

ture above mentioned, which, by the way is no worse than the farragoes of the Fearons and Fauxes from which the Quarterly Reviewers have laboriously compiled various articles.

It is the triumph of the author of the Sketch that he has engaged the literary enemy of his country in the task of citing and reprobating statements which, to say the worst of them, are akin to such as had been selected by the same critic from British publications for the purpose of traducing the United States. The quizzing which was intended by the American, the Reviewer quotes as serious matter, and now and then formally contradicts: for instance, he says— "Twickenham, our author assures us, is a village exactly opposite Greenwich and connected with it by a bridge. Greenwich and Twickenham, we always knew were on opposite sides of the river, but we fancied that they were nearly twenty miles asunder, and that all London was interposed between them." Now we guess that our countryman misplaced Greenwich thus, in humorous imitation of the Edinburgh Geographer who makes Burlington lie opposite to Philadelphia. On the whole, on this occasion, the Quarterly Reviewer is as shrewd and wise as the Bishop who read Gulliver's travels with the greatest attention, and came to the conclusion that Lemuel was some what addicted to exaggeration. There is much bitterness against the Americans displayed in the article in question, which we might excuse, considering the immediate excitement, if the first provocation had not been given by the British writers.

Philadelphia Nat. Gaz.

National Legislature.

18TH CONGRESS... SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

GEN. LA FAYETTE.

The Senate proceeded, as in committee of the whole, to the consideration of the bill making provisions for the services and expenditures of Gen. La Fayette.

Mr. MAISON, of North-Carolina, rose, with great reluctance, to express his objection to the bill. Tho' it was of little importance what objections he might have to any bill before the Senate, he could not refrain, on this occasion, from speaking his sentiments openly. He admitted the value of the services of Gen. La Fayette, to their full extent; his objection was not the sum proposed—but it was this: La Fayette had been adopted into the American family, and could it be asked of Congress to do more for an adopted son, than for one of her own? He had wished to have him placed on this footing, but nothing more could be required. All this had been done. He believed La Fayette had made great sacrifices—he as firmly believed it, as he did any thing under the sun; his mind, body and estate, had been devoted to the success of our cause; but this was no reason why more should be done for him than for an American citizen. Many an American had gone into the war affluent, and come out poor. This, then, said Mr. Macon, is my objection. It is the true conviction of my own mind, and it is as disagreeable to me to state it, as it is unpleasant to the Senate to hear it. It is not the sum, but the ground I have stated. I have no doubt, said Mr. M. of the passage of the bill.

[Mr. Brown, of Ohio, here made some remarks in favor of postponing the bill, in order to obtain information.]

Mr. HAYNE, of S. C. remarked, that the observations made by the hon. gentleman, rendered it his duty, though it was done with regret, as he had hoped the bill would pass without opposition, as chairman of the committee, to submit the principles on which the Committee had proceeded in presenting the present bill. He trusted that he should be able to satisfy the scruples of the hon. gentleman, and that there would be no necessity of re-committing the bill.

With regard to the objections made by his friend on his right, (Mr. Macon,) they affected the making any compensation, under any circumstance whatever, to individuals, either for services rendered or sacrifices made. He understood he had said, it was immaterial, whether an individual should have spent his substance in the service of his country—should have put his hand in his purse and paid the expenses of the war, still that for such services no compensation could be made.

He could show that this was the fact—that it was precisely the case with regard to Gen. La Fayette. He had expended his fortune in our service, and he should contend it was right, it was necessary—they were called on by duty to themselves, at least to refund the expenses to which he had been subjected.

Mr. Hayne proceeded to say, that he held documents in his hand which it became his duty to submit to the Senate—documents derived from the highest authority. The paper he held in his hand contained accounts from the proper officers, shewing the expenses of La Fayette, and pointing out the manner in which his estate had been dissipated in the service of liberty. In the year 1777, he had an

annual income of 146,000 francs, equal to 28,700 dollars. This had been almost entirely expended in the services to which he had rendered to liberty, in this and the other hemisphere. During a period of six years, from the year 1777 to 1783, he had expended, in the American service, 700,000 francs, equal to 140,000 dollars. This document, said Mr. H. is derived from the most authentic source in France, and has come into my hands from a respectable member of this house, without the knowledge or consent of the General and his friends.

