

of the people, should substitute his will for the will of the people whom he represents; but he is unfaithful that he, by the will of the rest of those with whom he acts in this case are mere agents of the people, and are substituting their will for that of their constituents.

The Senate of the United States censured the President, because they believed he was wrong. He is a public officer, and they his Constitutional advisers. We trust that Mr. Mangum to do what he will, and his own act and gain, his own declaration. We are not his Constitutional advisers, nor at the time of the transaction referred to, in being as a legislative body.

Again, the censure of the Senate is only declaratory in its nature, and the instructions here given are to be observed as imperative and compulsory. There is another point which I wish to bring to the consideration of the House. The opposition to the Administration are a large and respectable minority. Among them are men who have shown themselves in every station assigned them, and who have filled the highest appointments within the gift of the Legislature.

Their opinions were once entitled to respect—they are honest, and who dare impugn their honesty, are they not still entitled to respect? Apart from all other considerations, that liberality of feeling that ought to pervade every enlightened body, ought to be a guarantee against injustice. It is not resentment by expression, for when resentment becomes a crime, resistance is a virtue. There are points by which the Administration leaves no room for objection. It is in preference to a series of multiplied wrongs. Civil Liberty, the noblest achievement of man, is the pride of this age and of the American people.

In the language of Judge Blackstone, "it is entitled in our very soul." Touch but its hair, and the sound of the bell is then to meet upon those great principles of reason and justice, ordained by Heaven as the law of nature, and instinctively implanted in every human breast, and to subject the people of the State to the evils resulting from intestine commotions. The eyes of my thousand friends are upon us, looking to the Representatives as the only hope of the country, and we by a blind infatuation, adopt as a precedent, a Resolution that says yet unborn may regret. I repeat, we are assembled here under no ordinary degree of responsibility. We are the only legislative tribunal to whom our constituents, the sovereign people, can look for justice and redress.

Will the people subscribe to the doctrine? I have a better opinion of their judgment; and although it is possible in those times of Party management, that the Resolutions may be sustained by the Legislature, I have no hesitation in saying that a majority of the members of the State would not subscribe to the doctrine. Will the people subscribe to the doctrine? I have a better opinion of their judgment; and although it is possible in those times of Party management, that the Resolutions may be sustained by the Legislature, I have no hesitation in saying that a majority of the members of the State would not subscribe to the doctrine.

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appears to have been endeavored with their bodies. If there is a remnant left, by which to mark their descendants, duty calls for its interposition in behalf of the infant, the mother and aged. Shall we bring confusion upon our wives and children, before this generation has passed away? Shall we suffer those Revolutionary Patriots who still linger amongst us, as if unwilling to take their exit, until their descendants have realized the benefits of their achievements, shall they bear to their departed friends the sad tidings of man's degeneracy? Will you give long and unbusiness to their declining age, or will you not send them to another and a better world, convinced that they have entailed upon their offspring the blessings of Civil Liberty? Civil liberty means equality, and is especially adapted for the protection of the few. This is the Liberty of which that nation from which we sprang, (England I mean) was so proud to boast. This is the Liberty for which her bold Lions reared his lofty crest, with fangs and talons pointed for a death-like vengeance. This is the Liberty of which our own blessed stripes are emblematic—this is the Liberty for which the American Eagle, the most majestic bird that soars, displays an unfurled banner to the breeze, sprang with stars, to light a bought world to freedom. This is the Liberty which gives the American name a passport to honor in every clime. This is the Liberty for which those Heaven-born Patriots, that have gone before us, risked their lives and their fortunes and sealed it with their blood, and this, too, permit me to hope, is the Liberty which it will be the anxious desire of you, as their offspring to perpetuate. Never let it be said that we are the unworthy descendants of that illustrious race, or that mankind have degenerated in a land of Freedom; but prove to the world in your own sphere of reasoning, that man is capable of self-government, and that North Carolina would be the last to erect a throne upon the ruins of her free Institutions; that it is beneath the virtue of her freedom sons to crouch to kiss the hand of royalty, or bow their knee before the despotic frowns of power; but that she would reject from tyranny its sceptre and its crown. And for these Resolutions pass, not only as your fellow citizen, but as the Representative of Freedom upon this floor, and in their name, permit me to conjure you, as you respect yourselves, as you respect your character as a State, as you hold liberty dear, and by every tie that should bind man to his country, to strike a fatal and a deadly blow to the spirit of all party combinations which, under the mask of progress, would usurp your rights; and restore to their original purity, and hand down to posterity, not only unimpaired but strengthened, that Republican form of Government, and those free Institutions, we have inherited from our ancestors, as the greatest blessing that God and Nature has ever vouchsafed to man or set of men to transfer to another.

