

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 15.—On motion of Mr. Sneed, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to enquire into the propriety of altering the existing laws, so that appeals may be taken from the judgment of Justices of the Peace for all sums over \$20.

Mr. Sneed presented a bill to aid in the establishment of a fund for the support of schools for the more convenient instruction of youth; Mr. Hill, of Stokes, a bill to designate what persons shall hereafter be liable to serve as overseers of roads and for other purposes; and Mr. Seawell, a bill further to amend the several acts of Assembly heretofore passed to advance the administration of Justice. Which bills were read the first time, the first referred to the committee on Education, and the last to the Judiciary committee.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.—Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, reported that it is inexpedient to alter the existing laws respecting appeals from Justices. Judgments on sums exceeding twenty dollars. Concurred in.

The bill to prevent free persons of color from migrating into the State, &c. was read the first time and passed—yeas 56, nays 29.

MONDAY, DEC. 19.—Mr. Davidson, of Me Kenburg, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a resolution allowing John Duckworth a pension of 75 dollars per annum, during his life; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Davidson, from the same committee, reported unfavorably to the petition of Jacob Marling, of Raleigh, praying that he be authorized to paint, for the State, a portrait of John Haywood, Public Treasurer; which was concurred in.

The bill from the other House to amend the act of 1792, entitled "An act to prevent the stealing of slaves, or by violence, seduction, or any other means, taking or carrying away any slave or slaves, the property of another," was read the first time, and, on motion of Mr. Hill, of Stokes, made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Speight, of Greene, in the Chair, on the engrossed bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating in elections; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill, with an amendment. The bill and amendment were then, on motion of Mr. Seawell, indefinitely postponed—yeas 49, nays 16.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—The bill authorizing the Board of Internal Improvement to cause a survey of a road to be made from Morganton to the Tennessee line, was rejected on its third reading.

The bill further to amend the several acts to advance the administration of justice, was rejected on its third reading—31 to 27.

Mr. McDowell, of Burke, presented a bill to amend the act of 1824, authorizing the appointment of commissioners to run and mark the dividing line between the counties of Lincoln and Burke; which was read the first time.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.—Mr. Pickett, from the committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of amending the road law, so as not to compel Grand Jurors to present roads that are kept in reasonable repair, report that it is inexpedient to make such amendment; which was concurred in.

The bill to authorize the building of a toll bridge over the Cape Fear, and to incorporate a company for that purpose, was read the first and second times.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THURSDAY, DEC. 15.—The bill to point out the manner in which Overseers of Roads shall apply the monies received by them for fines was rejected.

Unfavorable reports were received and concurred in, on the petitions of Jane Whitley of Mecklenburg, and Moses Kiser, of Montgomery.

The bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating in elections was read the third time. Mr. Rand moved to amend the bill by adding, "that no person shall ride or attend any public gathering for the purpose of electioneering;" which was negatived. Mr. Durbin moved for its indefinite postponement; which was also negatived—Yeas 55, Nays 65. The bill then passed its third reading 65 to 59, and was sent to the Senate.

FRIDAY, DEC. 16.—The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Poik in the Chair, on the bill to establish a Bank of the State; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose and recommended to the House that the 1st section of the bill be stricken out. Mr. Irrell moved that the further consideration of the bill and Report be postponed indefinitely; which was carried—Yeas 73, Nays 51.

SATURDAY, DEC. 17.—Mr. Poik presented a bill to divorce Robert Bigham; which was read the first time.

Mr. Scott, from the Select committee appointed to enquire into the propriety of establishing a Medical Board, reported a bill to establish a Medical Society, and

to regulate the practice of Physic and Surgery in this State; which was read the first time, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

Mr. Matthews presented the memorial of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, praying for the continuation of the Board of Internal Improvement and a Civil Engineer; and Mr. Gordon, the petition of sundry citizens of Wilkes praying that commissioners be appointed to open a direct road to Fayetteville.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of sundry citizens of Buncombe and Burke, praying for the erection of a new county; which was referred to Messrs. Swain, Caldwell, Irrell, A. Moore and Poor.

