

CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JANUARY 7, 1837. VOL. V—NO. 25—WHOLE NO. 239.

TERMS.

The Watchman may hereafter be had for Five Dollars and Fifty-Cents per year. A Change of year new subscribers who will pay in advance the whole sum at one payment, shall have the paper for one year at Two Dollars and Fifty-Cents, and as long as the same class shall continue thus to pay in advance the sum of Five Dollars the same terms shall continue, otherwise they will be charged as other subscribers. Subscribers who do not pay during the year will be charged three Dollars in all cases. No subscription will be received for less than one year. Papers will be discontinued but at the option of the Editor, unless the arrears are paid for. All letters to the Editor must be post-paid, otherwise they will certainly not be attended to. **TERMS OF ADVERTISING**—Sixty two & a half Cents per square for the first insertion, and 3 1/2 Cents per square for each insertion afterwards. No advertisement will be inserted for less than one Dollar. Advertisements will be continued until orders are received to stop them, where no directions are previously given. Advertisements by the year or six months will be made at a Dollar per month for each square with the privilege of changing the form every quarter.

MARKETS.

SALISBURY.
 Beeswax per lb. 16 a 17 cts.; Brandy, Apple per gal. 25 a 30 cts.; Cotton per lb. (in seed) 5 cts.; Cotton bagging per yd. 16 (25) cts.; Coffee per lb. 16 a 18 cts.; Castings per lb. 4 a 5 cts.; Cotton yarn, No. 6 to No. 12, \$1 25 a 2 00 cts.; Feathers per lb. 20 cts.; No. 1 pr. bl. 35; Wheat pr bush. 40 cts.; 1 1/2 bushel 20 cts.; Lead per lb. 8 a 10 cts.; Iron per lb. 6 a 7 cts.; Nails per lb. 9 a 10 cts.; Molasses per gal. 75 cts.; Bacon per lb. 15 cts.; Beef per lb. 0 a 0 cts.; Bacon per lb. 15 cts.; Butter per lb. 25 a 30 cts.; Steel, American, per lb. 20 cts.; English do. per lb. 20 cts.; Cassio. do. per lb. 25 a 30 cts.; Sugar per lb. 12 a 15 cts.; Rum (Jamaica) per gal. 60 cts.; Brandy, Old (French) per lb. 30 cts.; Wine (Teneriffe) per gal. \$1 50.; Potatoes, \$1 3 a 1 75 cts.; Malaga, (sweet) per gal. \$1 3 a 1 75 cts.; Whiskey per gal. 35 a 40 cts.

CHERAW.
 Beef market per lb. 4 a 7 cts.; Bacon per lb. 0 00 cts.; Hams do. 00 00 cts.; Beeswax per lb. 18 a 20 cts.; Bagging per yd. 15 a 25 cts.; Bale rope per lb. 12 1/2 cts.; Coffee per lb. 12 a 16 cts.; Cotton per 100 lbs. \$15 16 a 18 00 cts.; Corn per bushel 70 a 75 cts.; Flour per wagon per bl. \$9 00, from stores per bl. \$11 00; Iron per 100 lbs. \$5 00 a 6 50; Molasses per gal. 45 a 55 cts.; Nails cut assorted per lb. 8 1/2 a 9 cts.; Wright do. per lb. 20 cts.; Pork per bl. 49 10; Rice per 100 lbs. \$4 40; Sugar per lb. 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Salt per bush. \$8 00; Salt per bush. 87 cts.; Steel American, per lb. 20 cts.; Tallow per lb. 10 a 12 cts.; Textile per lb. \$1 25 a 1 37 1/2 cts.; Hemp per bl. 1 25 cts.; Tobacco manufactured per bl. 15 cts.

FAYETTEVILLE.
 Bread, peck 50 a 60. Do. Apple, 40 a 42 cts.; Flour, No. 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Flour, No. 10 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Flour, No. 8 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Flour, No. 6 12 1/2 a 14 cts.; Corn per bushel 70 a 75 cts.; Molasses per gal. 45 a 50; Nails cut. 7 1/2 a 8; Salt per bush. \$8 00; Sugar per lb. 12 a 14; Tobacco, No. 1 5; Wheat per bush. \$1 50; Whiskey, No. 1 40; Beeswax 25 a 30.

TEXAS.

The following message in writing was received from the President of the United States, on Friday, December 22, 1836, by the hands of the Private Secretary, ANDREW JACKSON, Jr.

The House of Representatives of the United States.