The fact to which he called their attention was, that during the six years the General had been engaged in the service, he had expended \$140,000 of his fortune; he was in a state of prosperity, and in the enjoyment of a plentiful fortune in his own country, when he resolved to come to this. He purchased a ship, raised, equipped, armed and clothed a regiment at his own expense, and when he landed on these coasts, he came freighted with the munitions of war, which he distributed gratuitously to our army. It is on record that he clothed and put shoes on the feet of the naked, suffering soldiers of America, and that during six years he sacrificed \$140,000. He asked for no compensation—he made out no account—he received no pay—he spent his fortune for this country, and not only gave his services, but hazarded his life in its defence, shed his blood in its service, and returned home broken in his fortune.—What did Government do? After the war, in 1794, they gave him the full pay of a Major General, to which he was entitled 12 or 14 years before. If any American citizen had done as much, and brought in an account stating he had expended \$140,000, and made application for compensation, would it not have been granted? Indeed, if we were to make out an account current of the expenses and sacrifices of the General, it would far exceed the sum now proposed. But he never rendered a claim: he would have starved ere he would have done it.

I have other documents, said Mr. Hayne, to which I shall briefly refer. There is one fact which shews how alive he was to every honorable sentiment. He has made sacrifices that can never be repaid. Congress, in their gratitude, made him a donation of 11,000 acres of land, which, at the value of lands at that time, was not worth more than \$11,000; and, by an act of 1804, they authorised him to locate this land on any spot in the United States that might be vacant; and his agent accordingly located it in the neighborhood of New-Orleans. In 1807, Congress passed an act, confirming the title to the City Council of New-Orleans, all lands within 600 yards of its limits.

Part of the land belonging to Gen. La Fayette was included in this grant, and on the fact being communicated to him in France by his agent, accompanied by legal advice of the validity of his title, he replied, that it was not for him to inquire into the circumstances, but that he, receiving bounty from the government of the United States, could only receive it as they chose to give it; and directed his agent to enter a relinquishment of the land in question. This land, according to the estimate of gentlemen from Louisiana, is now worth \$500,000. But there is another circumstance to be stated; having located the land, he made a contract with an Irish Baronet for the sale of a portion of it, and he afterwards made it his business to find him out—he relinquished his own right, and, at his own expense, induced him to relinquish every legal claim that he could have upon the United States. This relinquishment was on file in the Land Office, and Mr. H. submitted the documents to the examination of the Senate.

These claims appear certainly in a very strong, and he might say, irresistible shape before the Senate. His hon. friend, on the right, had said that we treat this gentleman better than we do our native sons; but it appeared that they barely did him justice. Did the gentleman doubt that this government were in the habit of making remuneration for sacrifices and services—he would refer to an act passed in 1790, granting compensation to Frederick William Baron Steuben, for sacrifices and services.

Mr. H. proceeded to refer to many instances where the government had not only granted pecuniary assistance, but had granted a whole township of land for sacrifices and services. He was not one of those who were afraid of making precedents—a good precedent can never do evil; and when nations, as well as individuals, gave way to the noblest feelings of our nature, they best promoted the glory of the country and the welfare of the people; but the case of La Fayette could form no precedent—it stood alone. Could this country be born again—could it assume a second childhood, and be placed in circumstances similar to those in which it had formerly been? If those were possible, if it could be reduced again to equal distress, be struggling for existence, about to perish, without funds, arms, clothing, or ammunition, and looking around for help—if, under such circumstances, a foreign nobleman should step forward and devote his life and fortune to her service, sacrificing every thing, and shedding his blood in her behalf, and while the scale was depressed, throwing himself into the balance, and deciding its fate—

surely, such a man would be entitled to the warmest gratitude of the country.