In conclusion, when the question is taken, I call for the Yeas and Nays, that an enlightened people, contending for man's noblest boon, Liberty and Justice, may put their fingers upon the man who acknowledged no law but caprice, no right but power, and led by the flattery of Party to forget the people. Be cautious in your decision, lest when reason may return, you should be found upon the stool of repentance, deserted by the Senates, or bowing at the shrine of injured innocence, seeking to make reparation for the wrongs you have inflicted upon your country. Act with a view of yourselves—act worthy of your calling—be guided, be governed and dictated to alone by that inward monitor, which rules in every man's heart, and teaches him his duty to himself, his duty to his fellow man, and his duty to his God.

We would remark that we do not consider a compliance with the request to publish Mr. Fleming's Speech, as establishing a precedent for either party. We insert but few Speeches, well knowing that but few will read them.

EXTRACT From the Ninth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the Prison Discipline Society, Boston.

This is the place where there were imprisoned, in three years, ending November 1, 1830, for less than five dollars each, one thousand and eighty-two poor debtors, and during the same time, seven hundred and twenty-three more for less than ten dollars each. This is the place, also, where, from May 1, 1830, to September 24, of the same year,—a period of less than five months,—forty persons were imprisoned for sums not exceeding one dollar and one cent each, and where Keller, at the suit of Mable, before Justice Black, was imprisoned two days, and McBride, at the suit of Black before Justice Binns, was imprisoned thirty-two days, for two cents each. This is the place where "have been received into the debtors' apartments," say the committee of the Legislature, in their report, dated March 15, 1833, "since the present sheriff has had charge, about one hundred persons per month," i. e. for debt; where, say the same committee, "there are no attendants for the sick; no medicine in the keeper's hands, for immediate relief; no additional nourishment, when the patient becomes convalescent; no bedding, nor supplies of clothing, or for washing, beyond the scanty provision of the law." What the scanty provision of the law is, they elsewhere say, "is one five cent loaf of bread, daily, from the county, and the use of two blankets." And, again, they say, "The poor debtors have nothing by law but bread, water, and the blankets, a room and a fire." "The poorest sleep upon the floors, and pick up what they can find about the Prison." This is the Prison building, although it was for the use of the dead in a different part of it, to which were sent, on the night of the 4th of August, 1832, two cartloads of coffins; from which forty-nine persons, who died with the cholera, were buried in eight days; where the chief keeper, on the "fatal Sunday," as it is called, bewildered with fatigue, and almost in a state of derangement, called upon the recorder of the city, and many of the prisoners were discharged, the magistrate protesting, at the same time, that he had no legal right to discharge them; where "a robust black man was promised his pardon, if he would help out with the dead, which he did," where, "on examination after the cholera, were found, in the basement story, some fetid sheep-skins, and hair in small amount," where one hundred and seventy men, and one hundred and ten women, were locked up at night in thirteen rooms, on the night of the 30th of July, when the cholera broke out; giving an average of twenty-one persons to each room; the rooms being about twenty feet square. This would give to each person, on the floor, a space of six feet and four inches by three feet; a space about as long, and a little wider than the common grave of an adult. And why it does not prove the bed of death to those who lie down upon it much oftener than it does, no man can tell. Bed? "A bed," say the committee of the Legislature, "is seldom seen in this Prison; there is no provision of this kind made by law for

either sex." On the fatal night when the cholera broke out, one hundred and ten women were locked up in four rooms, each twenty feet square, giving an average of twenty-seven women to each room, without a bed. Why should not the cholera break out? Why should not the jail fever prevail? Why should not suffocation be produced? How do they ever live till morning? But does any one say, Was not this a most extraordinary state of things? Was it ever so before? Or has it ever been so since? We answer, So far as our knowledge and observation extends, through nine years, there has been no essential variation in the crowded and insufferable condition of these night-rooms. How many persons are subject to such treatment in a single season? The committee of the Legislature say, that there were seventeen hundred and eighty-four persons committed to this Jail in the months of June, July, August and September, 1832. The average they state to be from twelve to fifteen a day, which would give from 3500 to 4500 annually. Now, the number of night-rooms, for this immense number to be confined in, is thirteen, nine for men and four for women. And what say the committee of the moral effects of this County Prison?

