

Mr. Graham said he had no more objection to 60, than he would have to 99 years; but he thought it wrong to impose a limit at all on a Corporation of this kind. It was not like a Banking Institution, where the effects could be divided between the Stockholders at the expiration of the Charter; the road cannot be taken to pieces and give each a share, but all is lost to them and their successors. The Charters of all Companies should be well guarded. Care should be taken, that they cannot abuse their powers, and then there is no necessity for any limitation.

The question on the adoption of the amendment was negative without a count, and the bill then passed its second reading.

Wednesday, Dec. 9.
SENATE.

Mr. Wyebe, from the Committee on Finance reported that, in compliance with the acts of the General Assembly, passed in 1827, they had examined into the state of the Treasury Department and found all the requisites of said act had been duly attended to by the Public Treasurer. They further reported that they had burnt Treasury notes to the amount of \$3,100 dollars.

Mr. Polk, from the Joint Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to incendiary publications, reported a Preamble, with the following resolutions, which were laid upon the table, and ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make a common cause of this subject with the rest of our sister slaveholding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any such publications within any of said slaveholding States.

Resolved, That although the Constitution secures to Congress the exclusive jurisdiction over the district ceded by the States to the Federal Government, yet we should deprecate any action on the part of Congress, towards liberating the Slaves of the District, without consent of their owners, as a breach of faith towards those States, by whom the territory was ceded; and will regard such an interference as the first step towards legislative action with regard to their property.

Resolved, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit a copy of these Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of this Union.

Mr. Polk, also from the same committee, at the request of the minority of the said committee, submitted the following resolutions, which were also laid upon the table and ordered to be printed:

1. Resolved, That North Carolina alone has the right to legislate over the Slaves in her territory, and any attempt to change their condition, whether made by Congress, the Legislatures, or the People of other States, will be regarded as an invasion of our rights.

2. Resolved, That we are ready and willing to make, on this subject, a common cause with the rest of our sister slaveholding States, and hereby invite their co-operation in passing such laws and regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the circulation of any incendiary publications within any of the slaveholding States.

3. Resolved, That the thanks of this State are due, and the kindest feelings of the Citizens thereof are cherished towards their brethren of the North, who have magnanimously sustained the principles of our Federal Government, and recognized and maintained our rights against the fanatics of those States.

4. Resolved, That our sister non-slaveholding States are respectfully requested to enact penal laws prohibiting the printing within their respective limits, all such publications as may have a tendency to make our slaves discontented with their present condition, or incite them to insurrection.

5. Resolved, That although by the Constitution, all legislative power over the District of Columbia is vested in the Congress of the United States, yet we would deprecate any legislative action on the part of that body towards the liberating the slaves in that District, as a breach of faith towards those States, by whom the territory was originally ceded, and will regard such interference as the first step towards a general emancipation of the slaves of the South.

6. Resolved, That we confidently rely upon the Congress of the United States, in passing such laws as may be necessary, to prevent the circulation of incendiary publications through the Post Office Department.

7. Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of this Preamble and Resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and to the Executive of each of the States of the Union, with a request that the same be submitted to their respective Legislatures.

The bill to provide payment of instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the capital stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina, was taken up—the question still pending on the proposition to fill the blank with \$400,000; which, with other amendments, was agreed to, and the bill passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate then entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to consider the resolutions respecting the Public Domain. A motion was made by Mr. Joyner to amend the said resolutions, by striking out the whole, after the word resolved, and inserting a substitute; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The bill from the Senate, to make the Yadkin River the dividing line between the counties of Rowan and Davidson, was read the second time.

Mr. Brummel stated the reasons which rendered the passage of the bill desirable, and represented the great inconveniences under which a portion of the people of Rowan now labor, from having to cross the River to Court, to muster, &c.

Mr. Walton moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill. He said, the people of Davidson had been for years lopping off pieces of Rowan, and were not yet satisfied. If the present bill succeeded, the county line would be brought within six miles of Salisbury, the seat of justice be entirely thrown out of the centre, and the people thereby greatly dissatisfied. The Poor

Houses of the county were situated also on that portion of Rowan sought to be dismembered. In every point of view, the bill was inexpedient, unjust, and impolitic.

Mr. Hoke disliked to interfere in these private matters, but felt impelled, by a sense of justice, to say a word in opposition to the bill. The effect would be to tax Rowan county with a new set of Poor Houses, which he understood had cost the county about \$1,000. The Legislature would not certainly do this.

Mr. Brummel referred to the provisions of the bill to show, that it was contemplated to pay to Rowan county the full value of the land and improvements taken from it; though the buildings, he said were not worth \$25. More than that, Davidson county was willing to take and support such Paupers as belonged to their side of the River.