He thought this was a case of its own kind, and could never happen again—but, if it could, they would follow the brilliant example which would this day be set.—With regard to the objection to the thing itself, the honorable gentleman from Ohio wished it to be recommended for some emendations, but he had not proposed any instructions to the committee, and they were ignorant of what he desired. He knew there was a very large majority in both Houses of Congress, and an overwhelming majority among the people, who desired that some such expression should be given of the public feeling.—The only difference was, as to the mode of doing it, and the amount. And where so many concur, it was necessary that individuals should sacrifice their private opinions on the subject. It was impossible to devise a scheme which would satisfy every one; for there would always be some one to raise objections—whether the intended donations should be in money, stock, or lands. He could assure them, that the committee had taken the greatest pains, and had not been able to devise any plan which could approach nearer the general sentiment, than the one they had adopted. Their object was to make such an appropriation as should comfort his declining years, and smooth his path to the grave. It would be, besides, a perpetual monument of their gratitude. The stock would remain on the books to the last; and when they had redeemed all other debts, then they would redeem the debt of gratitude which they owed to this distinguished soldier. A tract of land would have a tendency to keep him amongst us, and would be a portion for his children. It would also add to the grace of the gift, and the impression it would produce. It was his opinion that the public acts ought to be done gracefully.—It would make a favorable impression abroad.

Mr. Hayne said he would solicit his friends to relinquish their private opinions on this occasion. Such an act as this, to be well done, should be delicately and promptly managed; and he hoped, as this was the general sense, they would yield. To send him back to France, without making any provision for him, would leave him to linger out his last days in poverty, and make him a public spectacle for all Europe—you leave him without means of obtaining those acts of kindness and attention so useful and necessary in the decline of life.

Mr. Macon said he did not like the President's Message. He did not know the opinion of others on the subject, only spoke to satisfy himself. Whatever they might choose to think, he conceived it a public duty to speak as he did. He had had no conversation with others on the subject. A man who risks all loses all. He had no doubt about every word of the manuscripts his friend had in his hand, and there was no occasion to tell him they did not come from La Fayette himself.

At the suggestion of some friends, Mr. Brown said he would withdraw his motion, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to day; and on the question—shall the bill pass? Mr. Noble called for the Ayes and Noes, not being able to give his sanction to it.

The Ayes and Noes were demanded by one fifth of the whole number present; and those who voted in the affirmative were,

Messrs. Barbour, Boulogny, Chandler, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Elliott, Findlay, Gailard, Hayne, Holmes of Maine, Holmes of Mississippi, Johnson of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, Kelly, King of Alabama, King of New-York, Knight, Lanman, Lloyd of Md. Lloyd of Mass. Lowrie, Jackson, McLean, Mills, Palmer, Parrott, Seymour, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams—37.

NOES—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Brown, Cobb, Macon, Noble, Ruggles—7.

The bill thus passed the Senate.

MONDAY, JAN. 5.—Mr. Smith, from the committee of both Houses, appointed to wait on Gen. La Fayette, with a copy of the act concerning him, reported that the committee waited on the General at 12 o'clock on Saturday last, and presented him with a copy of the act, and with a copy of the resolutions of both Houses; and that the General returned an answer.

The address of the Committee was read, and, with the answer of the General, was ordered to be noted on the Journal.

GENERAL: We are a Committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, charged with the office of informing you of the passage of an Act, a copy of which we now present. You will perceive, from this act, Sir, that the two Houses of Congress, aware of the large pecuniary as well as other sacrifices which your long and arduous devotion to the cause of freedom has cost you, have deemed it their privilege to reimburse a portion of them, as having been incurred in part on account of the United States. The principles which have marked your character will not permit you to oppose any objection to the discharge of so much of the national obligation to you as admits of it. We are directed to express to you the confidence as well as respect of the two Houses of Congress, that you will, by an acquiescence in their wishes in this respect, add another to the many signal proofs you have afforded of your esteem for a people whose esteem for you can never cease until they have ceased to prize the liberty they now enjoy, and to venerate the virtues by which it was acquired. We have only to subjoin an expression of our gratification in being the organs of

this communication, and of the distinguished personal respect with which we are, your obedient servants,

S. SMITH, } Committee on
ROB. V. HAYNE, } the part of
D. BOULIGNY, } the Senate.
W. S. ARCHER, } Committee of
S. VAN RENSSLAER, } the House of
PHILIP S. MARKLEY, } Represent's.
Washington, Jan. 1, 1825.

