TALEXCH RECESTERAND NORTH-CAROLINA CAZECCE.

moment the effects of the system we are about to introduce. Take Wilmington as an example for illustration. Rer population is equal to more than a third of the aggregate numbers in New-Hanover, she pays more than half the revenue which will entitle that county to a Senator, and we are about to deprive her intelligent and pawe are about to deprive her intelligent and pa-triotic citizens of the privilege of being either, heard or felt in our Legislative Halls. It is use-less to tell me, that paying more than half the tax, she will have her tull weight in the Senate. Of the four hundred freeholders in that county, not more than fifty are to be found among the tax payers of Wilmington. Therever the inter-its s of the town and county come in collision, it more that had be been to be the function of the fitty of the town and county come in collision, requires little forecast to perceive, that the interests of the 'town will not only be unrepresented but misrepresented. No, sir, neither Wilmington, Newbern, Fayesteville nor Edenton will find their interest protected in either branch of the Assembly,

He had desired to see county representation bolished, and the number of men reduced, not simply to change the location of power, or because the legislative body was greatly too oumerous, but under the hope that the alteration of county lines, would destroy the imaginary boundary which separated the interest of the East and the West, and that by enlarging the range for selection in the creation of districts, greater intefligence and liberality would characterise our legislation. If disappointed in this hope, no one would regret more than himself the transfer of a barren sceptre.

In conclusion, he remarked that they had as-Ais constituents ever have complained of the acts Committee. of the Borough representatives? They were sent diere to currect what was evil, not to destroy that which was good ; to act upon enlarged principles of liberality, not to make war upon the weak and helpless.

Dismiss from consideration the principle of five thousand votes would have been given for the call of this Convention ? No, sir, not one thousand. This was the great object, and if they did not command us to strip the bigot of his cowl and strike the torch from the hand of persecution, they did not at least expect us to ; extinguish the lights which during half a centuty have given the greatest lustre to our Public Councils.

Gov. BRANCH, did not consider the present question so important as it had been represented by the gentleman who had just taken his seat, and others. He thought one of the most important objects to be accomplished, was to settle the question of representation of the two Houses. In respect to the sectional interests complained of under the present system, he believed the evil was not owing to any defect in the original formation of the Government, but had risen by degrees, to be an odious fenture in its We have come here (said Gov. B.) to lay a new foundation for the Government, on federal numbers and taxation, and he hoped we presentation, as inconsistent with the basis plo-

amendment excepted the towns of Newbern, ted in bloodshed. Have you not seen men able difficulties. Wilmington, and Fayetteville. He now moved pressed for their debts, in order to drive them With regard to the Inspection laws, he difthe chizens of such Burough.

moved that the Committee rise and report the Resolution and amendments to the Convention. and that a select Committee be raised on the subject.

question being presented to the Committee. | candidate operates, are not so circumscribed. No doubt gentlemen had made up their minds, and were ready to act definitively. Why pro- grounds. creativate matters ? If there was, as he believ. These views brought him to the conclusion

Dr. Smith, of Orange, saw no advantage to accrue from a reference to a sub-committee after the elaborate discussion which the question had undergone. He thought the batter course would tions which fell from the gentleman hast up be to keep the Resolution before the Committee | induced him to make a few remarks. In the until gentlemen, representing the sections of county represen ation, does any one believe that country where these Boroughs were situated, of opinion that Borough Towns had interests se had fully expressed their views and some decision was had. If his amendment were rejected some less exceptionable proposition might then interests of which the Agricultural portion of perhaps be offered. Nothing was to be gained by hurrying matters. He should prefer the Com. mittee to report progress and ask leave to sit again, and in the mean time, for the Convention to take up some other point for consideration. It was an erroneous idea, that the business should be taken up in legislative order, and that a deviation from this course would produce confu-

sion. In the Convention which adopted the Constitution of the United States, this legislative order was not observed. Mr. Fisher thought with the gentleman last up.

