

THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Raleigh, December 28th, 1842.

Hon. L. D. Wilson, Speaker of the Senate. Sir: I have the honor to enclose to you, a Communication from Thomas H. Wright, Esq. Cashier of the Bank of Cape Fear, in reply to certain Resolutions, which passed the Senate on the 19th inst. With much respect, your obedient Servant.

C. L. HINTON. BANK OF CAPE FEAR. Dec. 23d, 1842.

C. L. Hinton, Esq. Public Treasurer: Sir: Your Communication of the 20th inst. covering Resolutions of the Senate, was received by last evening's mail, and immediately submitted to the Board of Directors, when it was resolved, "that the President of the Bank, being absent from the State, the Cashier be directed forthwith to reply to the queries, propounded by the Public Treasurer, under direction of the Senate as follows:"

Query 1. Why did the Bank of Cape Fear, declare a Dividend of only 2 1/2 per cent. on the Capital Stock, in January last, when the other Banks in the State, declared a Dividend of 3 per cent. on their Stock?

Answer. The Capital Stock of the Bank of Cape Fear has, within the last few years, been several times increased. At each increase, and previously to the admission of the new Stockholders, it became necessary to divide the Surplus fund among the old Stockholders, and thus, our Profit and Loss account, on the 1st of January last, was comparatively small. Had the Bank looked solely to the interest of the Stockholders, they might have increased the debt, and declared a larger Dividend; but at that time, the Bank of Cape Fear, in common with all the Banks of the country, was in a state of suspension, and under those circumstances the Directors believed it their duty not to enlarge their circulation, but to keep the affairs of the Institution in such condition as would justify it in the resumption of specie payments at any moment.

Query 2. Why did said Bank declare no Dividend at all in July last, when the other Banks declared Dividends of 3 per cent., thereby causing a loss to the State, on her Stock in said Bank, in one year as compared with the Dividends of the other Banks of \$18,627, and a loss to the individuals owning said stock of \$38,873?

Answer. The Profit and Loss account in July last, would have justified the Bank in declaring a Dividend of 3 per cent. but as it had been ascertained, that the Institution had sustained a loss at one of its Branches nearly equal to that amount, it was thought proper not to declare a dividend, but to transfer the amount to "Contingent Fund to cover losses." For the loss or gain, which the State or Stockholders, may have derived from their investment in the Stock of this Institution, the Board would ask your attention to the annexed Statement, from which it will appear that, notwithstanding the withholding of the Dividend in July last, they have from May 1835, to January 1843, realized an interest of nearly 8 1/2 per cent. per annum, on their investment.

Query 3. And whether any part of said losses have been caused by the plunder of the Bank, by any of its officers, and at what offices said thefts have been committed, and the amount so lost?

Answer. This Bank is not aware of any loss, which it has sustained by the defalcation, or other improper conduct of any of its Officers. The defalcation of E. H. WINGATE, former Cashier of the Branch at Raleigh, for \$13,904.75 is secured by a good and sufficient Bond, and is not considered as a part of our bad debt. This Bond is now in suit.

Query 4. And whether any part of said losses have been caused by loans to build Rail Roads, and lying over without the payment of interest thereon, and how much of said interest is thus lying over and unpaid?

Answer. This Bank has sustained no loss, either of principal or interest, by loans to build Rail Roads, nor from interest lying over or unpaid. Neither has it any claim of principal or interest at maturity, against any Rail Road Company. The only liabilities of Rail Road Companies to this Institution, are, a Bond of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State and due in January next, for \$35,000; a note for \$11,000 due in March next, and endorsed by individuals, good for ten times the amount, and further secured by an order from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, on the Postmaster General, to receive their next quarter pay for the transportation of the U. S. Mail, which of itself, is equivalent to the amount of the loan; and at the Branch at Raleigh, Bonds of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, endorsed by the State for \$17,000, not yet at maturity, and upon which, the Board at the Principal Bank has no reason to doubt but that the interest has been regularly and promptly paid.