To this Address of the Committee the General returned the following answer:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 1, 1825.
Gentlemen of the Committee of both Houses of Congress:

The immense and unexpected gift, which, in addition to former and considerable bounties, it has pleased Congress to confer upon me, calls for the warmest acknowledgments of an old American soldier and adopted son of the United States, two titles dearer to my heart than all the treasures in the world.

However proud I am of every sort of obligation received from the people of the United States, and their Representatives in Congress, the large extent of this benefaction might have created in my mind feelings of hesitation, not inconsistent, I hope, with those of the most grateful reverence. But the so very kind resolutions of both Houses, delivered by you, Gentlemen, in terms of equal kindness, preclude all other sentiments except those of the lively and profound gratitude, of which, in respectfully accepting the munificent favor, I have the honor to beg you will be the organs.

Permit me, also, gentlemen, to join a tender of my affectionate personal thanks to the expression of the highest respect, with which I have the honor to be, your obedient servant,

LA FAYETTE.

CAPTIONS OF LAWS

Enacted by the Legislature of North-Carolina at its session of 1824-5.

PUBLIC ACTS.

1. An act to extend the right of reviving actions where the plaintiff or defendant may die pending the suit. [No suit, to which an executor or administrator is a party, shall abate by the death of such executor or administrator; but may be revived by or against the administrator *de bonis non* of the deceased party.]
2. Authorising the making of a turnpike road from the Saluda Gap, in Buncombe, by the way of Smith's, Murrayville, Ashville, and the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line. [State to subscribe for 100 shares, at \$50 each.]
3. Amending the act of 1819, to provide for the payment of witnesses in certain cases. [Where the Court or Solicitor dismisses a prosecution on behalf of the state, the Court may order the witnesses to be paid.]
4. Allowing amendments on writs of error and appeals, and authorising the Supreme Court to make amendments.
5. Amending the act of 1818, laying duties on sales at auction. [Contemplates a duty on private sales, by auctioneers, regulated by a previous sale or sales at auction.]
6. Amending the act of 1814, concerning divorce and alimony [Repeals so much of said act as requires 12 months to elapse after filing the petition, and so much as imposes a tax of 10 pounds on the person cast; and provides that if the party petitioning make oath that he or she is not worth 200 dollars, bond for the payment of costs shall not be required.]
7. For restraining theatrical representations in the vicinity of the University. [Makes it indictable for persons to exhibit theatrical representations within five miles of Chapel Hill.]
8. Concerning the lands held under leases, from the Tuscarora tribe of Indians. [Lands held under such leases to be considered real estate.]
9. Directing the contemplation of a public road, commenced by Aaron Albertson, from Parkville, in Perquimans county, to Pasquotank river bridge. [Appoints commissioners to receive subscriptions and contract for the completion of said road; and, should the sum raised by subscription be insufficient for the purpose, authorises the Public Treasurer to supply the deficiency, if not exceeding \$2,500, out of the fund appropriated for Internal Improvement.]
10. To carry into effect the contract made by Benjamin Robinson and William Robards, commissioners on behalf of the state, with certain Cherokee Indians.
11. Granting further time to file appeals in the Supreme Court. [Allows the appellant any time within the first seven days of the term to file his appeal.]
12. Amending the act of 1819, to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the government thereof. [Reduces the number of the Board from six to three; limits the salary of the Civil Engineer to \$3,500; and reduces the pay of the Secretary of the Board from 6 to 3 dollars per day, for every day the Board shall be in session.]
13. Appointing commissioners to superintend the laying off and improving that part of the great state road between the town of Jefferson and the Tennessee line, in Ashe county. [Provides that the commissioners shall publish proposals for said work, which shall be given to the lowest bidder; and authorises them to draw \$300 from the fund set apart for internal improvement, for the purpose of carrying the provisions of this act into effect.]
14. Authorising and directing the method how the state road, running through Haywood county, may hereafter be altered. [Appoints commissioners for said road, and provides in what manner alterations are to be made thereon.]
