

then, from an exalted sense of what is due to ourselves, and from a sacred regard to humanity and justice, so fully identify us in the rights of those who are despised and oppressed, that we are disposed to identify ourselves with them, in which it has pleased Divine Providence to place us. I feel no assurance, however, that the most righteous course on our part will ensure tranquility upon this subject—indeed, from present indications I am strongly inclined to think that it will not. A fervent attachment to the Union of the States, and an ardent desire that that Union might be perpetuated, has rendered me averse to the agitation of any question that would be likely to weaken the bonds which unite us as one people. There is, however, a point in public as well as private affairs, beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue. And, when we see regularly organized societies, for the avowed purpose of abolishing slavery, inflicting considerable portions of our country, disseminating their pestilential doctrine in every direction—when we see American citizens, unmindful of all the obligations that ought to bind them to their country, confederating with foreigners for the purpose of disturbing rights secured to us by a compact to which the States of the Union are parties—when we see the halls of Congress assailing the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, (no doubt with a view to extending the same principle to the States) and to inhibit the traffic in slaves between the States, and importing them to exert it—when we see the question of Abolition made a test for the highest offices in many of the States—when we see State Legislatures, in their high representative capacity, adopting resolutions denouncing slavery as a political evil, and one that ought to be abolished—when we behold the Legislature of one State enacting laws giving to runaway slaves the right of trial by jury to decide upon the question of property in said slaves, and the trial to take place in a community where slavery is daily denounced as a curse, and slaveholders as monsters and tyrants; and the Governor of another State refusing to surrender persons charged with stealing slaves when demanded by the proper authority—when we see the two branches of the Legislature of one of the oldest States in the Union, pass a bill through both houses of the General Assembly, legalizing marriage between negroes and white people, and the country only saved from the disgrace of such a measure by the veto of the Governor—when we behold, in various quarters of the Union, the professors of a pure and holy religion, and the pretended disciples of its divine and immaculate Author, declaring that slavery is a sin, which admits neither of extension or excuse, and throwing their exertions into the stream that threatens to overwhelm us, by inciting our slaves to acts of rebellion, insurrection, and murder; it is time to awake from the state of facious security in which we have hitherto reposed.

Neither are the exertions making in other countries, calculated to allay our apprehensions upon this subject. Within the present year a convention, at which some Americans, unworthy of the name, were present as members, was held in the metropolis of the British Empire, the object of which was the abolition of slavery throughout the world. And the proceedings of this foreign convention sowing a fatal blow at the rights of one entire nation of the United States, has been heralded through the public mail, under the official frank of the representatives of a portion of the people of the United States. But it is not so remarkable that religious fanatics and political zealots in England, shuddering at the recollection of the horrors of the African slave trade, which combined in its practice the dreadful crimes of kidnapping, piracy, and murder, and in which the Dutch and English were the first, and beyond all comparison the greatest offenders, should be anxious to expiate their own sins by attempting to disturb the relation of master and slave in other countries; but it is greater to be regretted that any portion of the people of this country should be so much under the influence of their tyrannical masters as to have fallen into the same unhappy delusion.

It is possible, that Southern gentlemen, fired with just indignation at the repeated efforts of Northern and Eastern members of Congress to interfere with rights secured to them by the constitution of a common country, may have erred in refusing to receive petitions upon the subject of abolishing slavery. It may be possible that this subject is embraced within the comprehensible principle of the inalienable right of petition upon the subject of abolishing slavery. It may be possible that this subject is embraced within the comprehensible principle of the inalienable right of petition. It may be possible that this subject is embraced within the comprehensible principle of the inalienable right of petition. It may be possible that this subject is embraced within the comprehensible principle of the inalienable right of petition.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 26, 1840.
Mr. Wilson presented a bill concerning the collection of debts by the Banks in this State; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. Provides that no bank suspending specie payments shall collect any debt due at the time, or contracted during the period, of suspension, until it shall resume specie payments.
The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts within the several districts, was taken up, and, after considerable discussion in which Mr. Shepard advocated, and Mr. Morehead opposed its passage, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.
The Speaker announced to the Senate the following Joint select committees:
On So much of the Governor's message as relates to a Bank of the United States and to an increase of the Bank Capital of this State, Messrs. Bynum, Arrington and Paryear.
On a Penitentiary, Messrs. Gaither, Worth and Pasteur.
Lunatic and Orphan Asylum, Messrs. Moore, Hellen and M. Dismond.
The union of the Boards of Internal Improvement and Literary Fund, Messrs. Morehead, Reid and Bond.
The Remonstrance of the people of the District of Columbia, Resolutions concerning the public domain, &c. Messrs. Mitchell, Wilson, and Albright.
The expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, Messrs. Edwards, Parks and Montgomery.