that nothing was to be gained by pressing matin a different light. The mere work of determining upon ters. amendments was the smallest part of the business; but deliberation was necessary to enable on behalf of the county to alter the Inspection them to say what was best to be done. When laws and resisted on the part of the town. Why that was ascertained, the method of doing it The grower wants a loose inspection-the buy would easily present itself. For himself, he er a rigid one, because in proportion to the rshould lose no time in effecting it. He was in thought the subject had not been discussed suf. gor of the Inspection is the value of the article favor of the motion for aboliabing Borough renot altogether new to him, had yet been present. pentine, inspected at Wilmington, would com

men as well from counties as towns. He instan-ced Gov. Caswell from the small county of Le noir, who, he said, was certainly one of the most powerful men that ever lived in this or any oth-ul contest. He knew these things and how the

Mr. Dockery said, that agreeable to the Rules for the government of deliberative bodies, he sought out, that he may be successfully ap which existed, both sides were equally to exclusive of Borough Members, to be provided and twenty, had a right to modify his amendment now under prosched. Sir, (to the Chair) you know all these blame. Country gentlemen were not always discussion. The motion of the gentleman from things. Have you not witnessed at the elec- treated with politeness by the inhabitants of Orange, (Dr. Smith) had for its object to demo- tions in your Borough, scenes of the most vio- the towns-in trade they each strove for advanlish Borough representation altogether. His lent character, which not unfrequently termina- tage, and thus, little matters produce consider

modification of that motion so as to exclude in to pursue a course in direct opposition to their fered with the gentleman from Sampson, (Mr. computing the federal population of a county, convictions of right ! Have you not, sir, like Meares.) He thought it would be better if the containing a Borough entitled to representation, myself, seen the Elective franchise abused in whole system of Inspection were abelished, every variety of form ? The assertion of the cel for it operated unequally on the farmer as it

Mr. Crudup remarked, that he came here de. ebrated Brilish Minister, Walpole, that every dow existed. . Our Curpentine, it was true, termined to vote on general principles, and in. ; man has his price, seems to be the governing commanded a higher price in market than that ed by the Convention : also, so much thereof fluenced by that determination had intended to spring of action in these Borough contests-not made in other places, but for a very obvious as directs necessary ordinances and regulations vote to abrogate Borough representation allo. slways in money, sir ; No, no, the considerations reason - the Barrels are larger, and they are to be prescribed for the purpose of giving opera- necessary to carry on the operations of this flowgether : but he confessed the discussion which | are various. I have seen in these contests, fam. sold by weight. Very frequently, Turpentine had taken place had so greatly shaken that de. ily arrayed sgainst family, carried to the ex was condemned as unmerchantable, because amended ; and also & souch thereof as directs termination that he now felt disposed if possible, tremes of bitterness. I have seen neighbors se a handful of deppings was found in it ; the that the Convention such provide in what manto admit them, at least in part, to the right. He parated and estranged and social intercourse de maker of it was put off with an inferior price, strayed,-ves, sir, even has this pestiferous in and the me chant profited by it.

With regard to Quarantine regulations, he of thirteen members, to be selected as in the fluence penetrated the Church and disturbed its harmony and brotherhood. This is not the held, that wherever a nt n's business or inter- foregoing Resolution, with instructions to frame case in counties, and why? The sphere of ac est leads him, he should go. When a Vessel and report the necessary provisions for the pur Mr. Williams, of Pitt, insisted upon some test tion is enlarged-the limits within which the arrives, it is desirable to all concerned, that its pose of carrying the said directions into execu cargo should be discharged as soon as possible. He believed that if these Quarantine regulations. and he must contest the election on broaden were committed to the guardianship of gentleto enquire and report, whether any, and if any, men representing both the agricultural and what amend nents are proper to be mide to the

ed, a decided majority in favor of abolishing the that the Boroughs in the lower part of the State, commercial interest, much more efficient measembled here to redress public grievances. Hat he any western triend who would say that there was not, then it could be referred to a be represented; but so far as Salisbury was diction of discases, than a e now in force. Asto Pilotage, it was said that the Borough concerned, he wanted it, and other towns in the

