

30. Requiring the Board of Internal Improvement to cause survey for a rail road to be made from Greensboro', to the Fayetteville and Gaston rail road.
31. Relating to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road Company. [Provides that the last quarter of the State's instalment shall be paid in such proportions as may be required of individuals.]
32. In favor of John C. Eringhaus.
33. In favor of Joseph H. Waters.
34. In favor of Dave Perrell.
35. Concerning the swamp lands.
36. Concerning the Public Lands. [Declaring that the States, in whose favor Congress has not made appropriations of the Public Lands, are entitled to their just proportion.]
37. In favor of Wm. H. Haywood Jr. [Allows him \$650 for settling the claim of the State on the Government for Military service.]
38. Relating to Nagshead.

From the Raleigh Register.  
STATE LEGISLATURE.

This body adjourned on Tuesday morning last, after a session of fifty-one days. The proceedings were brought up in our last Saturday, and the Titles of the acts passed, (see first page) together with the subjoined summary, obviate the necessity of a more detailed account. Legislative bodies have been frequently compared, during the last day or two of their sitting, to *Slaughter-houses*; and the aptitude of the simile will be acknowledged, so far as regards our Legislature, by the following exhibition of Bills and Resolutions which were killed on the last business day of the Senate, viz:

BILLS.

1. Authorizing the Governor to appoint an Agent in Macon County.
2. To provide for the Election of Engraving Clerks.
3. Prescribing the mode of an additional survey and sale of Cherokee Lands.
4. To amend the Act of 1831, to prevent obstructions to the passage of Fish up Trent River.
5. Imposing additional duties upon Lieut. Colonels and Majors.
6. Authorizing the Chairman of County Courts to accept the resignation of certain Officers.
7. To incorporate the Yadkin and Columbia Rail Road Company.
8. Concerning sales of Sheriffs and Coroners under executions.
9. To amend the Act of 1836, incorporating the North Carolina Central Rail Road Company.
10. To improve the navigation of Neuse River.
11. Concerning Company Musters in Davidson.
12. To establish an additional County in Orange.
13. To prevent the stealing of Mulberry Trees.
14. To appoint a Patrol in Cumberland County.
15. To add the proceeds of the sale of the Cherokee Lands to the Literary Fund.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. For a Turnpike Road from Raleigh, via Hillsboro', to Greensboro'.
  2. Requiring the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey for a Rail Road from Salem to the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road.
- Also, for a survey of a Rail Road from Greensboro' to the Fayetteville and Western Road.

From the Raleigh Standard.

*Abolition in North Carolina.*—Mr. James T. Morhead, the Federal "Whig" Senator from Guilford, attempted, a few days before the adjournment, to present two abolition petitions from the county of Guilford, to the Senate of North Carolina. We have obtained a copy of but one of them, as the honorable gentleman refused to permit the other to be seen. So we see that Federal Whiggery, in this State, is opening the way to assist their Northern abolition allies. Let the people consider of this matter. The following is the petition above referred to:

"PETITION, from our yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, held at New Garden, Guilford county, N. C., in the 11th month, 1838, to the ensuing General Assembly.

We entreat you to legislate for the termination of Slavery in this State.  
Signed by direction of the meeting,  
by NATHAN MENDENHALL, Clerk."

*Party Madness.*—Pending the Caucus Resolutions in the Senate of North Carolina, an amendment was introduced by Mr. Reid, of Rockingham, approving the votes of our Senators in Congress, on the question of abolition. It will scarcely be believed that this amendment was rejected by a strict party vote, and that the federalists of the Senate of North Carolina, thus gave countenance to the designs of the "Whig" abolitionists of the North. Indeed, it would seem as if the federalists in our Legislature had forgotten every duty to their constituents and the State; and were bent alone on giving countenance and encouragement to federalism, in every shape and on every occasion.—15.

*Great Fire in Richmond.*—A destructive fire occurred in Richmond, Va. on Saturday night the 29th ult. The spacious

Eagle Tavern, covering nearly half an acre of ground, the Apothecary Store of Mr. A. Duval, the Lottery Office of Messrs. Clark and Hoyt, the Stores of Messrs. Putney, Booth, Regnault and Drew, with a large portion of their contents, are a heap of ruins. The aggregate loss is estimated over \$150,000, whilst the amount of insurance is less than \$50,000. The Fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.



TARBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1839.

We are requested to state, that persons holding subscription papers for "The Republican," to be published in Washington, in this State, will please forward them immediately to the publisher, at Washington, as the paper will go into operation early in the ensuing month.

We are indebted to the Hon. Messrs. Brown and Strange of the Senate, and Stanly and Bynum of the House of Representatives, for several interesting Congressional documents.