The motion to postpone was negative, and the bill passed its second and third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed; it is therefore a law.

On motion of Mr. Sanders, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the expediency of amending the law in relation to widows' dower.

On motion of Mr. King, a Select Committee were appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the time of holding Iredell Superior Court, so as to follow that of Mecklenburg.

The bill to regulate the practice of Hawking and Peddling, in this State, was read the second time.

Mr. Manly moved an amendment providing that no person shall hawk any articles manufactured in this State, the materials composing which are not the growth or produce of the State, under a penalty of \$10. He regarded all Pedlars in some degree as a sort of nuisance; and any provision that will diminish their number will prove salutary.

Mr. Graham thought the amendment imposed a restriction on the people not at all demanded, and the practical effect of which would be to place an embargo on our mechanics peddling their own goods. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Waddell moved an amendment, the effect of which was to prohibit any but resident Booksellers from peddling without licence and regular examination by the County Court, &c. He said, as the object of the bill, as avowed, was to obviate the danger arising from the circulation of incendiary pamphlets by Northern Pedlars, it was very strange its provisions had not been extended to itinerant booksellers, who, of all others, might with the greatest facility, scatter these firebrands. Some gentlemen seemed to think there were Constitutional difficulties in the way of his amendment. In fact, no question could be discussed here, but a Constitutional ghost sprung up to alarm the timid. But in this case, it was perfectly absurd. They derived the right of thus legislating, from a higher Constitution than that of the United States—the Constitution of God and Nature—that of self-protection.

Mr. Clingman said, if the bill was intended as a side blow at the Abolitionists, he was against it; for he was not for meeting that question in an indirect manner. He was however opposed to the amendment, because he feared no danger from booksellers selling improper publications to slaves.

Mr. Deberry advocated the amendment with much earnestness, and spoke of the insidious manner resorted to by these Pedlars to circulate their fanatical productions. It was high time for the Legislature to take a decided stand upon this subject before the evil was too greatly magnified.

Mr. Waddell's amendment prevailed, and the bill passed its last reading, and was sent to the Senate.

A Communication was received from Governor Swain, transmitting a Memorial from the citizens of Charleston and Columbia, on the subject of the contemplated Rail Road from the former place to Cincinnati, forwarded to this City by a special Delegate, Mr. Elmore. The Governor reiterates the favorable opinion entertained by him of the project, as expressed in his first Message. The Memorial was referred to the Select Committee on that subject.

The engrossed bill from the Senate, for the better regulation of the Patrol, was read the second time.

Mr. Manly moved its indefinite postponement. If the Patrol laws needed amendment, which he did not admit, this bill was so complicated in its details, that the County Court would never comprehend them. It had 29 sections, and almost 29 lashes in every section—it might emphatically be called a bill of sections. Besides, from an estimate which he had made—it might not be entirely accurate however—this system of Patrol would cost each county from \$300 to \$500.

Messrs. Jacobs and Collins opposed the postponement. The bill doubtless had defects, but its wholesome provisions preponderated. One thing alone should recommend it. The Patrol laws now in force leave it discretionary with the Patrol to act or not; but this bill makes it obligatory on them to act.

At the suggestion of several gentlemen, Mr. Manly withdrew his motion to postpone, to see if the bill could be made acceptable by its friends; when, on motion, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 10.
SENATE.

The resolution fixing the day of adjournment of the Legislature on the 21st Dec. instant, was taken up and adopted, 44 to 15.

Mr. Baker presented a bill to prevent persons residing in the State of Tennessee, and in the adjoining counties in this State, from driving stock to range in the county of Yancy. Referred.

The bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Bryan, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hill submitted a Resolution to amend the Charter of the Bank of the State, so as to authorize the increase of its Capital \$200,000; in order that the University and Literary Fund may subscribe. Read first time, and laid on the table.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The engrossed bill to incorporate the Deep River Gold Mining Company, was read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

A message from the Senate, transmitting, for the concurrence of the House, a bill to provide for the payment of the instalments on the shares reserved to the State in the Capital Stock of the Bank of the State of North Carolina. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Waddell presented the petition of sundry counties and towns in the State of Virginia, praying the passage of a law incorporating a Company authorized to construct a Rail Road from the town of Evansham, in the county of Wythe, by Danville, through the territory of this State, to some point on the Roanoke River. The said petition was sent to the Senate, with a proposition to refer it to a Select Joint Committee, which was concurred in by that branch.

Mr. Irion introduced a bill to incorporate the Milton and Salisbury Rail Company; which passed its first reading.