members wire at home to this matter, but it to enquire and report, whether any, and if any, State similarly situated, to be denied the right was a fact that, however conversant with it, no what amendments are proper to be male to the Mr. Meares had not intended to say one word on this question, but some of the observa Year after year were petitions circulated for tion of the right of free negroes or mulattoes to Bury district. an alteration of the system. There were two vote for members of the Senate or House of kinds of Pilots, called Branch Pilots, and Bar | Commons, main, he agreed with him in his views. He wa para's and distinct from the counties in which they were located-often adversary intereststhe community knew nothing-which could no be protected by county representation. The gentleman from Wake (Mr. Seawel!) had

remarked truly, that in the great regulation of foreign Commerce we are dependent on the an thority of Corgress, but rot so with regard to the ordinary transactions connected with ou State marine. These domestic regulations gave rise to a feeling of j alousy between the town and the counties, which all must have witnessed -a jealousy between the buyer and the selle. -both having the same interest but viewing i He alluded to the subject of Inspection. En ery year attempts were made in our Legislatur smaller counties. He had voted against i', for

of the right of Representation.

confidence that all is right.

sented in your Legislature ! He was done.

[The debate was further continued by Mr.

Mc Queen, Gov. Branch, Mr. Wilson, of Perqui-

month, Judge Gaston and Mr. Toomer. Their re-

marks shall appear in our next, being shut out

this week by our confined limits. The Commit-

The Committee who were appointed by

tion to such an one as this. " Alr. Meares rose to state a single fact which would show the injustice of proscribing the Bo- of the General Assembly to vote viva voce, in Maryland, and nearly 100 from Virginia-so that towns, but he would confine his remarks to W.I.

9. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to

The Committee to whom the subject was referred have made a Report, recompleteding that the Senste shall consist of 50 and the House of Commons of. 120 members. It will doubtless olic t an anima discussion.

HENRY W. MILLER, Eng. has been selected to deliver the Oration, in this City, on our approaching National Anniversary.

The Episcopal Convention, just held at Hillsborough, was, we learn, at tended by 17 Clergyman, 25 Lay Delegates, and a number of visitors. Rev. Dr. Avery, of Edenton, presided, The Convention deci. d almost unanimpusive to lend the Episcopal Fund to the Episcopal School, to enable the Committee to complete the buildings tion an I effect to the Constitution as altered and rishing Institution. Rey. Messrs, Buston, Motte Wiley, and Davis, and Messrs. Geo. E. Spraill, C. P. Mallott, E. L. Winslow and W. E. Andersaid Constitution: be referred to a Committee son were appointed Delegates to the General Convention.

> School and Standing Committees, same as last vear.

The next Convention to be held at Newbers The most calamitous Fire that ever occu n Charleston, S. C. has just taken place there. The number of buildings destroyed is estimated at from three to four hundred !

Abraham Rencher and R. C. Cotton, of Chatham, and Burton Craige and R. C. Pearson, of regulations had been made to give satisf ction. sid Constitution, as to the abrogation or restric. Rowan, are Candidates for Congress, in the Salis-

> Supreme Court -- John H. Watson, of Newbern, and Thomas S. Ashe, of Hillsborough, have been a lmitted to County Court licence ; and Balis M. Edney, of Lincoln, Leonard E. Thompson and Assembly, and officers of the State, or thuse John Gray Bynam, of Rutherfordion, to Supsrior Court licence.

> South-Corolina College -- Dr. Wm. H. Ellett, of Columbia College, N. Y. has been appointed Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy + Dr. Francis Leiber, of Philadelphia Professor of Thomas S. Twiss, of West Point, Professor of enquire and report whether any, and if any, what Mathematics, and the Rev. Dr. Capers, Professor amendments be necessary in the mode of ap- of sacred Literature. The appointment of Frepointing and removing from office Militia Officers sident was postponed.

