

of creation, and seem to promise happiness and joy; but more frequently, clouds and darkness brood over the scene, and disappoint his fondest expectations. Nature is never contemplated with a clear perception of its adaptation to the purpose of promoting the true enjoyment of man, or with a well founded confidence in the wisdom and benevolence of its author.

Such, Sir, are the benefits and advantages of a system of general Education, such as is worthy of the name. The objection most frequently urged against its adoption, is the expense; and even this, I would urge as a weighty argument for the passage of the Resolutions, and the disposition of the Public Lands, as contemplated by them.

I have said that wise and wholesome Legislation is dependant upon general intelligence; and the connexion between the wealth of a nation and its laws is not less intimate. By them, ingenuity is quickened, industry is encouraged, and the quiet enjoyment of its fruits secured—the resources of a country are developed; and the prosperity and wealth of the nation increased.

But the advantages resulting from a general diffusion of knowledge are not confined to those countries where defective Legislation operates as a bar to the progress of improvement. Even in those where the laws are more wholesome and equal, its influence is discovered in the rapid advancement of the arts and other means conducive to the acquisition of wealth.

In illustration of this point, I copy from a valuable little treatise on Popular Education (and I avail myself of this opportunity to acknowledge my indebtedness to this work for many of the remarks I have had occasion to use on the subject) a comparison made by President Young, of Kentucky, founded upon authentic statistics between the commercial and manufacturing condition of England and France.

Let us look a little into this fact to ascertain if possible how much England gains by her superiority in this matter over France. The actual commercial and manufacturing power of the latter country is only two fifths of that of the former. The present annual value of the cotton manufacture in Great Britain is estimated to be about 35 millions of Pounds sterling.

The ingenuity of a single intellect, which, but for the influence of Education, might have slept for ever in ignorance and obscurity, sometimes saves a State more than it would require to educate all her sons. The genius of Middleton, it is estimated, by inventing a plan for supplying the City of London with water, saves an annual expense of 40 millions of dollars.

To the science of Chemistry (which is but a department of knowledge) is due the discovery of that principle in heat, which enables the artist to convert the rough and shapeless masses of metal, into numberless articles of elegance and of usefulness.

Sir, estimate but for a moment the increase of national wealth which has flowed in upon us from this branch of knowledge alone, by its effects in that Egypt of our country, the valley of the Mississippi. Planters there, living 3000 miles from market, carry to it the avails of their industry with less expense than many citizens of the middle counties of our own State, residing within 150 miles of the great Atlantic.

But, Sir, one of the strongest considerations which presents itself to my mind in behalf of a system of sound popular Education, is its connexion with the purity and perpetuity of our political institutions.

To the people of this great country is committed the solemn charge of perpetuating that liberty and maintaining those institutions, civil, social, literary and religious, which it cost our fathers so much blood and so much treasure to establish.

We stand, Sir, upon an eminence which few nations have ever reached. The eyes of the world are upon us—one portion regarding us with trembling, but anxious hope—the other, with a hellish desire to see our fair prospects blasted, our honor prostrate in the dust; and our greatness and very existence among the things that were. Our fall then will be the triumph of despotism, and the knell of liberty throughout the world.

To maintain our free institutions and to transmit them unimpaired to posterity, is no light trust to be committed to rash hands and rash heads. It is a trust most solemn in its nature; the due execution of which requires in every citizen, knowledge and judgment, as well as patriotism and vigilance.

Sir, it is not to be disguised, that our political fabric is in danger—that there are elements of destruction at work amongst us—I speak not of any party—they are peculiar to none, but common to all—they are inherent in our political organization as a nation, and our moral constitution as men.

Sir, I am aware that we have naturalized citizens, whose talents and whose virtues are an ornament to any country—Men sound to the core in their political and moral principles—Men whose public services are a part of our national glory. It is not of such I speak—I allude to that overflowing tide of emigration which disgorges upon our shores its annual thousands of Europe's most degraded population; men without knowledge, without principle, without patriotism; and with nothing to lose in the issue of an election.

