party? Will you forget your own dignity, and permit yourselves to be thus trifled with and contemned, by one of your own body? If you do not feel called upon to protect the Executive from such assaults, is there no respect due to your presiding Officer? Has any Legislature ever before permitted itself to be thus outraged and insulted, without even rebuking the offender? How would such an offence as this, be met by your House, in the days of the MURPHYS, MOORES, CAMERONS, STANLEYS, YANCYS, SAUNDERS and other Patrons of their times? Gentlemen! arouse yourselves, from the fatal security in which political power has lulled you.—Do you deem an offence excused, because the offender belongs to the majority, which wields the power of the House? You are mistaken. Already has this proceeding travelled abroad upon the wings of the wind, and there is no party which will permit the sources of legislation to be corrupted or polluted.

And now, Mr. Speaker GRAVES, a word to you, Sir. That you are a gentleman, in every sense of the term that gives respectability to the appellation, those who know you best, are the readiest to admit. I know that you can affirm with truth, that no Speaker ever felt a sener desire that the honor and dignity of the body over which he presided, should be preserved, than yourself. But the seat you occupy, will cease to be honorable, when the source from which you received it, be-

comes polluted. Look to it then, and see that the fountains of legislation are kept pure, and that every act, which is calculated to lessen their dignity or authority, shall meet merited exposure. I could but think, sir, of the difference of the course, pursued by you, and that which would have been pursued by your illustrious County-man, the late lamented JAYOR, who presided for years in the Senate, with so much dignity and ability. Had he occupied your Chair, when Mr. BROODEN thus behaved, he would have received from him such an indignant frown, such a withering rebuke, as would have deterred him from ever again trifling with the House. Follow in his footsteps, Sir, and you will fill your present elevated seat, with usefulness to your country, and with the approbation of all parties. PHILO LEGIS. December 30, 1842.

FOR THE REGISTER. No. 2. To the Legislature of North Carolina: If then, Gentlemen, for a time, you forget the characteristic caution of North Carolinians, by sanctioning one or two adventurous enterprises, seemingly calculated to enhance the glory and prosperity of our State, you did but indicate the predominant influence of the day, an influence rash and irrepressible in its career. Every period has its prevailing spirit or governing principle. The spirit of that day was clearly manifested, in the many wild and extravagant schemes then projected throughout the civilized world. Fortunately North Carolina, her citizens had but partially imbibed this spirit, so that when the storm burst upon our country and sped its onward course from Maine to Louisiana, carrying with it the wreck of many millions of property, the loss she sustained, though comparatively unimportant, is yet sufficient to claim our attention.

I therefore beg leave to direct your eyes to the Map of our State; to trace those two lines, the one extending from Weldon to Wilmington, and the other from Gaston to our Capitol, and indicating the two vast enterprises which were commenced at a period of general prosperity, but completed during years of the most unexampled distress and embarrassment. Here then, gentlemen, in these two works, exists one of the great and prominent causes of distress amongst our citizens, for their construction has absorbed nearly three millions of dollars. I will not ask where is the profit, where the income accruing from so vast an outlay, for alas! the same disastrous causes which swept away tens of millions in other States, have operated to depreciate most sadly even the value of the principal itself. Let it not be supposed that this depreciation is attributable in the least to any injudicious management, for those most familiar with the subject, concur in saying, that the greatest prudence and ability has been exercised by those into whose hands these works are confided. Human experience attests this truth, "the greatest schemes that human wit can forge, or bold ambition dares to put in practice," depend much upon adventitious circumstances.