Query 5. Whether any part of said losses have been caused by permitting favorites under pretence of keeping accounts with said Bank to abstract monies from said Bank, upon their naked, or insufficiently secured Notes, Bills, Checks or Drafts, with which to share in the Northern Cities the promissory Notes of the North Carolina merchants, to be thrown into said Bank for collection—and the amount lost by the Bank by said transactions and the Offices at which they happened?

Ans. The Bank is not aware of any loss it has sustained upon paper discounted in the manner propounded in this query. It is the practice of the Principal Bank to discount no paper without good and sufficient personal security. The Directors at the Branches are constituted the sole Judges of the paper offered for Discount; and if any loan has been made by any of the Branches upon paper deemed insufficiently secured at the time the loan was effected, the Directors of the Principal Bank have no knowledge of the circumstance.

It is all things the aim and intent of the President and Directors to preserve unsullied the good name and credit of this Institution, but approaching from the Senate, the Resolutions, that some distrust as to the proper administration of the affairs of the Bank may exist in the minds of a part of the Senate, the Board will give any facility to a full investigation, should a Committee be appointed to visit the Principal Bank and its Branches.

Respectfully, your obedient Servant, THOMAS H. WRIGHT, Cashier.

STATEMENT OF DIVIDENDS MADE BY THE BANK OF CAPE FEAR, FROM MAY, 1835, TO JANUARY, 1843, EMBRACING A PERIOD OF 7 1/2 YEARS, AND AVERAGING 8 AND 4-15 PER CENT PER ANNUM.

Table with columns: No. of Dividends, To what time declared, No. of Shares held Agg. Amt. of Div. by State of N. C. & in what name, No. of Shares held by Individuals, Amount of Dividends paid Individuals, No. of Shares comprising the whole Capital Stock, Aggregate amount of Dividends to State and Individuals.

Table with columns: Tax paid to the State of North Carolina on Individual Stock, say from 1835, 1st October, 1835, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1840, 1841, 1842, 1843.

\$18637 54

Mr. Gales: On Saturday last I witnessed a very interesting and animated discussion in the House of Commons, on a resolution which had passed the Senate, had been engrossed, sent to the House and had passed that body. Thinking it will be interesting to your readers, I have concluded to attempt a summary of it for the Register.