"The Arch Street Jail is the common receptacle of untried prisoners of every description, and has always been considered one of the worst schools of vice.—Highway robbers, murderers, burglars, counterfeiters, vagrants, and those committed for petty larcenies, are mingled with some confined for the most trivial offences, to whom are occasionally united those innocent of the offences laid to their charge, against whom are to be found men who, in the language of a keeper, 'will swear for a glass of grog.' Those who have ever been confined in this Jail for slight offences, will have the finger pointed at them by the hardened villain, whenever he meets them abroad; for he takes delight, and conceives it a point of duty, to recognize one he has ever met in the Jail. Slight offenders are often indoctrinated by those grown callous in various habits, who will practice them in picking pockets; give them an account of the manner in which they enter stores with false keys and other means; teach them how to rob, by adroitly knocking down the unvary; narrate the various modes of stealing horses; tell of their escapes and adventures, and how to avoid the penalty of the law by shifts and contrivance. They instill the feelings, prejudices and passions of those who consider themselves aggrieved by their confinement, and rejoice to prepare them for future depredations upon society. The most loathsome and unnatural propensities are sometimes indulged by these wretched objects. Schemes of escape, and for the commission of the highest offences, are contrived in the Prison. The ingenuity and tact which are exhibited often prove to the advantage of the wretched objects alike depraved."

Such is the Arch Street Prison, in Philadelphia. It is true that a new County Prison is building, to take away, when it is finished, the criminal part of its inmates; but what is to be done with the poor debtors?

FROM THE NEW YORK TIMES. The Charleston Convent Rioters.—There are circumstances connected with the trial of Buzzell who was recently acquitted, calculated to create a melancholy impression on the public mind. During the course of the trial, handbills were thrown into the court room, threatening violence to the court, the jury, the witnesses, and the government officer, unless the prisoner was acquitted. When the verdict of acquittal was given, the crowd in the court broke into indecent applause. A motion by the prosecuting officer to postpone the trial of the other prisoners on account of the absence of material witnesses, and also on account of the excited state of public feeling, was denied by the Court. Immediately after the delivery of the verdict, a man galloped through the streets of Boston, shouting, "acquitted, acquitted," and if the Boston papers may be relied on, the jury which gave the verdict were as feeble and weak—it not worse—as any twelve men who ever sat in judgement over their fellows. The act of sacking and burning the Convent was the act of fiends. It disgraced the country and left a blot upon the fair fame of the citizens of Boston and its vicinity. The news of this lawless and brutal outrage was received throughout the union with feelings of deep abhorrence, but we all felt that under a government of law, and in a community celebrated for its love of order, the perpetrators of this fiendish act would be brought to that punishment due to the enormity of their crime. We well recollect the conduct of Bishop Fenwick on that occasion, his calm and temperate appeals to the followers of his flock, his reliance upon the justice of his Protestant brethren, and upon those laws which protect all creeds alike, and the spirit of Christian forbearance and mildness which shone throughout his whole deportment. We recollect too the admirable conduct of the leading Protestants at Boston, who pledged themselves that no exertions should be left untried to bring the guilty to punishment, and to purge themselves of the foul stain which rested on their city. If we mistake not, it was also determined that the Convent should be rebuilt; that another and a fairer fabric should rise upon its ruins to be consecrated to the purposes of religion and education.—We have no recollection of having seen any account of collections taken up at Boston and its neighborhood for this purpose, nor are we aware that any preparations have been made to fulfill the pledged and promises made five months ago. We repeat that we see throughout this whole affair, little that is calculated to elevate the character of the Bostonians in