15. Respecting military land warrants. [Constitutes the Governor, the Public Treasurer and Comptroller a board to pass on all claims for military land warrants, which shall be preferred on or before the 1st of July next; after which time, no such warrants are to be issued under the authority of this state.]
16. Altering and amending the act of 1823, entitled, "An act for the relief of such persons as became purchasers of the Cherokee lands, sold under the authority of this state." [Grants a stay of proceedings on the bonds given by the purchasers of said lands until the next General Assembly; and authorises the Treasurer to receive from such purchasers one eighth part of the original purchase money, together with the interest thereon.]
17. Authorising the Public Treasurer to purchase Bank Stock. [Authorises the Treasurer to purchase stock in any of the banks of this state, to such amount, and at such times as he may deem advisable, at a price not exceeding par value.]
18. Directing the erection of a Treasury Office, authorising the Treasurer to employ an Assistant Clerk, directing improvements in the office of the Secretary of State, and fixing hours of business, to be observed by the Heads of Departments. [Appropriates \$2,500 for the erection of a brick or stone building, on the south east section of the Capital Square, for the accommodation of the Treasurer, as an office; directs the Secretary of State to cause certain improvements to be made in his office; authorises the Treasurer to employ from time to time, as occasion may require, an additional Clerk; and fixes the hours of attendance, at office, of Heads of Departments and other officers at the seat of government, at from 9 to 12 o'clock, A. M. and 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M. every day in the year, Sundays and the 4th of July excepted.]
19. Supplemental to an act, passed at the present session, entitled "An act to amend an act passed in the year 1813, to create a fund for internal improvement, and to establish a board for the government thereof." [Allows the Civil Engineer one dollar and fifty cents per day for travelling expenses.]
20. Further prescribing the duty of the Public Printer. [Makes it his duty to attach to the acts of Assembly a statement of the revenue of the state, and publish the same in the state paper.]
21. Regulating the inspection of saw mill lumber. [Prescribes the quality of lumber which shall be considered merchantable; renders any inspector, who inspects lumber contrary to the provisions of this act, liable to a fine of \$100; and excludes all persons, except authorised inspectors, from inspecting lumber, under a penalty of \$100 fine.]
22. Amending the act of 1821, to consolidate into one the several acts relative to the appointment of Trustees of the University and for other purposes. [Authorises the annual meetings of the Board of Trustees to control and restrain the business to be transacted by the special meetings thereof.]
23. Amending the act of 1823, entitled "An act to amend the militia laws of this state relative to the cavalry." [Provides that each troop of cavalry shall consist of not less than 24 dragoons, exclusive of non-commissioned officers.]
24. Providing against the introduction and spreading of contagious or infectious diseases in this state. [Authorises the officers of police of incorporated towns to take such precautionary measures, and provide such penalties for the breach of them, as they may deem necessary, to prevent the introduction of contagious diseases into their respective towns.]
25. Repealing the act of last session, to amend the laws making provision for widows. [Repeals the act of 1824, and allows the widow one bed and necessary furniture, one wheel and one pair of cards, if such articles be among the goods of the husband.]
26. Fixing certain fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts. [Allows the Clerks of said Courts every copy and exemplification of records ten cents per copy sheet in addition to the fees heretofore allowed.]
27. Giving the assent of North Carolina to and enforcing in this state certain acts of the Legislature of Tennessee, relative to the Smoky Mountain Turnpike Company, and authorising a subscription on the part of this state to the stock of said company. [Authorises the Public Treasurer to subscribe for 100 shares at 20 dollars each, of said stock.]
28. Extending the provisions of the act of 1822, granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this state. [Extends it to January, 1825.]
29. Repealing, in part, the act of 1823, further pointing out the duty of guardians.
30. To provide for revising and consolidating the several acts concerning administrators and executors. [Appoints William Gaston commissioner to revise and consolidate said acts and report them to the next General Assembly.]
31. Amending the act of 1819, for