



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 28, 1831.

HENRY TOOLE, of Pitt county, formerly of this place, has obtained a license to practice law in the County Courts of this State.

We are much gratified to learn that **MR. GRAY LITTLE** succeeded in obtaining from **Gov. STOKES** a remittance of the fine of \$1000, imposed by the Superior Court on **REDDING STATON**, dec'd, late of this county, convicted of manslaughter. This humane act will save his widow and children, for the present at least, from the chilling blasts of poverty.

General Assembly.—The Legislature of this State adjourned on Saturday, the 8th inst. after passing 40 public and 117 private acts, and 45 resolutions. We copy from the Raleigh Star the following captions, in addition to those published in our last paper:

An act repealing the 2d section of the act of 1822, to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and amending the provisions of said act. [Provides that any officer of the County Court, except the sheriff, may be removed from office by a majority of the acting justices, three months notice being previously given in writing of such intended removal; or any clerk or master in equity or clerk of the Supreme Court may be removed by their respective Courts, after having three months notice of such intended removal.]

To prevent all persons from teaching slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted. [Provides that any person who shall teach any slave to read or write, or give or sell to them any books or pamphlets, shall, if a white person, be fined not less than 100, nor more than \$200, or imprisoned; if a free person of color, be fined, imprisoned, or whipped, at the discretion of the Court, not exceeding 39, nor less than 20 lashes; and if a slave receive 39 lashes.]

To prevent the circulation of seditious publications and for other purposes. [Provides that any person, who shall knowingly bring into the State with an intent to circulate, or knowingly circulate or publish such publications, or endeavor to excite insurrection, shall, for the first offence, be imprisoned not less than one year, be put in the pillory, and whipped, at the discretion of the court; and for the second offence shall suffer death without the benefit of clergy.]

To prevent free persons of color from peddling and hawking out of the limits of the county in which they respectively reside. [Prohibits such peddling without an annual license from the county court, under a penalty of \$50; and further, shall be liable to indictment, and on conviction be fined and imprisoned at the discretion of the court.]

For the regulation of the patrol. [Makes it the duty of the county court in each county, should they deem it necessary, to appoint a patrol committee in each captain's district, whose duty it shall be to employ a patrol. The said court to lay a tax of not more than ten cents on each taxable slave to defray the expenses of the patrol.]

Amending the act of 1817, to authorise the county courts in this State to direct the sheriff to

sell any slave that may be taken up and confined in any jail as a runaway after certain length of imprisonment and public notice. [Provides that if the owner be unknown, or the slave die, or be removed from jail by regular process before the time of sale, the county to pay the expenses of imprisonment.]

More effectually to prevent intermarriages between free negroes or free persons of color and white persons and slaves, and for other purposes. [Provides that marriages between free negroes or free persons of color and white persons shall be null and void; and clerks of courts issuing licenses, and clergymen and justices marrying such persons, to be fined and imprisoned.]

More effectually to subject the lands of a deceased debtor to the payment of his or her debts. [Makes the lands of such debtors liable for their debts for two years after the probate of their last will, or administration granted.]

To limit the time within which parties interested shall claim equities of redemption in personal property hereafter mortgaged. [A failure on the part of the mortgagor to perform the conditions in the mortgage for two years from the specified time, bars all claim in equity to personal property so mortgaged.]

Authorising the Governor to dismiss field officers in certain cases, and for other purposes. [Authorises the Governor to strike from the list any colonel who may fail to make returns, or refuse or neglect to exercise his regiment when ordered so to do by the reviewing officer; and directs the Adjutant General to bring suit against any general officer who shall resign before he reviews his command.]

Amending the act of 1826, to prevent free persons of colour from migrating into this State, &c. [Provides that if any free person of colour migrates to another State, and is absent 90 days, he shall not return, unless delayed by sickness or other unavoidable occurrence.]

Amending the act of 1821, providing further punishment for harboring or maintaining runaway slaves. [Imposes a penalty of 100 dollars on any person who shall entice any slave from his or her owner.]

Resolution, directing the Governor to transmit to our members of Congress copies of the resolution on the subject of re-opening Roanoke Inlet.

