STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Junuary 29. Mr. McDowell presented the memorial of James Allen, of Buncombe, impenching the conduct of the Directors of a Turnpike company in that county-Referred to a select committee.

Mr. Croom presented a resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the expedience of providing by law for those cases where letters of administration are not taken out on Intestate's estates.

Mr. Stokes, from the committee of F nance, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of securing to the State one-half of any Gold or Silver ore which may be found within her limits, reported, that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. The report was ordered to lie on the table.

The following bills were presented :---Br Mr. Wilson, a bill to empower the commissioners of Tarborough to sell a part of the town lots. By Mr. Miller, a bill to appoint commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between Duplin and Wayne. ByMr.Pickett, a bill more effectually to provide for the probate of last Wills and Testamen's. By Mr. Sneed, a bill concerning the town of Oxford; also, a bill to authorise the build ag of a Steam Boat on the Roanoke River, and to incorporate a company for the purpose. By Mr. McMillan, a bill to aid the opening and completing the State Road from Huntsville to the Virginia line. by way of Bower's Store in Ashe-which bills were read the first time.

Mr. Ward presented the petition of William L. Hill, of Onslow, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The bill allowing pay to the talesman jurors of the Superior and County Courts of Orange; the bill to lay off a town on the lands of Joseph H. Bryan, of North amptin county, and the bill to incorporate the Joseph Warren Lodge, No. 93, in Stan tonsburg, Edgecombe county, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed

The Senate took up the orders of the day, the first of which was the bill limiting the time in which Deeds of Trust and Mort rages shall be registered, and to provide for giving additional publicity to the same.

sir, a Medical College and hothe most distinguished Physicians be concerned in it---let them deliver lectures &c. and then an end may be put to empyricism. Helieving the bill to be defect-ive, and not calculated to answer the purpose

mence as practitioners of medicine. Establish,

intended, he should vote against it. Mr. Beard of Rowan, said that in rising to re ly to the gentleman from Greene, he had no dea of making a set speech on the subject .-Although he introduced the bill in question, and was the organ of the committee to whom it was referred and who recommended its passage, he did not on that account suppress his reluctance to speak in public : but felt actuated by the importance of the subject 'to every class of the community. The gentleman last up, opposed the bill because he did not believe that such an institution as it proposes to establish, would extirpate the evil of Quackery. For himself, he was confident that nothing can extirpate it : but that is no reason why we should not attempt to restrain it in some degree. Do our laws requiring young men to obtain license previous to practising law, altogether extinguish the race of pettifoggers ? They do not. Yet who will deny that those laws are productive of some good ! The gentleman says, a Medical College is the only thing to remedy the evil complained of. He perfectly agreed with him that such an institution would be preferable to the plan proposed by the bill : but unfortunately there are in N. Carolina obstacles to the establishment of such an institution which have operated and continue to operate to her disadvantage in every other point of view in the eyes of other States. She has no large town for the accumulation of wealth and the encouragement of enterprize ; no focus to concentrate the rays of science, and whence

they may diverge over the whole mass of society -and the consequence is, that she is not duly appreciated, either as to her pecuniary, her literary, or her scientific resources. Whilst such circumstances exist, we cannot

have a Medical College: for what physicians worthy of the name will forsake a lucrative practice and all the comforts of a home, endeared by habits and associations, for the poor inducements that could be offered by one of our small towns If then, we cannot have what we would wish, and what we think would be the most effectual remedy for the ills of quackery, let us not refuse a substitute which will, in some measure, effect our object. It is surely better that we should have a tribunal of intelligent men to make some inquiry into the competency and qualifications of those who are to have the management of our health and our lives, than that every knave who can buy a' pestle and mortar, and has sufficient address to impose upon the credulity of the ignorant, should be permitted to roam at pleasure preving upon the misfortunes of his fellow men.