> > It is said that the Baltimore Convention consisted of 600 members; of whom 195 were from two States, and neither of them of the first magitude, sent nearly a moiety of the ontire a body, so constituted, could give a fair exposit tion of public opinion.

or Ocean Pilots. The latter exposes his life to the fury of the angry elements and brings in a Vessel to the Bar; he is permitted to go no what amendments are proper to be made to the further, but after undergoing all this fatigue, sud Constitution, to disqu lify members of the danger and anxiety, instead of being allowed to pilot his Vessel to the wharf, he is compell- who ho'd places of trust under the authority of ed by existing regulations to surrender his this State, from being or continuing such while charge to another. Is this right Sir, is it fair ? they hold any other office or appointment un-The gentleman from Buncombe (Gov. Swain) der the goverment of this State, or the United had attempted, he thought, to array parties here. States, or any other government. For himself he did not com : to produce excitement of any kind, or with the desire of influening any body. That gentleman remarked that what amendments should be male to the said History and Political Economy : Isaac W. Stuthe compromise of this question was owing to Constitution, so as to make the capitation tax art, of S. C. Professor of Greek and Latin ; the magnanimity of the Members representing on slaves and free white polls equal. Borough Towns This was true, but what was | the compromise ? He could see no compromise where one party could possibly lose nothing -He called it a sacrifice of the interests of the

and Justices of the Peace. he would infinitely prefer an unlimited Conven-8. Resolved, that's Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments be proper to compel the members

roughs-a fact no doubt equally true of other | the election of officers. nington. The c unity of New-Hanover pays

posed.

Judge Seawell said, he did not intend to have made a rem rk on this subject. His mind had been in doubt as to which side of the question he should take, and when a motion was yesterday made fir the Committee to rise, he was glad to hear it, as he wanted time for further consideration on the subject. He had attentively listened to the remarks already made. He was sorry he could not hear the remarks of the gentleman from Halifax, (Judge Daniel.) He spoke in a low tone of voice, and was at some distance from him. He should have to vote on the subject, and he wished to offer the was prevented from voting in April on the question, " Convention " or " no Convention," from scruples as to his right to do so. Had he voted, it would have been in the negative, from the conviction that the period was an inauspicious one for holding a Convention ; but a majority of those who voted on the subject, having decided in favor of a convention, and as our Government can get along in no other way, shan by the voice of a majority, he was in favor of acting on the subject agreeably to the directions of the Act of Assembly.

Judge S. said, no gentleman who had spoas the gentleman from Halifax, (Judge Daniel) so far as he heard him. The Judge said he was neither an Eastern man nors Western man, and he wished to God that every man in that Convention could make a like declaration. He did not know whether the proposed amendments to the Constitution would benefit the Bast or the West. He should act from principle, and he wished always to do so.

Nothing has yet been determined in relation to forming the Senste and House of Commons. The proposition at present before the Committee, had relation to the Borough members. It is said they are necessary to look after Commerce in the General Assemi . This was doubtless right, when the Constitution of this State was first formed ; but after the Congress of the United States determined to take commercial matters into its own hands, there was nothing left for this State to do in relation to Commerce, except to pass inspection laws.

One strong argument in favor of the abrogation of Boroughs, was that the Representatives of selves of opinion that it should be done. They duced by this system. They have witnessed the hostility existing between town and counby this state of things. It is said, however, if from the Halls of Legislation as effectually as if they were inhibited from appearing there. If he thought this would be the effect, it would go a great way with him to vote for retaining the system. But when the towns become composient parts of the counties-when these distinct leterests cease to exist-then these foolish jeak usies will vanish, and the strongest nated in splendor from the ashes of those whose memory he revered as much as any individual in this house. He should vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Orange, from Richmond.

ed in so imposing a point of view as to make a mand \$1 more per barrel in Liverpool than the strong impression on his mind.

Mr. F. sa'd his situation was a peculiar one. The county from which he came (Rowan) contained one of these Boroughs. He lived in a town entitled under the present Constitution to! honor to represent it in the Councils of the State. For these reasons, he felt bound briefly to state the principles which would influence his vote on the proposition now under discussion.

He would not go back to the origin of Borough representation; for this there was no necessity All admitted that it was a scion of the English reasons which would influence his vote. He systen engrafted into our Constitution. The material question for us to consider is-Shall we abandon it wholly or in part? If in part, then what part ? No matter how it originatedwhether it had its birth in the bold strife of lib. erty, or sprung from a spirit of traffic-we find it here. He would say to the Committee very candidly, that he came to this city, with his mind almost made up to abolish the system entirely. With equal candor he now confessed his mind was undergoing a change. No one, he hoped, came here with his opinions so firmly fixed as to be de . f to conviction.

