

the ocean, and the produce of the upper country will then find additional means of being shipped to any portion of the commercial world. The inlet at Beaufort is said to be not only the best in our own state, for its depth of water, having from 22 to 24 feet on its bar, but it is not to be surpassed by any other from the Chesapeake to Pennsylvania. Why then, it may be asked, was not its rail road placed in the first class? The answer, to a majority of the Convention, was plain and satisfactory. It has no produce, no capital—these must be brought from a distance. One great trunk in connecting the east and west, was deemed sufficient. A road from Beaufort to Raleigh, and thence to the west, had been authorized, and it totally failed. The Convention had no reasonable grounds to believe that it would prove more successful present. Two connecting roads were too expensive to be undertaken at the same time by the state, and her true policy forbade it. Hence, the one from Fayetteville was selected as most likely to succeed—as required by the pressing demands of our western citizens—as leading to markets in which capital is already employed, and as having an outlet that might answer present demands. Again, when the western road shall reach Fayetteville, you are still on the descending line, and from thence may be carried to Beaufort. Such, it is believed, will be the quantity of produce from the upper country as will hereafter force itself to the best market. In this way, what the friends of Beaufort cannot do for themselves, will be done by others.

The Loan of three millions to be contracted by the State. It has been already shown, in estimating the funds of the state, she has upwards of two millions invested in a way, whilst they will prove productive, are not likely to be embarrassed or squandered. By the system proposed, this fund is not to be touched, but to be held as a guarantee to sustain the credit of the state in the negotiation of a loan, and a surety to her own citizens against any contingency which may arise. The maximum of the loan is three millions; and the money, when borrowed, will be mostly expended amongst ourselves, and for if the state will hold certificates of stocks which will be productive, and will in themselves constitute an additional surety against any future calls upon her own citizens. These stocks can at any time be brought into market, and thus relieve the state against any pressing embarrassment. The debt will be postponed to a future period; the works will progress; the burthen will be divided between posterity and ourselves; and in this way the estate which our children are to inherit will be improved, our own condition relieved, and means provided for them to meet the claim which has been entailed in order to its improvement. This accords with the most rigid principles of justice, prudence, foresight, and economy. The estate is fast going to decay; our people are not in a condition to make the necessary repairs and to improve it, without a resort to loans. This state of things has not been brought about from any want of frugality in our expenditures; of forbearance in contracting debts, or from any extravagance or want of system in the proper and judicious management of our domestic concerns. At no former period in the pecuniary affairs of the state, has there been less extravagance, and yet at no period has it been found more difficult to keep free from embarrassment. The evil is to be found not in any passing events, but in the want of a proper encouragement to the products of our soil, and in the fact that our most wealthy and enterprising citizens are driven to more general claims.

If we look to our sister States, most of them will be found in the march of improvement, and their citizens contented and happy. Yet, they have resorted to loans; and experience proves, as far from ending in injury to the people, they have the more rapidly advanced to wealth and prosperity. And this too, without any resort to taxes; the profits from the works having been quite sufficient to meet the interest and principal of the loans. The principal South Carolina has but recently subscribed one million to her great rail road, and guaranteed the loan of two millions more, and by way of relief to her favorite city from a heavy calamity, added two millions more to her debt. But we forbear to press this matter further, as it is idle to talk of embarrassing the State by contracting a debt of three millions of dollars. If our forefathers, with not half of our means, limited as they are, when discussion, faction, and treason lurked in every neighborhood; when the property of the citizen was liable to seizure by the enemy and to wanton destruction by the traitor, when the assassin beleaguered his path by day and threatened his repose by night; if, at such a time, and under such circumstances, that band of patriots could bear up for a period of seven years, under a debt of seventy five millions, let us not talk of embarrassment by the sum proposed, having, as the State has, the ability to raise it without a resort to taxation. The only question that can admit of discussion is, not the ability of the State to raise such a sum without prejudice to her citizens, but whether she, in her sovereign capacity, shall engage in a system of this kind at all. And can we, at such a period as this, with all the light of experience before us, be seriously called upon to discuss such a question? Will you leave these matters to individual enterprise, when every State in the Union has undertaken the system with so much success? At the close of the memorable struggle to which we have just referred, North Carolina had her territory and her population. Her territory still remains—Macklenburg, Moor's Creek, King's Mountain, and Guilford are landmarks which time cannot raze from the page of history. But where is her population? Where the monuments of her improvement? Her population is fast leaving her, and her monuments, we fear, are only to be found in the record of things past.