Mr. Seawell said he was acquainted only with the principle of the bill, and of the importance of it there could be no difference of opinion. Some remedy should be adopted. We will not trust an individual to manage any of our concerns unless he possesses proper qualifications for the task, but in the important matters of life and health, we require no testimonial from him who administers his potion. It has been intimated if this Board were to be the judge of the qualifications of an applicant for licence, they might combine to prevent deserving young men from obtaining them. This he could not believe ; if there was set of men who more than any other entertained liberal views, who literally performed services without money and without price, the profession of medicine was one marked by these characteristics. A single instance could not be adduced, in which a physician had refused to attend to the poorest man who asked his advice. No, to t's credit' of the profession, they are always willing to lend their asis ance whenever they can relieve suffering humanity. Did they manifest any desire to keep back young men who wished to come forward, to cramp their genius or liberal enterprize ? No, so far as came within his knowledge, they seemed ever disposed to aid and foster their attempts. Mr. Speight, for the reasons which he had before given, moved to strike out all the bill, after the enacting clause, and insert the following " that from and after the passing of this act, no physician or surgeon shall practice in this state, without a regular licence, under the penalty of fine and imprisonment." This having been negatived, the question recurred on the motion, that the committee rise, which was decided in the affirn ative.

for the trial of Col. Stephen Miller, of Duolin.

Mr. Sneed, from the select joint committee, to whom was referred the letter of Chief Justice Taylor, accompanied with a Revisal of the Public Laws for the last five years, reported that the same was carefully revised, and recommended the passage of a bill, to purchase 181 copies of the same, and directing the manner in which they shall be distributed, which bill was read the first time. and goes at

A message was received from the House of Commons, refusing to concur in the a mendment made by the Senate, to the bil to divide the Militia of Richmond county. Mr. Leake moved that the Senate insist on their amendment, which was agreed to, and the House informed thereof.

The following bills were presented :--By Mr. Bullock, a bill directing the time within which suits on Constables bonds shall be brought. By Mr. Roberts a bill to authorise the building of a new Court House in Surry County, which were read the first time.

The bill, concerning the town of Oxford, and the bill to empower the Commissioners of Tarborough to sell a part of the town debtors to the State. common, were read the second and third time and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Pickett called up for consideration, the bill to authorise the Trustees of Spring Grove Academy in Anson county, to raise by way of Lottery \$5,000, which having been read the second time,

Mr. Pickett said he had not called up his bill sooner, because he had been in expectation that a general bill on the subject would have been reported. The session however, had now advanced so far, that but little probability existed that such a measure would be introduced. He should feel much gratified if the Senate would allow this bill to pass. He would not on this occasion dis cuss the immoral tendency, attributed to schemes of this kind. He would only remark, it was intended to promote the interest of a Literary Institution ,which needed patronage, and he trusted it would pass.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, said, that whilst he considered Lotteries as a species, and a dangerous species of gaming; he could not countenance them. He would vote with the same willingness to establish Faro Tables, or any other denomination of gambling, as he would to authorise Lotteries. Shall we sanction that, which the country from whence we derive our most useful Institutions, and claim our descent, has branded as immoral and illegal. Yes, sir, England, and she is not the least wise of the mations of the earth, has found from dire experience, after the utmost latitude has been given for experiment, that Lotteries are inexpedient and deleterious. Ought we not then, at least to hesitate before we sanction the custom here? But if it was to obtain, he hoped it would be on a general plan. He had tlattered himself, the Committee to whom it was referred to inquize into the expediency of raising \$630,000 by way of lottery, to be appropriated amongst the different counties, would have reported a bill for carrying it into effect. Such a plan he would support, for it would be a mighty Gorgon, swallow up all these minor attempts at gaming, and would equally benefit every portion of the State. It had always been his disposition to deal out to all with an impartial hand .-If we authorise a Lottery in Anson county, will it not be treating with injustice the other counties in the State? He had some regard for consistency. How would it sound abroad, to say, that the Legisla ure had granted a Lottery to one county, and refused in the same moment to accord a similar privilege to an adjacent county, which perhaps had a stronger claim on them }-To this partial legislation he was opposed. He regretted that a sense of duty compelled him to vote against this bill, but he could not consent to overleap every barrier of prudence and propriety. Mr. Pickett rose to male only a few remarks His constituents wished this bill passed, and he felt it his duty to support it. He should not ask the members of the Senate to vote for this bill, because they may have voted for similar bills .-He wanted them to act independently on this and every other subject. All that he had right to ask was, that they would judge of the propriety of the bill on its own merits If gentlemen could believe, that granting to the Trustees of this Academy, the right of raising this sum by way of lottery, would demoralize the communi ty at large, let them vote against it. We have been told that England frowns-on the Lottery system. He had not so understood ; it was his impression, that they annually raised large sums in this way. Had Virginia, on a great occasion refused to grant a similar boon, on the score of its impolicy or immoral tendency ? 'This was indeed a small question, and he had hoved it would not detain the Senate a moment. His constituents were not wealthy, but they were respectable, and would be the last persons in the State to solicit a favor which might have a tendency to demoralize the community. Mr Hill replied, that with regard to Virginia, she had not consulted on the occasion alluded to, the policy or the propriety of the measure, but been influenced by considerations which had enlisted the sympathies not only of that State, but of the whole American people.