the eyes of their fellow-countrymen. It has been well suggested, that as no steps have yet been taken by the people of Charleston or Boston to repair the wrong done to private property, and to remove in part the stain which rests, not on them alone, but on the nation by this fiendish violation of the majesty of the law, that the citizens of other states take the matter in hand. At the time the news of the conflagration was received, our contemporaries joined with us in insisting that the Convent must be rebuilt, that if the citizens of Boston and Charleston did not take the affair into their own hands, it would become the solemn duty of every citizen throughout the country, no matter what might be his sect or creed, to contribute his mite towards a fund which would replace the property of those outraged and persecuted individuals, wrested from them by the hands of an infuriated mob. Now is the time that we should act in this matter. If the proprietors and inmates of the Convent were persecuted on account of their creed, it becomes the duty of every man in favor of religious toleration to lend his aid in crushing the fierce spirit of religious persecution, the deadliest foe to our liberties. The Convent was a seminary of education, Catholic in name, but Protestant as much as Catholic in its direction, for its pupils and inmates were of all sects. The name of Convent may be an odious one, but a Convent in the strict sense of the term, cannot exist in this country. There is no ecclesiastical law here to lord it over the civil law. There can be no imprisonment, no bodily confinement, but that which the civil law commands.—The superstitious, the bigoted, and the ignorant, whose imaginations have been inflamed by tales of dark deeds committed within the walls of convents, may picture to themselves similar scenes within the walls of convents in this country. But none but the grossly blind most stupidly ignorant of the character of our institutions can indulge in such ideas.—A convent can be nothing more with us than a place of refuge and repose to those who prefer its quiet and seclusion to the noise and bustle of the world. No one can be forced into it, and no one can be retained in it by force or duress. The few convents that we have, are consecrated not to the purposes of religion alone, but to those of education, and, so far as we have learned, Protestant as well as Catholic scholars are instructed in them. But enough of this. We wish not to cherish unkind thoughts towards our brethren at the east, but we do insist that it is a duty of every friend of religious toleration, every friend of his country, every lover of law and order to lend his hand in redressing the wrongs of a deeply and cruelly injured class of our fellow citizens. If there be charity, liberality or manliness in the land, measures on this subject will be promptly taken.

Conservative Misc.—An old Dutchman, named Saunius, who lived in one of the wretched hovels that stand in the rear of Sheriff street, and whose apparent poverty and marred suffering from a dreadful case of hernia had long excited the sympathy of his humane neighbors, died on Friday last of asthma and a complication of other diseases. He was well known to be of a very obstinate and eccentric disposition; and although he had been confined to his bed several weeks, he not only rejected all medical aid, but persisted to the last in his singular habit of sleeping in the whole of his wardrobe, which consisted chiefly of a pair of breeches, that at some remote era had been constructed of blue velvet, a sailor's jacket, and a frieze overcoat; which all exhibited accumulated proofs of the old man's attachment. On Wednesday, he sent for Mr. M. Van Duerson, a respectable countryman, his residing in the neighborhood, who had often given him charitable relief, and privately requested him to make his will. To this gentleman's great surprise he bequeathed various sums of money, amounting altogether to \$3,700 to children and grandchildren residing at Newark and Albany; and confidentially informed him where this property was deposited. He then narrated to Mr. Van Duerson the following remarkable facts in his history.—

He stated that about 20 years ago, he was a porter to a mercantile house in Hamburg, and, having been long in its employ, was frequently entrusted with considerable sums of money for conveyance to other establishments. In an hour of evil influence he was induced to violate his trust, and to abscond to this country with a large sum. Having arrived, he invested the greater part of it in the purchase of two houses, which adjoining each other, and which, before he had effected an insurance on them, were burnt to the ground. Considering this judgment of heaven upon his dishonesty, he determined to devote the remainder of his life to a severe course of industry and parsimony, with the single object in view of making full restitution to the persons whom he had injured, or to their descendants.