What remedy can we present; what antidote do we possess against this great and growing evil. As we cannot conveniently alter the law of naturalization, the only practicable means is that thorough system of Education for our own people which will nullify this noxious foreign influence; and secure real personal independence in the natives of the soil.

Intelligence and virtue are the bulwarks of a free Government—Education is the parent of all true personal independence; and in proportion to the universal prevalence of these principles, will be the chances of surviving in perpetual manhood, the perils of those causes, which have undermined all preceding Republics, and which are already at work in our own.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

IN SENATE.

Monday, December 17, 1838.

Mr. Shepard, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a Resolution directing the Public Treasurer to pay to the Roanoke Navigation Company \$1000, on account of deferred payment of stock; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moody, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported against the expediency of encouraging the culture of Silk by premiums. Concurred in.

Mr. Allison presented a Resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the summoning of 42 instead of 36 Jurors.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of declaring by law, how vacancies shall be filled occasioned by the resignation of Clerks, Sheriffs, &c. and also of passing a law ratifying the Revised Statutes as published by the Commissioners.

On motion of Mr. Myers, the same Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring greater publicity to be given to conveyances in trust for securing debt.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Wilson, a bill to amend the law in relation to the sale of lands of deceased debtors; by Mr. Morehead, a bill to prevent betting on elections; by Mr. Exum, a bill making compensation to the wardens of the poor; and by Mr. Dockery, a bill to amend an act to establish a Literary and Manual Labor Institution in Wake. These bills were read the first time and referred.

On motion of Mr. Fox, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law relative to trading with slaves, as to require the articles, quantity, &c. to be accurately described.

On motion of Mr. Carson, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of legislating farther relative to the supply of records of Courts destroyed by fire or otherwise.

The proposition of the Commons to adjourn on the 31st inst., was laid on the table.

The engrossed bills to emancipate Caroline Cook, and her children; to incorporate the Trustees of Pleasant Grove Academy; and to incorporate the town of Morganton, were each read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Siler presented a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Cherokee. Mr. G. W. Caldwell, a bill to lay off and establish a county by the name of Union. Read first time.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the bill authorizing the Public Treasurer to receive South Carolina and Virginia money. Mr. W. also reported adversely to the bill empowering the County Courts of Bancombe to draw Jurors for each week of the Superior Court of said county. Ordered to lie upon the table.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Trustees of Davidson College was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Gilliam presented a memorial from the President and Directors of the Bank of Cape Fear, praying an amendment of their charter. Referred to the Select Committee on Banks.

Mr. Hoke presented a memorial from the South-western Railroad Bank, praying a modification of the charter. Read and laid on the table.

The engrossed bill to compel owners of Bridges to construct Draws was read the second time and rejected.

Mr. Hill, from the joint Committee on the subject, reported that the Governor would appear before the two Houses on Saturday, the 29th inst. and take the Oaths of Office as Governor.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole; Mr. Hill in the Chair, on the political Resolutions introduced by Mr. Rayner. Mr. Whitaker, of Halifax, took the floor and spoke for about an hour in opposition to the Resolutions. When he concluded, on motion of Mr. Hester, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

EVENING SESSION.

The engrossed bill to amend an Act concerning Quarantine, and to prevent the introduction and communication of contagious diseases was read, and on motion of Mr. Wilcox, referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Two or three private bills passed their second reading, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 18, 1838.

Mr. Biddle presented a Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to sell at auction, sundry public lots in the City of Raleigh. Read and referred.

Mr. Spruill presented a bill to amend the 25th section of the Revised Statutes, concerning the General Assembly; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Dockery, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for the payment of Pensions in the year in which the Legislature shall not sit; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, to whom was referred the petition of citizens of Robeson, praying the passage of a law placing free persons of color under the same restrictions as slaves in buying and selling spirituous liquors, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, and asked to be discharged. Concurred in, 25 to 23.