and the bill further to extend the time of provity of the number of blacks of the East payment to the purchasers of the Cherokee those of the West, does, in fact, exist. Linds, were read the third time and ordered to be engross

last named bill.

Mr. Hill, of Franklin, remarked, flat he wished to know for what purpose this bill was introduced. For his own part, he could not see why the purchasers of the Cherokee Lands should be favor-d or indulged more than any other class of debtors. There was no petition or memorial presented to us from the purchasers, asking further time to pay their debts, nor could they well ask it, for they had received sufficient indulgence hitherto. The only evidence that they want more time, is the presentation of this bill.

Mr. Love said he was truly sorry to hear any opposition made to this bill. The sales of Cherokee Lands took place about six years ago since that time, it is well known, a great de pres sion has been experienced in the value of property. He had no doubt, that at the time these purchasers became debtors to the State, it was their intention, honestly and pronotly to redeem their obligations. But, sir, these debts were enormous in preportion to the number of debtors .-The debt was at first about \$120,000, but it has greatly been diminished. The county of Haywood, which he had the honor to represent was not a very populous one, vet not more than onehalf of its citizens were cluded amongst the

He held in his hand a statement from his worthy friend, the Treasurer of the State, which showed, that there had been paid on this account, during the last three years, \$36,613 49. Are not, then, these purchasers entitled to further indulgence?-he asked gentlemen to reflect a moment, before deciding the fate of the bill .-Suppose their constituents were indebted, as his are; and no greater calls existed than is now the case, for collecting the money into the public coffers, would they not feel the same anxiety that he did, to have the privilege extended to them? He presumed they would. Reject this bill, and sue those debtors, and what must be the consequence ? Sir, it will involve them in inevitable ruin. Can gentlemen reconcile it to their feelings, to see this portion of their fellow-citizens distressed, when they were straining every nerve to meet their engagements? True it was, the State had, to its credit, shown much lenity to these parchasers-they had prolonged for two or three years, the time of payment, on consideration that they paid punctually one-eighth part of the debt, with interest ; and he believed this had been generally complied with. He believed it was better for the Stare, that the money remained unpaid, for the securities were undoubted, and interest was accruin.