Mr. Clingman presented a bill to prevent the cutting of timber into the rivers of Cherokee county which passed its first reading.
Mr. Spruill, from the committee raised on the subject, reported a resolution, which was adopted, providing that the votes given for Governor shall be compared in the Commons Hall, on Friday 4th December, in the presence of both branches of the Legislature.
Mr. Bynum presented a petition from citizens of Lincoln, praying the repeal of the act of 1839-'40, concerning the liability of certain persons in Lincoln to work on roads. Referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After the reading of the minutes,
Mr. Graham, (Speaker,) rose and stated to the House, that having been honored by them, by being chosen as Senator of the United States, it became his duty to resign his office as Speaker of this House and also his seat as a member of the House of Commons.
In doing so, he should not detain them long—but he could not refrain from expressing his thanks as well for the many favors received from their hands, as for the distinguished manner in which they had been conferred.
He was well aware that owing to his want of age and experience, he was incompetent to the discharge of the great and important duties devolving on him; yet he felt conscious that among the many from whom a better selection might have been made, there was not one, in whom he had a heart more devoted to the great and important concerns in which the good of our common country is involved.
In taking leave of the present body, many of whom has been his associates in boyhood, in the pleasing pursuits of literature, and more—in manhood—engaged in the great concerns of our country—all of whom had manifested towards him such marks of kindness he could not feel an indescribable sensation too strong for utterance.
But (he observed) although we separate for a season, we are engaged in the same common cause. Hoping that our labours may be successful for the good of our country, I take my leave.
The House then proceeded to vote for a Speaker; whereupon, R. B. GILLIAM, of Granville, was elected, having received 77 votes.
On being conducted to the Chair he made his acknowledgements to the House in substance as follows:
"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:—I sincerely feel the obligations under which you have laid me by the manifestation of your kindness just made towards me. I am fully sensible of my inability to fill the important station to which you have called me; and if I relied solely on my experience and skill, I should shrink from the task. But knowing, as I do, that I can trust to the indulgence and co-operation of the House, I shall enter on the duties of my appointment hoping that by our united exertions, our labours may be brought to a happy and successful termination."

The House voted their thanks to the late Speaker.
The two Houses then proceeded to vote for a Solicitor for the seventh Judicial District, which resulted as follows, viz:
Bynum 60, Guinn 43, Gaither 45, Wilson 3, no election.
A Message was received from the Senate, agreeing to raise a Joint Select Committee, to enquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt and informing that Messrs. Edwards, Parks and Montgomery form their branch of said Committee. They were appointed on the part of this House.
Mr. Mendenhall from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, made a report recommending the following Resolution, viz:
Resolved, That the two Houses of the General Assembly shall assemble in the Hall of the House of Commons, on Friday, the 4th day of December, 1840, at 12 o'clock, that one person be appointed Teller on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Commons, to make a list of the votes for Governor of the State of North Carolina as they shall be declared; that the result shall be delivered to the Senate, who shall announce to the two Houses, assembled as aforesaid, the state of the vote, and the person elected, if it shall appear that a choice has been made agreeably to the Constitution of the State, which communication shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the person elected, and, together with the list of the votes, shall be entered upon the Journals of the two Houses.
Adopted.
Mr. Carson, from the Committee to whom was referred the Bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Caldwell, reported

the same amendment. Read the first time and passed.
The Bill to amend an act of litigation was indefinitely postponed.
Mr. Wilson reported pension certificates from the Court of Perquimans in favor of Priscilla Goodwin, a State Pensioner, which was signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

On motion of Mr. H. C. Jones, the Committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire into the expediency of passing a law, authorizing the Governor to issue his Proclamation ordering an election for Members of Congress, whenever there shall be a called session of Congress, between the 4th of March and the second Thursday in August, in the years when the terms of the said members shall expire.
Mr. G. W. Caldwell introduced a Bill to secure to the free white men of the State the right of voting for Representatives in the Senate of the General Assembly. Read first time and passed.

SENATE.