Is this state of things to continue? Or are we ever to be roused to action? It is much to be feared, if you shall separate without doing any thing, the cause of internal improvement will have sustained a shock from which it will be difficult to recover. The patriotic feeling which now warms and animates the citizen will become chilled by your apathy. It is our part in the name of a respectable portion of the people, to advise it is for you to act. By rejecting the plan proposed, and doing nothing, you may seal the fate of internal improvements. By acting, you incur no risk that can, in any reasonable probability, embarrass the State. But you may seal the fate of emigration, now draining the life-blood of the Commonwealth; you stimulate the farmer to new exertion and improvement; you invite the capitalist to open the rich bowels of the earth and to bring forth its hidden treasures of iron, copper, and coal; you every where encourage the mechanic and the man of enterprise; you open new streams of wealth, running in different directions, in different dimensions, and at different heights—but watering, adorning, and fertilizing the fields and meadows through which their courses are led. Again, we ask, can you hesitate? We tell you the spirit for improvement is abroad in the land—that it invites you to awaken to the true interest of the State—to burst the shackles of a jealous and short-sighted policy—to rise triumphant over physical obstacles and still stronger wounds of local prejudice—and by your action to elevate our beloved State to her proper rank as one of the political members of this great confederacy, and let her shine with a new light amid the stars of our national galaxy.

- B. M. SAUNDERS, CHA. JOHN H. BRYAN, LOUIS D. HENRY,**
L. H. MARSTELLER, HUGH McQUEEN, JAMES ALLEN,
Rebels, Dec. 23, 1838. T. L. CLINGMAN.
- Resolved, That the Convention express in the report of the General Committee, that the several works of improvement therein recommended deserve the patronage of the State, and ought to be effected.
 - Resolved, That in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time, to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a loan of three millions of dollars ought to be contracted.
 - Resolved, That in the prosecution of these several works, the Convention recommend the following classification:
FIRST CLASS.
 - A guarantee by the State of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company.
 - A subscription by the State of four-fifths of the capital stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road Company.
 - The incorporation of a Company for the opening of an Inlet at the foot of ALbemarle Sound, and a subscription by the State of three-fifths of its capital stock.**SECOND CLASS.**
 - A Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and a subscription by the State of four-fifths of its capital stock.
 - A Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, at or near Waverlyborough, and a Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and a subscription to each of two-fifths of the capital stock by the State.
 - Resolved, As the opinion of the Convention, that the balance of the subscription

by the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Company ought to be paid without delay; that surveys of Neuse and Tar rivers, with the view to Steam Navigation, and the survey of a route from Raleigh via Hillsborough, to Greensborough, in Guilford County, with the view to a McAdams Turn Pike Road, ought to be made by the State; and if the said rivers should be found such as to justify the use of Steam Boats, the Board of Internal Improvements be authorized to contract accordingly. And that a company be incorporated for the construction of the said road and a subscription of two-fifths of its capital by the State.

WILMINGTON TONNAGE ENTERED AND CLEARED.		
American vessels,	12,378	
Foreign,	3,827	
	16,205	Entered, 16,205
American,	25,600	
Foreign,	3,929	
	29,529	Cleared, 29,529
VIRGINIA TONNAGE ENTERED.		
Petersburg, American vessels,	3,693	
Richmond,	2,823	
Foreign,	1,197	
	7,713	Entered, 7,713
Norfolk, American vessels,	4,357	
Foreign,	10,000	
	14,357	Entered, 14,357
VIRGINIA TONNAGE CLEARED.		
Petersburg, American vessels,	2,748	
Richmond,	13,240	
Foreign,	4,340	
	20,328	Cleared, 20,328
Norfolk, American vessels,	12,771	
Foreign,	12,232	
	24,993	Cleared, 24,993