Our citizens were daily leaving the state, our population was diminishing, and shall we adopt any measure to increase the evil ? There was a bill now before the Legislature, to sell the remaining lands in that s ction of country, would it then be good policy to reject this bill ? Certainly not, for it would discourage other purchasers, and sales could not be effected, at least on the same advantageous terms to the state, as the former sales were. The gentlemen objected to the bill, because no memorial was before us on the subject. He had told them he thought there was no need of any, for so long as they promptly complied with the requisition of the Legislature, he had but little doubt indulgence would be extended The debt was now upwards of \$50, 900 and if collections were enforced, the consequences would be what he had just stated. He hoped not an individual member would vote against the passage of the bill

I will take the Newbern circuit, to which gentleman belongs, and compare the alter po lation of that circuit with the same popula Previous to taking the question on the of the fullsboro' circuit, to which I belone from the census of 1820, the slave population of the Hillsborough circuit was upwards of a 000, and that of the Newbern circuit only ab 29,000; so that if the position be graated, "b each one of them forms a separate subject of igation," how satisfactorily does this company shew that more litigation will necessarily the the one circuit than in the other. And that the Hillsboro' circuit should have more litigation it, than the Newbern circuit, is still better counted for, by a comparison of the free why and slave population of each circuit, that of o being 151,000, while that of the other is only bont 73,000, a difference of 78,000.

I will now examine, Mr. Chairman, the relation wealth and commerce of the two circuits.

I knew of no way in which this comparison can be better made, than by the different su which the treasury receives from each circuit and the State should distribute her favors some what in proportion to the bounty she receives.

It will be seen from the Comptroller's last re port, that the amount of taxes and money re ceived of Clerks in the Hillsboro' circuit was bout \$16,000, while that of the Newbern circut was about \$9,000; the receipts of the first cir. cuit being nearly double that of the latter,

So that if we take, Mr. Chairman, white popul lation, black population and taxation, and con pare them in every possible variety, as the con. ria by which we may judge of the number law suits that will probably arise, we must all come to this conclusion, that if the Newbern circuit requires a Judge a certain length of time do the business of that circuit, the Hillsboro' uit must require the same Judge a much greater length of time to do the business of that circuit. We are told, Mr. Chairman, that the dockets even in these small circuits are larger if this be a fact, sr, is there a gentleman in this House, who can doubt for a moment the enermous accumulation of business on our Law and Equity dockets ? And yet, sir, is the relief proposed by this bill to be refused us, and no other

It was fur her said by the gentleman from Newbern, that litigation depended much on the habits and morality of the citizens; that if the people of the West would guit their frauds prac. tised in horse swaps, and would leave off counterfeiting bank notes and passing them, that then the dockets would not be so much crowd. ed in the two western circuits. If, sir, this be the true reason, why the dockets in the western circuits are large, then is there the greater ne. cessity of having justice speedily administered, to redress those frauds and to punish those of. fenders.

While human nature remains as imperfect as it now is, we may expect frauds to be practised and offences to be committed; but I do not admit that more frauds and offences exist in the western part of this State, in proportion to its population, than exist in other parts of the State. If we examine this subject, perhaps we shall find the reverse of this to be true. It will be recollected in 1821, the gentleman from Newbern himself procured an act to be passed, authorising a Court of Oyer and Terminer to be held in Newbern, to try the various offenders who could not be tried by the regular terms of the Superior Court. Whether these offenders were persons guilty of frauds, perjuries, counterfeiting or passing counterfeit notes, I know not ; but if the little county of Craven, having a white and black population of only about 13,000 persons, cannot punish its offenders in the regular terms of the Superior Courts, but requires a special term for no other purpose, but to punish its offenders ; while the large counties of the West, some of them containing a population of upwards of 24,000, have never yet required a special term to punish their offenders, we must conclude that there is as much morality in the West as there is in some parts of the East. And this charge against the West would have come with as much propriety from any other quarter, as that from which it was m: de. So that, no matter what may be said to be the causes of much litigation in the western circuits, every person who considers the situation of the western circuits, must be satisfied that the business necessarily accumulates on their dockets from the diversified transactions of such an immense population. I again repeat, Mr. Chairman, that it will not be imposing on the Judges of the Supreme Court more duties than they can well perform. The bill has already been amended by striking out the 1st and 5th circuits, because the business of their courts did not require any alteration. The 2d circuit cannot require this court any more than either of the others; and the Supreme Court sitting in this (3d) circuit is sufficiently convenient to try all Equity suits that may arise in it : so that one of these Judges can hold three courts in the two western circuits without employing much of his time, and this time would be employed in his term only once in eighteen months. If this plan, is adopted, the business of the Supreme Court will be much curtailed. I have in my hand a statement of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, by which it appears that fifty-one cases have been sent to the present term of the Supreme Court, of which only 25 are appeals, the other 26 are Equity causes that have been removed to this Court, because they could not be heard in the courts below. I hope, Mr. Chairman, the committee will refuse to sirike out the second section of the bill, unless some gentleman will suggest an amendm at that will better suit the views of the committee.