He would in a brief manner examine the prinken on the subject, had met his views so nearly cipal arguments which had been advanced in this discussion by gentlemen opposed to the abrogation of the Borough system. It was urged with great zeal that the Boroughs had invariably furnished the highest order of intellect in our General Assembly; and the conclusion must be, that if the representation from the towns cease, these distinguished gentlemen will be banished from our Councils. The inference he thought an erroneous one. He did not deny the fact that the Boroughs had been ably represented, and cheerfully acceded to every thing in their praise which had been stated by the gentleman from Buncombe; but he thought that abolishing the system, instead of quenching these shining lights, would diffuse their brilliancy over a wider space and enlarge the sphere of their usefulness.

It had been said that there was always a jealousy existing between the Borough towns and he found, that though residing in towns, they the counties in which they are respectively situated, which would prevent the selection of town also, and have considerable agricultural inergentlemen, as Representatives for the county, est at stake. But even when there exists his however capable. He feared the admitted jea- community of interest, the instances are rate. the counties containing these towns, were them- | lousy had its origin in Borough Representation. Take away the cause and the effect would were acquainted with the inconveniences pro- cease. Now the citizens of the towns keep their eyes upon the Borough Representatives sloner but take away the right of representation. try, and the uncomfortable feeling produced and they will begin to extend their vision-they will take greater pains to enlighten the people. we abolish Borough representation, our men of than they now do, being dependant upon them interests of the State, which he was advocateg part with our State concerns as possible. talents, who reside in towns, will be excluded for elevation, instead of a few citizens of the __interes's which required to be fostered and town

The next argument advanced, he considered, had great force in i', and was the only legitimate one which had been adduced. It was this :---That these towns having a separate and distinct interest from the country, call it Commerce, or what you will, ought to be heard in the Legislature. Every interest he thought ought to he men will be chosen as being best qualified to represented. He did not say with the gentleserve the public. We will not lose these liv- man from Craven (Mr. Gaston) that the object ing lights who surround us, who have email of Government was to protect the weak against the strong. This might be said with more propriety to be the province of the Law. The object of Government might more properly be defined to protect the weaker interests against there are diversified interests, and there can be no security while these interests remain unrep fesented. This is the very principle of Republican Governments. If there be then this separate interest, he could not hesitate to say, however small it might be, or wherever located, that Commercial State. She had no good Port, and it should be represented-that it should be heard the lower part of it was too sickly. For the and felt in the operations of the Government.same reasons New Orleans could never rival N. The true question then is is there this separate York. But we could diffuse the blessings of and distinct interest ? He hoped to hear the

same article from any of the Eastern counties because the Inspection is known to be rigid .-about \$1700. In consequence of this tax, New The jealousy which this state of things produ-Habover is to have a Senator. Now how many ces, will not be removed until every mind is en

lightened. There is no radical difference, it i send a member, and he had frequently had the true, between these interests spoken of, if corsidered in a proper light, but they are regarded as different and advetse.

> He alluded to the Quarantine regulations. was of the utmost importance to Con merce, that they should be well understood and rigidly enforced. What did country gon tlemen know about this matter? It could not be expected to be understood by any but conmercial men. You cannot enlist the attention of men in the examination of subjects which co not concern them.

> Again, what did the member from a count know about the subject of Pilotage, so esseltial to the safety of our navigation ? He referred to members of the Legislature presen'. say, what occurred when any discussion took place in the General Assembly on this subjed. Why the great mass of members, being total ignorant on the subject, applied for inform tion to the commercial gentlemen. These questions were often highly important, not up ly to the towns themselves, but to the who State. Here then were great interests while could not properly be represented, if Borough members were excluded. He agreed in one ion with the gentleman from Roway, (Mr. Fisher) as to inland towns. The causes which in duced the framers of the Constitution to give them the right of representation, no longer

> exists ; but the large commercial towns should have some person to place their interests ina proper light. Much had been said about the probability o returning gentlemen of information from the

counties, if Borough representation were abilished. These instances might occur, but they would be rare. Who has ever known a mer policy, sir ? Merchant sent to the Legislature from a count So far as he knew, not once since the Consitution was framed. Very frequently, profissional men were sent, but it would most always were estensively engaged in agricultural affirs He scknowledged the heart burnings and bitterness which were sometimes engendeed by the Merchants. With respect to the Reveby these Borough contests. The smaller flie | nue accruing to the General Government, it number of voters, the more vir lent. This tas an evil, he confessed, but it was confined to be represented in the State Legislature. The the Boroughs slone. What should these in Government would take care of their own interconveniences weigh, contrasted with the great ests, and he wanted as little interference on its demanded to be represented.