He adopted another name, and, with the means he had left, commenced business in this city as a tobacconist; and although his trade was a retail one, and he had again suffered a heavy loss from fire, he had succeeded five years since, in acquiring sufficient property to accomplish his just and elevated purpose. He then, accordingly, sold his stock in trade, and was preparing to transmit the necessary amount to Hamburg, where the mercantile firm he had defrauded still continues, when he ascertained that it had a branch establishment, or agency counting-house, at Philadelphia. Thither he went, and paid the sum of \$14,000; being equivalent to the original sum he had embezzled, with a certain rate of interest. The latter, however, was generously returned to him by a son of one of the partners, and this, together with some surplus mo-

ney, he has bequeathed as above stated. For the last five years he has lived in utter obscurity, and in severe accordance with his long formed habits of parsimony. His Executor, Mr. Van Duerson, found the above named sum of \$3,700, principally in doubletons, curiously concealed in a certain private department of the tenacious breeches before specified; and it was ascertained that the old man's dreadful case of hernia, was a case of something far less objectionable.

The remainder of his money was found under the patches of his jacket, with the exception of a small sum in shillings and sixpences discovered in an old snuff jar, which seems to have been the depository of his current funds.—New York Courier.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA PENNSYLVANIAN. COLONEL BENTON. It is a subject of general notoriety, that Colonel Benton, the distinguished Senator from Missouri, has been for the last eight years one of the most able and efficient members of that body. He seems to have prescribed a course for himself, the best calculated to secure an honorable and lasting reputation. The light skirmish of debate he has left to others, and local subjects which too often elicit an artificial consequence by the improper interference of the members generally, he has left to proper discretion, avoided. To matters of deep and general interest, he has confined himself, and has never allowed himself to be precipitated into debate, before he had mastered his subject by reflection and study. The consequence has been that his speeches have gone forth to the world, imbued with profound reflection, and bearing the impress of deep and statesmanlike research. Upon the subjects of Public Lands, the United States Bank and Currency, his arguments embody a mass of historical information and documentary evidence, that make them the epitome of libraries, and may be referred to as lights upon these topics.

So successfully has he advocated the best interests of his country, and so fully has he given the resources of his mind, as auxiliary to the leading measures of the present Administration, that his name has gone abroad upon the breath of applause—and hereafter he will be classed among the benefactors of the country.

Col. Benton is no popularity hunter—he waits not to see the direction of popular sentiment, and then to throw himself on the tide. In the discharge of duty he is willing to become a pioneer, and seek to shape public opinion, rather than to run after it. This he did in reference to the Bank of the U. States. When he first moved upon this subject, and he was the first to move in it, he stood alone in the Senate, sounding the alarm that has recently been responded to throughout the land. Nothing daunted by his solitude, he has marched steadily on, from session to session, until his victory has become complete, in the reformation of public sentiment, and the overthrow of a monied oligarchy that was overshadowing every thing.

Col. Benton is no office seeker.—If his ambition had taken that direction, he could have shared the honor of high places, with his illustrious associates. He has preferred to serve where the indirect action of the people gave him a position—in the Senate of the United States. He has made it the theatre of his fame, and at the close of the present session, he voluntarily retires to the walks of private life, to devote himself to the interest of his family.

This independent and disinterested course of conduct, has secured to him enough for a statesman to be proud of: the admiration, confidence and good opinion of his country.

From all this, a valuable and instructive lesson may be deduced; that the first aim of a public man, is fidelity to his principles, consistency in his conduct, and a faithful devotion to the public interest; this brings with it the high and undeviating recompense of public gratitude and public confidence.

The Legislature.—In Senate, on the 17th. On motion of Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, the Committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting a charter for a rail road from the seaboard to the seat of Government, and thence to the Yadkin River, and that the Public Treasurer subscribe two-fifths on behalf of the State, so soon as three-fifths shall be subscribed by individuals. The Senate went into the discussion of Mr. Potts Resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum, &c. until adjourned.

On the 18th & 19th the Senate were principally occupied by Mr. Potts Resolutions. On the 20th, Mr. M'Queen presented a bill to provide a fund for the establishment of Free Schools in the State of N. Carolina, which was ordered to be printed. The Senate resumed the discussion of the Resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum, &c.

On the 22d, The Senate was principally occupied in debate on the Resolutions. On the 23d Mr. Hawkins reported a bill making appropriations for completing the Capitol, which was made the order of the day for Monday. Mr. M'Queen presented a bill to improve the navigation of Cape Fear above Fayetteville, which was read the first time, passed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next. The order of the day was then resumed and continued till adjournment.

