THE STAR AND NORTH CAROLINA GAZETTE.

DAVID OUTLAW, } Editors.
THOS. J. LEMAY, }

RALEIGH, N. C. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1836

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THOMAS J. LEMAY,
PROPRIETOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.

Subscription, three dollars per annum—one half in advance. Subscribers in *other States* cannot be allowed to remain in arrears longer than one year & persons resident without this State, who may desire to become subscribers, will be strictly required to pay the whole amount of the year's subscription in advance.

Advertisements, not exceeding fifteen lines, inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NEW GOODS.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his Customers and the Public, that he has just returned from New York, and is daily receiving his late purchase of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, Hardware, Shoes, Hats, &c.

which he will dispose of on the most liberal terms for Cash or Produce.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock, as he is ever ready to shew his Goods, and compare prices with any similar Establishment in the southern States, and flatters himself that the quantity and quality of his Goods, and the low prices which he is disposed to offer them at, will satisfy the trading community of his intention to sell *cheap*.

BENTON A. TILEY.

Goodwin's X Roads, Wake county, N. C.
December 10 1836 52 2ms

N. B. All persons having accounts with the subscriber, are requested to call and settle them either by Cash or Note. B. TILEY

HILLSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

The Fall Session will end on the 15th instant. The Spring Session will begin on the 16th of January.

The Principal, convinced of the impossibility of doing justice to his school without a third teacher, has engaged the services of Mr. John A. Bingham, whose previous training in this Academy and subsequent experience in teaching peculiarly qualify him for the station. Such of his patrons as admit the economy of giving a higher price for better work, will, as he is assured, cheerfully meet the necessary advance in the price of classical tuition.

Tuition in the Classical Department $21 per session.

In the English Department $13.

No extra charges.

W. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 8, 1836 52 3w

SYLVESTER SMITH,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

Three doors below the Medicine Store of Messrs; Williams, Haywood & Co. Faye tevi le st.

Has received, and (intending to be prepared at all times to meet the demands of the public) will keep constantly on hand, a rich and extensive assortment of Fashionable *GOODS*, comprising Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, of every quality and color, together with every article necessary for Gentlemen's Clothing; which he will sell on a good terms as can be had elsewhere in the City, or have made to order, in the latest and most approved fashions, by experienced and faithful workmen.

He also keeps a very full assortment of READY MADE CLOTHING, made in the best style of good materials, consisting in part of Cloaks, Over-Coats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pantaloons, Waistcoats, Drawers, Shirts Bosoms, Collars, Stocks, Suspenders, &c. All of which will be sold on moderate terms.

Raleigh Nov. 30 1836. 50 3w.

Hart, Patterson & Wills,
PETERSBURG, Va.

Are now receiving the following Articles, which, together with those previously on hand comprise nearly every article in their line, viz:

40 Hds. St. & Porto Rico Sugars,
150 bags Laguira, Java and Rio Coffee,
35 Hds. Molasses,
50 Boxes Loaf Sugar, diffe ent qualities,
40 Tons Swede and English Iron,
2 " Slab Iron,
2 " Blistered and German Steel,
5 " Castings assorted,
10 Kegs cut Nails,
15 Pieces Cotton Bagging,
100 Coils Hole Rope,
2 Hhds Bah. Whiskey,
4 Barrels do do
2 Barrels Superior Old Whiskey,
6 Barrels Old Apple Brandy,
25 Qr Casks Malaga & Teneriffe Wines,
2 Pipes Superior Old Malaga Wine,
50 Boxes Candles,
50 Boxes Soap,
2 Tons Shot, assorted,
200 Kegs Dupont's and Blasting Powder.

All of which we will sell upon our usual terms. HART, PATTERSON & WILLS.

Nov 18, 1836. 51 5w

NOTICE.

We continue, as heretofore, to attend strictly to the sale of all produce entrusted to us. We continue our charge of only 50 cents a Bale for Cotton, and pledge ourselves to use every exertion to promote the interest of all those who entrust their produce to our care.