Mr. Holmes remarked that he had been for a long time, opposed to the system of Bordigh Representation, though a Representative of the county which contained the largest town in the State. His mind, it is true, was yet open to conviction, and if he could be satisfied, that there was this separate and distinct interest, of of interting, on Mr. Hogan's motion, the whole which gentlemen had spoken, he would not hesitate to say that it should be represented. He understood some one to say, that it was not only the interests of the towns which re. report; and the Convention adjourned about quired thus to be represented, but that the + past 3 o'clock.] great interests of North Carolina were concern. and against that submitted by the gentleman the stronger interests. In all Governments ed in the issue of this question. He thought all the commercial regulations which exist in this State, were the subjects of private legisla- the Convention to consider and report the tion, and were limited in their application. For instance, Sir, the Inspection and Quarantine laws. Is North Carolina so deeply interested in this local legislation, that her Boroughs must be d gnified with the privilege of sending a Representative to protect that interest in shellegislature, in the face of all the evis been so admirably described by the from Rowan ? But, Sir, as great as the evils which he pourtrayed, they are infinitely magnified in our Commercial towns. Our population is of a more abandoned cast-we have more dependent and more pliable materials to work upon. He alluded to seamen and others, who went to their employers to know how they should vote. Nothing was more common, than, voters as they housed their cattle. This was no extravagance ; he had participated in these Mr. F. said he did not think our inlandtowns | contests, and knew the fact. Though living in Wilmington, he had, ever since 1819, been op- | State, so as to reduce the number of the mem-

enquire and report. her any, and it any tax of about \$2,500 to \$3,000 a year, of which | what amendments be proper to be mide in the | gation ! What a ridiculous farce, to pretend that sum the town of Wilmington alone contributes 32d article of the Constitution.

raccording to federal population ; and also so

much thereof as relates to the residence and qualification of persons voting for Senators and

of persons eligible to the Senate, be referred to

Committee of 13 members, one of whom shall

be selected from each of the Congressional Dis-

tricts of this State, with instructions to frame and

report the amendments as by said Act required.

2. Resolved, that so much of the said Act as

lirect. a mode to be prescribed for the ratifica-

tion of such amendments as may be recommend-

her amendments shall in future be mide to the

3. Resolved that a Committee be appointed

Constitution of this State, as to the exclusion in

while, or in part, of Borough Members from the

4. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed

5. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to

6. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed

7. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to

to enquire and report, whether any, and if any.

House of Commons.

10. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and if any, people in Wilmington" own the necessary free- what amendments be proper to be made in the hold to entitle them to vote for a Senator. In Constitution for supplying vacancies in the Gen 1828, he was a candidate for the Senate, and at | eral Assembly accoung before the meeting of that time, out of about 250 voters, there were the General Assembly.

only 48 possessing the right to vote. Here then 11. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and if any, were 200 voters paying a lorge tax and deprived what amendments be proper to provide for The gentleman last up had advocated the opibiennial instead of annual meetings of the Genernich, that every man ought to be his own Inal Assembly, and for the biennial instead of tri

spector ! If there were no Inspection, we should annual election of Secretary of State. see Bbls. of Turpentine half filled with s.nd, 12. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed because the chances of detection would be so to enquire and report whether any, and if any, smal'. To illustrate the value of the Inspection what amendments be proper to provide for the laws, he referred to the counties of Columbus election of Governor by the qualified voters for and Robeson, the Turpentine made in which the members of the House of Commons, and was floated through Lumber River and the Litprescribing the term for which he may be electle Pedee to Georgetown, S. C. where they have ted, and the number of terms during which he no inspection. This Turpentine is as well shall be eligible.