Friday, December 11.
SENATE.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Fox, a bill to incorporate the Campbell's Creek Gold Mining Company. By Mr. Edmonston, a bill to repeal an act to make compensation to the jurors of the Superior Courts of Haywood county. And a bill by Mr. Little, to incorporate the Long Creek Gold Mining Company; which were read three times, and ordered to be engrossed.

The engrossed bill to repeal in part the 13th section of an act of 1824, authorizing the making a turnpike road in Buncombe, was read three times, passed and ordered to be enrolled.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and proceeded to consider the resolutions respecting the Public Domain—the question still pending on the call for a division of the question on Mr. Joyner's motion to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert a substitute. Mr. Joyner supported his motion in a speech of some length. Before the question was taken, a motion was made by Mr. Wellborn to amend the resolutions, striking out the 4th section thereof. After a brief discussion, in which Messrs. Wellborn, Waugh, Edwards, and Bryan, took part, this motion was negative, 36 to 26. The question then recurring on the motion to strike out all after the word resolved, and was decided in the negative—Ayes 25, Noes 37. The original resolutions were then read a second time; and being read the third time, Mr. Little moved to amend the same by striking out the whole after the word resolved, and inserting a substitute. Mr. Cooper moved for a division of the question; when Mr. McQueen rose and proceeded to state his views at length, in favor of striking out; but before he had concluded his remarks, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Cansler, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Lincoln. By Mr. Hybart, to incorporate the Raleigh and Fayetteville Rail Road Company. By Mr. Hutchison, directing the time of holding the county courts of Mecklenburg. By Mr. Gunn, to incorporate the Franklin Turnpike Company. Read first time.

On motion of Mr. L. A. Gwyn, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing a residence, in this city, for his Excellency the Governor.

The engrossed bill to amend an act to incorporate the Roanoke and Raleigh Rail Road Company, was read the third time, amended, on motion of Mr. Jacobs, and sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

The engrossed bill defining the duty of the County Courts in appointing Patrols, and the duty of Patrols, was read the second time, and on motion of Mr. Clarke, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to amend an act, passed in 1830, for the better regulation of the Patrol, was read the second time. Mr. Jacobs moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed. On this question, the vote stood: ayes 60—noes 60. The Speaker voted in the affirmative, and the bill was rejected.

Saturday, December 12.
SENATE.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of amending the law directing the manner in which Sheriff's bonds shall be taken; against the passage of the bill to give exclusive jurisdiction to the Superior Courts in all cases where the intervention of a jury is necessary; and against amending the law for the punishment of vagrants. Concurred in.

The Senate resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, the proposition of Mr. Little, to strike out all the resolutions respecting the public domain, after the word "Resolved," and insert a substitute, (which, we believe, does not essentially differ from the resolution adopted a few days ago in the House

of Commons on the same subject.)—the question (a division having been called for) on the motion of striking out. Mr. McQueen concluded his remarks in favor of Mr. Little's motion, and was followed by Mr. Cooper, of Martin, on the opposite side. Mr. Bryan then took the floor and addressed the Senate in support of the motion of Mr. Little; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

George Barnhardt, the member elected from Cabarrus, vice D. M. Barringer, resigned, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Hunt, to construct a Central Rail Road from the Port of Beaufort to the Tennessee line. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jacobs, from the Committee on Finance, reported a Resolution directing a sale of the unsold Cherokee Lands. Read first time.

The engrossed bill providing a Reward for taking Runaway Slaves in non-slaveholding States, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely; as was also, the bill to authorize a subscription, on the part of the State, to the Oconalufee Turnpike Company.

The engrossed bill amendatory of the Act passed in 1832, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, was read the third time and ordered to be enrolled. It is therefore a law. (Provides that where a jury is empanelled to try an allegation of fraud against an individual applying to take the oath, either party may take an appeal from the verdict.

Monday, December 14.
SENATE.

The bill more effectually to suppress the vice of gambling in this State, was read the second time, amended, on the several motions of Messrs. Wyebe, Bryan, Wellborn, and Marsteller, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the resolutions respecting the Public Domain—the question still pending on the motion of Mr. Little to strike out; when Mr. Edwards addressed the Senate at considerable length against striking out, and in opposition to the policy of distributing the proceeds of the public lands among the States; but before the question was taken the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A motion was made to reconsider the vote of rejection, taken on Saturday, on the bill to authorize a subscription on the part of the State to the Oconalufee Turnpike Company; which having been decided in the affirmative, and the question recurring on the passage of the bill, its third time, Mr. Walker explained the character of the bill. It was not an application for an original subscription, but simply provided, that the subscription heretofore made to the Deep Creek Turnpike Company, and not yet applied for, should be transferred to this Company, the stock of which promised to be more profitable. The bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be enrolled.