The last Standard contains an Address, adopted at a meeting of the Democratic Republican members of the Legislature, held in the Senate chamber at Raleigh, on the 2nd inst. which we will insert in our next.

We give in the preceding columns the Captions of the Laws passed by the recent General Assembly; together with a list of those bills which were not matured. This Assembly will be particularly noted in the annals of this State, as being one in which the Democracy found themselves in the minority, through the devices of Federalism, under the tri-colored flag of Federal-Bank-Whiggery. We trust that before another election, the trickery and chicanery which have been recently practised upon a too-confiding people, under the imposing names of Republican Whigs, State Right Republicans, &c. will meet the indignant rebuke they so richly merit; and that, after the next election, the Democratic old North State will again be found under full sail on the Republican tack.

CONGRESS.

The Senate have passed several acts of a public and private nature, among which we find, an act to prevent the counterfeiting of foreign coin; to provide for the punishment of certain crimes; to postpone the fourth instalment of deposits with the States; and to remit or refund the duties upon certain rail road iron.

In the House, on the 31st ult. Mr. STANLY submitted a series of abolition resolutions, to supply the omissions, he said, in the resolutions introduced by Mr. Atherton; which were laid on the table.

The Globe of the 29th ult. gives the following view of the manner in which the time of the House had been occupied thus far in the session.

*Business of Congress.*—We have several times alluded to the manner in which the public business is delayed, namely, obstructed and defeated, in the House of Representatives. One month of the session has now elapsed, and what has been done by that branch of Congress? We answer, emphatically, nothing, except the passing of "an act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the years 1838 and 1839;" that is, a law making provision for the payment of the members themselves. Other public creditors and all the other important interests of the country, are unprovided for, or left to take care of themselves. About two dozen bills—some of which are important to the public interest—have already finally passed the Senate, and been sent to the House of Representatives for its action, every one of which, we have learned with astonishment, is now on the Speaker's table, untouched, even for the purpose of reference to their appropriate committees! We submit it to all who are at all acquainted with legislative practice or decorum, whether such a course, on the part of the House, is consistent with the courtesy (setting aside the obligations of public duty) due from one branch to the other? Is the public business to be wholly neglected, and the public time and money consumed in idle, fruitless and vituperative debate, without any ostensible, practical object?

Do the people wish to know how the time, intended for their service, has been spent? Let them recur to any of the public journals or the debates and proceedings of the House of Representatives, and they will learn: They will find the earlier part of the session occupied by attempts to defeat the patriotic, anti-Abolition resolutions, introduced by Mr. Atherton of New Hampshire, and by subsequent attempts to get up agitation

upon that subject. They will find no member engaged in this business but *Abolitionists and Whigs*; and some of the latter, we regret to add, from States south of the Potomac. The various matters embraced by the President's Message have not yet been referred; but, taking advantage, as we have heretofore stated, of the House going into Committee of the Whole, (on that document,) where debate cannot be restrained, the agitators and obstructors have opened a wide and useless debate, tending to no practical result, except the mere abuse of the Administration, which arrests the progress of the whole ordinary and necessary business of the nation. We ask, can the mass of any party approve of this reckless course? Will the people feel compensated for the utter neglect of their business and interests, by the vituperative declamations and pointless ravings of such men as Wise, Prentiss, Bell, and their fellow conspirators? We shall see.

*Our Senators.*—The Globe of the 14th inst. contains the following account of the presentation to the U. S. Senate of the "plain and intelligible" resolutions passed by the late General Assembly. It is a well known and indisputable fact, that a considerable number of the Federal Whigs in that body had openly declared against the right of instruction; and that a number of those calling themselves State Right and Republican Whigs, secured their election by pledges to vote against instructions—yet in defiance of these declarations and pledges, they have had the unblushing effrontery to pass resolutions, by a meagre majority, in which the word instruction is not to be found; and which they resolutely refused to insert, but stated that they are "sufficiently plain and intelligible to be comprehended by any one desirous of understanding them;" and our Senators are now clamorously called upon to obey instructions. We are pleased to see them treat such shuffling and prevarication in the manner they have done, and we doubt not they will be zealously sustained by the Democracy.

Mr. BROWN presented the resolutions in which the Federal majority in the North Carolina Legislature express their opinion of what is the sentiment of the people of the State in relation to some of the leading questions which have agitated the country during the late and present Administrations. Messrs. Brown and Strange, in a frank, plain, and appropriate explanation, laid before the Senate the views they entertained of their duty as Senators under the circumstances. We trust we shall be able to lay the whole matter fully before our readers to-morrow.