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on the 17th, the bill to postpone indefinitely the payment of the 4th instalment of the Surplus Revenue came up, and the question was taken on Mr. Clay's motion to limit the postponement to the 1st of January, 1840, so as not to destroy the act entirely. The amendment was rejected, as follows:—

YEAS.—Messrs. Calhoun, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Foster, Knight, Merick, Prentiss, Rives, Robbins, Ruggles, Smith, of Ind., Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton—17.
NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Bachman, Clay, of Ala., Fulton, Hubbard, King, Lumpkin, Lyon, Morris, Nicholas, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Preston, Roane, Robson, Smith, of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, of Mo., Williams, of Miss., Wright, Young—26.
The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.
It will be seen that the administration party is determined to withhold this money from the States. Every Administration Senator, except Mr. Calhoun, voted against Mr. Clay's motion.
In the House, on the same day, the Harrisburg riots were brought under consideration by a resolution of Mr. Fry, of Penn., to inquire of the President whether any call has been made on him by the Governor of Pennsylvania for troops, and whether any arms or ammunition have been furnished by the United States to the militia of Pennsylvania, recently called out by the Governor. This resolution having been received, on motion of Mr. Cushing, the inquiry was extended to whether any United States officer instigated or participated in the riots; whether the President has taken any measures to punish such acts; and whether any such officer still remains in the Government service.

This resolution produced a most excited debate, in which the Speaker indulged Mr. Perin (Van) in the delivery of a tirade in which such dignified expressions as "Whig Bankites, Biddleites, Riterites, blackguardly elements of the Commonwealth, and the multitude of lawless slaves, which the silent voice of heaven has invoked upon them," were uttered. When Mr. Naylor (Whig) rose to reply, he was called to order by the Speaker, no less than twelve times, whilst endeavoring to state the facts in relation to the occurrences at Harrisburg, the Speaker not relishing the truth on that subject. The resolution was finally adopted.

On the next day, the President communicated a message in answer to the resolution, covering a number of documents, from the different departments, among them a letter from the Governor asking military aid, a letter from the Secretary of War declining, respectfully, to furnish such aid, on the ground that the case provided for by the Constitution had not occurred, and an indignant reply of Gov. Riter to his refusal. Also, showing that ammunition had been furnished from the U. S. Arsenal, and that this act had met with the decided disapprobation of the War Department.
On Tuesday the 18th, in the Senate Mr. Buchanan presented a petition from John P. Espy, who stated that he has discovered a mode of procuring rain in tracts of country, and proposing to try the experiment at his own expense, provided Congress will pay him a premium if he succeeds. He also professed to be able to raise the Ohio river, at his pleasure. Mr. Buchanan, whilst he did not profess to have full faith in these professions, yet stated that Mr. Espy was a highly respectable and intelligent man, and a distinguished meteorologist. The petition was laid on the table, not appearing to find much favor in the Senate.
In the House, on the same day, several petitions, partly on abolition and partly for establishing commercial and diplomatic relations with the black republic of Hayti, were presented, and after a strenuous resistance of the latter by Mr. Wise, it was finally referred to the committee on Foreign affairs.