HART, PATTERSON & WILLS

THE UNDERSIGNED, in behalf of the Committee of the Welsh Neck Baptist Church, Society Hill, So. Ca., will receive proposals for building their House of Worship until the first day of January next. The building to be 70 by 45 feet, from outside to outside. A Portico of 12 feet, 4 feet recess in front projecting into the Portico, over which will be placed a Cupola.—Two Aisles five feet wide. Three rows of Pews, with a division in the centre row. Gallaries on three sides, on the sides to be 12 feet deep, the end 16 feet, the whole rising three feet. The external elevation to be 22 feet. A double row of windows on each side, five in each row, with semi-circular tops, the lower row to be 24 lights, the upper 12 lights—Glass 10 by 12. The Pulpit to be placed in the front recess, in which there will be two side lights—entrance on each side of the recess with folding doors. Entrance to the gallery by two doors and staircases from the rear. The building to be of wood, resting on brick pillars. The walls to be plastered, and ceiled either ceiled or plastered. The contractor to furnish all the materials; they must be of the best quality, and the work done in substantial, neat and workmanlike manner. The building to be finished by the first of October next. Persons disposed to contract will forward their lowest rates—none need apply who cannot come recommended, as men of industrious and sober habits, and fully competent to perform the work in a satisfactory manner.—For further particulars address

JOHN F. WILSON,
ALEX. SPARKS,
JOHN K. McIVER, } Sub-Com'e.

P. S. One of the principal materials, lumber, may be had delivered on the spot at from 10 to 12 dollars per thousand.

Society Hill S. C. Nov 15, 1836. 52 3t

NOTICE.

There was entered on the Stray Book of Wayne county, on the 5th December, 1836 by Robert Applewhite, one bay mare, both marks, dark bay, with a white streak in her face, shod all round, with a sore back; judged to be between ten and twelve years old. Said Apple white lives in Wayne county, North Carolina 8 miles from the town of Waynesborough.

URIAH LANGSTON, *Hanger.*

Dec. 1, 1836

W. & A. STITH,

Agents for Battle and Brothers, keep Constantly on hand a general assortment of Cotton yarns and will supply any orders addressed to them by Merchants in this section of the State, at Factory prices, with the additional charge only of half a cent for wagonage from the falls to this city. They are receiving in addition to their extensive assortment of every article usually kept in their line a few handsome and fashionable articles, all of which they will sell at their usually low prices—they have also a quantity of Alum Salt, Molasses, Sugar, Coffee, &c.

Raleigh, Dec 21, 1836. 53 tf

Superior Family Flour,

Made of new and excellent wheat, put up expressly for family use, for sale by

W. & A. STITH.

Raleigh, Dec. 21, 1836. 58 tf

SOUTHERN
Female Classical Seminary,
OXFORD, N. C.

This Seminary has for many years, stood favorably, in comparison with the best schools in the southern country. It is doubtless indebted for much of its celebrity to the talents and literary standing of the teachers who have been called from time to time to preside in it; but independently of the character of teachers, this place will always possess peculiar claims, from its uncommon healthiness. It is a remarkable fact, that in the last two years, not a single case of serious sickness has occurred in the school, except one or two of measles, although the pupils have numbered from 70 to 80 generally.

The present teachers have had charge of the school for the last two years and it has gradually increased in size ever since it came into their hands. For the last three sessions, it has numbered from 24 to 30 more than at any time for the last 7 years before.

The course of study includes Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Globes, Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Botany, Geology, Mythology, History, Rhetoric and Logic.

The classes read a daily lesson in some good English author. Peculiar importance is attached to this exercise. The object is to form a correct taste in regard to English composition, and more especially to cultivate the art of interpreting an author. It is deemed the only means of learning thoroughly the force of words. Compositions are required every two weeks.

Mrs. O'Brien, known as an experienced and accomplished Music teacher, will continue in this department the next year. A young lady who performs well, and who was very successful in advancing the young ladies entrusted to her, assisted Mrs. O'Brien last session, and will be employed again when needed. The number of Music scholars was about 40 last session.—Four Pianos are kept for the use of the school, and more will be procured when needed.

Drawing and painting on paper and velvet, with various kinds of Fancy and Ornamental needlework, will be taught.

