

North-Carolina Legislature

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. M'Leary, a message was sent to the House of Commons, proposing to ballot immediately for a Colonel Commandant, Lieut. Colonel, and Major of Cavalry, attached to the 11th brigade of the militia, and nominating Miles J. Robinson for Colonel, James A. Means for Lt. Colonel, and W. N. Parks, for Major.

Received from the House of Commons a message proposing to ballot immediately, for a Brig. General of the 10th brigade, and nominating Richard D. Speight M'Lean and Oliver Holland, for that appointment. Concurred in.

On motion of Mr. M'Leod, Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the propriety of so altering the present Acts of Assembly, regulating the taking of depositions, as to compel the party taking depositions to file his interrogatories in the court in which the action may be pending, upon his giving due notice thereof to the other party; particularly when they are to be taken beyond the limits of the state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Callaway, the committee on Internal Improvements were instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation of three hundred dollars, for the improvement of the great state road, between the town of Jefferson, in Ashe county, and the Tennessee line.

Mr. Wellborn presented the following resolution, which was read and referred to a committee of the whole House:

Resolved, That it is expedient to alter the present Supreme Court System, in such way as to divide the State into three Districts, and that the Supreme Court be holden in each of the Districts, with the same powers as the present Supreme Court possesses.

Friday, Nov. 26.—Mr. Pearsall, from the balloting Committee for Brigadier General of the 10th brigade, reported that Richard D. Speight M'Lean was duly elected.

Saturday, Nov. 27.—Mr. Speight presented a bill, fixing the salary hereafter to be paid to the Civil Engineer, at 2,500 dollars per annum. This bill was read the first time, and a motion made by Mr. Wellborn to refer it to the committee on Internal Improvements; but was negatived. On motion of Mr. Speight, it was committed to a committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

Mr. Seawell, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the bill to advance the administration of justice, &c. reported the same without amendment; which was thereupon made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Seawell, from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the Senate of the 23d inst. instructing them to inquire into the expediency of restricting the power of the Governor to grant pardons, &c. returned the same, and begged leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof. Agreed to.

Monday, Nov. 29.—Mr. Speight offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into, and report to this House, what sums of money have been advanced to Hamilton Fulton, Civil Engineer of this State, as well on account of salary as contingent expenses, during the last year.

Mr. Montgomery moved to amend the same by striking out all after the word "House," and inserting the following: "what sums of money have been paid to the Civil Engineer by the state, as well as for salary as contingent expenses, since his employment." Which amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole House, Mr. Wilson in the Chair, on the bill to advance the administration of justice in the Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court for that purpose, and the resolution relative to the Supreme Court; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again on Wednesday next.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Britain presented the petition of James Allen, of Buncombe county, on the subject of a turnpike road; and Mr. Carson, the petition of sundry inhabitants of Burke county, praying for an appropriation to complete a road therein mentioned. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvements.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to appoint commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving that part of the great state road lying between Jefferson, in Ashe county, and the Tennessee line; which was read the first time and passed.

Mr. Barringer presented a bill to amend the act, establishing a college in the western part of the state.

A message from the House of Commons, stating that they have passed the following bills and resolution, and asking the concurrence of the Senate. A bill to repeal the act of 1822, entitled "An act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery," and an act, entitled "An act to amend an act, passed at the last session of the General Assembly, entitled 'An act for the better regulation of the County

Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to the county of Cabarrus;" and a resolution relative to the expected visit of Gen. La Fayette.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Nov. 25.—On motion, the bill to repeal the act encouraging Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures in this State, was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the petition of John Rice.

Mr. Polk, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, made a report favorable to the petition of Mary Wilson, of Buncombe, and recommended the passage of a bill to divorce Mary Wilson, of Buncombe, from her husband Jas. Hawkins; which resolution was concurred in, and the bill read the first, second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Polk, from the same committee, reported favorably to the petition of Thornton P. Gwyn and David Dalton, of Stokes, recommending the passage of a bill authorizing them to erect certain Toll Gates; which was read the first time.

Friday, Nov. 26.—Mr. Graham presented the following resolution, which passed its first reading:

Whereas disease and death are scattered thro' many parts of this State, by the erection of dams and flooding of lands covered with vegetable matter; therefore,

Resolved, That the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of compelling all persons who may hereafter erect dams, to cut and remove all vegetable matter off the lands intended to be flooded, anterior to the erection of such dams, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill to repeal the act of 1822, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rowan, was read the first time.

Saturday, Nov. 27.—On motion of Mr. Alston, of Halifax, the committee of Finance were instructed to prepare and bring in a bill to change the mode of taxing pedlars, so as to compel them to take out license from the Comptroller for the whole state, instead of the present system; and, on the further motion of Mr. Alston, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of lowering the tax on those who retail goods on the navigable streams in this state.