During the last session information was given to Congress, by the Executive, that measures and resolutions were taken to ascertain "the political military condition of Texas." I now submit, for your consideration, extracts from the report of the committee, who had been appointed to collect information on the condition of that country.

Steps have been taken by the Executive to ascertain the acknowledgment of the independence of Texas, and the whole subject would have been referred to Congress, were it not that the House at their last session, acting separately, passed resolutions "that the independence of Texas ought to be acknowledged by the United States," whenever satisfactory information should be received that it had in successful performance of its duties and obligations of a civil government, capable of performing its duties as a part of our property; and that there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the reunion of the territory to this country. A large proportion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and more than all, it is known that the people of that country, have instituted the same form of Government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved, on the acknowledgment of their independence, to seek for admission into the Union as one of the Federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon our considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims is identical with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to be aware of a too clearly movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish the claim of our neighbors to a territory, with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves. Prudence, therefore, seems to dictate that we should still stand aloof, and maintain our present attitude, if not until Mexico itself, or one of the great foreign powers, shall recognize the independence of the new Government, at least until the lapse of time or the course of events shall have proved, beyond a doubt, or dispute, the ability of the people of that country to maintain their separate sov-

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Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all occasions, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually, to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interest and views, or to the merits of the original controversy.—Public opinion here is so firmly established, and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State; a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power no where expressly delegated, and involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as some have heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding that by that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend serious consequences, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec 22.

Mr. Joyner from the Internal Improvement committee, to whom the memorial of the Roanoke Navigation Company was referred reported a resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay said company \$1,000 for interest on the deferred payment of the State's subscription to said company. Read the 1st time and passed.

Mr. Dockery presented a Resol. and Resolution on the propriety of establishing free schools, and directing the committee on the Surplus Revenue to enquire into the expediency of adding—thousand dollars to the Literary Fund; and also of distributing the interest of said fund among the several counties of this State, according to their Federal population, for the purpose of educating their indigent youth. Referred to the Committee on the Surplus Revenue.

The name of Edmund Jones was withdrawn from the nomination for Councillor of State, and the Senate informed thereof, on Mr. Moseley's motion.

Mr. Edwards presented the petition of James S. Green in favor of James Hostler, a slave. Referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

The engrossed bill incorporating the Rockfish manufacturing company, was amended, and passed its third reading and ordered to be enrolled.

Received a message proposing to raise a joint select committee of five on the part of each House, to inquire into the expediency of erecting a Penitentiary. Agreed to, and Messrs. Joyner, Dobson, Taylor, Jones and Fox, appointed the Senate's committee.

Received from the Commons, the engrossed resolution in favor of Daniel Bryson. Passed its first reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hawkins, from the committee of Privileges and Elections, made a report recommending that the seat of William Harris, a member of this House from Montgomery county be vacated, he having been a Post Master at the time of his election.

Mr. Hawkins moved that the Report lie on the table.

Mr. Graham that preferred its consideration should be postponed to a day certain that the members might be apprised when it would be taken up.

Mr. Gilliam took it for granted that no gentleman would call up the report for consideration, without previous notice of a day or two; and with this understanding, the Report was laid on the table.

Mr. Faison presented a bill to alter the time of holding Election in the counties of Halifax, Northampton and Martin.—Mr. McKee, a bill covering the Superior Courts of Moore, Montgomery and Anson.—Mr. Gillespie, a bill to incorporate the Colly Swamp Company in Biaden county. Read first time.

Mr. Courts from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported adversely on the bill to erect a new county by the name of Madison. The Report on motion of Mr. Patton was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Resolutions yesterday submitted by Mr. Lane, proposing to refer certain constitutional questions to the Judges of the Supreme Court for their opinions thereon, were taken up.

Mr. Moore proposed to amend the Resolutions by striking out the whole after the word "Resolved," and inserting a substitute the object of which is to ascertain their opinions on the following questions, viz:

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Maye presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pitt, Greene and Lenoir, praying the Legislature to authorize them to erect a ferry over Great Contentnea Creek, at or near Washington's ferry. Referred to the Committee on propositions & Grievances.

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Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all occasions, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually, to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interest and views, or to the merits of the original controversy.—Public opinion here is so firmly established, and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State; a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power no where expressly delegated, and involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as some have heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding that by that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend serious consequences, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Friday, Dec 23.

A message was received from the Commons, proposing to raise a joint Committee to consider the Revenue laws, and that said committee be instructed to report a bill amending them. Agreed to.