We have a Chemical Apparatus and arrangements are in progress to have a Laboratory built by the commencement of the next session, which will give new interest to this useful branch of knowledge, and afford new facilities for acquiring it. We have also an extensive cabinet of minerals to illustrate the science of Mineralogy, to which we are constantly making additions.

We avail ourselves of every aid of this sort which we can command, to bring the Physical Sciences within the grasp of the young mind.

The scholastic year is divided into two sessions, of 5 months each; the first commencing the 16th of January. There is no summer vacation—Pupils will be charged from the time of entering, but no deduction will be made for absence until the end of the session current when they enter, except in cases of sickness.

The extraordinary rise in rents and in almost every thing consumed in a family, produces a necessity for a small advance in the price of board. This advance will not exceed $7 50 per session.

Board in the families of the teacher and tuition will then be, per session, $62 50

Tuition alone, varying from $10 to 15

Painting, $10

Music $20

Some difficulty was experienced last year in obtaining board; but as several of the most respectable families in the place are making arrangements to take boarders, there will exist no difficulty of the kind in the coming year.

JESSE RANKIN, *Principal.*

Oxford, N. C. Dec 15, 1836. 1 4w

JUST RECEIVED,
AT THE
North-Carolina Book Store,

A splendid collection of English and American Fancy Books, consisting in part of the following works, to wit:

Analysis of Beauty, a splendid article, London Edition.
The flowers of Loveliness, do do.
The Magnolia for 1837.
Forget me not.
Friendship Offering.
The Gift.
The Violet for 1837.
The Parlour Scrap Book for 1837.
The English Annual for 1837.
The Oriental " for 1837.
Sentiment of Flowers.
Union Annual for 1837.
Picturesque Annual for 1837.
Rock of Ruins for 1837.
Keepsake for 1837.
Landscape for 1837.
Religious Souvenir for 1837.
Waverly Illustrated for 1837.
Syria for 1837.

And a variety of Fancy Books, too tedious to mention. For sale by

TURNER & HUGHES.

Raleigh Dec 15 1836

JUST RECEIVED

Direct from Liverpool, via New York and Newbern, in FIFTY-THREE DAYS,
An elegant assortment of
Gold Lever Watches.
For sale, low for Cash, by
D. LINDEMAN.

Raleigh, Nov. 28, 1836 50 3w.

Fayetteville Market—*December 22.*

Bacon,	16 a 17;	Lump,	15;
Coffee,	12½ a 14	Loaf,	18 a 20;
Cotton, (new)	16½a16½	Salt,	60 a 90;
Corn,	80 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a 40;
Flaxseed,	1 50	Cotton bgg'g.	20 a 25;
Flour,	$8½ a 9	Bale Rope,	10 a 12;
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wheat,	$1 50;
Molasses,	45 a 50;	Whiskey,	37½ a 40;
Nails, cut,	7½ a 8;	Wool,	20 a 25.
Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12;		

Petersburg Market—*December 19.*

Cotton, 15 a 16 cents, in brisk demand.

Tobacco—$3 a $10, as in quality.

Wheat—In good demand—receipts very light. We quote:—

Red, $1 50 a $1 95;
White, $1 90 a $2 15.

Flour—Family, $12.
Superfine, 10½.

THE ABOLITIONISTS—MESSAGE OF GOV. RITNER OF PENNSYLVANIA.

We read with regret and surprise, the following sentiments in the Message of Gov. Ritner to the Pennsylvania Legislature, now in session:

"In rapid and startling succession all the principles of Pennsylvania policy, all the objects of State pride have been attacked nor have there been wanting Pennsylvanians to aid in their prostration. First Internal Improvements by national means; then the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands amongst the States in proportion to representation; next the protection of domestic industry, of which leading article of the American System, Pennsylvania was the champion; and the produce of whose expiring energies is now about to enrich her treasury to the distribution of the Surplus Revenue, afterwards the National Bank; and last, but worst of all, came the base bowing of the knee to the dark spirit of Slavery.

"For the preservation of this last and most cherished article of our National political creed, the sacrifice of which has not yet been completed, it is our duty to make all possible effort.

