

common with a few other States, arising from the diversity of our population. We do not entertain any feminine apprehensions of danger. But the frequent and misguided proceedings of individuals, societies and States, in other sections of our country, relative to this question, demand from us a sleepless vigilance. These unauthorised unjustifiable interferences with so delicate a topic, is the more to be regretted, as they may induce the States concerned, from a due regard to their highest interest, to increase the severity of their policy towards this portion of their population; to curtail existing privileges and forbear future immunities, which humanity might suggest and prudence sanction. The history of this State will show, that our laws have been gradually liberalized in their provisions, operating on this class of our community, and their domestic administration has been ameliorated in a corresponding degree. But if the relations subsisting between masters and slaves, are not to be left to the unbiased operations of our own sympathies, justice and discretion; if inflammatory doctrines are to be scattered through our land, by foreign hands; it may well be doubted, whether our situation may not be more properly turned from the consideration of plans of amelioration, to a question of deeper magnitude—the preservation of ourselves and country, from insurrectionary movements, through an increased restriction, or at least, by a more vigilant exercise of our police. Under these impressions and opinions, I would beg leave to recommend to the Legislature, a revision of the laws, relative to calling out the Militia to suppress insurrections, those for appointing and keeping patrols, and those in relation to the migration of free persons of colour into this State. The law for calling out the Militia, by the variety of its enactments, may lead to confusion, and the others referred to, although they may appear sufficient, are permitted, in many parts of our country to lie dormant and neglected. Whether the efficacy and activity of patrols would not be considerably promoted by an increase of privileges, established remuneration, or higher penalties for neglect of duty; and, whether the policy of our sister States, prohibiting the migration of free persons of colour within their boundaries, should not be met by countervailing elements, if constitutional, are questions submitted entirely to your discretion.

In the month of July last, F. Nash, Esq. presented to the Executive his resignation, as one of the Judges of the Superior Courts of law, &c. In consequence thereof, the Council of State was convened as soon as circumstances permitted. They advised that a temporary commission should be granted to Willie P. Mungum, Esq. With you it rests to make a permanent appointment. The lamented and much regretted death of the late Judge Paxton, which has deprived the Courts of an able and upright Judge, society of an amiable and beloved associate, and the State of an eminently useful citizen, creates an additional vacancy on the same bench, which you, in your discretion, will supply. The resignations of Justices of the Peace and Militia Officers, will be found in the file marked B. herewith transmitted.

The letter book of the Governor, will be held in readiness, by my Private Secretary, for your examination. With it the journal of the proceedings of the Council of State will await the call of the Legislature. In the latter will be found the correspondence, between the Executive and the Council, as to the proper mode of filling vacancies, which may occur during the recess of the Legislature. On this subject, a great variety of opinions has existed among my predecessors.

Through the hands of the Hon. John Branch, one of our Senators in Congress I have received a communication, herewith transmitted, (in file A.) proposing to publish the debates

of the several States, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, by Jonathan Elliot.

Many important subjects, independent of those herein submitted, will doubtless come under your consideration. Such assistance, as my feeble abilities can afford your deliberations, during my continuance in office, will most cheerfully be afforded by,

Gentlemen, your very obedient servant,

H. G. BURTON.

Executive Department, Dec 26, 1826.

CONGRESS.

December 19.