The discussion arose on a motion made by Mr. Cardwell, a democrat from the County of Rockingham, to reconsider the vote of the House on the resolution referred to. In order to ensure a more full understanding of the positions taken by the opposing parties in this discussion, I will state that a Mr. Hester, the democratic Senator from the County of Granville, to redeem some pledge he supposed, made by him to his constituents when canvassing his County during the summer, introduced a resolution in the Senate proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee, for the purpose of examining into the affairs of the Banks of our State, of counting their specie, of examining their books &c. &c. This resolution was discussed in the House in which it originated, and its defects pointed out by a Whig of that branch of the Legislature, who contended that it was not sufficiently matured and would not accomplish the end its mover aimed at; that he wanted a strict scrutiny into these institutions and wished the most efficient means adopted to ensure that object; that he himself was in a minority and was willing that the present resolution should be adopted if the majority supposed that it would answer the purpose for which it was introduced. The resolution was then passed by the Senate and sent to the House, where it was also adopted, no one resisting. The Whigs, knowing that it had been introduced by a democrat, and supposing as they had a right to do, that, after a long and mature deliberation of six weeks, it was a plan fallen upon, by the democracy of the Legislature to wreak their vengeance upon the Banks, which they had so lavishly abused during the summer, were willing to gratify their wishes and vote for any proposition which these Bank-haters and Bank-persecutors might bring forward to make a thorough investigation, and if any thing was found to be wrong, to afford a fair opportunity to make a full exposition. The Whigs therefore, having all confidence in the managers of these institutions, voted for this democratic resolution which had already met with the approval of that branch of the Legislature in which the Hon. Bedford Brown, the very pink of democracy (alas! a withered pink) and a sworn enemy to all Banks, has the honour of a seat, and who it is presumed would have amended this resolution if it had not been sufficiently full and scorching to meet with his most hearty, and cordial approbation. Well then, after this measure had been carried by both whigs and democrats, after it had laid upon the table one day, after the democrats had been disappointed by the whigs voting differently on this measure from what they expected them to vote, after the democrats saw that their plot was discovered, and that the whigs would not give them an opportunity to make a political hobby of this matter upon which demagogues may ride into the next Legislature, after they had become heartily ashamed of their own conduct and were unwilling that this worse than foolish proposition should appear on record against them, then and not till then, did one of their leaders, a man who had just the day before voted for this resolution, rise in his place and move a reconsideration. Now for the debaters and their positions. The democracy led off with Messrs. Cardwell, Wilder, Jones, Bragg, Stone and Avery. One portion of whom contended, that they wished a reconsideration on grounds of consistency, and without any sort of reflection that it was a foolish, absurd and ridiculous proposition and would not accomplish the end it was desired to accomplish; that it was not got up to redeem pledges made during the summer; that they had made no promises; that they were of them at least, (Mr. Wilder, of Wake), believed from the bottom of his soul, that one of the Banks (Cape Fear) was rotten, unsound and that there was something wrong about it; that they desired to have a Committee appointed at the close of the session, with power to sit after an adjournment of the Legislature, carry on their investigation and make a report when it suited their convenience; that the session was now too far advanced to make such an examination as they wished to make. Another portion assumed the same position, with the exception that they (Mr. Stone particularly), Mr. Hester's colleague denied this resolution was gotten up foolishly, but that on the contrary a portion of the democrats had consulted together about the matter, and had concluded that they could consummate their object by the adoption of this resolution and agreed to offer it.

The following Whigs; to wit: Messrs. Moore, Caldwell, of Burke, Nash, Leach, Guthrie, Banninger, Pope and Francis, then replied, taking this position, viz: That they had every confidence in the gentlemen at the head of those institutions desired and courted a thorough investigation; that they agreed with the democrats in this particular to wit, that they (the dems) had acted in this matter very judiciously; and if they would themselves have it so, even very foolishly; but that the Whigs believed that this proposition, foolish and absurd as it was, would set investigation on foot and if further powers and longer time were needed to accomplish a thorough and searching investigation the Whigs were ready to grant them at any time, even now; that the democrats had only gone ankle deep in this matter and the Whigs wished to see them into it head and ears; that they had no guarantee, if this resolution was reconsidered, that there would be another and more efficient one set on foot, and they desired to force the democracy into an investigation, and compel them to make a report, which the Whigs knew must be favorable to the Banks, so that the Democrats could be estopped by their own act, from humbugging the people, with their Bank-slang which they had already used until it had become a song with them; that the Whigs were willing to vote for any Democratic proposition on this subject, however absurd, ridiculous and foolish it might appear, in order to prevent their opponents from saying hereafter, that the Whigs were unwilling for the Banks to be examined, and their only enquiry would be whether the democrats desired the measure; they believed that it was too late in the session to present this matter with effect, but were somewhat ashamed to hear the democrats admit they had neglected to do so at an early day, that which so many of them, while candidates, had promised the people should be done, and contended that by postponing this matter any longer, would only be allowing the disease, if there was a disease, to get deeper seated, and more incurable; that the report of the transactions of the Bank of Cape Fear had already been lying on the members' tables four weeks, and if they had discovered any thing from that report, which warranted them in the belief that the Bank was not in a healthy condition and that there was something wrong and rotten about it, they were altogether inexcusable for suffering this matter to pass unnoticed and unrebuked until it was too late to notice and rebuke it; that they understood perfectly well the game the Democrats were endeavoring to play by raising a Committee at the close of the session and allowing them to report when convenient to them.