"To ascertain what have been—nay, what are the doctrines of the people of this State, on the subject of Domestic Slavery, reference need only be made to the statute book and journals of the Legislature. They will there be found imprinted in letters of light upon almost every page. In 1, Smith's Laws 493, is found an "act for the gradual abolition of Slavery in Pennsylvania," with a preamble, which should be printed in letters of gold. This is the first act of the kind passed in any part of the Union, and was nobly put forth to the world in the year 1780, in the midst of the struggle for National freedom. This just doctrine was, though a long course of years adhered to and perfected, till Slavery ceased in our State. And finally, in 1827, the following open avowal of the State doctrine, was prefaced to the act "to prevent certain abuses of the laws relative to fugitives from labour." "The traffic in slaves now abhorred by all the civilized world ought not in the slightest degree to be tolerated in the State of Pennsylvania."—Pamphlet Laws, page 485.

"Not only has Pennsylvania thus expelled the evil from her own borders, but she has on all proper occasions, endeavoured to guard her younger sisters from the pollution. On the 19th of Dec. 1819, the following language was unanimously made use of by the Legislature, and approved by the Governor, on the question of admitting new states into the Union with the right of holding slaves. That the Senators and Representatives of this State, in the Congress of the United States, be, and they are hereby requested to vote against the admission of any territory as a state in the Union, unless the further introduction of slavery or involuntary servitude, except for the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall be prohibited and all children born within the said territory, after its admission into the Union as a State, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty-five years.

"The preamble to this resolution, too long to be cited at large, is worthy of all consideration at the present juncture.

"On the much discussed question of slavery in the District of Columbia, there never has been any thing like hesitation. On the 23d of January, 1828 the Legislature passed a resolution instructing our representatives in Congress to advocate the passage of a law for its abolition and the voice of public opinion as expressed through the press, at meetings, and in petitions, has been unchanging on the subject.

"These tenets, then, viz:—opposition to slavery at home, which, by the blessing of Providence has been rendered effectual; opposition to the admission into the Union of new slave holding states, and opposition to slavery in the District of Columbia, the very hearth and domestic abode of the national honor—have ever been, and are the cherished doctrines of our state. Let us, fellow citizens, stand by and maintain them unshrinkingly and fearlessly. While we admit and scrupulously respect the constitutional rights of other states on this momentous subject, let us not, either by fear or interest, be driven from sight of that spirit of independence and veneration for freedom, which has ever characterized our beloved Commonwealth.

"Above all, let us never yield up the right of the free discussion of any evil which may arise in the land or any part of it; convinced that the moment we do so the bond of union is broken. For, the union being a voluntary compact to continue together for certain specified purposes, the loss of one portion of it succeeds in imposing arms and dictating conditions upon another, not found in the contract, the relation between them changes, and that which was union becomes subjection."

Sentiments like these, embodied in a grave public message, and emanating from so high a quarter as the Governor of the second State in the Union, convey farther admonition of the near approach of the whirlwind, and to the Southern States a loud caution to be firm, prepared and united. The pendency of the Presidential contest and the fears of parties, have delayed trial of the question of Abolition in the District. The cause of delay at an end, the issue will speedily be put before Congress. The Southern States will be cast: of that there can be no rational doubt. IT WILL BE THE BEGINING OF THE END, which will then be at no remote distance. Property in his slave is guarantied to the proprietor in the District as firmly as to the proprietor in Virginia. If Congress can deprive the former, it can the latter. If it abstain, policy will dictate the forbearance, not the provisions of the Constitution. The South will hold a large amount of its property at sufferance.

The prospect for the South is dismal, but the people ought to look the danger full in the face. A united and determined stand ought to be taken without delay. This Message of Gov. Ritner will rouse and animate the Abolitionists as a trumpet. Agitation will recommence on a more extended scale, and Pennsylvania, heretofore comparatively exempt from their presence, will be their head quarters. The character of her population peculiarly fits it for the reception of their doctrines. This session of Congress will pass without a regular effort; but the next will witness a grand and combined attempt to abolish slavery in the District, the fulcrum for the lever which is to pull down the institutions of the Southern States.

The wit of man can devise no method of preventing this otherwise inevitable consequence, but the union and firmness of the Southern States, and their immediate resort to a solemn and unexaggerated annunciation of the consequences. The union is dear and valuable to the North, far more valuable than to the South, and upon this the South must rely to induce the North to arrest measures tending to immediate dissolution.