Directing the State Librarian to purchase three copies of the Journal and Debates of the Federal Convention and State Conventions, and to discontinue the subscription to the North American Review.

Internal Improvements.—The following article from the Raleigh Register partly explains the extraordinary proceedings of our last Legislature relative to Internal Improvements. We had heard it previously intimated that a few of those persons who generally use their talents and their learning "to make the worse appear the better reason," had the address to persuade most of the members that the object contemplated by the Nagg's Head resolutions was "neither flesh nor fish, but pure horse-mackerel"—and that the vote on the resolutions was predicated on the belief that it was an external improvement, and consequently not within the range of the other obnoxious system—but we could not believe that any of the members could be led astray by such a hocus-pocus argument. And yet, we have heard no other explanation of their conflicting votes on these and Mr. Bynum's resolutions.

From the Raleigh Register.

Legislative.—On Thursday last, the Resolutions submitted by **MR. BYNUM**, in which "the assumption by Congress, of the power to appropriate money to execute projects of Internal Improvement, such as the making of Roads and the cutting of Canals within the limits of the individual States," is declared to be entirely gratuitous and a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution," were adopted by the House of Commons. They were subsequently laid on the table in the Senate by a vote of 43 to 10, from whence they will most probably not again be taken. We hazarded a prediction in our last, that these Resolutions would be rejected, and it seems now in a fair way of being realized. We thought however, that the House of Commons would have done this, without troubling the Senate. Our belief was predicated on the fact, that but a few days previous, Resolutions had been almost unanimously passed instructing our Representatives in Congress to apply to the General Government for assistance in re-opening the old Roanoke Inlet. And although consistency seems no longer to be regarded as a virtue, we could not expect the Legislature to act so strangely, as to deny to the General Government the right of doing, what it had been solicited to perform.

The Resolutions deny specifically, that Congress have the right to cut Canals, yet the Legislature asks them to cut one at Roanoke Inlet—for if it be not a Canal, what is it? They may call it a "big ditch" if they choose, but let them refine as much as they will, it is to all intents and purposes, a Canal. "To this complexion, it must come at last." Should these Resolutions pass the Senate, our delegation in Congress will be placed in an awkward dilemma, that is, if they consult the decisions of the assembled wisdom of the State. On one day, they are requested to apply to Congress for an appropriation, and this too by an almost unanimous vote. On the next, they are told by the Legislature, that Congress has no right to grant the appropriation thus applied for, and if they vote for any such unconstitutional disbursement, they do it at their peril. But the glaring inconsistency of such Legislation is sufficiently apparent without further illustration.

Political.—The proceedings of our late General Assembly on the various resolutions presented to them, approving the general policy of the present Administration and recommending President Jackson for re-election, are involved in as much confusion and perplexity as were those relative to the Tariff and Internal Improvements. The abstract of those proceedings, given by the Raleigh Star, are subjoined. We observe in the Star also, a protest, signed Jos. B. Hinton—and another, signed by Messrs. Spaight, Askew, Montgomery, Ward, Skinner, Kerr, and Hawkins, of the Senate, against the proceedings of that body on those resolutions. And a protest, signed Geo. Blair—and another, signed Charles Spaight, of the House of Commons, against Mr. Worth's anti-nullifying resolutions. We will insert in our next paper one or two of these protests, believing that they contain sentiments worthy the profound and attentive consideration of the people of this State.

From the Raleigh Star.

The most important business that engaged the attention of the Legislature for the last three