Some discussion ensued on the fletails of the bill, after which it was read the second time, and ordered to be read a third time to-morrow,

The bill to declare runaway slaves who gn armed, outlaws, was read the second time, and its third reading ordered on tomorrow.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish a Medical Board, and to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery in this State, Mr. Pickett in the Chair. The bill having been read,

Mr. Speight, of Greene, objected to that provi sion of it, which says the Board shall be composed of one Physician from each County in the State. He did not believe every County possessed a Physician competent to perform the duties which would devolve on him as a member of this Board.

Mr Beard, of Rowan, sad, he was aware of this imperfection in the bill, and moved an amendment, which provides that the Board shall consist of two Physicians from each Judic:al Circuit, which was carfied.

Several other slight amendments were marle.

Mr. Hill, of Stakes, to try the sense of the Sen ite on the principle of the bill, moved to strike out the first section, which was r. gatived. Mr. Hill then moved that the committee rise and report the bill to the Senate, as amended. The question having been stated, Mr. Speight, of Greene, remarked, that if any

discussion was to be brought forward on this bill, now was the proper time, and to afford the gentlemen who were friendly to it an opportunity of disclosing its merits, he would submit his objections to it. He was opposed to the bill in its oripinal shape, nor could he vote for it as amended, though it approached nearer the plan he wished, because he believed it would fall infinitely short of remedying the evil complained of. He had objected in the first instance to the bill, because he did not believe that so large a number of Phypresented to their consideration. Another objection was, that this tax fee of \$30 from the person who should obtain a licence, would not afford such compensation as would call forth from distant parts of the State, eminent physicians, and induce them to leave their practice to attend the meetings of the Board. Notwithstanding every man should have the good of his country at heart, and step forward at all times to remedy any grievances under which she may labor, yet it is a predominant principle with mankind, to do nothing without pay. It is human natureit is ingrafted within us from our birth, and no hill might, if passed, create a jealonsy on the part of this Board towards applicants for license.-From the few of dualnishing their income, by : competition in practice, they might reject many worthy and talented young men well fitted for commencing business. Whilst it is admitted that the system of Quick-ry which prevails in our State, is a monstrous so much information as they could at a regular ery which prevails in our State, is a monstrous cvil, care should ne had Lost in passing this bill, we should increase instead of removing it. He said, hey could not by a law of this kind, cal forth a compete t Board, to regulate the medic d concerns of the State. It could only be effected in this way-let gentlemen, noted for their professional knowledge, assemble and form them-selves into an association for the promotion of medical science, appoint regular Professors to lecture on the different branches &c. and then apply to the Legislature to incorporate them. This was the plan which had been pursued in N. York, Pennsylvanis, Maryland, South Carolina, and perhaps other States, and if followed here, might put d. wn the evil at once. At present, he had no doubt, that more fell by the hand of the Quack, than from the effects of the diseas-What is the general rule with regard to Colleges of this kind? . Why, sir, before an individual can get a Diploma he must go through two or tiree courses of lectures: What does this bill contemp-late ? Why the Medical Board is to assemble in this city, once a year, and remain in session perhaps three or four days -not four or five months. Any young man who has read a medical book or two, and can tell where the jugular vein is, or knows how to cut off a big toe, may obtain a licence to practice. This, in itself would be a species of quackery. Some of our bright youths, after studying a few months, might apply to this Board, and, from their inability to judge properly of the qualifications of the applicant, might