U. S. SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.
Mr. Tallmadge has given notice that he will tomorrow bring in a bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt.
Mr. Rives, during the day, introduced the following **Resolution**—That the Secretary of the Treasury communicate to the Senate as early a day as practicable, the information called for under the following heads of inquiry:—
1. The period at which the third bond of the United States Bank, sold to that institution, amounting to \$2,254,871 38, was placed to the credit of the Treasurer, on the books of the United States Bank—the person acting on behalf of the bank, with whom the negotiation was made—the particulars of any understanding or agreement, if any has taken place, respecting the benefit which might accrue to the Bank in the transfer of money it should make to distant places on account of the Government.
2. The period when the sum of \$1,600,000, in payment of the second bond of the Bank of the United States, was placed to the credit of the Treasurer by that bank, and the nature of the agreement or understanding had in reference to the payment of a part of said bond before, and of another part of it after it became due.
3. Whether any sum or sums of the public money have been deposited in the Bank of the United States, other than there has been deposited from the payment of sale of its bonds—if so, the amount and date of each deposit, and by whom, and by whose authority and direction they were made.
4. The aggregate balance standing weekly to the credit of the Treasurer, in the United States Bank, its branches or agencies; whether subject to draft or not, as well as the weekly aggregate balance in the Treasury from the time the deposit was made.
5. A list of all the branches and agencies of the said United States Bank on which the Treasury Department has drawn drafts—the amount of the public moneys directed to be placed at each, and of the drafts severally drawn on them, and the rates of exchange between Philadelphia and each of the places to which sums were ordered to be transferred.
6. The amount so far as can be conveniently ascertained that has been drawn from the U. S. Bank, its branches or agencies, in notes of said bank, for paying Indian annuities, or other demands of Indians on the Government, or for defraying the expenses attending the removal of the Indians, and in general the nature of the "arrangements," if any, made for the more distinct public disbursements in the notes of the bank, together with all the correspondence, agreements and instructions given or entered into, connected with any or all the heads of inquiry above stated. Also that he communicate the nature of the arrangements made with him by the banks in which according to his Report of the 31st instant, portions of the public money has been placed on the credit of the Treasurer on special deposits, the kind of money in which the said special deposits were made, whether the same were entered on the books of the Bank, whether the identical moneys deposited were continued to be held by the banks, whether the drafts of the Treasury Department thus have been drawn, or these deposits have been paid in the specified moneys deposited, and whether the balance remaining are part and parcel of the very moneys originally deposited.
From the N. Y. E. Star

It will be seen by our letter annexed, that Mr. Rives of Virginia has unfurled the standard of the Union, and has come to the rescue of the country after the manner of the Old Dominion in 1776 and in 1798. His speech is represented as a masterly effort, and when Mr. Senator Wright held over his head the whip of Executive indignation, Mr. Rives could have pointed to the City of New York, with a smile, and said "There is no terror, Cassius, in thy looks!"
All that we have been asking for in the great struggle has been to prevent Executive control over the movements in Congress. Keep the President within the circle of his duties, and the country is safe. When the South comes to the rescue, we shall be able to say **Land Ho!**

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20th, 1838.

Dear Sir—The resolution presented yesterday by Mr. Rives of Virginia, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the sale of Bonds of the U. S. Bank, and the deposit in that institution of the funds thus raised, has engrossed a considerable portion of the time of the Senate this day, and has given rise to an animated and highly interesting debate.
The speech of Mr. Rives in support of his resolution was equally with the resolutions themselves, astounding and overwhelming to the genuine adherents of Loco Foco principles, who follow them as the wanderer doth the ignis fatuus, into whatever bog it may lead him.
That after having abused and vilified the Bank of the United States for so long a period—after heaping upon this institution and its chief officer, all the charges that the most vindictive malice could suggest, or the most active imagination could discover, the administration party should at this late period turn to the monster they would fain have crushed, and shake hands with the *unspeakable wretch* they have so long anathematized, does indeed appear a marvel almost beyond credibility.
That such is the fact, however, there is now no room to deny; and to what extent this new alliance has been carried on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury, it is the object of Mr. Rives' resolution to investigate.
Mr. Rives expressed his astonishment at this state of things. "The sub-treasury scheme was evidently dead—he spoke at large of the heavy and repeated defalcations and expressed in the most decided terms his disapprobation of the course taken by the administration in relation to these matters.
Mr. Wright, in reply, accused the Senator from Virginia of deserting his friends, and expressed his surprise and regret that a gentleman holding the relations to the President, held by Mr. Rives, should entertain the opinion expressed in his observations.
Mr. Rives arose to answer the remarks of the Senator from New York, and took occasion to reply to this insinuation "that perhaps the Hon. Senator knew more of his relations to the President than he did himself. His, Mr. R.'s, sentiments towards Mr. Van-Buren were those of high personal respect; but that he was not here as the friend of the President of the United States, but as a Senator from the Sovereign State of Virginia." "I am no vassal of the President," said Mr. Rives, "and I beg the gentleman to understand this."
At this remark Mr. Wright waxed very indignant. He considered it as applying to himself, and said if it was addressed to him he repelled and scorned it.
The galleries were at this time crowded to the extent of their capacities, and the number of blooming and beautiful ladies was uncommonly large, when Mr. Niles of Connecticut taking the floor, two-thirds of the spectators with one consent made a precipitate retreat, while the majority of the Senate applied themselves diligently to conversation, or the perusal of the newspapers.