In the Senate, Mr. HAYNE, from the Select Committee to which was referred the bill "to establish a uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States," reported the same without amendment. The bill was made the order of the day for Tuesday the 26th of December. The resolution offered on Monday by Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, proposing an examination of sites, with a view to the establishment of a National Armory on the Western waters, was taken up. After some discussion, it was laid on the table till to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, the various resolutions laid on the table yesterday were adopted, with various modifications—expecting the resolution offered by Mr. WHATTON, of Kentucky, relative to a National Armory at Horse Shoe Bend, which the House refused to consider. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the bill to authorize the importation of Brandy in casks of not less than fifteen gallons, which passed through committee without amendment; but some discussion respecting its provisions arose in the House, which was cut short by a successful motion to adjourn. Among the resolutions agreed to, was one from Mr. Cook, instructing the committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the subject of granting to the State of Illinois the lead mad at Fever River, to aid in opening a Canal from Lake Michigan to the Illinois river; and another offered by Mr. MITCHELL, of South Carolina, instructing the committee on Navy, to inquire into the expediency of appropriating annually \$500,000 to the gradual increase of the Navy. Resolutions were laid on the table by Mr. HALL, of Mississippi, calling on the Secretary of War for information of any encroachment by white persons on the lands granted to the Choctaw Indians; by Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, asking of the same Department information as to the direction in which the Topographical and Civil Engineers have been employed, under the act of 1824, appropriating 30,000 dollars for surveys &c.

December 20.

In the Senate, the resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, relative to the establishment of an Armory on the Western waters was taken into consideration, and after some amendments had been offered, it was laid on the table.

In the House, some discussion took place on a motion of the Committee on Military Affairs to be discharged from the further consideration of the Georgia militia claims; which motion was opposed with success. The bill to provide for the importation of brandy in casks of not less than 15 gallons, was postponed until Tuesday next. The bill to provide for the payment of Interpreters fees in the United States' Courts in Louisiana went through committee, where it was amended, so as to extend its provisions to all the states and territories. Several private bills were also acted on; and the resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. HALL, of Mississippi, relative to encroachments on the Choctaw lands, was adopted, with an amendment offered by Mr. CONWAY, of Arkansas.

December 21.

In the Senate, no business of importance was transacted at half past twelve o'clock. The Senate went into consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, immediately after the reports from Committees had been received, Mr. METCALFE, after a few remarks on the death of his late colleague Robert P. Henry; Mr. WHATTON, of Kentucky, after some similar remarks on the death of his predecessor; Col. James Johnson, and Mr. MILLER, of Pennsylvania, after a few observations having reference to the death of his late colleague Henry Willson, moved resolutions that the House, in testimony of respect for these gentlemen, do wear crepe on the left arm, for thirty days. The resolutions were unanimously adopted; and the House then adjourned.

December 22.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Lieutenant McKeever, allowing him further remuneration for expenses incurred by him in prosecuting to condemnation two slave vessels was ordered to a third reading. Mr. MARKS submitted a resolution referring to the Committee on Military Affairs the report of the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the 31st of March, 1823, entitled "An Act to establish a National Armory on the Western waters." Mr. JOHNSON, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on the bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt, reported the bill with amendments. At 4 o'clock, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business. Mr. MCKISLEY, appointed by the Legislature of Alabama to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Henry Chambers, appeared on Thursday last, was qualified, and took his seat.

In the House of Representatives, a brief discussion was elicited by a resolution offered by Mr. COOK, the object of which was to obtain some relief for the purchasers of lands who not having completed their payments, have incurred the penalty of forfeiture of the lands. His resolution asked for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of exchanging these certificates for scrip, which the holders might dispose of for other lands. This resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, so as to be referred to the Committee on Public Lands. Among the other resolutions offered was one by Mr. WARD, of N. Y. relative to the increase of the duty on foreign slate. A resolution was offered by Mr. WEEMS, and referred, suggesting some amendments in our laws relative to naturalization. The bill providing for the payment of Interpreters fees in certain Courts of the United States, was rejected. Several private bills were acted on in Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and one or two private bills were passed. Both Houses adjourned to Tuesday next.

GREENSBOROUGH:

SATURDAY, JAN. 6.

While Virtue reigns, let her sons rejoice.

By the late mail we received no Raleigh papers, this failure is to be attributed to the inattention of some Post Master. The Northern mail due on Wednesday last failed.

