

SENATE—Wednesday, Jan. 1.

Mr. Edwards presented a bill to alter the name of Priscilla Williams, of Edgecombe. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Norman, the committee on Military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the trial of delinquents in militia companies, which have not a sufficient number of officers to constitute a lawful Court Martial.

The resolution authorising the President and Directors of the Literary Fund to drain the swamp lands, was considered and rejected—ayes 27, noes 33. [Mr. Flowers in the negative.]

The bill appropriating the sum of \$6,000, to survey Rail Road routes, was considered and indefinitely postponed—ayes 36, noes 26. [Mr. Flowers in the affirmative.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Kennedy presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1825, making appropriations for clearing out the shoals below Washington. Read the first time.

SENATE—Thursday, Jan. 2.

Mr. Mendenhall presented a preamble and resolution instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the amount of costs and charges annually expended throughout the State in criminal or State prosecutions, to be ascertained and reported to the Legislature, and for such other information in regard to a Penitentiary, as said Judiciary committee may deem advisable. Rejected—20 to 34.

The engrossed bill to repeal an act passed in 1813, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid to the State for vacant lands, was read the second and third time and ordered to be enrolled. [Reduces the sum to 5 cents an acre and restricts the number of acres to be entered in any one year, by any one person, to 100; on all entries over 100 acres, to pay 10 cents.]

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Barringer, from the Judiciary committee, to which was referred the bill to prevent the murdering and destroying of bastard children, reported that the existing law already embraces the objects proposed to be attained by the bill; whereupon, on motion of Mr. Settle, the bill was postponed indefinitely.

SENATE—Friday, Jan. 3.

Mr. Cooper presented a resolution, which was laid on the table, proposing to raise a joint select committee consisting of ten members from each House, to enquire into the expediency of limiting the sessions of the General Assembly to 40 days.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bills to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, and the Albemarle Bank of Edenton, both of which were passed and are now laws.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Bragg presented a bill to amend an act to re-enact with sundry alterations and additions an act to incorporate the Petersburg Rail Road Company, passed by the Legislature of Virginia on the 10th of February, 1830. Read the first time.

Some time was spent in the consideration of the Bill to establish a Bank in the State of North Carolina, which was finally passed and ordered to be enrolled by a vote of 95 to 30; and the House took a recess until 4 o'clock.

Evening Session.

The engrossed bill to alter the name of Priscilla Williams, wife of Egbert H. Williams, of Edgecombe, was read the second and third time and ordered to be enrolled.

SENATE—Saturday, Jan. 4.

Mr. Smaw presented a bill to establish the Merchants' and Farmers' Bank in the town of Washington. Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Edwards, the bill to provide for ascertaining the sense of the people of North Carolina, relative to amending the Constitution of the State, which had been referred to a committee of the whole House, was taken up and the committee discharged from its further consideration, by a vote of 31 to 30. Mr.

Meares moved that the bill be laid on the table. Agreed to—ayes 32, noes 29.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Bragg presented a preamble and resolutions, which were laid on the table, expressing renewed confidence in President Jackson's administration of the government, and the main principles upon which he conducted it; referring with peculiar satisfaction to the President's Veto of the Maysville road bill, the bill to recharter the United States Bank, and the bill providing for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among the several States; and requesting his Excellency the Governor to transmit to the President of the United States, and each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, a copy of these resolutions.

Mr. Outlaw presented a preamble and resolutions, which were also laid on the table, declaring that the act passed at the last session of the Congress of the United States, commonly known as the Force Bill, is deemed by this General Assembly inconsistent with the sovereignty of the States, and therefore dangerous to the liberties of the people; and instructing our Senators in Congress, and requesting our Representatives to use all the means in their power to procure a repeal of the said act.

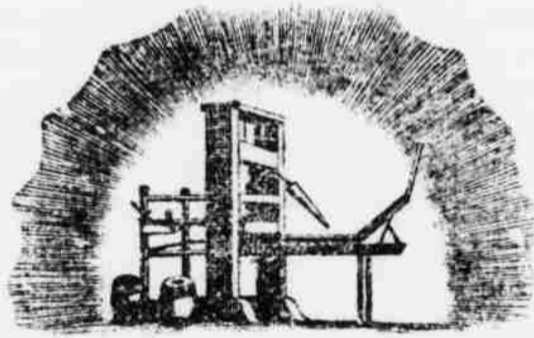
SENATE—Monday, Jan. 6.