Mr. Carson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to amend the Revenue laws; which passed its first reading, and was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The Senate took up the Resolution in favor of the Roanoke Navigation Company, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Dockery in the Chair, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rose, and reported the Resolution to the Senate, without amendment, and recommended its passage. The Resolution was then read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Whitaker, from the Military Committee, reported a bill vesting in the United States Jurisdiction over a certain tract of land in Fayetteville. Read first time.

Mr. Whitaker, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the prayer of the Iredell Militia, asking for increased pay to Musicians. Concurred in.

Mr. Eiler, from the Committee on Cherokee lands, reported a Resolution, which had its first reading, allowing \$8 per cent. upon all advanced payments of Cherokee bonds.

The bill, yesterday reported, to compel owners of Bridges to construct Draws, was reconsidered, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill concerning infant children, where Parents shall be divorced. Also, a bill, amendatory of the act prescribing how bastard children shall be legitimated. Read first time.

Mr. J. P. Caldwell reported unfavorably on the petition of G. P. and R. P. Howe, of Halifax. Concurred in.

The House then resolved itself again into Committee, on Mr. Rayner's Resolutions. Mr. Eaton, of Warren, took the floor, and spoke for more than an hour in opposition to the Resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Cardwell, of Rockingham, in a short speech on the same side, who was replied to by Mr. H. C. Jones. [He infused a large portion of humor into his remarks, as he always does, but there was, nevertheless, a point and biting sarcasm in his well-timed anecdotes, which told with resistless effect, and produced a more decided impression on the House, than an elaborate or ill-timed speech could have done.] Some sharp shooting then took place between Messrs. Rayner and Whitaker, and Messrs. Boyden, of Surry, and Caldwell, of Mecklenburg; after which, on motion of Mr. Hoke, of Lincoln, the Committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1838.

The Resolution from the Commons, authorizing the Public Printer to return such documents as he cannot print so soon as the Legislature may desire, and directing the Clerks to employ some other person to print such documents, was read first time and passed.

The bill to establish the county of Cleveland, was rejected—Yeas 21, Nays 27.

The bill to amend the Militia Laws of this State, was amended, on the motions of Mr. Dockery and Mr. Reid, read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed Resolution authorizing the Secretary of State to issue certain grants for lands sold at the late sale of Cherokee land, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to amend the 25th section of the Revised Statutes, concerning the General Assembly, was rejected—39 to 9.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guthrie, from the Committee on Private bills, reported adversely to the bill proposing to attach a portion of Bladen to Cumberland County. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Winston, from the Judiciary Committee, reported unfavorably on the Resolution, referred to them, proposing an increase of the tax on Pedlars. Concurred in.

Mr. Nye presented a bill to appoint Commissioners to lay off a part of the great State Road from Presley Shepherd's to Frederick Seaver's. Read first time.

The bill to prevent the hauling of seines or obstructing the passage of fish on certain days in Perquimans River, was on motion of Mr. Paine, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to lay off and establish a new County by the name of Union was read the second time. Mr. Bryan moved that it be indefinitely postponed which was negatived 59 to 51, and was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Wm. P. Williams, from the Committee on Finance, submitted the following Report:—The Committee on Finance have carefully examined the Books and Accounts of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller, from the 31st October 1836, to 31st October 1838, and take much pleasure in saying that they correspond entirely with the statements given in the printed Reports of both Treasurer and Comptroller, as furnished to this General Assembly by them. They have, also, examined with much care the monthly account of the Treasurer with Bank deposits, and find that they are in strict conformity with the Act of the General Assembly. Your Committee cannot forego the expression of the most entire satisfaction at the able, honest, and business-like manner in which their Books and Accounts are kept.

The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole, on Mr. Rayner's Resolutions, when Mr. Hoke took the floor in opposition to them.—After speaking with great animation for nearly two hours, he gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, without having finished what he had to say.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, December 20, 1838.

Mr. Wright offered a Resolution instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to allow slaves to pray or exert in public assemblies, which was rejected.