made and from as good materials as ours .-13. Resolved, That a Committee be appointed That which goes via Georgetown, & that which to enquire and report whether any, and if any, roes via Wilmington, both ultimately reach what amendments may be proper, providing Charleston. And what then, sir ? They are that the Attorney-General shall be elected for a both sold-by weight too, sir, and the Wilmingterm of yrars.

ton brand brings \$1 more per bbl. simply be-14. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed cause it has been inspected, and the buyer has to enquire and report whether any, and if any, what amendments should be made providing a

As to the dissatisfaction of the Pilots about tribunal whereby Judges of the Suprem- and the system, it is perfectly natural that men Superior Courts and other Officers of the State should want to get \$2 instead of \$1. Not content may he impeached and tried for corruption and with conducting a vessel to the bar, the Ocean mal-practices in office.

Pilot wishes to accompany it over the bar to 15. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed town. But the Commissioners of Navigation to enquire and report whether any, and if any, say, and with great propriety, you must not what amendments should be made vacating the come beyond your prescribed limits. The coast office of a Justice of the Prace, and disqualitying must always be guarded ; you are bound under him from holding such appointment upon cona heavy penalty, to be always on the slert to viction of an infamous crime or of corruption and render assistance to vessels which may require mal practice in office.

your services, and you must not abandan your 16. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any, and il any, duty under any pretence. Is this not correct

what amendments should be made providing for One more remark and he was done. Lock at the removal of any of the Judges of the Suprame the duties paid by Wilmington to the General or Superior Courts for mental or physical ina-Government. She pays, sir, \$100,000 in duties, bility upon a concurrent Resolution of two greater amount than is collected in the whole thirds of both branches of the Legislature. State besides. Is not this another consideration 17. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed and a weighty one, why she should be repreto enquire and report whether any, and if any,

what amendments should be made providing that the salaries of the Judges shall not be di-Mr. Holmes said it was true that Wilmington minished during their continuance in office. paid \$1.700 tax, but only about \$600 were paid 18. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether any amendments constituted no reason why Wilmington should ought to be made, and if so, what amendments are proper, to provide against unnecessary pri vate legislation.

19. Resolved, that a Committee be appointed to enquire and report whether it be proper to make any amendment, and if so, what amendment, so as to provide that no Judge of the Snpreme Court shall be eligible to any office, nor any Judge of the Superior Court to any other office than that of Judge of the Supreme Court, while retaining his judicial appointment.

tee having refused to strike out for the purpose THE REGISTER. subject was referred to the Committee raised RALEIGH, N. C. on the basis of Representation, to consider and TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1835.

> STATE CONVENTION. Our columns are filled, to t', exclusion of almost

every thing else, with the proceedings of the Con

sible, we are unable to keep up with the Debate

which has taken place. We will endeavor however.

It will be seen that the question of Borough Re-

presentation has been pretty extensively discussed.

but no decision has been had. Should a result fa-

vorable to the interest of certain Boroughs ensue, i

Marriages.

In this city, on Thursday last, by James Litchford Esq. Mr. John B. Tinney to Miss Jane Beasley.

DIED.

On Thursday morning last, Mrs. H. H. Osborns Consort of the Rev. M. Osborne, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church. in this City. The decease was a native of the ... y of New York, and sister of the Rey. Samuel Hutchins, now a Missionary on the Island of Ceylon. At an early age, she made a profession of Religion and connected herself with the Church of Christ. In her Christian character, consistent and exemplary through life-she bore her last sickness with a meckness, and submission, characteristic of a child of God, and relying on the merits of a crucified Savior, she descended to the Tomb in peace, sustained by the hopes and consolations of the Gospel of Jesus Christ.

The State Convention having adjourned at an early hour, a Funeral Discourse was delivered on the occasion by the Rev. Dr. M'Pheeters in the Presbyterian Church, and her remains were ed to the tomb by a large concourse of citiz strangers.- [Communicated.]

LOOK AT THIS.

The SUBSCRIBER is now opening at his Store, 3 doors above the Post-office, a beautiful supply of

> Sycing & Summer CLOTHING.