The Speaker resumed his seat and the Chairman reported the bill as amended. Mr. Speight moved that the bill and amendmients be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Pickett observed it was admitted on all hands, that there was a great evil which required a remedy, though there was a diversity of opinion as to the most practicable mode of effecting it. But because gentlemen could not get their particular amendments adopted, they seemed disposed to oppose the bill altogether. The bill no doubt was imperfect, but no system could be devised which would be perfect at its commencement; defects would remain which expesicians as one from each county, could be found frain from doing something, because our resources and population will not enable us to have a Medical College. Because we cannot have this, can there be no test by which the qualifications of Candidates may be judged of. Will it be said that twelve persons skilled in their profession are not competent to examine an applicant for licence, and give him if he deserved it, such a certificate as would create confidence in the public mind as to his acquirements. If gentlemen thought this bill would obviate the evil in any degree, he apprehended the , hysicians in the State would enter spiritedly into the plan. As for himself, he would place just as much relione will sacrifice individual interests to promote from this source, as he would on one who had obtained a diploma at one of the Northern Institutions. It was said also by way of some objection to the bill, that we had no Institution where young men might qualify themselves for receiving a licence. He believed some men would acquire by private study as much theoreti- 1819, to prevent the fraudulent trading

The vote on the passage of the bill was 24 to 24. The Speaker voted in the negative, and the bill was lost.

The bill limiting the time within which Deeds of 'Frust and Mortgages shall be registered, and to provide for giving additional publicity to the same, was read the third time and passed, without debate.

calknowledge on the science of Mi dicine as they with sl. ves, was read the third time. Various amendments were submitted, among which, Mr. King moved to strike out that provision which declares that slaves shall only trade in the day time, which was negatived.

Wednesday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Gilchrist presented a bill, to incorporate Oak Forest Academy in Robeson county, and

Mr. Gray a bill, to incorporate the Ebenezer Library Society of Randolphwhich passed their first reading.

Mr. Love from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the memorial of William Lyttle of Tennessee, reported a resolution directing the Treasurer to pay him £343 5s., which was rejected by the Senate, on the ground, that it had been before the Legislature several years, and its merits fully investigated.

A message was received from the House of Commons, giving information to the Senate, of the death of John J. Bowner, one of its members from the County of Hyde, communicating the arrangements entered into relative to his funeral, and inviting their co-operation and attendance.

Mr. Sharp submitted the following :

Resolved, That in testimony of the respect which the Senate entertain for the memory of John J. Bonner, deceased, one of the members of the House of Commons from Hyde county, they will wear crape on their left arms for the space of 30 days, and attend his funeral obsequies this afternoon.

The resolution having been unanimously adopted, on motion of Mr. Wilson of Edgecombe, the Senate adjourned until to-morrow morning, 10 "clock.

HOUSE OF COMMONS. ON THE EQUITY BILL.

Upon the motion to strike out the 2d section of the Bill, which required the Courts to be held by the Judges of the Supreme Court, Mr. Morehead said,

Mr. Chairman,-I had hoped, Sir, that some person would offer to the House some substantial reasons for striking out the second section of the bill ; but in vain have I waited to hear them. Surely no gentleman in this House can doubt the great necessity of adopting same plan to improve the Equity system in the two western circuits ; and is it possible that this House will give a silent vote against the plan proposed, without giving even a reason for that vote, or without suggesting some other plan that may meet the views of the House better than the one proposed ?-Surely not, Sir. That grievances do exist, is not denied; that they shall be redressed, certainly this House will not refuse. When, Sir, I arose before on this subject, I acknowledged the bill had imperiections, and asked the assistance of the House to bring it to perfection; but this assistance has been refused me, not by a positive denial, but by being withheld. It was said, the other day, by the gentleman from Newbern, our Honorable Speaker, whose lamentable calamity no one deplores more than I do, Mr. Chairman, that the white population of the different circuits had been unjusly taken into calculation, without any reference to the great number of negroes in the castern circuits, each one of which, may form a separate subject of litigation, and without any reference to the great wealth and commerce of those circuits, It cannot be denied, that 1 ore litigation must necessarily arise among a population, each mem-ber of which transacts all the common concerns of life for himself, and appeals to the laws of his country for his protection and for his rights, than can arise among an equal population, many of whom are deprived of transacting their own business, and rendered incapable of making contracts, and where complaints pass unheard, and Wilkes county; to appoint commissioners But, Sir, if the negro population is to be tak-en into consideration on this question, let us ex-manner in which Constables shall be herecurities : the bill to amend the road laws, amine the subject, and seenif this boasted supe