How can the South unite—how can it make known and make effective its voice and determination BUT IN AND THROUGH A SOUTHERN CONVENTION? If a better method can be devised, let it be suggested. As sentinels on the watch tower, we proclaim the hour for defensive action come and facts too plainly verify us.—*Richmond Whig.*

Farewell Address of Governor McDuffie,

Delivered before the Legislature of South Carolina, Dec. 12, 1836.

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—As but a few moments will elapse before I shall retire, in all human probability forever from the stage upon which I have so long acted in the service of South Carolina, I cannot permit the occasion to pass without attempting to give some feeble utterance to the emotions it has so irresistibly excited in my bosom. In what manner I have acted the part which has been assigned to me in the great drama of public affairs, and in some of the most eventful scenes of that drama, it is not my province to determine.

It is all that I can desire, and more than I can hope, that the favorable opinion for which I am now indebted to the partiality and kindness of my fellow-citizens may be ratified by the mature and impartial judgment which posterity will pronounce upon my character and conduct. One thing I may be permitted to say, I trust without arrogance, that in all the stations to which I have been summoned, in all the exciting and engrossing scenes in which I have been called upon to act, and amidst all those allurements which habitually beset the path of a public man, in no solitary instance has any selfish purpose of interest or ambition operated for one single moment to break the integrity and singleness of my devotion to the interests, the honor, and the glory of South Carolina. To the self-devoting idolatry of my heart, South Carolina has had no rival.

But whilst I claim to have brought these undefiled, but humble offerings to her altar I am at the same time deeply sensible that all these, and ten times more, would be but a poor and inadequate return for the manifold proofs of her generous and unfailing confidence by which I have been uniformly sustained in all the trials and in all the vicissitudes through which it has been my fortune to pass.

Whatever may have been the exclusiveness of my devotion, and whatever estimate partiality may have placed upon my services, I still owe her a debt of eternal gratitude, the record of which is deeply inscribed on my heart, and which neither time, nor change, nor chance, shall ever obliterate. Wherever I may go; into whatever distant regions of the earth my destiny may carry me—my heart will be with you, and my prayers will be directed with an unerring polarity, to the home of my affections, and the land of my allegiance. And if—which may Heaven forbid—it should so happen, that in the rapid progress of those inauspicious events which are even now casting their ill-boding shadows before them, South Carlina should be constrained to summon all her chivalry to the defence of her household gods and domestic altars; yielding a prompt obedience to the sacred call, I will fly to her glorious standard swift as the tempest bravels o'er the waste of mighty waters," prepared and resolved, in common with every true and patriotic son of her's, to defend and preserve her institutions and liberties, or perish in their ruins.

And now sir, [to the Governor-elect,] it remains that I surrender into your charge the ensigns of the high trust, to which you have been summoned. I trust, sir you receive them untarnished from my hands. I am sure you will transmit them untarnished to the hands of your successor.

Fellow citizens, with my most ardent and devout prayers for your prosperity, individually and collectively, I bid you a farewell.

Mexico & Texas.—If we are to credit popular rumour, the parent country has signified her disposition to acknowledge the independence of her refractory daghter.—Commissioners have arrived, it is said, in Texas from Mexico, withfull powers to effect the release of Santa Anna, for which purpose they have had a meetiug with him, in the presence of Gen. Austin, which was very satisfactory to all parties.

Fay. Ob.

The Seminole War.—An interesting account of the operations of the Army is excluded for want of room. There had been, within a few days, four battles, none decisive, but all resulting in the defeat of the Indians. 55 Indians were found dead and as many more supposed to have been killed, and two Indian towns burnt. Our loss, 13 killed and 41 wounded. The army having exhausted their provisions, were compelled to return to Volusia, where they were preparing for another campaign.

The highest encomiums are bestowed on the army for their gallant conduct in all these engagements.—*Ib.*

We learn by a letter from Petersburg, that the warehouse of the railroad company at that place, was burnt on yesterday night week. The loss, however, has been much exaggerated, and will be repaired immediately.