Mr. Carson, from the Committee on Weights and Measures, reported a bill concerning Weights and Measures, adopted by Resolution of Congress as a standard throughout the United States, which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Moore, from the Committee on Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to amend an act concerning Cattle, Horses and Hogs. [To prevent citizens of Virginia from driving their stock into this State for the purpose of ranging, &c.] Read first time and passed.

The bill making compensation to Wardens of the Poor, was indefinitely postponed.

The engrossed Resolution relating to the public printing, was read the third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes was taken up and amended. Mr. Wilson moved its indefinite postponement, but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House an Exhibit, shewing the condition of the Bank of the State and the Merchants Bank of Newbern, which were transmitted to the Senate, with a proposition that they be printed.

The proposition from the Senate, to print the Report of the Committee on Finance, was concurred in. The engrossed bill to amend the Militia Laws of the State, passed its first reading.

The Resolution from the Senate in favor of Hiram Higgins and Solomon Perry, of Ashe, was read and adopted.

Mr. McWilliams introduced a bill authorizing the Justices of the Peace of the several counties to classify themselves for holding the County Courts, which was read the first time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manufacturing Company was taken up, amended on motion of Mr. Ellington, so as to make the private property of the Stockholders subject to the payment of the debts of the Corporation, in proportion to their respective shares, and finally passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker laid before the House the Memorial of the late Internal Improvement Convention, held in this City, which was sent to the Senate with a proposition that it be referred to the Standing Committee on Internal Improvement of each House, and be printed, ten copies for each member.

A Communication was received from T. Loring Printer for the Legislature, complaining that the Clerk of the House had infringed upon his rights in sending certain Printing, ordered by the House to be executed to another Printer. The same having been read, the Principal Clerk (Mr. Stanley) made a statement to the House (by leave) of the reasons which influenced his course—the chief of which was that the Printing, already ordered, was so far behind hand, that he could not expect the document in question to be returned in any reasonable time, and had therefore given it a different direction. On motion, Mr. Loring's Letter was then laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Whitaker, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and took up the political Resolutions submitted by Mr. Rayner. Mr. Hoke again took the floor in continuation of his remarks, and after speaking about an hour, gave way for a motion that the Committee rise, without having concluded his remarks.

IN SENATE.

Friday, December 21, 1838.

Mr. Wilson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to give effect to the Revised Statutes, as the same have been published, which was read the first time and passed.

By Mr. Dockery, a bill to prevent free negroes and slaves from trafficking in spirituous liquors; by Mr. Baker, a bill limiting the time in which titles to lands heretofore entered and paid for, may be perfected. Read first time.

The engrossed bill to repeal the act of 1835, allowing compensation to Jurors in the county of Yancy, passed its third reading, and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company, was rejected, on its second reading, but was subsequently reconsidered, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes, was postponed indefinitely, 37 to 10.

Mr. Carson, from the joint select Committee on the Resolution concerning the failure of Sheriffs to make return of the votes for Governor, reported a Resolution acquitting the delinquents, which was read and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Robards submitted the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:—Resolved, that the course adopted by the Principal Clerk of this House, in relation to the printing of certain documents, as complained of by T. Loring yesterday, in his letter to the Speaker, was not detrimental to the public interest, but promotive of the despatch of business.

Resolved, that the explanation given by the Clerk, of the facts and circumstances about this matter, is entirely satisfactory to this House.

On motion of Mr. Amis, Resolved, that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, making it Petit Larceny to take the Chinese Mulberry trees, with an intent to steal, and to impose a penalty upon those purchasing the same from negroes without the authority of their masters.

Mr. Whitaker introduced a bill to amend the Charter of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, passed in 1830 by the Legislature of Virginia.—And Mr. Walker, a bill concerning the election and qualification of Constables in certain cases. Read first time.

The House, on motion of Mr. Rayner, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions heretofore submitted by him.

On motion of Mr. Miller, of Burke, the Committee rose and reported the Resolutions to the House without amendment. Mr. Hoke then concluded his Speech, begun in Committee of the Whole. The question being on the adoption of the Resolutions,

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the fifth in the series, (which proposes a division of the proceeds of the Public Lands) by adding the following:—Provided, nevertheless, that the said distribution should not render necessary an increase of the taxes or Tariff.