On motion of Mr. Drake, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act of 1819, entitled "An act to prevent fraudulent trading with slaves," so far as to prevent slaves from selling cotton to any person, except their owners, or other person having the management of them.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, Resolved, that the Judiciary committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the attachment laws, that it may be lawful for the clerks of the several Courts to advertise two months only on original or judicial attachments returnable before any Court, instead of three months, as now required by law.

Mr. Scott, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill, in conformity with the foregoing resolution, to amend the 6th section of an act, entitled "An act to amend such parts of the act, entitled 'An act for establishing Courts of Law, and for regulating the proceedings therein, as may relate to proceedings on attachments.'" Which bill was read the first time.

TUESDAY, DEC. 20.—Mr. Scott, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of Archibald D. Marpley, reported a bill, in pursuance to the prayer of the memorial, entitled "A bill to encourage the publication of a historical and scientific work on this State;" which was read the first time.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Shepperd in the Chair, on the bill to prevent protracted litigation by enlarging the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace; and, after some time spent therein, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 21.—On motion of Mr. Bain, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety and expediency of so explaining and amending the act of 1799 relative to descents of real estate, given by a parent to natural born children, either by deed of gift or otherwise, so that in case such natural born child or children die intestate, the real estate so given shall return to the legal heirs of such parent.

The resolution from the Senate, instructing our Senators, and requesting our Representatives, in Congress, to apply to congress for an appropriation of money to extinguish the Indian title to the lands situated in this State, was read and adopted.

The bill to repeal the 19th section of the act of 1805, directing the manner in which Clerks of the Superior Courts shall be appointed, was read the third time and amended. Mr. Miller moved for its indefinite postponement, which was negatived—76 to 42. The bill was then passed, by a vote of 60 to 56, and ordered to be engrossed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Love in the Chair, on the bill to repeal the act of 1819, creating a fund for internal improvement, and establishing a Board for the management thereof; and, after considerable debate, the committee rose and reported that it is inexpedient to pass the said bill, and recommended its rejection. Which report was concurred in—73 to 51. On motion of Mr. Donohu, the further consideration of the bill was postponed indefinitely—Yeas 71, nays 51.

Circulation of Intelligence.—Stepping into the Washington City Post Office on Tuesday evening, and observing how large a number of free letters were put up for the mail, which the Clerks were in the act of despatching, we had the curiosity to enquire how many such letters had been despatched from that office during the last week. The Chief Clerk took the trouble to add up the number which had been mailed at that office during the week ending on Tuesday the 13th inst. and the aggregate really surprised even us, who had some opportunity of knowing the extent of the correspondence between this city and the various points of the interior, especially during the session. The whole number thus despatched during the week, was thirty-three thousand eight hundred and twelve. In the packing and wrapping up of the mails, about one hundred and twenty quires of large carriage paper have been consumed. In addition to this labor, immense mails from the North, the South, and the West are received, assorted, and distributed, daily, at this office; besides several others of less importance during the week.

[Not Int.] The Savannah Republican says that General Jackson has declared himself decidedly in favor of the cause of Georgia, and openly advocates the stand taken by Governor Troup!

DOMESTIC.

From the Goshen (N. Y.) Patriot, Dec. 12.

Breach of Promise.—At the Court of Common Pleas, which was held in Goshen last week, a cause of the above description was tried between Dorothy Ackerson, Plaintiff, and Wm. Ellis, Defendant. We were not present during the trial, but we infer from the charge of the Judge, that the case was a very aggravated one. The families on both sides were respectable—the young man had courted her a long time and at length, under promise of marriage, betrayed her.—In the case before us, no attempt was made to injure the reputation of the young lady—the only defence set up by the defendant's counsel was that he was under age at the time he made the promise; but the Court decided against the admissibility of evidence by which this was attempted to be proved—the counsel took exception to the decision, and attempted no further defence. The Jury returned a verdict of 2000 dollars, for the plaintiff, being the whole amount laid in the declaration.