Our informant adds, that no inconvenience will arise to passengers, on account of the accident. *Registe.*

On Saturday last, the Hon. W. C. Preston was, without opposition, re-elected to represent this State in the Senate of the United States, for six years, from the 4th of March next.

Columbia Telescope.

Legislature of North Carolina.

SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 20.

Mr. Williams presented the petition of certain citizens of Hyde, relative to the draining of Matta[illegible]muskeet lake. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

A message was received from the Commons, informing that W. F. Collins and R. McNair, are in nomination for Comptroller. The two Houses then proceeded to vote for Comptroller.

Those who voted for Mr. Collins is the Senate: Messrs. Waddle (Speaker) Allbright Arrington, Barnett, J. W. Bryan, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, McCormick, Myers, Polk, Reding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor & Williams—28.

Those who voted for Mr. McNair, are Messrs. Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Cowper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, Reid, Sanders, and Whitaker—21.

Mr. Williams, from the committee to superintend the election for Comptroller, reported that William F. Collins had received a majority of the votes and was elected.

The report of the committee on Finance, to whom so much of the Governor's message as relates to the revenue and revenue laws, was taken up and ordered to be transmitted to the Commons.

On Mr. Mosely's motion, a message was sent to the Commons proposing to vote at eleven o'clock to-morrow, for Public Treasurer.

The Senate then proceeded to vote for a Senator in Congress.

Those who voted for Strange in the Senate, are Messrs Arrington, Baker, J. M. Bryan, Bunting Cowper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Dobson, Edwards, Exum, Fox, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Mosely, McCormick, Reid, Reinhardt, Sanders and Whitaker—24.

Those who voted for Owen are: Messrs. Waddel (Speaker.) Allbright, J. W. Bryan, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dockery, Gudger, Hargrave, Joyner, Jones, Kelly, Melchor, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Morehead, Moore, Myers, Polk, Reding, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Williams—25.

Mr. Barnett voted for Mr. Mosely.

Mr. Edwards, from the committee appointed to superintend the election, reported that Robert Strange had received a majority of the votes, and was elected.

Mr. Cowper of Gates introduced a resolution to raise a Joint Select committee to enquire at what time the Legislature shall adjourn. Adopted.

A message from the Commons, agreeing to ballot for Public Treasurer on to-morrow.

Mr. Montgomery introduced a resolution, directing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding the Superior Courts, in the Fall Term. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cowper of Gates, a message was sent to the Commons, proposing to set apart Friday evening next, for appointing Justices of the Peace.

Mr. J. W. Bryan, introduced a bill to cure certain errors in judicial proceedings in the Supreme Court. Passed its first reading.

The Senate proceeded on Mr. Polk's motion to consider a bill to erect a new county out of a portion of Rowan. It was read the second time and passed.—Ayes 25—Noes 24.

Mr. Montgomery demanding the yeas and nays, they were as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Allbright, Baker, Barnett, Burney, Carson, Davidson, Dobson, Dockery, Fox, Gudger, Hargrave, Jones, Kerr, Kelly, Melchor, Mosely, Morehead, Moore, McCormick, Myers, Polk, Reid, Reding, Reinhardt and Whitaker.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Arrington, Bryan of Craven, Bryan of Casteret, Bunting, Cowper of Gates, Cooper of Martin, Edwards, Exum, Hall, Hawkins, Houlder, Hussey, Joyner, Lindsay, Marsteller, Mebane, Montgomery, Moody, Moye, Sanders, Skinner, Spruill, Taylor and Williams.

The bill passed its third and last reading, the same persons voting for and against it, and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Polk, from the Military committee, to whom the revised bill relative to the militia was referred, reported it with sundry amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill passed its first and second readings.

The Senate adjourned until 3 o'clock, P. M.

The following revised bills, viz: No. 33, concerning the draining of low lands; No. 31, concerning hunting; No. 32, concerning the currency of the State; No. 34, providing for the appointment of notaries; No. 38, to restrain the taking of excessive usury; No. 27, concerning overseers; No. 26, concerning pensions; No. 14, concerning coroners; which were severally passed three times and ordered to be enrolled.