Messrs. Rayner, Boyden and Waddell appealed to the party with which they acted, to vote down any and every amendment, offered. If gentlemen, said they, desire an expression of opinion on any subject, let them bring forward a substantive proposition, and we will meet them.

The question was then put, and the amendment rejected.

Mr. Hoke moved to amend the Resolutions, by inserting the following as a distinct Resolution between the 3rd and 4th, viz:—Resolved, that the Public Revenue is collected from the people for the support of Government, and not for the accommodation of Banks, and the public funds ought not to be loaned out and used by Banks.

Mr. Paine commenced a Speech against the amendment, but occasionally wandering into a discussion of the merits of the subject, he was repeatedly interrupted by questions of order, and finally took his seat.

The question on the adoption of this Resolution was decided in the negative, 63 to 56. As this was, uniformly, the state of the vote on every subsequent test proposition, we here insert the Yeas and Nays, and refer the reader to them, to ascertain how individual members voted on each distinct proposition.

For the amendment—Messrs. Amis, Baker, Barkdale, Barnes, Bedford, James Blount, Boger, Braswell, Brogden, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, Chambers, Daniel, Davis, Eaton, Caleb Erwin, Gwynn, Harter, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Howerton, Jaeger, Robert Jones, Kilian, Larkins, Mangum, Massey, James T. Millett, Munday, McNeill, Nye, Orr, Peckins, Pollock, Rani, James R. Rayner, Reid, Ruebeck, Siler, Sims, Sloan, Stafford, Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tomlinson, Trolinger, Tuton, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, S. A. Williams, W. P. Williams—56.

Against the amendment—Messrs. Beall, Bell, Blalock, W. A. Blount, Bond, Boyden, Brittain, Brumwell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson, Clegg, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Durham, Ellington, E. J. Ervin, Faison, Farrow, Fowle, Huguenin, Hester, H. G. Jones, Keener, Lane, Lind, May, Matthews, E. P. Miller, W. T. Miller, Mills, McClesse, McLaughlin, McLaurin, McWilliams, Oates, Paine, Patton, Pedeu, Pemberton, Petty, Parson, Proctor, Kenneth Rayner, Robards, Rush, Smith, David Thomas, George Thomas, Underwood, Waddell, Wadsworth, James Williams, Wilson, Winston, Young—63.

Mr. Hoke moved further to amend the Resolutions, by adding to the first in the series (which concerns the Expunge act) the following:—Provided, we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late President against the United States Bank.

Mr. Blaham said it was known to his friends generally, that he was opposed, on constitutional grounds, to a Bank of the United States, but he should choose his own time and mode for making a declaration of his principles. He would not be forced into it by any such system of Guerilla warfare, as the gentleman from Lincoln seemed disposed to pursue. He should vote, as usual, for the amendment.

Mr. Hoke replied, very good naturally, that his amendment could not be more unobjectionable to the gentleman from Granville, than the Resolutions were to himself; and as he could not vote for them in their present shape he was desirous of making them as little objectionable as possible.

The amendment was rejected—63 to 56. Mr. Cardwell moved to add to the 8th Resolution (which states that our Senators will represent the wishes of a majority of the people by voting to carry out the foregoing Resolutions) the following:—And our Senators are hereby instructed so to do.

Mr. C. said, if the Whigs meant to instruct, why not do so in plain terms? Mr. Robards replied, that there was no necessity for it, for the gentleman himself (Mr. Cardwell) had stated in his speech the other day, that the Resolutions were so framed as to have all the binding force of instructions.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was decided in the negative, 64 to 54. (The difference in the vote was occasioned by the temporary absence of Mr. W. P. Williams, and by Mr. Whitaker, of Halifax [Yan] voting with the Whigs.)

Mr. Reid offered the following amendment, to come in at the end of the 8th Resolution:—Provided, we do not intend to take from our Senators the right of independent thought and action concerning the above measures. Rejected 63 to 56.

The question being stated to be on the adoption of the Resolutions, Mr. Bedford called for a division of the question, and moved that the question be taken on each Resolution separately, which was agreed to. Mr. Bedford took the occasion to give his reasons for voting on the Resolutions, as he should, and expressed a confident belief that his constituents would sustain him.

The question on the adoption of the first Resolution (which condemns the Expunge) was decided in the affirmative—63 to 56.

The question on the second (which declares that the Senate of the U. S. ought to pass Resolutions condemnatory of the act) was also decided in the affirmative—63 to 56.

The 3d Resolution (which denounces the Sub Treasury totis viribus) was also carried 63 to 55—Mr. Taylor of Nash, being absent.

Mr. Orr called for a division of the question on the 4th Resolution. That part of it which declares "that the Public Lands are the common property of all the States" was adopted unanimously. The last branch of the Resolution, (condemning the Pre-emption Act) was adopted 70 to 48—the following Administration men voting for it, viz: Messrs. Amis, Bedford, Hester, Bond, Siler, Stockard, Tomlinson and Trolinger.

The 5th Resolution (declaring that the proceeds of the Public Lands should be divided among the several States according to Federal population) was adopted 67 to 52—Messrs. Bedford, Siler, Stockard and Trolinger (Adm'n) voting for it.

The 6th Resolution (denouncing the extravagance of the Administration) was adopted 64 to 55—Mr. Hester (Adm'n) voting in the affirmative.

The 7th Resolution (declaring that Executive patronage should be abridged) was carried in the affirmative 66 to 52—Messrs. Bedford, Siler, and Whitaker voting in the affirmative.

The 8th Resolution (declaring our Senators will represent the wishes of the people by voting to carry out the foregoing Resolutions) was adopted 63 to 56.

The 9th (directing the Governor to forward the Resolutions) was adopted 63 to 56.

The whole having been thus adopted, the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, December 22, 1838.

Mr. Morehead, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom a Resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to suppress the practice of wearing arms concealed upon the person of individuals. Read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cherry, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom a Resolution was referred enquiring into the propriety of amending the law in relation to the number of Jurors to be drawn for the County and Superior Courts, reported a bill to amend the 27th section of an Act concerning Courts of Justice &c. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. Holt, Resolved, that the Committee on Banks enquire into the condition of those Institutions, in which the State is interested, so far as regards their paying specie for their bills when presented—the amount of bills they have issued at different branches and agencies—where made payable, and what facilities they furnish different sections of the State in obtaining a supply of specie change.

On motion of Mr. Taylor a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to instruct the Committee on Finance to enquire whether the Revenue laws may not be so amended as to obtain a more equal valuation of land in this State, and to give to the proprietor more speedy redress where he is dissatisfied with the assessment.

Mr. Biddle, from the Select Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill appropriating \$75,000 to finish and furnish the Capitol. The bill was read first time, and the Report was ordered to be printed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Siler, from the Committee on Cherokee Lands, reported a bill prescribing the mode of an additional survey and sale of the Cherokee Lands, which was read the first time and passed.

The engrossed Resolution acquitting delinquent Sheriffs in making returns of votes for Governor, was adopted and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Robards, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to report an amendment to the 45th section of the Revenue Laws relative to double taxes collected by Sheriffs.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Committee on Printing were instructed to inquire into the reasons which have delayed the printing of the Report of the Board of Internal Improvement.

The bill to incorporate the Cape Fear and Western Steam-boat Company, was read the third time, passed and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Caldwell presented a bill to amend an act of 1822, to incorporate a Male and Female Academy in Charlotte, which passed its three readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Mills presented a bill to authorize the laying off and establishing a Turnpike Road from Cove Creek in Rutherford county, to Thomas Foster's in Buncombe county. Read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Holland, the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the propriety of altering the manner of appointing Field Officers of Cavalry, so as to elect them as the Officers of the other Volunteer Companies.