Nearly the whole sitting was occupied in the consideration of the bill proposing to submit specific amendments of the Constitution to the people of the State. The Senate adjourned without taking the question.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Outlaw moved to take into consideration the bill to provide for the ratification by the people of specific amendments to the Constitution of North Carolina; which was decided in the negative—ayes 46, noes 79.

The bill to prescribe the mode of assessing lands and listing other property for taxation, was postponed indefinitely.



TARBOROUGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 10, 1834.

Snow.—On Saturday last we had a fall of snow to the depth of three or four inches, which being covered with a coat of hail and the weather continuing cold, enabled our citizens to indulge themselves with the northern sport of sleigh-riding for several days.

In consequence of the snow, we presume, the late mails have become very irregular.

U. S. Bank.—The hurly-burly respecting the removal of the deposits, it seems, is rapidly spreading in every direction from the Halls of Congress. No better evidence perhaps, could be adduced of the enormous power and dangerous tendency of this mammoth Institution, than the excitement at present prevailing respecting the deposits. If the contortions and writhings of the monster, when slightly assailed, can thus convulse the community, what may be expected when its death-struggles commence? However much its opponents, friendly to the Administration, may have differed in opinion in regard to the time and manner of the removal of the deposits, we believe they must now all be convinced that the measure was a judicious one, well calculated to caution the people against the difficulties and perplexities with which they were threatened, and to prepare them as successfully to resist the power of the monster as they did its blandishments. In this conflict it behoves the friends of the administration to rally to its support, and effectually to counteract the vigorous efforts made to sustain this tottering Juggernaut.

Extract of a letter dated Raleigh, Jan. 4, 1834.

The period of our session is I hope at hand. We have disposed of all the business of any importance upon the tables, except the Convention resolutions, upon which we ought to act. Upon this subject, Convention or rather amendment to the Constitution, action will be had and I am apprehensive against us. Spaight, it is understood, has given way and goes for what is here called the compromise. The plan, I understand,

is to divide the State into forty Senatorial districts of which twenty-two are to be in the East. The other House is to be composed of eighty members, and these are to be elected upon an exclusive white basis—this, they say will give to the East the control of the Senate and to the West a large majority in the Commons. For myself I look upon it as a surrender at discretion—an entire abandonment of the whole ground. Our majority in the Senate will be small and many counties which are geographical-ly eastern counties are perfectly identical with the West in interest and in feeling. So that should questions arise in which any real or supposed conflict of interest between the two great sections of the State should exist, they will be able easily to control the action of the Legislature. Besides this, elections are to be made by a concurrent instead of a joint vote of both Houses. The Governor is to be elected by the people and some other alterations of minor importance.

We have several sets of resolutions in relation to general politics—one in favor of the United States Bank—one in approbation of Jackson's Veto upon the Bank, Maysville road and the Land bill, and a third denouncing the Force bill. I hope they will all lie upon the table—if taken up they will give rise to a protracted and unprofitable discussion and lead to no useful practical results.

Rail Roads.—Several Rail Road bills have become laws, since our last, but the State takes no stock, leaving the several schemes to be carried into effect by individual enterprise.—Raleigh Register. [Good!—Ed. Free Press.]

The Currency.—Since our last, the Legislature have chartered four Banks, the stock of which, we have but little doubt, will be immediately taken.

Under prudent management, these Institutions will not only prove a great accommodation to the people of North Carolina, but will, by their timely aid, rescue many of them from bankruptcy.

The first in importance is the Bank of North Carolina, with a capital of \$1,500,000, to be located in this city, and to have branches wherever it may be deemed advisable. The State is entitled to the privilege of taking \$600,000 of the stock, and in consideration of said subscription to have four Directors. The remaining \$900,000 are to be subscribed by individuals, who are entitled to vote for six Directors—in all ten, who are to manage the Bank, appoint Directors of Branches, &c. The Bank to go into operation when \$750,000 are subscribed.

The next is the Cape Fear Bank, the charter of which is renewed. The Capital stock is \$800,000.

The third, is the Merchants' Bank of Newbern, with a capital of \$250,000.

The fourth, is the Albemarle Bank of Edenton, with a capital of \$200,000.