On the 24th, The Senate protracted their sitting until two o'clock on the following morning, without coming to any decision on Mr. Pott's resolution, during which time the minority made every exertion to harass, perplex and waste the time of the session. The senate adjourned over to Friday last. In the House of Commons, on the 17th. The Speaker laid before the House a let-

ter from Romulus M. Saunders, asking permission to be heard at the bar of the House upon the subject of the resolutions declaring the office of Attorney-General to be vacant; which was granted. The bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court, was postponed indefinitely, yeas 65, nays 58. The second reading of the bill establishing the Bank of Newbern, was negatived, yeas 51, noes 59.

On the 18th. The Merchant's Bank of Newbern bill was re-considered, and passed its second reading, yeas 62, nays 52, a bill for the better regulation of the Militia of Onslow, and a bill for the better administration of justice in that county, passed the 3rd reading and were ordered to be enrolled.

On the 19th. A bill supplemental to the act to incorporate the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail Road Company, and a bill to appoint Commissioners for the town of Clinton, were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Dudley, from the committee on Finance, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina; which was read the first time, passed and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Navigation Company be, and they are hereby directed to report the amount of capital stock of said company subscribed and paid for, and what disposition has been made of the same; whether any part remains unexpended, and what amount; whether they have any available funds, and to what amount, and in what said funds consist; whether any locks, dams or sluices have been erected on the Cape Fear river between Fayetteville and Wilmington, if any, how many, and at what points on said river, and the costs of the same; whether any improvement has been effected in the navigation of the Cape Fear river; and if any, to what extent; whether they have any boats or engines in operation on the Cape Fear river, for deepening the channels of the same, and removal of obstructions; and if so, under whose superintendence and direction at this present time; whether any tolls have been collected, to what amount, and when they commenced collecting the same; whether any of the tolls so collected have been appropriated to the payment of dividends, and to what amount.

This resolution was read, and, on motion of Mr. Marsteller, referred to a select committee of four; which consists of Messrs. Marsteller, Jordan, Haywood and Lyon.

The following bills passed their 3rd reading and were ordered to be engrossed. To amend the act of last session to incorporate the Bank of the State of N. Carolina; and to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern. The last mentioned bill passed by a vote of 68 to 54.

The House went in committee of the Whole. Mr. Marsteller in the Chair, on the engrossed bill prohibiting lotteries; and after some time spent therein, the Speaker resumed the chair, and the Chairman reported said bill to the House with sundry amendments, which were concurred in, and the bill read, as amended, the third time, and passed—yeas 91, nays 4.

On the 20th Mr. Marsteller, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill altering the number of company ministers from two to four per annum—read first time. Mr. M. also reported a resolution directing the distribution of Military Tactics in the Executive office, which was ordered to be engrossed.

The report of the committee of Privileges and Elections, in the case of the contested election from the town of Fayetteville, was recommitted to the same committee, on motion of Mr. Haywood. On the 22d, Ralph Correll, the member elect from Guilford county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of William Adams, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

The resolution, reported by the committee on Privileges and Elections, declaring that "James Stawell, Esq. the sitting member, is entitled to his seat, as a member from the town of Fayetteville, in the House of Commons," was taken up, and, after considerable discussion, adopted—yeas 79, nays 4.

On the 23d. The Senate having concurred in the amendments to the engrossed bill prohibiting Lotteries, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled. Bills presented.—By Mr. Marsteller, a bill to incorporate Rockfish Academy, in New Hanover county. By Mr. Dudley, a bill requiring the sheriff of New Hanover county to give bonds of increased amount. Which bills were read the first time and passed. The House resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Long in the Chair, on the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

COMMUNICATIONS. To the Editor of the Press. Sir: I understand that you are being proscribed by the most "wealthy, talented and respectable" portion of the "opposition" for acting independently, and daring to express your opinions touching certain public functionaries and other characters, and for discoursing on matters of political concernment. You have nothing to do but to set your types, and see to the spelling, punctuation, and general appearance of your paper—suitable matter to fill your sheet will be furnished by "respectable" gentlemen.