"The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark
When neither is attended."
and thus in the Loco Foco caucuses of Hartford, as Hartford was at the time Gov. Edwards thought proper to appoint this luminary to fill the vacancy, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Nathan Smith, Mr. Niles' oratory might have been swallowed, when accompanied by the Loco Foco caucus, and the Loco Foco poor Niles is sadly misplaced. Inelegance, and indeed even coarseness of expression may sometimes be excused in the native orator, when the substance of his harangue, though dressed in a homely garb, is valuable and important. But when ungrammatical words, a trifling manner, and a contemptible elocution, are combined to give utterance to sentiments at once vindictive and ridiculous, the speaker must become a mere object of derision—a thing to be pointed out by the stow moving finger of scorn.
Mr. Crittenden took the floor, and in an eloquent, (or as Niles would say, illoquent) speech, thanked the gentleman from Virginia for the high and noble stand he had taken. "That noble and patriotic stand," said he, "will lose nothing by being contrasted with the petty warfare that has been carried on against him." Speaking of the new matrimonial alliance projected by the administration with the monster, Mr. C. said, "Twas but yesterday and they would as soon have gone to bed with Polyphemus as with Mr. Biddle, now they begin to think he is not so very frightful a monster." Then with much sarcastic humour the Hon. Senator drew a graphic picture of the interview that would take place in case of the consummation of these nuptials, between the Senator from Connecticut and other gentlemen then on the floor, and Mr. B. at his "Palace in Philadelphia." He continued his observations to some length in this sarcastic tone, which must have been any thing but agreeable to certain of the Honorable Senators.
Mr. Calhoun made some remarks in reply to Mr. Rives, but said he would vote for the resolution, which being put to the Senate, was carried, and then the Senate adjourned.

I believe I mentioned in my letter of yesterday that the Vice President had arrived and taken his chair. I have no doubt if the true sentiments of every Senator in the chamber were known, there is not one but would rather have the chair filled by the remainder of the members of the much more efficient representative, who acted in his absence.
In the House Mr. Wise arose to continue his observations, in the midst of which he yesterday courteously yielded the floor to a motion to adjourn. He was, however, informed by the Speaker, that it was not in order for him to proceed. He then moved to suspend the rules, which the House refused.

Petitions were then once more in order.
Mr. Adams, arising, presented a great number of memorial and petitions, praying for the abolition in the District of Columbia, &c. which of course were laid on the table. Some of these petitions containing a prayer "that the petitioners might be heard by Congress, either in person or by counsel." Mr. Adams moved that this prayer be granted.
The chair decided that the petitions themselves should be laid on the table, and that Mr. Adams' motion was out of order.
From this decision Mr. A. appealed.
The eyes and ears being taken, the house sustained the Chair.
To the number of the petitions presented by Mr. Adams there seemed no end. All the old women and young children in the six Eastern States had affixed their names or marks to these valuable documents. The best portion of the day was occupied in their presentation, and the house adjourned at an unusually late hour.
On the 21st, in the Senate, there was some sharp shooting between Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, and Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, on the appropriation bill; and in the House, Mr. Wise made one of his most powerful efforts.

Legislature of N. Carolina.