> > Consisting of

COATS, PANTALOONS and YESTS

Of every colour and quality. Persons wishing to supply themselves, will do well to call, as he is determined to sell low, forcash only

Together with a general assortment of FANCY ABTICLES, STOCKS, SUSPEND-GLOVES, SHIRT CULLARS AND ERS. BOSOMS.

And many other articles kept by Merchant Tailors.

THOS. M. OLIVER, (AGENT.) Merchant Taylor, Fayetteville St. Raleigh, N. O

Bank of the State of N. Carolina.

DIVIDEND of Two and a Hulf per cent. for I profits made for the half year ending the 23-1 day of May last, has been declared, and will be paid at the flank on the first Monday in July a: xt, and a" the Branches and Agencies fileen days thereafter-subject to the tax of fwentyfive cents on each Share of Stock owned by indivi lua's, according to the Charter.

By order. C. DEWEY, Cashier. Raleigh, June 12, 1835. State of North-Carolina.

Wake County. Court of Pleas and Quarter

Mr. Mucon said, he would go hand in hand with the gentleman from Buncombe as regarded Education, but he differed with him in his notions about Internal Improvement. He doubted the capacity of North Carolina to become a great Education and become a virtuous if not a great question fully discussed.

people. He expressed a wish that the Univer. He did not think that the intelligence of sity of the State was located at Raleigh, for he community should weigh any thing, in arrangdid not believe in that kind of Education which ing the fund mental law of the land, in favor of was obtained in cloisters. The manners of boys extending the right of Representation, when op should be attended to as well as their minds. posed by great principles. If this constituted a He referred to the City of Williamsburg in Vir- | legitimate claim, why not carry out the rule and ginis, which was said to have been the most pol- | divide counties by separating the enlightened a day or two before the election, to house the out more celebrated men than any other Institue tive to the former and distranchising the latter ? tion within his knowledge.

He was opposed, he said, to the amendment. had any separate and distinct interest requiring If the people had not virtue enough to select to be represented. There was a cogent reason posed to Borough representation. their most talented men, this provision would why they should not. Who had not witnessed not ensure it. Before the Bevolution, our Leg- the excitement esused by these Borough Elec-

In reply to the argument, that if the system was destroyed, the men of talents would be o- trict to be laid off at convenient and prescribed islative Halls were graced with distinguished tions? Who had not seen the worst passions of verlouked, he would remark, that the people periods by Counties in proportion to the public given in our nexts

manner in which it will be expedient to vention, than which, we presume, we could give take up the business of the Convention. nothing more acceptable to our readers. But though Reports we use a small type, and condense as much as pos-

It appears to your Committee that the business of the Convention will be most conveniently brought before the Convennext week, to bring it up, if practicable. tion by their proceeding to consider and to act upon the following Resolutions. which are therefore reported simply as presenting a plan of operations, and not as indicating an opinion on the merits of any of the Resolutions:

which that interest has been supported. 1. Resolved, that so much of the Act, entitled " An Act concerning a Convention to amend The policy of extending to Free persons of color the Constitution of the State," which act has the right of suffrage, under certain restrictions, has been ratified by the people, as d.rects amendments to be made to the Constitution of this been carried by a small majority for abrogating the bers of the Senate to not less than thirty-four night of persons of this description to vote for memnor more than fifty, to be elected by thedisbers of Assembly. A sketch of the Debate will be

May Term, 1835. William Hill and Cyrus Whiteker,

The Heirs of James Grants Petition to sell Real Estate.

T appearing to the satisfaction of the Court. that James G ant, jr. one of the Defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State. It is therefore ordered that publication be mids in the Releigh Register for six, weeks, notifying the said Defendant to be and appear before the Justices of our next Court of fless & Quarter will be justly attributable to the zeal and ability with Sessions to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court House in Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and plead, answer, or demur to the Plaintiff's petition, otherwise, it been thoroughly discussed, and the question has will be heard ex parts as to him, and decreed aswitness, B. S. K og, Clerk of our stid. Court it Office, the 3rd Monday of Mar. 1835. S. S. EING. C. C.

Pr suy. 35 60