Friday, November 27.
Mr. Hargrave presented a Resolution, instructing the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to allow compensation to Jurors summoned for the purpose of assigning dower to a widow; which was read and adopted.
The two Houses then voted four times unsuccessfully for Solicitor of the 7th Circuit.
The votes in the Senate stood thus:
Bynum 18 2nd 3rd 4th
Gaither 16 17 20 20
Guinn 11 10 8 2

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Samuel Flemming, the member elect from the county of Yancy, appeared, produced his credentials, was qualified, and took his seat.
On motion of Mr. Mendenhall, a message was sent to the Senate, communicating the Report of the Joint Select Committee on the subject of counting and comparing the votes cast for Governor at the late August Election, and asking their concurrence.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing that the two Houses proceed to vote to-morrow at 11 o'clock for a Solicitor for the 1st Judicial District.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the Petition of sundry citizens of the counties of Cumberland, Moore, Chatham and Wake, praying to erect a new county out of portions of the same reported unfavorably on the same. Report concurred in.
A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor, laying before this House the Report of the Literary Fund of the State of North Carolina.
On motion of Mr. Barringer, said Message was transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed with all the accompanying Documents, and that it be referred to a Joint Select committee of five, on the part of each House—and, that the Joint Select committee of two on the part of each House, heretofore raised on the subject of the States' title to the Swamp Lands, form a part of said committee.

On motion of Mr. Biggs, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing that some members of the appointment and qualification of County Sheriffs.
Mr. Young, so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Volunteer Companies be referred to the committee on Military affairs.

On motion of Mr. Hoke a Message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select committee of five on the part of each House, to enquire into the causes of suspension of the Banks of this State, their operations during such suspension, and when they intend to resume Specie payments, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.
Mr. Mendenhall, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to repeal an Act concerning the processioning of lands. Read the first time and passed.

SENATE.

Saturday, November 28.
Mr. Melchor presented a bill to incorporate the Concord Manufacturing Company, which passed its first reading.
The proposition of the Commons to appoint a joint select committee to enquire into the causes of the suspension of specie payments by the Banks of this State, their operations during suspension, &c. was concurred in.
The Message of the Governor, transmitting the report of the Literary Board on the draining of the Swamp Lands, was received from the Commons, with a proposition that it be printed and referred, which was concurred in.

The two Houses proceeded to vote for a solicitor of the 1st Judicial Circuit, which resulted in the choice of David Outlaw.
Mr. Clingman, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to authorize the construction of the Raleigh and Western Turnpike Road, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed.
The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, was amended, on motion of Mr. Clingman, and passed its second reading.
The bill to prevent the cutting of timber into the rivers of Cherokee county passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Moore, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of Legislative provisions to prevent betting on elections.
The bill to amend an act of litigation was indefinitely postponed.
Mr. Wilson reported pension certificates from the Court of Perquimans in favor of Priscilla Goodwin, a State Pensioner, which was signed by the Speaker and sent to the Senate.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The committee on the Judiciary was discharged from the further consideration of the Resolution referred to them, on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the

location of the Judges of the Superior Courts.
On motion,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary enquire if any, and what further Legislation is necessary to supply the Records of Courts, and other valuable Public papers destroyed by fire or other accidents.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell, from the committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported unfavorably on Resolutions in favor of the Sheriffs of the counties of Columbus, Chatham, Duplin, Macon, Nash and Washington—which reports, on motion of Mr. Guthrie, were laid on the table.
On motion of Mr. Moore, the committee on the Judiciary was instructed to enquire into the expediency of requiring the same solemnities in the execution of written Wills of Personality, as are required in the execution of Wills of Realty; and if the Committee be of opinion, that any alteration of the existing laws upon the subject is necessary, to report a Bill in conformity with that opinion.

The Bill giving longer time to register Grants of Lands in this State, Deeds of Mesne conveyance, Powers of Attorney, &c., was read the 3d time, amended, passed and ordered to be engrossed.
Mr. F. J. Hill called up the bill, heretofore laid on the table at his instance, "concerning Pilots and Commissioners of Navigation for Cape Fear River." (Proposes to give the appointment of Pilots, &c., to the Governor.)
Mr. Hill said that one of the reasons which induced him to advocate the passage of the Bill, was that, at present, the appointing of the Pilots and Commissioners is vested in the Justices of the County; and the power so vested had been abused for party purposes. That to his own knowledge, the Pilots had been told, unless they voted the Van Buren Ticket, they should be removed from Office; and that he further knew, that an aged Minister of the Gospel had been proscribed by said Justices, for no other reason than that of daring to think and act as a free man. He therefore thought that power, so abused, should not be suffered to remain longer where it now is. He hoped therefore, the Bill would pass.