In discharging their duty to the Legislature and themselves, in submitting the resolutions, as required, to the Senate, the two Senators from North Carolina had to encounter a novel and extraordinary interference on the part of Mr. Clay, of Kentucky. That gentleman presented himself as interpreter for the North Carolina Legislature, and insisted that they had instructed their representatives, although that body had expressly refused to instruct, when proposed during the pendency of the resolutions, and although afterwards solicited to do so by the Senators themselves, if those passing them designed that they should be considered as instructions—This the Legislature refused to do, but Mr. Clay undertook to do it for them. He proclaimed the resolutions to be instructions, although the party passing them sedulously avoided making them such, for the evident purpose of evading the recognition of the right of instruction—the consequent responsibility on their part in giving them, and the future necessity of their friends hereafter obeying actual resolutions of instruction, which they have heretofore disobeyed, with the general approbation of the whole body of the Federal party.

Messrs. Strange and Brown answered Mr. Clay in masterly replies. We think Mr. Clay will not again volunteer his counsel in such cases. The was carried into Africa, and the Kentucky Senator's sins against the right of instruction paraded in such style, as must have satisfied him that he was not a fit lecturer on the subject. His closing reply was humble, in proportion to the presumption of his first address, and the castigation he had received.

*War between France and Mexico.*—A letter received yesterday from Laguna, under date of the 15th December, states: "By the arrival here of the British barque Peru, from Sacrificios, intelligence is obtained, that Gen. Santa Anna had arrived at Vera Cruz with five thousand men; and the French soldiers and officers that were on shore spiking the guns of the batteries, &c. were obliged to retreat to their boats, after losing several officers and men.

It appears the terms of the capitulation of San Juan de Ulloa were—that the French should keep possession of the castle and the Mexicans of Vera Cruz, until the decision of the King of France—until the blockade was to be raised immediately. The capitulation has been disapproved of, they say, by the Mexican government, which has declared war against France."

N. O. Bulletin, Jan. 1.

*Late from Europe.*—By the Royal William steamer, Liverpool dates to the

15th Dec. have been received. The following is a brief summary of the intelligence interesting to our readers:

The news is of unusual interest. The Grain Market continues to advance.

The English funds have declined owing to the news from Canada.

The sales of Cotton up to the 7th were very large, about 61,000 bales, at an advance of 4 per ct. From the 7th to the 14th sales also very large and prices firm.

The London Morning Chronicle announces that of the two millions of protested bills against the United States, sent out for collection by the Bank of England, all has been paid except £400.

Money was bringing a higher rate of interest. British stocks were down a shade. Large sales of American stocks were made at increased prices. All American stocks had advanced. Immense quantities of manufactured goods are on their way to this country. The prices of cotton on the 11th were rather in favor of the buyers; there was no advance of price after the arrival of the Great Western, on the 7th.

Still the talk is of war with Russia, the ordering out new levies in that country—large recruitings in the Cossack ranks—building of vast magazines, &c. Perhaps the drained bullion from England has gone thither for these purposes.

Upon the back of such rumors we hear, of course, of large Austrian and French armies of observation being organized on the Northern frontiers.

*Petersburg Market, Jan. 11.*—Cotton There is no change in the market since our last quotation: we continue our quotations at 12 to 12½ cts. Corn, old and new, \$4 50. Pork, \$8 to \$8 50.—*Int.*

*Washington Market, Jan. 15.*—Turpentine, new dip, \$3.00; Old, \$2.00; Serape, \$0.90. Tar, \$1 40.—*Whig.*

MARRIED.

In the lower end of Halifax county, on Thursday evening, the 10th inst. by L. B. K. Dicken, Esq. Mr. Richard Cain to Miss Jinsey Hubbard.

The sick are all taking Gœlicke's Matchless Sanative, which is astonishing Europe and America with its mighty cures.

*A perfect cure of Asthma, fifty four years standing, effected by the treatment of Dr. Wm. Evans.*—This is to certify, that I was attacked with the Asthma in the ninth year of my age, and from that time until the present year, a period of fifty four years, I have been subject to that disease. For the last five years, I had it almost incessantly—not being exempt from it more than twenty four hours at any one time. I had consulted the most skilful physicians, and tried many remedies without any relief. In June last, I commenced using Dr. Wm. Evans' Vegetable Medicine, not with the expectation of effecting a cure, for I believed my case hopeless and my dissolution near, but with the hope of obtaining momentary relief. Before I had used two packages, I was entirely relieved; and I have not been attacked with it since. I can now say that I am permanently cured of the disease, and I can confidently recommend it to all who are afflicted with this distressing complaint.

SARAH SIMMONS

Prince George, co. Va., Nov. 10.

J. M. Redmond, Agent, Tarboro'.

Prices Current,

At Tarborough and New York.