solvers; that the people themselves would understand this manœuvre; it was a party trick and a Committee thus raised, would take good care to dole out by parcels, their report between this and the next Session of the Legislature in such a manner as to affect all the elections that were to take place in the State; and they would also take especial care to circulate a rumor through the State that the Committee had made wonderful discoveries of Bank corruption and Whig pollution, and that when their report should come to light, there would be awful developments, and the people would stand aghast and astounded when they would see in this report, still in the womb of futurity, the unparalleled villainy, practised in high places; the Whigs contended that this matter should be prosecuted forthwith and vigorously, and the report made as soon as one possibly could be made, so that if any thing was wrong in the Banks, it might come to light and the Banks made to suffer, but if they should be found to be sound and honest and in a safe condition, the meed of praise might be awarded to them, and these dark and direful insinuations against them crushed in their infancy and their propagators crushed with them. The Whigs also reminded the Democrats that during the last summer, their presses, the stump orators, and their Candidate for Governor, denounced the Bank report made during the session of 1840-41, as having been made under bank parlor influence and by Bank bought Whigs; that it was a mere paper report intended to gloss over the iniquities of the Banks and their rulers, and they charged the Democrats that they should have before this time, have taken proper steps, to have made a report, where these influences would have had no weight.

I have thus in a very imperfect manner, given you a synopsis of this discussion—the house was crowded and the galleries filled to overflowing with Ladies from different parts of the State, and I wish all the voters of the State, could have been present and heard this discussion; they would, I am sure, have gone away, saying that the Democrats on the stump, were very different from the Democrats in the Legislature, and would unanimously agree that it was a precious confession to come from a Democrat, that they had introduced and voted for a ridiculous, absurd and foolish proposition. The Whigs to a man contended gallantly and tho' they were out voted, they won a glorious Victory. Yeas and Nays being called, there was a strict party vote, except that Mr. Jackson voted with the Whigs, and Mr. Baxter with the Democrats.

SPECTATOR.

FOR THE REGISTER. NO. 6.

The pre-eminent demand for a Lunatic Asylum in this State, must be obvious to the sense of right-minded men. According to the last Census, there are within our borders, 891 Idiots and Lunatics. Of these, 560 are whites, and 221 colored. Of the whites, 152 are at public, and 408 at private charge. Of the blacks, 29 are at public, and 192 at private charge. Such are at the public expense, are either in the common Jails of the County, or let out to any one who will take them at the lowest price—that is, sold at public vendue to the lowest bidder? Does not this bare statement shock every one, who has ever had mingled in his cup, even a single drop of Heaven's mercy? It is, in substance, adding the penalty of crime to the greatest earthly misfortune.

Punishment, inflicted upon those who have willfully violated the laws, excites our sympathies. Why is it, that no voice has been raised in behalf of the poor and friendless Lunatic, who is punished for no crime? How is it, that while the earth is stirred, to raise the means of ameliorating the condition of this and that benighted people, of whom we know nothing, no movement is made to take care of our own poor, who sit in the darkness of intellectual extinction—no effort made, to lift the veil which shrouds their souls in horrid night. In behalf of these unfortunate fellow-beings, I for one, appeal to the public—to the General Assembly—and beseech that something may be done. The improved management of Institutions for the Insane, have of late years, made them of considerable cost to the public. A Farm-house, with the requisite apartments, and a sufficient parcel of arable land, constitutes the Asylum. All who are able, work as a matter of choice, and their farms, under good superintendance, become patterns for the surrounding country. All personal restraint is avoided, as far as practicable, and is applied, when necessary, with as much gentleness and as little indignation as possible. It consists of confinement to rooms in a hall, with guarded windows, or the application of straps, leather wrappings, fastened by rings to a belt, passing around the body and secured behind. These produce no pain and effectually prevent violence to themselves, to others, or to the building.