or four days of the session, was embraced in sundry resolutions protesting against the Tariff, Internal Improvements by the General Government, approbating the prominent measures and general course of policy pursued by President Jackson, and recommending his re-election to the office of President of the United States. The proceedings in full on these several resolutions will be found under the head "Legislature of North-Carolina," in a preceding column. It may not, however, be superfluous to present here a brief sketch of proceedings. In the Senate, on the 6th inst. Mr. Hinton, of Beaufort, introduced a series of resolutions expressing the concurrence of this Legislature with the resolutions of the State of Alabama, approbatory of the conduct of President Jackson, and recommending his re-election. Mr. Martin moved to postpone the consideration thereof to the 3d Monday of November next; which motion was supported by Messrs. Martin, Meares, and M'Kay, and opposed by Messrs. Hinton, of Beaufort, Wilson and Spaight. The motion was lost by a vote of 19 for, and 33 against it. Mr. M'Kay then, objecting to the phraseology, moved their commitment to a select committee; which was carried, and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Hinton, of Beaufort, Meares, Martin, M'Kay and Spaight, to form the committee. After having retired a while, Mr. Hinton, from the said committee, reported a substitute for the resolutions, of the same purport, except that the resolution in favor of President Jackson's re-election was omitted. Mr. Spaight moved to amend the report by adding a resolution recommending Andrew Jackson to the people of the United States for re-election. This amendment was opposed by Messrs. Martin, Meares and M'Kay, and supported by Messrs. Spaight, Hinton of Beaufort, and Wilson, and was lost by a vote of 32 to 23. The report of the committee was then concurred in, and the resolution adopted and sent to the House of Commons for concurrence. The resolutions were returned from the House of Commons on the 7th, proposing to amend the same, by adding a resolution expressing a desire that Gen. Jackson may be re-elected. This amendment was opposed by Messrs. M'Kay, Meares and Martin, and supported by Messrs. Spaight and Hinton of Beaufort. The Senate refused to concur, 20 voting for, and 24 against it. On the same day, a message was received from the House of Commons, insisting upon their amendment. Whereupon, on motion of Mr. M'Kay, the resolutions were laid on the table, 20 to 16.

It will be seen that the House of Commons agreed to amend the resolutions from the Senate, so as to express a wish that Jackson may be re-elected, almost unanimously—(5 or 6 only voting against it.)

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Sawyer, protesting against the usurpations of the general government and approbatory of the course pursued by President Jackson, were taken up in the House of Commons, on the 5th inst. and, after undergoing various amendments, on the several motions of Messrs. Bragg, Henry and Sawyer, were adopted, only 9 voting against them, and sent to the Senate for con-

currance. They were received in that House on the next day, and on motion of Mr. Martin, laid on the table. The motion was supported by Messrs. M'Kay, Martin and Meares, and opposed by Messrs. Spaight, Wilson and Hinton of Beaufort. Mr. Wilson subsequently moved that they be taken up and considered, which was refused, 36 to 16.

Resolutions applauding the firmness and patriotism of Gen. Jackson, and declaring that the present state of the nation required his re-election, were submitted in the House of Commons on the 6th inst. by Mr. Wheeler; but, being superseded by other resolutions of the same purport, previously introduced, they were laid upon the table.

The reader will have observed that, while the House of Commons almost unanimously insisted on the adoption of the amendment recommending President Jackson to the people of the U. States for re-election, the Senate, although they unanimously passed resolutions approving his administration, refused, by a small majority, to concur in the amendment. As persons at a distance had no opportunity to hear the reasons offered in justification of the course thus pursued by the Senate, we deem it a duty less to them, than to the State, the State at large, and the President himself, to state them so far as they have been expressed. In the first place, some, although they were entirely pleased with the course heretofore pursued by the President, and openly avowed the approbation of his administration, thought it premature to the Legislature to recommend his re-election; and others again, who were equally warm in the expression of their attachment to our present Chief Magistrate, thought that the election of President was a subject with which the Legislature ought not to intermeddle, except in extreme cases; and such a case did not exist, as they conceived, at present. Others viewed such an act of the Legislature in the light of caucusing; and, although they were as firm supporters of the Administration as any in the community, any procedure assuming a shape so abhorrent to their judgment and feelings, they felt conscientiously bound to oppose. Such are the grounds we have heard advanced by those who opposed the amendment, and such are the reasons by which, no doubt, they were influenced. So that the vote on that question, it is manifest, was no test of political parties in the Legislature; and as for other evidence of this, we state the fact, that it is believed there was not a single individual in that body favorable to the election of Henry Clay. At these events, no one was heard to express such a sentiment.

From the Raleigh Star.

In the sketch heretofore given of the proceedings of the Senate, on the 24th ult. on the resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their endeavors to influence the General Government to undertake the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet, we inadvertently omitted to mention that Mr. WILSON, of Edgecombe, was among those who opposed the resolution. As that gentleman was one