JAN. 15.	per	Tarboro', New York.
Bacon,	lb	12 13½ 10 11½
Brandy, apple,	gallon	80 100 44 48
Coffee,	lb	13 16 9 13
Corn,	bushel	60 65 95 97
Cotton,	lb	9 10 9½ 11
Cotton boggings,	yard	20 25 15 21
Flour,	barrel	\$7 8 \$8½ 9½
Iron,	lb	4½ 5 3 4
Lard,	lb	10 12 13 15
Molasses,	gallon	50 55 35 41
Sugar, brown,	lb	10 12½ 7½ 10
Salt, T. I.	bushel	60 65 48 50
Turpentine,	barrel	225 250 275 288
Wheat,	bushel	100 125 180 190
Whiskey,	gallon	65 70 42 44

State of North Carolina,

EDGECOMBE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions,

NOVEMBER TERM, 1848.

Elizabeth Norvill, widow  
of Enos Norvill  
vs.  
The heirs at law of said  
Enos Norvill.

Petition for  
dower.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James Taylor, Enos Norvill, Eli Johnson and wife Charity, Exum Revel and wife Patsy, James F. Lewis and wife Penny, and Josiah Kail in right of his wife Darcy Ann, defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Tarborough Press, notifying said defendants that unless they appear at the next term of this Court, to be held on the fourth Monday in February next, at the Court House in Tarborough, and answer, plead, or demur, judgment pro confesso will be entered against them.

Witness, JOSEPH BELL, Clerk of said Court, at office, the fourth Monday in November 1838.

JOS. BELL, C. C.

Price adv. \$5 00.

Notice.

The Subscriber will open a School at Hickory Grove Academy, on Monday, 21st of January, in the vicinity of David Barlow's and William Pender's, three miles West of Tarboro', in which will be taught Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic. Terms of tuition, six dollars per Session of five months. Board can be obtained in half mile and one mile of the Academy. Young men wishing to study the art of Surveying will be instructed and attended to with care and attention.

LOUIS C. PENDER.

Jan. 16 h, 1838.

Notice.

THE TRUSTEES of the Tarboro' Male Academy take this method of assuring the public, that the exercises of this institution will commence in a few weeks, that it will be

A classical School,

In which all the usual studies of Academies will be taught, and young men prepared for college—that board can be obtained in highly respectable private families. The terms will be published as soon as there is final action in the selection of the teacher.

Tarboro', 3 January, 1839

Notice.

THE subscriber will open a SCHOOL on the first Monday in February next, in the immediate vicinity of Robert D. Wimberley and Spencer L. Hart, Esq. in which will be taught spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, and hopes from his long practice and known attention to the pupils committed to his care, to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage. Board can be obtained in the best families convenient to the school and on reasonable terms.

E. BULLOCK.

3rd January, 1839

Notice.

WILL BE SOLD, at public sale, without reserve, on the premises, on Tuesday, 26th February next, (being Court week,) the

Store house, ware house, Dwelling house Lot, &c

In the town of Tarborough, recently occupied by D. Richards. On the premises are also good stables, an excellent garden, well, &c. A credit of six months will be given, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.

LORENZO D. BELL.

Jan. 2, 1839.

Fresh Garden Seeds.

THE subscriber offers for sale a quantity of fresh Garden Seeds, recently purchased from G. C. Thorburn, seedman and florist, New York,

Among which are:

Turnip beet,	Green head Lettuce,
Blood do	Imperial do
Early York Cabbage	Dumhead do
„ Dutch do	Washington Peas,
„ Wellington do	Frame do
„ Sugarloaf do	Marrowfat do
„ Battersea do	Parship
Late drumhead do	Long Scarlet Radish
Early horn Carrot	Turnip do
Long orange do	Dwarf Beans
Early Cucumber	Lima do
Long prickly do	Scarlet runners do
Short do do	Silver skin Onions
Southgate do	&c. &c.

JAS M REDMOND.

January 10, 1839.

Mail Arrangements.

THE Western mail (via Raleigh) leaves Tarboro' every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 11 A. M. and arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 12 A. M.

The Eastern (Washington) mail leaves Tarboro' every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 A. M. and arrives every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, by 1 P. M.

The Northern mail leaves Tarboro' every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2 P. M. and arrives every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, by 10 A. M.

The Southern mail goes by way of Raleigh—the contract not having yet gone into operation.

JAS. M. REDMOND, P. M.

January 7, 1839.

Notice.

STRAYED from Josiah Barrett's, in this county, about the 20th May last,

A small bay jinny MULE.

Belonging to the Subscriber, with shoes on her fore feet, (whether her hind feet were shod is not now recollected,) about three years old. I purchased said Mule from a horse drover, so it is very uncertain which way she may have gone; but when last heard from, she was in the county of Edgecombe. I suppose she has been taken up by some one before this, and if so, any information respecting her will be thankfully received, and the person amply compensated for his trouble.

WILLIAM D MOYE.

Greenville, Pitt county, June 4th, 1838.