The balloting Committee for Cavalry officers of the 11th brigade, reported that Miles J. Robinson was elected Colonel, James A. Means, Lieutenant Colonel, and Wilson N. Parks, Major.

Monday, Nov. 29.—Mr. Jones of Warren, from the select committee to whom was referred the communication of the Governor, relative to the expected visit of Gen. La Fayette, reported that the committee had had the same under consideration, and directed him to report the following resolutions, and to recommend their adoption:

Resolved, unanimously, That the Governor be authorized and requested to make such arrangements for the reception of Gen. LA FAYETTE, should he visit this State, as may comport with the dignity of the State, and the respect due to the illustrious guest of the nation; and that he assure the General of the deep and grateful sense entertained by the people of this State of the value and importance of his services in obtaining the independence they enjoy.

Resolved, That the Governor of this State be authorized to draw on the Treasurer for the sums necessary to carry the preceding resolution into effect.

The report was concurred in, and the resolutions passed their first, second and third readings.

On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to inquire whether the monies charged in the Treasurer's account, as paid to Hamilton Fulton, State Engineer, for salary during the last year, were for his services as Engineer, or whether part, or what part of the same, was for services rendered anterior to 1823; and, further, that they inquire whether the sum paid Mr. Fulton the last year was for that year, or for what other purpose.

Tuesday, Nov. 30.—Mr. Swain presented a bill to authorize the making a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap, in Buncombe county, by way of Smith's, Murfreesville, Asheville and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. Read the first time and passed.

Mr. Helme presented a letter from the Public Treasurer, exhibiting the amount of payment made the Civil Engineer, and the times of making the same; which was read and referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Wednesday, Dec. 1.—Mr. Stanly, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to alter the mode of punishing the offence of maiming, and for other purposes, reported that it is inexpedient to pass said bill. The report was concurred in.

The Speaker laid before the House the memorial of the citizens of Fayetteville, on the subject of Internal Improvement. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Earthquake.—A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Quebec on the 27th ult. One house in the Lower Town appeared suddenly to descend two or three inches, and then settle down with a tremulous motion, and a general cracking of the beams and floors. In another house in the upper town, some ornaments on a chimney piece were thrown down and broken. The shock was momentary, and the motion is said to have been exactly similar to that which would be given to a body like the earth, by the filing up of a vacuum under it or at some distance on any side of it.

INTELLIGENCE.

FROM SMYRNA.—Direct.

Smyrna newspapers have been received at Boston, of August 28, to September 11, and the following extract of a Smyrna letter of Sept. 19, ("first rate source.")

"The Dervish Pacha has been obliged to retreat after the battle of Salona, with the loss of all his army, and save himself with only 20 men. At Negropont, the Turks have been defeated—and all over Romelia the Greeks have been successful. A Military Academy has been established at Napoli de Romani, and Schools in all the principal cities. We have reports that some Turkish ships have again been burnt by the Greeks at Bulran, where the combined Ottoman fleets are at an anchor.—P. S.—An order has just been received by the editors of this Gazette, from the French Ambassador at Constantinople, to suspend the publication, or to change its complexion—it being too liberal, the Porte complains."

From the Smyrna papers.

SMYRNA, Aug. 28.—An article under the heard of Soula Nova, 19th Aug. gives the particulars of the late defeat of a division of the Turkish fleet by the Greeks, near the island of Samos.

The Turks were anchored between the island and the continent, in a safe position; and the Captain Pacha, on the approach of the Greek squadron, was induced, by the clamor of the Turkish sailors, contrary to his judgment, to order a division of his fleet to advance and attack the Helenes. The Mahometans bore down upon the enemy under full sail. The Greeks remained immovable in their position. Three fire-ships were sent to attack the frigate which led the Turkish division. The rigging caught and immediately the frigate ran for the main land, enveloped in flames. At this sight, the Turkish fleet took to flight, and the Greeks pursued—in the midst of the confusion, the explosion of the Turkish frigate was heard, and panic seized the hearts of the Mussulmans; the fleet dispersed in all directions, some put to sea, others run on shore, and the ships were burnt by their own crews. One vessel only, (a brig of Barbary) was captured by the Greeks. The Turks lost in this affair a frigate, a corvette, and two brigs—most of the people on board these vessels perished.

The Captain Pacha could not move from his position between Samos and the main without endangering the safety of the Ottoman army, which lay on the opposite coast.

This disaster has made a deep impression on the troops, and desertions are numerous.

SYRA, 20th Aug.—Letters from Alexandria state that the Pacha of Egypt, since the departure of the expedition, continues his preparations and recruitments for the army of the Morea.