In the McLean Asylum, Charleston, Mass. there were, at the close of the year 1840, about 170 patients. The Steward reported the profits of the Farm, connected with the Institution and worked by the inmates, to be \$165.37. The Institution at Worcester, in the same State, numbers 243 patients and yielded a profit in like manner of \$1877.29. The Steward of the Asylum, at Columbus, Ohio, for the first six-months of the same year, credits the Institution with 3,690 days labor, with only 152 patients. From these facts, some estimate may be made of the annual cost to North-Carolina, of the taking care of her insane poor. Let the cost be what it may however, it cannot weigh a feather, compared with the moral obligation resting upon us as a people. How often, in passing from the sea-board to the mountains, meet the heart be sickened at the sight of the insane and houseless wanderer? And how defective is the patriotism and rotten the charity, which overlooks or disregards these things.

The grounds for an Asylum should be extensive. They should be well watered with living springs of pure water and running streams. They should have in prospect, beautiful scenery of nature, and every thing calculated to promote the happiness of the rational mind. The farmer is pleased, when he can see the earth yielding her fruits, as she did before the dark cloud of insanity overshadowed him. The gardener rejoices again, when he can make the tender plant and the flower start forth at his will, and all hearts swell with gratitude, at the sight of nature in the various and lovely garbs with which she endues herself. In the mountain regions of North-Carolina, such a locality may be found—suitable in all respects for our purpose. The lands are fertile and cheap—provisions are abundant and low; and there the Almighty has been pleased to enthrone himself in the most sublime and beautiful majesty. Mountains that lift their heads above the clouds, and valleys that spread themselves out beneath—fountains of crystal water, that gush out, and go leaping and bounding and sparkling along, rejoicing all nature in their course. There is scenery at every turn, which will startle the sane man and cause him to clasp his hands, and bless God for the beauty of his creations and which, operating upon a flickering and almost extinguished intellect, must arouse its faculties and aid powerfully in re-kindling its holy light.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

REPORTED FOR THE REGISTER.

IN SENATE—MONDAY, JAN. 2. Mr. Sheppard, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported back a Bill, requiring the two Rail Road Companies of this State, to keep up the Bridges, on their respective Roads, under a penalty of Twenty Dollars, to every person aggrieved and who may sue for the same.

Mr. Stallings, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported adversely to the Resolution, proposing to build a Wood House, in the Capitol Square; which was concurred in.

Mr. Dobson offered a Resolution, for the construction of a Turnpike Road, from Fayetteville to Wilkesboro, which was read, and referred to the Committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Joyner called up the Resolution for the relief of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company, so far as regards their Bond due 1st January 1843, introducing an amendment to the Resolution, accompanied by a Bill, which he moved to lay upon the table.

Mr. William P. Williams said, he did not now rise for the purpose of entering upon a discussion of the amendment proposed by the Senator from Halifax, but for a different purpose, viz. to define his position in relation to the Resolution, introduced by him, a few days since, not in conformity with his own feelings or principles, but under the direction of the Committee of Internal Improvements, of which he was Chairman at that time. He had expected an immediate action upon that Resolution, where he could have had, (as he should most certainly have voted against it,) a chance of showing his recorded opposition to all such aid. He would here, as he had done before the Committee on Internal Improvement, declare his most solemn determination not to vote away, directly or indirectly, either money or privileges. We had already given away all the Rivers of the State, and now we are asked to give away the Roads to Incorporations, and upon which the People are to be taxed for travelling; if this system is to continue, we should speedily have to pay a Toll for going to mill. He knew the State had no means to make Roads, unless by increase of the present taxes upon the people of the State, or by borrowing money, to both of which plans he was utterly opposed. It was a fact well known by reference to the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement, that \$44,000 was all that was at present at our command; and now we are notified that the debt due on the 1st January, 1843, from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and endorsed by the State, could not be paid, and he feared would not be, except by the State, and she was not prepared to do so. He had only made these remarks, as considering them due to himself, and would now take his seat. The Resolution was then laid on the table.