Mr. Waddell, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of the citizens of sundry towns and counties in Virginia, on the subject of a Rail Road communication from Evansham, in the county of Wythe, Va. to some point on the Roanoke, made an elaborate and interesting Report thereon. Mr. W. also recommended a bill to carry the prayer of the petitioners into effect, entitled a bill to incorporate the Danville, Roanoke and Junction Rail Road Company, and to re-enact an Act, passed in 1833, incorporating the Roanoke and Yadkin Rail Road Company, with sundry amendments. The bill passed its first reading, and, with the Report, was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Guthrie called up the bill concerning the inspection of Flour in the town of Fayetteville, which having been read the second time.

Mr. Hybart moved for its indefinite postponement, on the ground that the bill proposed a virtual repeal of the Inspection laws, the existence of which in a commercial community is absolutely necessary, and can never operate hardly on the producer who means fairly. Mr. H. related a number of facts in illustration of the frauds committed in the sale of flour, by dishonest millers, grinding up peas and other substances with their Wheat.

Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Waddell replied to Mr. Hybart. They stated that the object of the bill was, not to dispense with the Inspection of Flour intended for exportation, but simply to enable Farmers to dispose of their Flour in Fayetteville, as they can in every other market in the State, without inspection, to families, for home consumption.

The motion for indefinite postponement was negatived by a large majority, and the bill passed its second and third reading.

Tuesday, December 15.
SENATE.

Bill presented.—By Mr. Polk, a bill to incorporate the Claremont Gold Mining Company. Passed three readings, and ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of the Resolutions respecting the Public Domain; and the question on Mr. Little's amendment to strike out all after the word resolved, and insert a substitute, was decided in the negative—ayes 27, noes 35.

A motion was made by Mr. Bryan to amend the resolutions by adding the following clause at the end of one of the resolutions.

"And any act on the part of the Congress of the United States, by which the minimum price at which these lands are now sold, shall be reduced would seriously affect the property of the old States, and do great injustice to those States by which they were originally ceded to the Confederacy; and moreover it is the opinion of this General Assembly that as the public debt has been extinguished, and the object for which the respective portions of the Public Domain were ceded by the States which held them, has thereby been accomplished, and the lion thereon discharged, that such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States, or at least in proportion to their federal population."

The question on the adoption of this amendment, was decided in the negative—ayes 26, noes 35.—The vote on this question affords a fair test of the opinion of the Senators on the proposition to divide the proceeds of the public lands among the States, and we therefore insert the Ayes and Noes.

Ayes.—Messrs. Ballew, Bryan, Bullock, Dowd, Gambill, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of R., Moore of S., Moye of P., Polk, Selby, Staley, Tillett, Wellborn, Williams of B., and Young.

Noes.—Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Baker, Brittain, Cooper of M., Cowper of G., Cromartie, Edmonston, Edwards, Exum, FOX, Gavin, Houder, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsey, McCormick, Marsteller, Mebane, Moye of G., Pasture, Patterson, Rabun, Reid, Sharpe, Simons, Stephens, Vann, Waugh, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of F., Williams of P., Wilson, Wyebe.

Mr. Little then introduced an amendment, declaring that Congress has the Constitutional right to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States; which was negative 34 to 27. Mr. Moore of Stokes, moved an amendment, asserting the Constitutional right of Congress to distribute the proceeds of the public lands among the States, according to their respective proportions in the

general charge and expenditures, or according to federal population; which was also negative, 34 to 26. Mr. Walton then moved to lay the Resolutions on the table; which was negative 36 to 25; but before the question was taken on their third reading, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Clingman, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of so amending our Penal laws, as to render the punishment in all instances Capital for the offence of attempting to excite our Slaves to rebellion, and circulating incendiary publications in this State.

Mr. Clark moved that the House do now take up for consideration the Resolution from the Senate, heretofore laid on the table, proposing an adjournment of the two Houses, sine die, on the 21st day of December.

After a discursive debate, in which a number of gentlemen took part, the House agreed to consider it, by a vote of 101 to 18.

The Resolution having been read, Mr. J. A. B. McNeill moved that its further consideration be postponed till the 21st inst. Negative, 93 to 22.

Mr. Hawkins moved to strike out "21st" and insert "24th." Negative.

Mr. Graham moved to strike out the whole, and in lieu thereof, insert a Resolution to appoint a Joint Select Committee to inquire on what day the Legislature can adjourn, consistently with the public interest. Negative, 65 to 59.