We understand the Egyptian fleet has been dispersed by the North winds; some of the vessels have arrived at Macei, at Rhodes and, at Cyprus. Sickness prevails on board the transports. The Greek Admiral, with 60 sail, is proceeding to meet this formidable expedition.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 15.

Dreadful Accidents.—On Wednesday morning, 18th Oct. between nine and ten o'clock, part of the floor of Mr. Gough's factory in Manchester, suddenly gave way, and with a tremendous crash carried every thing with it until it reached the ground floor, by which accident, upwards of twenty persons, chiefly young women, employed as reelers, were killed, and several shockingly maimed and bruised. It would appear, from the nature of the accident, that the walls were not sufficiently strong to support the immense weight of iron and tiling; for by the vibration of the machinery employed in the factory, a part of the upper wall of the building was bulged out, by which means the iron that supported one of the arches of the fifth floor gave way, which caused that arch to fall upon the floor under it, which, in its turn, sunk under the weight, and thus proceeded through the different floors, destroying every thing in its frightful progress—machinery and persons, employed in its destructive range.

A fatal accident took place, about a fortnight ago, at Dowlas iron-works, Glamorganshire, in consequence of the bursting of a steam-engine boiler, of 24 feet diameter. The top of the boiler, of not less than 5 tons weight, was blown to the height of about 70 feet, and fell upon the roof of the building, burying in its ruins all the workmen who were under, one of whom was killed on the spot, 7 have since died, and the recovery of 3 or 4 others is doubtful.

Colombia.—The Congress of Colombia closed their session on the 2d of August, having passed 64 laws and decrees. The Bogota Gazette speaks in terms of commendation of many of the members, both with regard to their talents and their principles. The whole number of both houses, we understand, is between 60 and 70, and might be expected to include

some individuals not well acquainted with the system of legislation.

One of the most important measures adopted during the last session, is the law intended to destroy entailments at such a future period as not to injure those who at present enjoy them. The property of Spaniards has, likewise, been confiscated in the Republic, after waiting 14 years, hoping the Spanish government would repeal a similar measure they had taken against Colombians owning property in Spain. Measures have also been taken to relieve the occupants of rented houses, lands, &c. from tedious and distressing law suits, in which thousands in all the provinces have been uselessly involved. And this will produce extensive advantages.

A Sinking Fund has been established, for the gradual extinction of the national debt; but the Colombian laments, we fear with too much reason, the want of adequate financial talent in the republic. With all the wealth of the country, and the revenues derived from their commerce, even at the present period of peace and prosperity, the actual receipts of the treasury are insufficient to meet the public salaries and private claims.

Messrs. Hislop and Rennie, Englishmen, have solicited the exclusive privilege of manufacturing paper, in Colombia, for 21 years, on certain conditions, and the government, as usual, have advertised for more advantageous terms, to be offered within forty days.

A company has been formed in England for the purpose of making purchases of crown lands and clergy reserved lands in Canada, and of giving encouragement and employment to emigrants for clearing the soil, building houses for the settlement of persons or families, and to advance capital in small sums at 6 per cent. withholding the title deeds till the principal and interest are refunded. The population of Upper Canada has doubled within the last fifteen years, and has received an annual accession of ten thousand emigrants. The Company, with an eye to these circumstances, contract for fifteen years to take possession of so much land in each year, as upon a valuation by commissioners, will amount to 20,000L; but no limit is made to the quantity which may be taken. The capital amounts to 1,000,000L. to be raised in 10,000 shares of 100L. each, with power to increase the same hereafter. A royal charter is to be granted, and the Ministry agree to lend their Parliamentary assistance to procure an act of incorporation. We shall have powerful and hardy neighbors on our Northern frontier.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA U. S. GAZETTE.

INTERESTING TRIAL.

A friend mentioned to us the other day, that a trial of a very singular nature had just terminated in the court now sitting in Philadelphia—we did not attend the court, and will not consequently give any names.