Mr. Morehead, from the Select Committee of Enquiry, upon the abstraction from the Post Office here, of a package directed to the Senator from Rutherford, inclosing a memorial from many citizens of Catawba County, adverse to the formation of Catawba County, but which although received there on the 12th ultimo, was suppressed until two days after the passage of the bill, made a Report, with the evidence obtained by them on the subject, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the Resolution, which was agreed to; as was also a motion to furnish the Senator from Lincoln with a copy of the Report.

Mr. Edwards called up the Resolution offered by him on Saturday, respecting the adjournment of the Legislature, when Mr. Morehead moved to fill up the blank by inserting Monday, the 16th of January.

Mr. Dobson moved to amend by adding, "if consistent with the interests and honor of the State."

Mr. Edwards hoped the amendment would not prevail. The Senate of North Carolina would never adjourn until it had settled all that was in their power, to protect the interests and honor of the State.

Mr. Dobson withdrew his motion.

After a few remarks from Messrs. Morehead, Spruill, Thomas and Dockett, the motion of Mr. Morehead, by Ayes 42, Noes 3, was adopted.

The Speaker announced Messrs. Reid and Elliott, as the Committee on engrossed Bills for the ensuing week.

Mr. Reid then called up

THE CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT BILL. The question recurring on a reconsideration of the amendment carried on, Saturday, detaching Martin from the 9th and adding it to the 9th, and detaching Washington and Tyrrell from the 9th, and attaching them to the 8th.

Mr. Cooper opposed any reconsideration of the subject. The time of the Senate was maliciously taken up in this way. Let Senators talk less, and think more, and they would do more justice, to their constituents and the State.

Messrs. Spruill, Arrington, Exum, Cooper, and Moore, debated the question to reconsider, at much length. It ultimately prevailed, Ayes 24, Noes 21.

The question recurring on the amendment, it was again advocated by Mr. Cooper, and opposed by Mr. Moore, (the Chairman of the Committee who reported the Bill,) who remarked that this amendment, offered by the Senator from Martin, would upset the whole plan as originally proposed; he did not like these individual amendments. Give him fifty entire plans for distorting the State, and he would cheerfully consider all of them—Should the amendment prevail, there, he believed, no chance of the original Bill passing, and the substitute offered by the Senator from Wayne must prevail.

Mr. Dockett rose, to protest against the conclusion arrived at by the Senator from Hertford. The Report of the Committee did not bind all its members to support it, and it was the undoubted right of every Senator to offer amendments if he thought proper.

Mr. Howard said, he also objected to the opinions expressed by the Chairman. What! Was a bitter and nauseous dose to be presented, forced down our throats, and we to be contented simply to frown; he could assure the gentleman that, at some future time, when the subject of his district came up, he for one should do something else than frown.

Mr. Morehead said, he had the honor of serving upon the Sub-Committee, and also on the Committee of 26. The Sub-Committee was composed of 5 members, and the report was made by a majority of 3 to 2 of that Committee; he had drawn up his plan, and submitted it; but finding the plan now before the Senate was coincided in by a majority of the Sub-Committee, and of course that they deemed it better than the one proposed by him, why, with a knowledge that no scheme could be devised by man, acceptable to both parties and with a view to expedite business, he had not further opposed the plan of the majority.

The amendment of Mr. Cooper, by Ayes 22, Noes 24, was rejected. And the question then recurring on the amendment, proposed by the Senator from Wayne, Mr. Exum remarked, he trusted it would prevail; the ratio proposed by him was as near as the ratio proposed by the Committee; from the action of the Senate this morning, he was fearful the amendment proposed by him would not be adopted, but thought it useless to enter into further detail, as the plan had been printed and already long before the Senate.

Mr. Dobson thought, the plan offered originally by the Committee was, perhaps, the best and most acceptable that could be presented, and he should vote against any amendment. The amendment of the Senator from Wayne, by Yeas 12, Nays 33, was rejected.