I Mr. A. Moore's reply in our next.

Monday, Jan. 29, The resolution in favor of Green B.

Palmer passed its third reading. A resolution for the better preservation

of the State House passed its first reading.

place of instruction, the effect of the plan itself would do much good.

He had not so uncharitable an opinion of the medic.1 profession as to believe they would be actuated by mercenary motives, in determining on applications for licence. Men have respect for their feeling, and their characters, if influenced by no higher considerations, and were they to refuse a licence to an individual thoroughly prepared for examination, public indignation would frown them down. It appeared to him that this bill provides in some measure; a remedy for a great evil, and though not so perfect as might be, he should vote for it.

Mr. Hill of Franklin, said the only difference of opinion scemed to be about the best plan. To afford time for reflection, he moved the bill and amendments lie on the table. The question on this motion, was carried 28 to 25.

Tuesday, Jan. 30. Mr. Sneed presented the petition of Richard Bullock of Granville, praying for a grant of land due his father, for military services, which was referred.

Mr. Ward presented a resolution instructing the committee on claims to enquire into the propriety of allowing com-) rocure a certificate of their competency to com- called in 1822, to hold a Court Martial,

Mr. Joyner moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill.

Mr. Speight, of Greene, opposed the motion, and gave his reasons for doing so. The question was decided in the negative, by Yeas and Nays, as follows :

YEAS. -- Messrs. Alexander, Baird, of Burke, Blackwell, Bell, Beard, of Rowan, Beasly, Davis, Davenport, Deberry, Elliott, Gray, Gilchrist, Hill, of Stokes, Joyner, King, Leake, Marsh, Parker, Riddick, Salyear, Smith, Stokes, Tyson, Vanhook, Wilson, of Camden, and Williams, of Martin.-26. NATS.-Messis. Bullock, Burney, Boddie, Croom, Devane, Gilliam, Hill, of Franklin, Hunter, Holliman, Hawkins, Locke, Love, M' millan, M'Kay, M'Dowell, Miller, Matthews, M'Daniel, M'Leary, Montgomery, Pickett, Roberts, Spaight, of Craven, Sneed, Speight, of Greene, Sharpe, Sanders, Shuford, Sillers, Williams, of Beaufort, Wilson, of Edgecomb, Wasden, and Ward .- 33. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, at its third and last reading in the Senate, which was decided in the affirmative.

The bill for the better protection of se-

The following bills were received from the Senate, and passed their first reading: A bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokee Indians; reserving certain lands for the benefit of Roswell King of Montgomery county; concerning the county courts of Hyde; to establish two separate elections in Hyde ; to amend an act passed in 1825, granting to the Superior Court of Brunswick original and exclusive jurisdiction in all cases where the intervention of a jury may be necessary; to restore John Rose, of Ashe county, 1a credit; to repeal an act passed in 1820, directing the county courts to pay fees to certain officers; to amend the laws respecting the sale of land and negroes by Sheriffs, &c.; to secure to Siddy Smith of Wake, such property as she may hereafter acquire ; making compensation to Coroners in certain cases; supplemental, to an act passed at last session to cede to the U. States a certain tract of land called Bogue Banks ; to amend the several acts now in force relative to public roads in manner in which Constables shall be hereafter appointed in Sampson county.