It is stated that a young man, after having been several years in the employment of a Tallow Chandler, in this city, as a book-keeper, &c. concluded to commence business in that line on his own account; which he accordingly did with the concurrence and good wishes of his employer. Soon after the commencement of his business, or perhaps in the midst of arrangements, (we have not the particulars) he was taken ill and died in two or three days, without having sufficient strength to arrange his affairs. As the young man was without any relatives in the city, the Scotch Thistle Society, of which he was a member, undertook, as is customary in such cases, the direction of his funeral and the settlement of his effects; and to this end appointed two respectable and capable gentlemen to act in the name of the Society. These gentlemen, after the funeral, returned to the house and proceeded to take an "inventory of all he possessed to the last." In examining a very large chest, containing wearing apparel, they accidentally discovered under the till, a secret drawer, in which, on opening it, they found, to their utter astonishment, a sum of money, amounting, as we learn, to nearly ten thousand dollars. This discovery was soon made known; and the gentleman, in whose employ he had been for so many years, instituted a suit against the administrators for the sum of money so found, under the plea, that it must have been purloined from him, by the deceased, during the time of his service. It was proved by the defendants that the deceased had ever borne a good character—that no suspicions had ever been expressed by the employer—that the deceased was in the habit of loaning sums of money on interest, discounting notes, and purchasing lottery tickets, during the time of his clerkship.

The Jury, however, brought in a verdict in favor of the Plaintiff, the former employer, for six thousand dollars.

A good thing.—An old friend, who has lately been on a visit to the little Caucus State of Delaware, tells us that, while there, he had several hearty laughs at, and with the Caucus *Coterie*, one of the most sagacious of whom observed to him, and in a tone of great solemnity too, that "the People had juggled Mr. Crawford out of his election!" We should like to hear this man's notions of a Republican government.—*Nat. Journal.*

CHARLOTTE.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1824.

The electors of President and Vice President of the United States for the State, met in the Senate Chamber at Raleigh, on the 11th inst. for the purpose of giving in their votes. *Montfort Stokes* was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and *Benjamin H. Covington*, Secretary. The result is what every one expected. Gen. Jackson received the whole number of votes given in for President, and *John C. Calhoun* the whole number for Vice President. Mr. Jefferson Greene, of Warren county, was appointed to carry the return to Washington City.

Presidential Electors.—Electors in favor of Gen. Jackson, as President, and John C. Calhoun, as Vice-President, have been chosen by the legislature of South-Carolina, by large majorities. The vote for the former, was 132 to 25; for the latter, 147 to 9. The *National Intelligencer*, of Nov. 27, puts down South-Carolina, as one of the states, whose votes are in doubt, and states that they will be given either to Crawford or Jackson. The order, which he names the two candidates would seem to imply, that he thought Crawford's chance the best; if so, the above result shows how little reliance is to be placed on the means of information possessed by the *Intelligencer*. Messrs. Gales and Seaton have, at one time or another, claimed at least two-thirds of the states for Mr. Crawford; when, if all the electors chosen directly by the people, only those of Virginia, and one of Maryland, are favorable to that gentleman. Of all the candidates, he has the least claim to the title of "National."

Indiana.—The electoral votes of that state, contrary to the calculations of Mr. Clay's friends, have been given to Gen. Jackson. Of the three votes of Illinois, two are for Jackson, and one for Adams. From Mississippi we have only partial returns, which give Jackson a small majority over Adams. In Alabama, Jackson has succeeded by a large majority; and the votes of Louisiana, it is reported, have been given to him. Clay, therefore, can not come into the House, as of the western states he gets only two, Kentucky and Ohio. Jackson, Adams, and Crawford will be returned to the House, and in the order in which they are named; and we still adhere to the opinion, which we have repeatedly expressed, that the Mr. Adams' chance is decidedly the best.

Hutchins G. Burton, Esq. representative in Congress from Halifax District, has been elected Governor of this State, by a majority of 10 votes. He was chosen at the sixth balloting.

Richard Manning, Esq. we understand has been elected Governor of South-Carolina, by a considerable majority.

Common Schools.—The importance of elementary schools, and the deplorable want of them in North-Carolina, seem to attract considerable attention in the legislature as well as out of it. We hail this as the harbinger of better things and brighter prospects—but our hopes may be blown to the winds; and the interest now manifested, may die away, as heretofore, with the appointment or report of a committee—we trust, however, that such will not be the result; but that those whose pride it should be, and whose duty it is, a duty imposed on them by the constitution, will at least take the prudent steps for establishing a permanent and efficient system of elementary education.

We do not deem it absolutely necessary, that a fund should first be established; if we will till this be done, we may have the mortification of seeing every other state outstrip us in the race of improvement. Connecticut, we believe is the only one of the New-England States which has a *School Fund*—in the others, it is assessed annually by each town, for the maintenance of common schools; and in this manner, the means of education are placed as effectually within the reach of every child, as is generally embraced, as in the former. In some of these states, poverty is no excuse for ignorance; and an instance seldom occurs of a child who cannot read and write. That the State of North-Carolina does not, we admit; their comparatively dense population, and their numerous subdivisions, afford them facilities which cannot hope to enjoy for half a century past—or to a period much more remote, if we do not time to permit other states to hold out inducements to our citizens than they can expect to find, in their own state. We can, however, do something; and that, too, we