The question then recurring on the second reading of the original bill, as proposed by the Committee; which

Mr. Howard moved to amend, by striking out Jones from the Sixth and attaching it to the Eighth District. He said, he offered the amendment without much hope of carrying it, as he presumed, from the remarks of the Chairman, (the Senator from Hertford,) the Report and Bill were not to be touched.

Mr. Cooper said, as his amendment had been voted down, he should now vote against every amendment that might be offered to the original bill, when

Mr. Howard informed the Senator from Martin, he would find him (Mr. H.) in his seat, whenever this bill was again called up. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Larkins moved to strike out in the second Section, "South Washington," and insert Wilmington which, by Ayes 17, Noes 21, was rejected.

Mr. Dockett moved the Senate adjourn, which was negatived; he then moved to lay the Bill on the table which, by Ayes 16, Noes 28, was not concurred in. Amendments were proposed to the Bill by Senators, but they agreed to waive them, until the Bill was put upon its third reading.

The Bill, by Ayes 27, Noes 15, then passed its second reading.

Mr. Larkins introduced a Bill, to repeal an Act, passed at the present Session, to establish a new County, by the name of Catawba, from a portion of Lincoln County, which, after a few remarks from Mr. Morehead, passed its first reading. On motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, to which was referred the bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, made a Report, stating that it would be inexpedient to legislate on the subject at present, and recommended the rejection of the bill. It was then read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Nash presented a bill to increase the pay of Jurors in Orange county, and for other purposes; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Nixon presented a bill to incorporate the Grand Lodge of North Carolina and Independent order of Odd Fellows; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Francis, from the Joint Select Committee on Public Buildings, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of selling the articles in the Arsenal in this city, reported that it would be inexpedient, particularly at the present time. Concurred in.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the bill, concerning the Buncombe Turnpike Road, reported the same back to the House, and recommended its rejection. Mr. Candler proposed an amendment, and made some remarks in its support. Mr. Francis opposed the amendment. And on motion of Mr. Bragg the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Also, on the memorial from citizens of Brunswick, praying for a division of said county, or for the removal of the Court House from Smithville, asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Mr. A. Bryn called for the reading of the memorial; which was read, and the report of the Committee was concurred in.

Also, on the bill to lay off and establish the county of Alamance, out of a portion of Orange; recommending its passage. On motion of Mr. Stockard, the bill was temporarily laid on the table.

Also, on the Resolution, instructing said Committee to inquire into the expediency of allowing Jacob Shoup to retail liquors in Burke county, by paying a single tax, stating that it would be inexpedient; and asking to be discharged from its further consideration. Concurred in.

Mr. Nixon presented a memorial from the Commissioners of the town of Wilmington, praying for the payment of some monies due the said Town which have been paid to the State by the General Government. Referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Walker, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the memorial from sundry citizens of Rutherford, praying for a suspension of the execution law for two years, or for the passage of some other law for the relief of the people, submitted a report in behalf of the majority of that Committee; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Caldwell, of Iredell, from the same Committee, submitted a report on the same subject, in behalf of himself and other members of the Committee, which was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Wilson, of Perquimons, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the claim of Bryant and Mailand for storage on Public Arms, reported a Resolution for paying the amount; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Avery presented a bill, supplemental to an Act passed at the present session to lay off and establish the county of McDowell; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Nash presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Orange county, praying that the appointment of Constables may be given to the County Courts; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Nelson, presented a Resolution in favor of Jacob Shultz; which passed its first reading, and was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Barnes of Edgecomb, a bill to incorporate the Trustees of New Hope Academy, in Edgecomb County; which passed its first reading.

Mr. McNair presented a bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the Town of Tarborough, in Edgecomb County; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Barringer, a memorial from citizens of Cabarrus, on the subject of Common Schools; which was referred to the Committee on Education.