The two last named Institutions being intended exclusively for the commercial communities in which they are situated, are vested with no authority to establish Branches.

A tax of twenty-five cents on each share, for the benefit of the State, is provided for in the several charters.

It is believed that yet another institution, the Merchant's and Miner's Bank, in the town of Lincolnton, will be established. The bill for this purpose passed the House of Commons, on Saturday, by a vote of 77 to 41, and is now before the Senate.—ib.

Adjournment.—A joint resolution was submitted on Friday last, in the Senate, proposing an adjournment of the Legislature on Saturday next, the 11th inst. The yeas and noes were taken, and it was laid on the table by a vote of 37 to 20.—ib.

A Rowland for an Oliver.—In a debate which occurred in the Senate, a few days since, Mr. Mendenhall, in alluding to the epithet of "Rip Van Winkle," as applied to our State by a leading politician of South Carolina, took occasion to speak of him as the "Cassius of the Congaree."—ib.

The late Chief Justice Henderson.—The death of the Chief Justice, (which took place during the vacation) having been communicated to the Supreme Court, on the first day of the Term, after its adjournment, the Bar met in the Court Room, and having appointed the Attorney General Saunders their Chairman, and Gavin Hogg, Secretary, entered into the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the Bar of the Supreme Court, venerating the integrity, learning and ability of the late Chief Justice, consider his death as a public misfortune; and that they, in testimony of their respect for his public services and private virtues, will wear crape on their left arms for the space of thirty days.—ib.

Congress.—Very little business has been done in either House during the past week. The removal of the deposits is still the engrossing subject—upon which, in the Senate, Mr. Clay has concluded his speech, and Mr. Benton commenced a reply. And, in the House, Mr. Polk has replied to Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Binney will follow. The excitement on the subject appears to be increasing daily.

Considerable excitement has been produced in the House of Representatives, by a memorial from Noah Fletcher, who was appointed, by a resolution of the House in 1819, an Assistant to the Clerk of the House, stating that he had been dismissed, without any cause, by Mr. Franklin, the new Chief Clerk, and another person appointed in his place. After the memorial had been read, and some debate upon it, Mr. Davis offered a resolution that Mr. Fletcher be immediately reinstated—which has not yet been acted upon.

The General Post Office.—From the Report of the Postmaster General at the opening of Congress we gather the following statistics of the condition and operations of the Post Office Department. The comparisons drawn by Major Barry between the years 1829 and 1833, will show the relative state of the Department, with the facilities which it afforded to the public, at the commencement of his administration & at the present time.

Amount of postage received during the year ending 30th June 1829, \$1,707,418.

Amount of do. for the year ending 30th June, 1833, \$2,616,538

Expense of transportation for the year ending 30th June, 1829, \$1,153,646

Expense of do. for the year ending 30th June, 1833, \$1,894,638

The number of Post Offices in the U. S. on the 1st of July, 1829, was 8,004

Do. 1st July, 1833, 10,127

The annual transportation of the mails amounted on the 1st July, 1833, to—in stages, 17,693,339 miles; on horseback and in sulkeys, 8,531,909; in steamboats, 628,737—total, 26,854,485 miles. Increase during the past year, 3,229,464 miles.

The Report admits a deficiency in the revenues of the Department, but ascribes it to the erroneous manner in which the books had formerly been kept.

U. S. Bank.—The Directors of the United States Bank have published a pamphlet, defending the Bank from the various charges brought against it by President Jackson and others, and vindicating the conduct of the Institution. It closes with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the removal of the public funds from the Bank of the United States, under the circumstances, and in the manner in which it has been effected, is a violation of the contract between the Government and the Bank—and that the President be instructed to present a memorial to Congress, requesting that redress should be afforded for the wrong which has been done to the Institution.

Depression in the Money market.—The papers from the north are full of complaints of the scarcity of money, and consequent pecuniary embarrassments, which are represented as unexampled since the days of 1817—and strange to relate, it is all attributed to the removal of the public deposits from the U. S. Bank. The Board of Trade of the City of New York and most of the Banks in Philadelphia, have memorialized Congress on the subject, and numerous meetings have been held in Virginia and elsewhere, all looking to a restoration of the deposits as the only effectual means of affording relief.

Slaves have fallen in our market. This is partly, perhaps principally, owing