Mr. Hall moved to strike out "21st," and insert "23d;" which was negative, and the Resolution adopted.

Mr. Waddell, from the Select Committee on the subject, reported the bill to divide Rowan county, with an amendment. The bill having been read the second time.

Mr. Taylor moved for its indefinite postponement, which was decided in the negative. Ayes 66—Noes 51.

The engrossed bill authorizing a loan by the State to take the reserved Stock in the Bank of the State, was read the second time. Mr. Waddell moved to amend it, so as to allow the Trustees of the University and the Directors of the Literary Fund to subscribe for 2000 Shares of said Stock, which was negative; and the bill passed its second reading, 80 to 38, and was subsequently read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to abolish the Office of County Treasurer, in the several Counties within this State, was read the second time, and on Mr. Dudley's motion, was definitely postponed.

Wednesday, Dec. 16.
SENATE.

Mr. Waugh submitted a Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to transfer Bank Stock to the University and to the Literary Fund. Read first time, and laid upon the table.

The Senate entered upon the orders of the day, and resumed the consideration of Mr. Waugh's Resolutions respecting the Public Domain—the question still pending on their third reading. Mr. Wilson moved an amendment, declaring it inexpedient at this time to propose any amendment to the Constitution of the United States, for the purpose of distributing the surplus proceeds of the public lands among all the States; which was not agreed to. The question then recurring on the passage of the Resolutions, Mr. Wellborn moved that the question be taken on each branch thereof separately; which was accordingly done, as the 1st Resolution, which declares against the right of Congress to give the public lands to the States in which they are situated, and the first part of the second Resolution, declaring that the whole proceeds ought never to exceed the amount of expenditures necessary to an economical administration of the Government, were unanimously adopted.

The second part, which declares that the proceeds of the lands ought to be cast into the Treasury with other Revenues, and that Congress ought to reduce the Revenue to a sum, which, when added to the land sales, will not exceed the wants of the Government; but until that can be done without disturbing the Tariff compromise, that any surplus which may remain after defraying the expenditures of the General Government, ought to be distributed by Congress among the States, as passed by a vote of 36 to 27. [We regard this a tantamount to surrendering all the claims of the States to the Public Domain.]

Those who voted in its favor were Messrs. Alexander, Allison, Arrington, Baker, Beasley, Brittain, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Cromartie, Edmonston, Edwards, Exum, FOX, Gavin, Houder, Hussey, Lindsey, McCormick, Marsteller, Mebane, Moye of Greene, Pasture, Patterson, Rabun, Reid, Sharpe, Simons, Stephens, Vann, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Williams of F., Williams, Williams of Person, Wyebe.

Those who voted against it, were Messrs. Ballew, Bryan, Bullock, Dowd, Gambill, Harrison, Harry, Hill, Hogan, Joyner, Kendall, Little, Long, Martin, Moody, Morehead, Moore of Stokes, Moye of Pitt, Polk, Selby, Staley, Tillett, Wellborn, Williams of Beaufort, Williams, Young.

The third Resolution, which declares that Congress cannot distribute the land or proceeds thereof in any manner so as to give the preference to the new States, without violating the rights of the old States, passed by a vote of 24 to 14. The fourth resolution, which deprecates the printing of national questions, in respect to our public lands, a party character, passed by a vote of 36 to 27. The last resolution, requesting the Government to transmit them to our members of Congress, passed, 35 to 25; and the resolutions were ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. King, from the select Committee on the subject, reported a bill to regulate the times of holding the Superior Courts in the 4th and 5th Judicial Circuits, which passed its first reading.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, Mr. Jacobs in the Chair, and took up for consideration the bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Charleston Rail Road Company. After considerable discussion, and some few slight amendments, the bill passed its second and third reading. It is therefore a law.

The bill to incorporate the Roanoke, Danville, and Junction Rail Road Company, was read the second time. Mr. Dodson moved to amend the bill, so as to compel the Company to construct their Road through Milton. Negative, 114 to 7. The bill then passed its second reading.

Thursday, Dec. 17.
SENATE.

Mr. Joyner, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to whom was referred the bill to incorporate the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road Company, made a detailed report thereon, unfavorable to the passage of the bill. Mr. Edmonston moved its indefinite postponement; which was not agreed to. It was thereupon read the second time, and passed.

The Resolutions on the subject of Incendiary Publications, were taken up for consideration. Mr. Polk moved to amend the same, by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting a substitute; but before the question was taken, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Hybart, from the select Committee on the subject, reported the bill to incorporate the Paton's and Mechanic's Bank of Fayetteville, with