The Legislature of North Carolina convened on the 25th ultimo, Batlett Yancey, Esq. was elected Speaker of the Senate, Benjamin H. Covington, Clerk, Thomas B. Wheeler, principal Door Keeper & Robert Ray, assistant Door Keeper.—John Stanly Esq. was elected Speaker of the Commons, Pleasant Henderson Clerk, Charles Manly assistant Clerk, John Lumsden and Richard Roberts, Door Keepers.

On Wednesday the 27th, the Legislature re-elected by joint ballot of the two Houses, Hutchins G. Burton, Governor of the State, John Haywood, Treasurer, Joseph Haw-

kins Comptroller, and William Hill Secretary, the three former for the ensuing year, the latter for three years, without opposition.

The Standing Committees of the Senate, are as follows:

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Love, Gray, Spraight, of Craven, Leak, Matthews, Baird, of Burke, Setters and Bell.

Committee of Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Speight, of Greene, Montgomery, Forney, Hawkins, Elliott, Hill, of Stokes, Barney and Wilson.

Committee of Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Vantook, Crown, McMillan, Biddie Gilchrist, Davenport, Alexander and Locke.

Committee of Finance.—Messrs. King, Sharp, McKay, Pickett, Hill, of Franklin, Seawell, Williams, of Beaufort, and Stokes.

The Standing Committees of the Commons are as follows:

Claims.—Messrs. Holland, Gordon, Whitaker, Spruill, Patterson, Walton, Barnard, Cox, Ellison, McMillan, W. W. Jones, Bower, Alexander, Marshall and Hodges.

Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Shapp, Swain, Hill, Donoho, Green, Arrington, Moon, Stedman, Bionat, Burns, Moore, W. W. Jones, Fisher, Barnett, Strange, and McMillan.

Propositions and Grievances.—Messrs. Carson, Clayton, M'Gee, Ransay, Gary, Houze, Hardy, Edwards, Whitehurst, Simmon, Stevens, Hampton, Settle, & Seawell.

Education.—Messrs. Love Blevins, Scott, J. E. Lewis, Potter, Wyche, Iredell, White, Foy, Dickinson, Gilmour, Morehead, Moore, Shepherd, McNair and Howell.

Agriculture.—Messrs. St. Clair, Newland, Willis Lewis, Raud; Latham King, Dozier, Ball, Cox, Raiford, Sutton, Underwood, Lawrence, Simpson, Wadsworth and Smith.

Privileges and Elections.—Messrs. Richardson, Edmonson, Bon. Webb, Flowers, Sharps, Bateman, Bozman, Adams, Kiptrick, Frederick, Best, Walker, Linn, Gilmore, and Alford.

SENATE

Wednesday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Pickett introduced a series of Resolutions, referring so much of the Governor's Message as relates to Public Education—so much as relates to Internal Improvement—so much as relates to the lands acquired by purchase from the Cherokee Indians—so much as relates to the Penal Code—so much as relates to the amendment of the Constitution proposed by the State of Vermont—so much as relates to the calling out of the militia, for the suppression of insurrections; and so much as relates to the migration of free persons of colour into this State, to select committees.

Mr. Spraight of Craven, moved that the resolution referring that part of the Message which relates to the Penal Code, to a select committee, be amended, by making it read, "so much as relates to the Judiciary, the compensation of prosecuting officers, and the Penal Code."

Mr. Pickett had not thought it necessary to go so much into detail, believing that his resolution, referring to that part of the message which relates to the Penal Code would necessarily embrace the subject of the compensation to prosecuting officers.

The question on the adoption of the amendment, was decided in the affirmative.

Mr. Spraight moved another amendment to the resolution of Mr. Pickett, but on the suggestion of Mr. Forney, withdrew it before any question was taken.

Mr. Hill of Franklin, to obviate any difficulty in making the proper references, suggested the propriety of referring the message entire to a select committee, with power to report the various references.

The Speaker could not say the motion was out of order, if the Senate