Mr. Miller, of New Hanover, hoped the Bill now under consideration would not pass the Legislature. In its wisdom, some time since it had conferred this power upon the County Court of New Hanover, and he saw no good reason why this power should be transferred to the Governor. It is to be presumed that the County Court would be the better judge of the qualification of individuals than the Governor of the State, residing in Raleigh. He regretted extremely that his friend from Brunswick had told the House that the Commissioners had instructed the Pilots, during the last canvass, to vote the Democratic Ticket, otherwise they would be severely dealt with. That report, which I myself had heard during the last summer, I pronounce to be untrue. The Commissioners of Wilmington so far from dictating to the Pilots how they should vote, were very particular and cautious not to converse with them concerning the election then going on.

Mr. Reid remarked that he felt little hesitation in voting for a measure affecting any particular section of the Commonwealth, when he saw all the members from such section agreeing in that measure; but, when the members from the same section could not agree, it placed the House in an unpleasant dilemma. He, therefore, wished that the subject might be referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances. Objection being made, Mr. Reid then said that it was of little moment to him, to what Committee the Bill should be referred; but, for the reasons above stated, he wished it referred to some Committee, in order that its merits might be investigated, and better understood by the House before a vote was taken on the subject.

Mr. Caldwell, (of Mecklenburg,) observed, that he was very much surprised to find gentlemen on that floor, belonging to the Whig Party, advocating the principle of extending or increasing Executive patronage. He had thought that it was one of the subjects of complaint on the part of that party, that Executive patronage was already too extensive, and he had thought that they would have been the last to sustain such a principle. And what said he, does this Bill propose? Sir, it is a Party question; it proposes to take from Party Magistrates a power, and place it in the hands of a Party Governor—to transfer to the hands of one man, a power now vested in the hands of many. Is this, said he, consistent with their avowed principles? Do they not complain loudly of the already too-much accumulated power of the Executive, especially in the Federal Government?—Why then, should they wish to do that in a State Government, which they condemn in the General Government? Sir, I am opposed to the principle.

Mr. Boyden expressed his surprise at the ground taken by the gentleman from Mecklenburg. It was remarkable, that he should object to a little patronage being put in the hands of a Governor, with a salary of only \$2400, when he had stood firmly by the extension of patronage to the Executive of this great Nation with a salary of \$25,000, who already held power and patronage to an alarming extent. He was aware that the gentleman was of the Federal principle, where would he now be found? Certainly not upon that floor. But now he is found opposing the extension of Executive patronage, at which I rejoice, and gladly welcome him into our ranks.

Mr. Caldwell replied. He was not astonished to hear the gentleman denounce him or any other member of the Administration party as deserters. The gentleman, however, need not console himself with the idea that I am in his arms. His Party never can embrace me. No, Sir, I am not to be taught by a man who belongs to the Old Federal Party. It is not to be expected that I should be found in Union with the gentleman from Massachusetts. No, Sir, if he wishes to be in union with me, let him act accordingly.

Mr. Boyden remarked that he had been referred to as a representative from Massachusetts, Massachusetts, Sir, is not represented in this House—No, Sir, I hail from Surry, and not from Massachusetts. It is true, I am a native of Massachusetts—an American citizen—now a citizen of North Carolina. Massachusetts (he said) was always sound, had fought hard, and formerly, was scarcely able to contend with the opposing forces; but now, she has come out with a glorious democratic majority of over 20,000. He was proud of the place of his birth, but still prouder of North Carolina.

Mr. B. reiterates the charge, that the gentleman from Mecklenburg had sprung from Federal stock, &c.
Mr. Caldwell surmised. It was with pain he rose to make any further remarks, but as the gentleman from Surry had been pleased to reiterate the remark that he was from Federal stock, he felt it incumbent on him to repel the charge. He was, he said, a descendant from as pure a

stock as any in the country. His father was a pure Whig of '76—no new born Whig of the present day—that as pure blood was in his veins as in any man's in the country, and that if any man was entitled to the name of Whig in its true sense, he was.
Where, Sir, did you once find the great Federal leader in Massachusetts Daniel Webster? He tells you that Massachusetts is a Democratic State, and yet their great leader was near joining the English.

The gentleman tells you that he is a Democrat and not a Federalist; but, Sir, the blood in my veins is too pure for this. [Here the gentleman was called to order, and on motion of Mr. Hoke, the Bill was referred to a select Committee consisting of Messrs. Hill, McLaughlin, J. T. Miller, Reid and Graham.]
The House then adjourned.

SENATE.