An amendment to the bill fixing the time for perfecting titles to lands heretofore entered and paid for, made by the House of Commons, was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be enrolled.

Received a message, stating that the Commons do not agree to elect Councillors of State on Monday, but proposing, Wednesday next, Agreed to. And was informed the Senate that Alfred Webb, William A. Blount and Joseph T. Rhodes, are withdrawn from nomination.

Mr. Albright presented a bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Farmers' & Manufacturing Company of Orange and Chatham. Passed its first reading and referred to the committee on Private bills.

Mr. Jones from the committee of Finance, reported the bill directing the Governor to convey to the Justices of Haywood, certain lands, and recommended its rejection. The bill was rejected.

The bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the land acquired by treaty with the Cherokee Indians passed its second reading.

On Mr. Restell's motion, the reference of the resolution in favor of John Miller was reconsidered, and the resolution had its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Received from the Commons the following revised bills, which were severally read three times and ordered to be enrolled, viz: Concerning mines; Concerning weights and measures; Concerning fences; Concerning strays; Concerning partitions.

Mr. Maye presented the petition of sundry citizens of Pitt, Greene and Lenoir, praying the Legislature to authorize them to erect a ferry over Great Contentnea Creek, at or near Washington's ferry. Referred to the Committee on propositions & Grievances.

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Mr. Hawkins moved that the Report lie on the table.

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STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec 26.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, reported the bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Manufacturing Company. Passed its second and third readings.

The revised bill no. 69, concerning justices of the peace, passed its second reading.

Mr. Polk, from the joint committee on public buildings, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$75,000 to carry on the Capitol. The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to lie on the table, on Mr. Moseley's motion.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on propositions and grievances, made an unfavorable report on the petition of J. S. Green, praying the emancipation of James Hostler, a slave. Concurred in.

Mr. Baker presented a petition from certain citizens of Yancy, praying a repeal of the act making compensation to the jurors in that county, together with a bill to carry their prayer into effect. Passed its first reading.

The Senate then proceeded to consider revised bills, when the following passed three times, viz: no. 75, concerning the burning of woods; no. 73, concerning the common law; no. 71, concerning heirs; no. 52, concerning towns; number 55, concerning ordinaries; number 61, concerning governor and council; number 58, concerning fiscal bonds; number 51, concerning the repeal of statutes; number 36, concerning internal improvement; number 29, concerning electors; number 69, concerning justices of the peace.

The revised bill number 53, concerning the slander of women, passed its first and second reading. Mr. Cooper of Martin offered the following amendment: And moreover, shall be subject to imprisonment, and on conviction, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; provided nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to permit the party slandered to give evidence, or to prevent the party indicted, from giving the truth in evidence. On Mr. Carson's motion, the bill and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

On Mr. Spruill's motion, so much of the Adjutant General's report as relates to the militia, was referred to the military committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Erwin presented a petition from many citizens of Burke and Wilkes, praying the erection of a new county. Read and referred to the committee on propositions & grievances.

Messrs. Calloway, Coor, Marshall, and Swift, were appointed the committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

A message from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three, on the part of each House, to enquire into the expediency of filling up the government house and furnishing the same for the Governor. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Gilliam, Moore and Gales, appointed the committee on the part of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from G. L. Chamption, of South Carolina, in relation to certain works of internal improvement in that State; which was read and laid on the table.

A message from the Senate, informing that they insist on their amendments to the engrossed resolution directing the Cherokee lands: certain notes on the Banks of Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. The House resolved to adhere to their disagreement, and ordered that a conference be asked with the Senate on said agreement, and that the committee consist of two members on the part of each House.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Whereas, an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled an act to regulate the deposits of the public money, was only intended as a temporary expedient to dispose of the surplus remaining in the Treasury on the first of January 1837, and therefore cannot operate on the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, from and after that time, and whereas, the public lands belonging to the United States, were either ceded to the general government by the old States, as a means to pay the public debt, and for the common use & benefit of all the States, (North Carolina inclusive) which at the time of cession were members of the Union, or might thereafter become so, were purchased and paid for out of the common treasury of all the States; and whereas, the public debt of the United States has been fully paid off, and there is annually accruing a large surplus not required for any of the purposes of government; therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of North Carolina. That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands ought to be divided amongst the States of the Confederacy, as near as may be, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, viz: according to their federal population.

Resolved. That any act, by which the public lands shall be given to the States in which they are situated, would be a violation of the cession acts, and an act of injustice and a breach of faith to those States which originally ceded them to the Confederacy.