Received from the Commons a message, stating that they do not concur in the Senate's amendment to the revised bill, No. 11, concerning the poor.—The Senate receded, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

A message was received concurring in the amendment marked A. of the Senate, to the revised bill, No. 3, concerning wrecks, but disagreeing to the amendment marked B. The Senate receded, and the bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate took up the revised bill, No. 17, concerning the Treasurer of the State. Mr. Morehead proposed an amendment to reduce the amount of the Treasurer's bond to $150,000. This amendment was decided in the negative.—Yeas 9—Nays 19. Yeas and nays demanded by Mr. Exum.

Those who voted in the affirmative are Messrs. Barnett, Carson, Dockery, Burgwin, Kelly, Moye, Morehead, McCormick and Taylor.

Those who voted in the negative are Messrs. Baker, Bryan of Craven, Bunting, Hargrave, Cooper of Martin, Exum, Fox, Gudger, Houlder, Kerr, Marsellus, Melchor, Mosely, Moore, Myers, Reid, Reding, Spruill, & Whitaker.

Mr. Morehead moved a further amendment, the purport of which is, if the Treasurer shall make or cause to be made any false entry in the books which he is bound to keep, or shall falsely form or cause to be formed, any statement of the Treasury to be submitted to the Assembly or any committee thereof, or to be used in any settlement with the Comptroller, with intent to defraud the State or any individual, he shall be liable on conviction to be fined not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned not exceeding three years. This amendment was agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading.

A message was received, concurring in the amendments of the Senate, to the revised bill concerning elections of members of Congress, except the amendment proposed to the first section; and asking on that a conference, which was agreed to. On Mr. Marsteller's motion, a committee of conference was ordered to be raised.

Received from the Commons a message, disagreeing to the amendment to the pilot bill. The Senate receded, but subsequently reconsidered, on Mr. Spruill's motion. A conference was asked of the other House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Moore, from the committee on Revised Statutes, reported the following bills, which had their first reading, viz: a bill concerning legacies, filial portions and distributive shares of intestates' estates; a bill concerning Cattle, Horses, and Hogs; a bill for the relief of sick and disabled Seamen; a bill prescribing the means of recovery against certain officers therein mentioned; and a bill concerning apprentices.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to incorporate the Rowan Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Hoskins, a bill to amend an act passed in 1762, for the better care of orphans &c.—which bills passed their first reading.

The hour of eleven o'clock having arrived, the Senate was informed that the House is ready to proceed to the execution of the joint order for the election of Comptroller. A message was returned, stating that the Senate is also ready, and that Messrs. Williams and Reid will superintend the vote. Messrs. Hutchison and Adams were appointed on the part of the Commons.

On motion of Mr. Hutchison, Ralph McNair was nominated for the appointment, and, on motion of Mr. Adams, William F. Collins was also added.—The vote was as follows: In the Commons, Collins 62—McNair 55. In the Senate, Collin 28, McNair 21.—Joint vote, Collins 90, McNair 76—Majority for Collins 14.

The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, and messages having been interchanged, the House proceeded to vote for Senator. The result was as follows: For Strange 63, John Owen, of Bladen 56, Andrew Joyney, 1. In the Senate, Strange 24, Owen 25, Mosely 1. Joint vote—Strange 87, Owen 81, scattering 2. Majority for Strange 4.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 21.

Mr. Bunting presented a memorial from certain citizens of Fayetteville, protesting against the passage of the bill for the better regulation of said town. Laid on the table.

Mr. Baker, sundry memorials, praying the Legislature to repeal the act of 1833-34, entitled an act to appoint commissioners to lay off a road from Morganton to Burnsville, so far as Burke county is concerned. Referred.

On Mr. Moseley's motion, a message was sent to the Commons, proposing to rescind the joint order for the election of Treasurer, and that the election take place on Monday at 12 o'clock.

A message, agreeing to rescind, was received from the Commons—and also agreeing to go into an election on Monday.

Mr. Bryan, from the Judiciary Committee, made a detailed report on the resolution directing them to define the difference between a public and private act, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Polk, from the Finance Committee, to whom was refered the bill to make compensation to the Treasurer, reported it, and recommended that the blank be filled with $8,000. The question on concurring therewith, was decided in the negative; yeas 12 nays 36.

Those who voted in the affirmative are: