of creation, and seem to promise happiness and joy; but more point 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 benevolen; e of its author. Man, when civilized, and illuminated by knowledge, on the other hand, discovers in the objects and occurrences around him a scheme heautifully arranged for the gratification of his whole powers, animal, moral, and intellectual. He recognises in himself the intel igent and accountable subject of an all-bount ful Creator, and in joy and gladness, desires to study the Creator's works, to ascertain his lows, and to yield to them a steady and a willing obedience. Without undervaluing the pleasures of his animal nature, he tastes the higher, more refined and more enduring delights of his moral and intellectual capacities; and he then cals al ud for Education as indispensable to the full enjoyment of his rational powers."

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. But, if it can be shown, that such a liberal provision, as will secure the benefits of sound Education to all the people, is a nation's best economy, we not only destr. y the objection; but we build apor its ruins a strong argument in favor of the system.

I have said that wise and wholesome Legislation is dependant of a nation and its laws is not less intimate. By them, ingenuity leaders, 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. In illustration of this position, let us look for a moment into the history of those countries where the laws are oppressive and unequal in their general bearing. Look to Italy, to Turkey, to Spain, and to Mexico-those highly favored portions of earth's surface, where the salubrity and congeniality of the climate to the production of vegetable and preservation of animal life is no where surpassed and rarely equalled-where the fertility of the soil supplies almost spontaneously the necessaries of human life--and yet from defect in the Government, part all ty and injustice in the civil law, incentive is destroyed, industry is paralyzed; and man is as wretched and as comfortless as he is oppressed and injured. Here the husbandman has no security for the enjoyment of the fruits of his labor-all that is certain to him is that the luxuries of those in power must be abundantly administered unto, and that the Imperial Treasury must be supplied even at the price of the confisca- dependence in the natives of the soil. tion of his property and the sacrifice of his life.

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. Those Nations,

nation surpasses another in this respect.

In illustration of this point, I copy from a valuable little treato 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 tien-the charter of our happiness, our safety, and our rights. statistics between the commercial and manufacturing condition of England and France. He observes: "From this calculation it appears that the muscular force employed in commerce and manufactures in those two countries is about equal, being in each equivalent in round numbers, to the power of six millions of men. Thus if the productive enterprise of the two Countries depended solely upon the animate power employed, France ought to be as great a commercial and manufacturing country as England. But the English by means of machinery, have increased their force to French have only raised theirs to that of eleven millions. England then, owing to her superiority in discovering and inventing, on the other hand has not quite doubled her's." Is it then any fof authorising the summoning of 42 instead of 36 Jurors. wonder, the learned Professor pertinently enquires, that these Islanders, with a narrow Territory, smaller population, and less the actual pecuniary gain that accrues to a nation from cultivat- utes as published by the Commissioners. ing the intellect of her sons than is furnished by such a fact ?. 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. Three-fifths of making compensation to the wardens of the poor; and by Mr. that sum, or more than 20 millions of Pounds, is England's clear | Dockery, a bill to amend an act to establish a Literary and Mangain over her less skilful rival-an amount more than three ual Labor Institution in Wake. These bills were read the first times as great as the whole present annual revenue of the United | time and referred. States-and for this vast and ever increasing tide of prosperity, England is clearly indebted to Popular Education, which is the parent of intelligence and the ultimate cause of all those improve- relative to trading with slaves, as to require the articles, quantity, ments in the Cotton Manufacture by which these amazing results &c. to be accurately described.

have been secured.

ty, sometimes saves a State more than it would require to educate | wise. 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. But why go abroad for facts to illustrate this position? To what other source are we indebted for the thousand modern improvements which have so wonderfully increased our capabil ties over the vast third time, passed, and ordered to be enrolled. resources of this great country? Whittemore's Card making Machine and Whitney's Cotton Gin have added to the profits of labor, millions upon millions.

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. By the discovery of another property it possesses, by the illustrious Black, and its application to purposes of machinery by the immertal Fulton, are we enabled to to connect the distant points of our extensive Territory by Steam Boats and Rail Roads, whereby the bonds of the Union are strengthened, and the value of the products of the whole country increased to an incalculable extent.

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 ket, 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. The application of Steam to the propulsion of Boats, Rail Road cars and other machinery, has already done more for our country than all the power of industry, working by the old methods, could have effected for it in a whole century. It has filled our houses with the productions of every country and climate,-it has increased the value of our lands and almost every article of our produce-it has given a powerful impulse to commerce, manufactures, agriculture and all other branches of industry, by which man seeks to create or increase his fortune. Truly, knowledge is power, and if from a single department of it, such mighty benefits are to be derived, how stupendous must be the results when the whole field is explored?

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 politi-

To the people of this great country is committed the solemn frequently, clouds and darkness brood over the scene, and disap- 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-Institutions which are at once the pride of our own country, and the hope and admiration of the world.

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 prosperity, is no light trust to be committed to rash hands and rasher 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 or anization as a nation, and our moral constitution as men. These dangers are numerous and multiform, but the two which I deem most formidable, are the facility with which foreigners are permitted to vote at our the table and be printed. elections, and the want of a proper independence of judgment and action in our own people; with a consequent liability to be swayupon general intelligence; and the connexion between the wealth ed to their own hurt, by artful, selfish and unprincipled party

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. Can these be fit depositories of political power? Have they any of that attachment to our political institutions; and that knowledge of our form of Government, which are es ential to its safe exercise?

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 in-

Intelligence and virtue are the bulwarks of a free Government -Education is the parent of all true pers nal ind pendence; and in proportion to the universal prevalence of these principles, will be the chances of surviving in perpetual manhaed, the operation of those causes, which have undermined all preceding It publics,

and which are already at work in our own. In a Government founded upon the popular will, Education is where the general intellect has been most cultivated, and the necessary for all classes, and for each individual in the commulight of science most widely diffused, have also been distinguish- nity -- and it is the duty of such Government to take care that this an hour in opposition to the Resolutions. He was the first time and passed ed for the number of their labor-saving machines, and their im- great end be secured. Under a sense of this duty, Mr. Speaker, provements in the various branches of industry by which wealth I have introduced the resolutions which lie upon your table short speech on the same side, who was replied to is accumulated; and it is by means of these, principally, that one | - and I would say to the members of this House-let us act for | by Mr. H. C. Jones. [He infused a large portion the best interests of our constituents-let none be overlooked, neglected, or forgotten. Let the Education of the people receive, in his well-timed anerdotes, which told with resisttise on Popular Education (and I avail myself of this opportunity as it deserves at our hands, the earlest, deepest, and most unremitted attention. It is the sheet anchor of our social system on the House, than an elaborate or ill-tempered -the bond of our Union-the ward and keeper of our constitu-

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 aa power equal to that of twenty-five millions of men, while the gainst the expediency of encouraging the culture of Silk by premiums. Concurred in.

Mr. Allison presented a Resolution, which was adopted, inhas more than quadrupled her power of men and horses; France structing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency On motion of Mr. Wilson, the Judiciary Committee were in-

structed to inquire into the expediency of declaring by kaw, how genial climate, should immensely outstrip their less intelligent vacancies shall be filled occasioned by the resignation of Clerks, and ingenious neighbor; and can we conceive a stronger proof of | Sheriffs, &c. and also of passing a law ratifying the Revised Stat-

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

On motion of Mr. Fox, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law

On motion of Mr. Carson, the Judiciary Committee were in-The ingenuity of a single intellect, which, but for the influence structed to inquire into the expediency of legislating further relaof Education, might have slept for ever in ignorance and obscuri- live to the supply of records of Courts destroyed by fire or other-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

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 Buncombe 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 Dictors of the Bank of Cape Fear, praying an amendment of their harter. Referred to the Select Committee on Banks.

the Mississippi. Planters there, living 3000 miles from mar- Road Bank, praying a modification of the charter. Read and Mr. Hoke presented a memorial from the South-western Rai 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.

Hilt 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 progressed 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.

The engrossed bill to compel the Jailor of Stokes to live in the Jail was read the second and third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

second reading, and the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, December 18, 1838. Mr. Bildle presented a Resolution authorising

the Secretary of State to sell at auction, sundry pullic 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

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 restriction as slaves in buying and selling spirituous liquors, reported adversely to the prayer of the petitioners, and asked to be discharged. Concurred

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

The Senate took up the Resolution in favor of the Roanske Navigation Company, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Dockery in the Chair, and after some time spent therein, the Committee rore, and reported the Resolution to the Senate, without amendment, and recommended its passage, 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 jur sdiction over a certain tract of land in Fayetteville .-

Mr. Whitaker, from the same Committee, reported adversely to the prayer of the Iredell Militia, asking for increased pay to Musicians. Concurred in, Mr. Siler, from the Committee on Cherokee lands, reported a Resolution, which had its first

ments of Cherokee bonds. The bill, yesterday rejected, to compel owners of Bridges to construct Draws, was reconsidered, and referred to the Committee on Propositions and Grie-

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 le-

gitimated. Read first time. Mr. J. P. Caldwell reported unfavorably on the petition of G. P. and R. P. Howey, of Halifax .-

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 the same have been published, which was read followed by Mr. Cardwell, of Rockingham, in a of humour into his remarks, as he always does; but there was, nevertheless, a point and biting sarcasm less effect, and produced a more decided impression Speech could have done] Some sharp shooting then took place letween 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 Legis!ature may desire, and directing the Clerks to employ some other person to print such documents, was read first time and

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 e 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-38 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 said 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. Mr. Nye presented a bill to appoint Commission-

ers to lay off a part of the great State Road from Presley Shepherd's to Frederick Seavert's. Read The bill to prevent the hauling of seins or ob-

structing the passage of fish on certain days in Perquimons River, was, on motion of Mr. Paine, indeinitely postponed, The bill to lay off and establish a new County by

he 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 ex-

amined the Books and Accounts of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller, from the 31st October 1836. to 31st October 1838, and take much pleasure in saving that they correspond entirely with the statements given in the printed Reports of both Treasurer and Comptroller, as furnished to this General Ascembly by them. They have, also, examined with much care the monthly account of the Treasurer with Bank deposites, and find that they are in strict conformity with the Act of the General As-embly. 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."

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. Albright offered a Resolution instructing the

Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law as to allow slaves to pray or exhort 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 stand rd 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 engressed Resolution relating to the public

Two or three private bills passed their printing, was read the third time, passed, and or Blalock, W. A. Blount, Bond, Boyden, Brittain

dered to be enrolled. The bill to authorize the issuing of Treasury notes was taken up and amended. Mr. Wilson mov- lap, Ellington, E. J. Erwin, Faison, Farrow, Fore ed its indefinite postponement, but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker luid 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

The proposition from the Senate, to print the Re-The engrossed bill to amend the Militia Laws of

he 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. Mc Williams introduced a bill authorizing the Justices of the Peace of the several counties to class ground, to a Bank of the United States, but he sify themselves for holding the County Courts, which was read the first time and passed.

facturing Company was taken up, amended on motion of Mr. Ellington, so as to make the private to pursue. He should vote against the amendment 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 Committees 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. Manly) made for it, for the gentleman himself (Mr Cardwell) had a statement to the House (by leave,) of the reasons stated in his speech the other day, that the Resoluwhich influenced his course—the chief of which tions were so framed as to have all the binding force 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. Ou reading, allowing S per cent, upon all advanced paymotion, Mr. Loring's Letter was then laid on the

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 of independent thought and action concerning the his remarks, and after speaking about an hour, gave above measures " Rejected 63 to 56. 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, a-

Bills presented :- By Mr. Dockery, a bill prevent free negroes and slaves from trafficking in spiritous 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

Rail Road Company, was rejected, on its second reading, but was subsequently reconsidered, and made the order of the day for Friday next.

The bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury notes, was postponed indefinitely, 37 to 10. Mr. Car on, from the joint select Committee on the Resolution concerning the failure of Sheriffs to

read and orderd to be engrossed. HOUSE OF COMMONS. Mr Robards submitted the following Resolutions,

which were unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved, that the course adopted by the Princioal Clerk of this House, in relation to the printing of certain documents, as complained of by T. Loring resterday, in his letter to the Speaker, was not detimental 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 nstructed 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