SENATE.
Monday, Dec. 24.
On motion of Mr. Shepard, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing compensation to the Comptroller for the additional services imposed upon him.
The engrossed bill to incorporate the Rutherfordton male and female Academy and the engrossed bill to empower the County Court of Buncombe to draw Jurors for each week of the Superior Court of said county, were read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.
Mr. Cherry presented a bill to authorize the business of banking, which passed its first reading, and was ordered to be printed. We have not seen the bill, but understand it authorizes banking on principles similar to those of the free banking law of New York.
Mr. Biddle presented a bill making the measurement of ton timber and saw mill lumber uniform in this State; which was read the first time and passed.
The resolutions of the Commons, condemning the course of our Senators in Congress, were read the first time passed and laid on the table. The understanding that they will be taken up again on Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.
Mr. Miller, of New Hanover, presented a memorial on the subject of Limited Partnerships, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.
Adverse reports were made from the appropriate Committees on the memorial praying a change of the location and name of the town site, in the Cherokee county—on the Resolution relative to the expediency of distributing the Journals of the General Assembly among the Captain's Companies of Militia, on the Resolution proposing to restore to the County Courts the trial by Jury, where the same has been abolished, on the resolution proposing to exempt growing crops from execution—on the resolution proposing to provide by law the manner in which persons convicted of infamous crimes shall be restored to the rights of Citizenship, and on the petition of sundry citizens of Edgecomb, praying for the emancipation of Ed, a slave, which reports were severally concurred in.
The bill allowing Compensation to the Wardens of the poor in Wayne County, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be enrolled.
A new bill, providing for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rutherford, was read the first time.
Mr. Crawford submitted a resolution which was rejected, proposing to instruct the Judiciary Committee to enquire into the expediency of enacting a law allowing Justices of the Peace a reasonable compensation.
Mr. Paine presented a bill allowing compensation to Talis Jurors, which was read and indefinitely postponed, 52 to 34.
Mr. Hill called up for consideration the Land Resolutions submitted by him some days since.
Mr. Caldwell moved to strike out the whole Resolutions and insert a set also submitted by him early in the session.
Mr. Gilliam demanded a division of the question; and the question being first put on striking out it was decided in the negative, 56 to 39.
Mr. K. Rayner moved to amend the Resolution by inserting between the 2d and 3d Resolution the following, viz: *Resolved*, that this General Assembly do consider in the most decided manner, the bill now before Congress, proposing to graduate the price of Public Lands, as an attempt to disguise to ourselves the States in which they lie, at a mere nominal price.
The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the affirmative, 70 to 23.
Mr. K. Rayner moved further amendment of the Resolutions by adding the following: "and to vote against the bill now before Congress proposing to graduate the price of the same."
Resolved, that the Resolutions, the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that they be then before their respective bodies.
These amendments were agreed to, and the Resolutions, as amended, were passed 63 to 31, as follows:

- YEAS.**—Messrs. Beall, Bedford, Bell, Bledsoe, James, Blount, W. A. Blount, Boyden, Britain, Brumwell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clement, Conington, Crawford, Cook, Dunlap, E. J. Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Foreman, Gilman, Gorman, Guthrie, Guyler, Harris, Heaster, Hill, Higgins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Lane, Lindby, Massey, McCall, W. J. Miller, E. P. Miller, N. C. McCall, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McWhorter, Meigs, Payne, Patton, Proben, Pemberton, Peay, Portner, Proctor, Rand, Kenneth, Raper, Roberts, Rush, Siler, Smith, George, Thomas, Folan, Wadsworth, James Williams, W. P. Williams, Wilson, Young—63.

NAYS.—Messrs. Baker, Barkdale, Barnes, Braswell, Brogden, G. W. Caldwell, Caldwell, Daniel, Davis, Caleb Erwin, Gwynn, Holland, Howerton, Jarman, Robert Jones, Kilian, Larkins, James T. Miller, Munday, Nye, Orr, Perkins, James R. Raper, Rusbuck, Sims, Sloan, Stallings, Stockard, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox—31.

SENATE.
Tuesday, Dec. 25.
The engrossed bill to establish the county of Henderson, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled, and is therefore a law.
Mr. Davidson, from the committee on so much of the Governor's message as relates to the subject, reported a bill