Monday, Nov. 30.
Messrs. Reid, Montgomery, Orr, Parks, and Spres form the Committee on Private Bills.

The following Joint Select committees were appointed:
To enquire into the causes of the late suspension of Specie Payments by the Banks, &c. Messrs. Gaither, Hawkins, Dockery, Pasteur, and Albright.
On the report of the President and Directors of the Literary Fund, Messrs. Hellen, Bynum, Arrington, Paryear and Hill.
Mr. Mitchell is added to the Committee on Education and the Literary Fund.
Bills Presented—By Mr. Morehead, a bill concerning fines and costs. By Mr. Ward, a bill to alter the time of holding the County Courts of Lincoln. By Mr. Bynum a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Mining and Manufacturing Company. By Mr. Mitchell, a bill to protect the interests of lessors. By Mr. Spruill, a bill to prevent the issuing of writs of *capias ad satisfaciendum* in certain cases.

These Bills severally passed their first reading.
On motion of Mr. McDiarmid, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the Laws respecting vagrants, so as to substitute some other punishment for hiring, and to prohibit the hiring of any white person for any offence whatever.

On motion of Mr. Spruill, the committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to enquire and report what action the Legislature should take with regard to opening an inlet at Nag's Head.
On motion of Mr. Myers, the committee on Int'l. Improvements were instructed to take into consideration so much of the Governor's message as relates to the construction of a Rail Road and Turnpike, flanking South Carolina, &c. and to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for a survey, &c.

The bill to locate the Judges of the Superior Courts, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed 34 votes to 12.

On motion of Mr. Morehead, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the laws of Partition, so as to authorize courts of Equity to decree monies arising from the sale of lands of infants and feme covert to be paid over to guardians and husbands, as personal estate, when the same shall not exceed a certain sum.

On motion of Mr. Hellen.
Resolved, That the Librarian be directed to prepare a catalogue of books in the State Library and Executive Office; and that the same be printed and distributed as other public documents.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Reid introduced a bill to incorporate the Cross Creek Manufacturing Company in the county of Cumberland, which was read the first time and passed; and on motion of Mr. Caldwell, referred to the committee on Private Bills.
A Message was received from His Excellency the Governor, laying before the House the original returns of the votes given in the several counties in this State on the 12th instant, for Electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States, for the term of four years, from the fourth of March 1841, and making known who had been chosen as Electors, &c.

A Message was received from the Senate agreeing with the proposition from the House to raise a Joint Select Committee of five on the part of each House, to enquire into the operations of the Banks in certain cases, and informing that Messrs. Gaither, Hawkins, Dockery, Pasteur, and Albright form their branch of said committee. Whereupon, Messrs. Hoke, Moore, J. P. Caldwell, Levi Walker, and Wadsworth, were appointed on the part of the House.

The following Resolution was taken:
Resolved, That the Clerk of the House of Commons procure for its use, one large Map of the United States, and two of this State, and cause the same to be hung up in the Commons Hall at convenient places.
This Resolution was read the first, second and third times, & passed. On its passage, the third time, Mr. F. Taylor ordered the Yeas and Nays, and the vote was—Yeas 83—Nays 24.

Mr. Neal introduced a Bill regulating the number of Jurors in the Superior Courts of Burke, which was read the first time and passed.
Mr. J. Barnes introduced a Bill authorizing the several courts to provide compensation to the Widows of the Poor—which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. M. J. from the committee on Private Bills, reported unfavorably on the petition of Henry Patterson for the emancipation of his wife Emeline; and Mr. Guthrie on behalf of the minority of said committee, introduced a counter Report, which reports were, on motion of Mr. Moore, laid on the table.
Mr. Hoke introduced a Bill to emancipate Rachel Patterson, which was read the first time and passed.

The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Governor transmitting the Report of the Board of Internal Im-

provements, together with the reports of the Board of Internal Improvements, which on motion of Mr. Moore, were referred to the committee on Private Bills.

The House then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. H. C. Jones presented a Resolution, which shall be adjusted next, and that the same be referred to the College of the Deaf and Dumb.
On motion of Mr. Hoke, the same was laid on the table.

Resolved, That the same shall be referred to the College of the Deaf and Dumb.

The Senate was called to order, the use of the ed to the Electors.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

After some time, Mr. Hoke resumed the subject of the College of the Deaf and Dumb, and that the same be referred to the College of the Deaf and Dumb.
On motion of Mr. Hoke, the same was laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Resolved, That the same shall be referred to the College of the Deaf and Dumb.
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