The next great cause of distress to which I shall refer, occurred principally during the present year, and is confined mostly to that section of our State, lying between the Virginia line and the North and New Rivers, and the South, and extending from the Sta. Board to the West, so far as the Counties of Person, Franklin, Wake and Chatham. This entire portion of North Carolina, comprising, as you will perceive by reference to the map, nearly one-third of her territory, was visited during the past summer by a series of storms and inundations, which, in point of severity, extent of devastation, and magnitude of property destroyed and distress produced, may without any exaggeration, be recorded as unparalleled in the annals of our State. To the poor man free from debt, and whose means of subsistence for the ensuing year depended on the crops he cultivated, the loss has been grievous; for the insatiable fury of the storms in many instances, has not left one stalk of corn standing in his field. How much more grievous then, must be the distress of that man who is struggling with debt, a large family to support, over whose head, perhaps, hangs suspended the sword of Damocles, in the shape of a Sheriff's execution, and whose ability to relieve himself from this awful situation, without the ruinous sacrifice of that which had been bought at a fair price with the hard earnings of a life of industry, consist in the products of his farm, but o'er whose fields, just as his labors for the season were ended, sweeps a tornado, prostrating all within its reach. Nor did the sad cure of desolation cease then, for ere the winds had spent their force, for there where his eye had been lately gladdened with verdant fields, promising a rich harvest, it now but rested on a wild waste of waters.

The amount of property thus destroyed in that section of our State, cannot accurately be estimated; scarce even an approximation to the truth can be stated. But when I inform you, that according to the best information, it is believed, there will not be made in all those Counties, sufficient grain for their support during the coming year, you will then have some idea of the distress and destruction there experienced. The city of Charleston has received on an average for the last seven years, from the waters of the Albemarle, Pamlico and their tributaries, about 3,000,000 bushel of Corn alone, and we may therefore estimate the exports of Corn from these sources to be at least a million of bushels. This next year it will be necessary to import Corn into that region of the State. But the amount of Corn which has been thus destroyed, comprises only a moiety of the loss which has there been sustained.

Is not here then, a melancholy picture of ruin and distress, and does not the condition of these, your fellow-citizens, call loudly for relief? Will you, not then, as wise, humane and enlightened Legislators, to whom are confided the claims and interests of all classes of your fellow citizens, and all sections of the State, respond promptly and nobly to the call, by the adoption of such measures without regard to party differences, as will best secure them relief. Let not, I beseech you, idle and puerile, and impractical constitutional scruples, deter you from pursuing a high-minded, elevated course of action. Let not the rapid denunciations of demagogues, terrify you, nor the frothy sophisms of abstractionists cajole you, into a tame acquiescence of their besotted and grovelling views.

The eyes of the whole State, are now turned to the Halls you occupy, watching with deep and earnest interest, your proceedings on this subject. Did not the hope of some relief from you, sustain them, the heart of many a worthy man and useful citizen, would have sunk into the depths of despair. Whatever measure then, you may adopt with the sincere design of affording relief to the people, will be gratefully accepted by your fellow-citizens.

In conclusion, permit me to offer the following suggestion: Appoint a Joint Select Committee to confer with the different Banks in the State, expressing to these institutions, cherished by you, for the benefit of the whole State, your desire that they should extend their line of discounts, and increase their circulation so far as may be compatible with what is usually deemed sound banking principles; and promising them the co-operation of the State, to sustain them, and understand from them in turn, how far they will be willing, in this manner to relieve the wants of the people. Should they mean be insufficient to give this relief, assist the Banks by an issue of the bonds of the State to the amount of one, two or three millions, payable in 3, 5, 8, and 10 years, and bearing 6 per cent. interest. The faith and credit of North Carolina, Heaven be praised, is as pure and as chaste as the icicle, that's cradled by the frost from purest snow, and hangs on Dian's temple." Her means are well known to be ample, embarrassed by no debt, and her rulers and Legislators, however widely they may differ in their code of politics, stand side by side together, in preserving her ecclesiastical untarnished, and its brightness undimmed, amid all the strife of party warfare. AGRICOLA.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr. Mendenhall, from the Committee on Education, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate an Association of Dutch-Reformed Churches for the purpose of Education, reported the same with sundry amendments. The House proceeded to vote on the amendments, when Mr. Stowe stated, for the purpose of saving the time of the House, that he had no evidence of the requisite notice, ever having been published; and, on motion of Mr. Francis, the bill and amendments were indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Mills presented a Bill, to extend the provisions of an Act, passed at the last Session of the General Assembly, to lay off a Turnpike Road in Rutherford County. Passed its first reading, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

A message was received from the Senate, transmitting an engrossed Resolution, relative to the temporary management of the Public Treasury, in which they asked the concurrence of the House. The Resolution was read the first time, and passed; and on motion, was taken up on its second reading. Mr. Taylor, of Nash, moved to amend by requiring a bond of \$50,000; but the motion was rejected by a vote of 106 to 4, and the Resolution passed its second reading. The Resolution was then put on its third reading, and Mr. Barnes moved an amendment, requiring a bond of \$1000; but the motion did not prevail, and the Resolution passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Biggs, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to repeal an Act requiring the Comptroller to furnish Sheriffs with blank licenses for retailing Spirituous Liquors; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Russell, from the Committee on Private Bills, to whom was referred the bill to amend an Act, passed at the session of 1839-9, to incorporate Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company, reported the same with an amendment, and recommended its passage. The amendment was adopted, and the bill passed its second reading.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial of Molly Hornible, praying the emancipation of her son, reported the same back to the

Senate. Mr. Howard presented a petition from Pilots of Ocracoke Inlet, which was read and referred to the Committee on Pilotage.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund, reported back the bill, relative to the Common School Law, (containing three acres of land in each School district, to be used for a Common School thereon, which owner will not sell the same for a fair price, adversely thereto, and asking to be discharged from its further consideration, which was agreed to.

Mr. Joyner, from the same Committee, reported a memorial from the Board of Supervisors of Common Schools, in Robeson County, containing a list of free persons of colour from paying school taxes, which was concurred in.

Mr. Cathey, from the Joint Select Committee on purchasers of Cherokee Lands, reported a Resolution, adversely to any further action on the subject.

Mr. Hester offered a Resolution, to hold evening Sessions from and after Monday next; which on motion of Mr. Edwards, was adopted.

House and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the memorial from Pilots of Ocracoke, asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Also, on the bill to lay off and establish the County of Alexander, recommending its rejection. On motion of Mr. Avery, the bill was laid on the table.

Also, on the bill making an appropriation for the construction of a road on Spring Creek in Buncombe County, stating that the road is very much needed, and recommending the passage of the bill. On motion of Mr. Caswell, the bill was laid on the table and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimans from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred a bill to authorize the Public Treasurer to pay to Bryant and Maitland storage on Public Arms, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its rejection. The question was on concurring in the Report.

Mr. Moore hoped the report would not be concurred in. The arms had been on the hands of Messrs. Bryant & Maitland, for some time, with much inconvenience to them. They had given notice to the Governor, to have them taken away and put in storage, but the Governor did not feel authorized to pay them, and now they made application to the Legislature. The claim seemed to be a just one, and he hoped the Bill would be recommended to the Committee for a further report.

Mr. Lee did not care much either way. But he had applied to Bryant & Maitland, for the arms, and they would not let him have them, and he could not, therefore, vote to pay their storage. Mr. Francis was for recommending the Bill. The charge seemed to be a reasonable one, and ought to be paid. He was clearly of the opinion that if it was not paid, they could sell the arms, and pay themselves. If the gentleman who sold them applied for the arms, had been properly authorized and had paid the storage, he supposed he could have got them. They did right in not letting them go until the storage was paid. And he submitted whether it was not better to pay the amount, than that the arms should be sold for the storage.

The Report was recommitted. Mr. Biggs, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the Bill for an equal distribution of the Public funds, and for the relief of the people, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its rejection. Mr. Patterson moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a substitute, which was agreed to; and, on his motion, the Bill was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Bracken presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Orange county, praying for the erection of a new County, out of a portion of said County, by the name of "Albemarle." Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Brogden, from the Joint Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the manner in which the appropriation for the repairs of the Governor's House, &c. had been expended, asked leave to submit a Report; and leave being granted, he reported the same to the Committee, as the Committee was not instructed him to report, but he submitted it under his own responsibility.