Resolved. That any reduction of the minimum price at which the lands are now sold, is not demanded by the public necessities or by expediency, and would operate as a boon to speculators; at the expense of the old States, and the community at large.

Resolved. That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their influence to procure the passage of a law for an annual division

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Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all occasions, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

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Mr. Rayner introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

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Principals have been the action of our

Government, that we have, under the most critical circumstances, avoided all occasions, and encountered no other evil than that produced by a transient estrangement of good will in those against whom we have been, by force of evidence, compelled to decide.

It has thus been made known to the world that the uniform policy and practice of the United States is, to avoid all interference in disputes, which merely relate to the internal government of other nations and eventually, to recognize the authority of the prevailing party, without reference to our particular interest and views, or to the merits of the original controversy.—Public opinion here is so firmly established, and well understood in favor of this policy, that no serious disagreement has ever arisen among ourselves in relation to it, although brought under review in a variety of forms, and at periods when the minds of the people were greatly excited by the agitation of topics purely domestic in their character. Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State; a power, the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war; a power no where expressly delegated, and involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers, and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from foreign nations.

In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated, that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as some have heretofore occurred, between the Executive and Legislature in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding that by that body by whom war can alone be declared, and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils, must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend serious consequences, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, a perfect guaranty to all other nations, of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec 28.

Mr. Moore, from the same committee, reported the bill to incorporate the Cane Creek Manufacturing Company. Passed its second and third readings.

The revised bill no. 69, concerning justices of the peace, passed its second reading.

Mr. Polk, from the joint committee on public buildings, reported a bill making an appropriation of \$75,000 to carry on the Capitol. The bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to lie on the table, on Mr. Moseley's motion.

Mr. Montgomery, from the committee on propositions and grievances, made an unfavorable report on the petition of J. S. Green, praying the emancipation of James Hostler, a slave. Concurred in.

Mr. Baker presented a petition from certain citizens of Yancy, praying a repeal of the act making compensation to the jurors in that county, together with a bill to carry their prayer into effect. Passed its first reading.

The Senate then proceeded to consider revised bills, when the following passed three times, viz: no. 75, concerning the burning of woods; no. 73, concerning the common law; no. 71, concerning heirs; no. 52, concerning towns; number 55, concerning ordinaries; number 61, concerning governor and council; number 58, concerning fiscal bonds; number 51, concerning the repeal of statutes; number 36, concerning internal improvement; number 29, concerning electors; number 69, concerning justices of the peace.

The revised bill number 53, concerning the slander of women, passed its first and second reading. Mr. Cooper of Martin offered the following amendment: And moreover, shall be subject to imprisonment, and on conviction, shall be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court; provided nothing herein contained, shall be so construed as to permit the party slandered to give evidence, or to prevent the party indicted, from giving the truth in evidence. On Mr. Carson's motion, the bill and amendment were ordered to lie on the table.

On Mr. Spruill's motion, so much of the Adjutant General's report as relates to the militia, was referred to the military committee.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Erwin presented a petition from many citizens of Burke and Wilkes, praying the erection of a new county. Read and referred to the committee on propositions & grievances.

Messrs. Calloway, Coor, Marshall, and Swift, were appointed the committee on enrolled bills for the present week.

A message from the Senate, proposing to raise a joint select committee of three, on the part of each House, to enquire into the expediency of filling up the government house and furnishing the same for the Governor. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Gilliam, Moore and Gales, appointed the committee on the part of this House.

The Speaker laid before the House, a letter from G. L. Chamption, of South Carolina, in relation to certain works of internal improvement in that State; which was read and laid on the table.

A message from the Senate, informing that they insist on their amendments to the engrossed resolution directing the Cherokee lands: certain notes on the Banks of Virginia, Georgia and South Carolina. The House resolved to adhere to their disagreement, and ordered that a conference be asked with the Senate on said agreement, and that the committee consist of two members on the part of each House.

Mr. Rayner introduced the following resolutions, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Whereas, an act passed at the last session of Congress, entitled an act to regulate the deposits of the public money, was only intended as a temporary expedient to dispose of the surplus remaining in the Treasury on the first of January 1837, and therefore cannot operate on the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands, from and after that time, and whereas, the public lands belonging to the United States, were either ceded to the general government by the old States, as a means to pay the public debt, and for the common use & benefit of all the States, (North Carolina inclusive) which at the time of cession were members of the Union, or might thereafter become so, were purchased and paid for out of the