The House, on motion of Mr. Rayner, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions heretofore sub-On motion of Mr. Miller, of Burke, the Com-

mittee 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 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

rjected. Mr. Hake moved to amend the Resolutions, by

nserting the following as a distinct Resolution beween the 3rd and 4th, viz . " Resolved, that the Public Revenue is collected from the people for the support of Government, and additional survey and sale of the Cherokee Lands:

funds ought not to be loaned Banks," Mr. Paine commerced a Speech against the amendment, but occasionally wandering into a discussion of the merits of the subject, he was repeat-

edly interrupted by questions of order, and finally 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 rofer the reader to them, to ascertain how in-

dividual members voted on each distinct proposi-For the amendment - Messrs. Amis, Baker, Barksdale, Barnes, Bedford, James Blount, Boger, Braswell, Brogden, Bryan, G. W. Caldwell, Cardwell, hambers, Daniel, Davis, Eaton, Caleb Erwin. Gwynn, Hester, Hoke, Holland, Hollingsworth, Howerton, Jarman, Robert Jones, Killian, Larkins, Mangum, Massey, James T. Millet, Munday, Mc-Neill, Nye, Orr, Perkins, Pollock, Rand, James R. Rayner, Reid, Roebuck, Siler, Sims, Sloan, Stafford. Stallings, Stockard, Sullivan, Taylor, Tomlinson,

Trollinger, Tuton, Walker, Whitaker, Wilcox, S. A. Williams, W. P. Williams-56. Against the amendment-Messrs, Beall, Bell, Officers of the other Volunteer Companies.

Brummell, Burgess, Joseph P. Caldwell, Carson Clegg, Clement, Covington, Crawford, Doak, Dun man, Gilliam, Gorham, Guthrie, Guyther, Harris, Hill Huggins, Hyman, H. C. Jones, Keener, Lane, Lind say, Matthews, E. P. Miller, W. J. T. Willer, Wills, Me. Cleese McLaughlin, McLauria, McWil iams Ogles. by, Paine, Patton, Peden, Pemberton, Petty, Pur. rear, Proctor, Kenneth Rayner, Robards, Rush Smith. David Thomas. George Thomas. Under wood, Waddell, Wadsworth, James Williams. Wilson, Winston, Young-63.

Mr. Hoke moved further to amend the Resolutions port of the Committee on Finance, was concurred in. by adding to the first in the series (which condemns the Expunging act) the following: "Provided we do not mean hereby to condemn the patriotic efforts of our late President against the United States Bank

Mr. Gilliam said it was known to his friends gen. erally, that he was opposed, on constitutional should choose his own time and mode for making a declaration of his principles. He would not be The bill to incorporate the Rocky Mount Manu- forced into it by any such system of Guerilla warfare, as the gentleman from Lincoln seemed disposed

Mr. Hoke replied, very good naturedly, that his amendment could not be more unpalatable 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 ad I 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 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 tempora. ry absence of Mr W P. With rms, and by Mr. Whitaker, of Halifax [Van] 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 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 ta. ken on each Resolution separately, which was agreed to. Mr. Bedford took the occasion to give his res-

sons 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

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-6.3 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 Preemption Act) was adopted 70 to 48-the following Administration men voting for it, viz: Messrs. Amis, Bedford, Hester, Rand, Siler, Stockard, Tomlinson

make return of the votes for Governor, reported a The 5th Resolution (declaring that the proceeds of the Public Lands should be divided among the Resolution acquitting the delinquents, which was several States according to Federal population) was adopted 67 to 52-Messrs. Bedford, Siler, Stockard

and Trollinger (Adm'n) voting for it. The 6th Resolution (denouncing the extravagance of the Administration) was adopted 64 to 55 -Mr. Hester (Adm.) 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 these 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'clook.

IN SENATE. Saturday, December 22, 1838.

Mr. Morchead, from the Judiciary Committee, to shom a Resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to suppress the practice of wearing arms concealed about the person of individuals. Read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Cherry, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom a Itesolution 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 hills they have issued at different branches and agencies - where made payable, and what facilities they furnish different sections of the State in obtaina 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 Mr. Biddle, from the Select Committee on Public

ouildings, 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

The House then resolved itself into Committee not for the accommodation of Banks, and the public which was read the first time and passed. The engrossed Resolution acquitting delinquen Sheriffs in making returns of votes for Governor was adopted and ordered to be enrolled.

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

On motion of Mr. Hill, the Committee on Prints ing 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 authorise the laying off and establishing a Turnpike Road from Cove creek; in Rutherford county, to Thomas Foster's,

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