Another scene in New-Orleans.—A grave digger in New-Orleans on Monday, 14th ult. was discovered in the act of burying an infant, about 8 days old, alive. A boy informed a girl of the fact, who immediately went to the grave-yard, examined a pine box which the grave-digger was about consigning to the earth, and found a child in it actually living. The grave-digger insisted during the girl's examination, that the child was dead, and that he would bury it. The girl took the child out of the box; wrapped it in her shawl, and proceeded for the Mayor's office, but before she reached it the child expired—as is supposed, from hunger and cold. The grave-digger, who was apprehended, received the box containing the child from a boy, who could not satisfy the Coroner's Jury whence he received it—he had been paid two or three dollars for his services.—Bull. Patriot.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, a person of the name of William Vaughan, has been convicted of passing a counterfeit Fifty Cent change Note, purporting to have been drawn by the firm of Yeatman and Kent; and the punishment by the State Law for this offence is Death! How many a worse criminal walks abroad with crest erect, and looks down honest poverty to scorn! How odious the law which rates a poor creature, ignorant perhaps of what he is doing, equally with the assassin, the burglar or the traitor!

NEW-YORK, DEC. 14.—Yesterday was the coldest day that has been experienced for several years—even in 1820-21 when people crossed on the ice between this city and Jersey. The North River steamboats will hardly be able to make another trip, and the Fulton, Capt. B. S. Banker, on the Providence line, is laid up for the season. The New Brunswick boats, yesterday, went no farther than Amboy—finding the Raritan frozen.

The sloop Gen. Brown, Matson, arrived yesterday afternoon from Albany, having left there at 4 P. M. on Monday. Fifteen miles below that place the ice was three inches thick, and it was with much difficulty that the sloop succeeded in breaking through.

The steamboats of Philadelphia lines, only proceeded to Amboy yesterday, the Raritan being frozen.

The thermometer at New Haven, on Tuesday morning, stood at 5 degrees below zero.

The Norfolk Herald, remarking upon that part of the President's Message, relative to Internal Improvement, &c. says—

"This is bold language; but it is becoming the popular language of the country. In Virginia a vigorous opposition may be expected to be made to it. She has ever opposed it. But the question for the people of Virginia must soon be, if it has not already suggested itself to them; shall we be distinguished only for our opposition; and while the other states are availing themselves of the advantages of these measures to improve their condition, shall we sullenly refuse to participate with them? If it be so determined, though we solemnly protest against it, yet, as becomes a native of the Old Dominion, whom we shall ever regard with filial and patriotic affection, we will patiently submit to whatever consequences may result, consoling ourselves with the hope that time may bring about a better state of things."

The N. York American says, "if we are correctly informed, the French government have recently come to the conclusion absolutely to reject the claims of our merchants for indemnification; and this conclusion will be, if it has not been already communicated to Mr. Brown, whenever he presses again for an answer."

Letters have been received in Salem, Ms. from the Island of Madagascar, dated in June last, which state that the whole Island was in open rebellion to the usurped power of King Radama, and that the greatest confusion existed, and all trade was completely stopped. Several American vessels had arrived there, and proceeded on to other ports, in consequence of being unable to trade.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

STATE EPITOME.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—Portsmouth, the largest town in the State, is on the sea coast, near the mouth of the Piscataqua. The harbor is one of the best on the continent, having sufficient depth of water for vessels of any size, being easy of access, protected from every wind, and, owing to the rapidity of the tide, never frozen. It is so well fortified by nature, that only a small expense is necessary to render it perfectly secure from attack. The United States Navy Yard is on an island in the Piscataqua, opposite to the town.

MASSACHUSETTS.—The present population of Boston is supposed to be 60,000—in 1820 it was 43,000.

The keel of a 44 gun frigate was recently laid at the Navy Yard in Charleston.

Massachusetts and Virginia, however they may have differed in politics, have many points of resemblance in their history, which should serve to cherish kind feelings. They are the oldest members of the Union. They were the first to raise the voice of opposition, in the revolutionary struggle. The Bostonians threw the tea overboard, and the Virginia volunteers chased Lord Dunmore out of his capital. The first blood was spilt at Lexington, and the last important measure of the war took place at Yorktown. Virginia has furnished 4 of our Presidents, and Massachusetts has the honor of furnishing the other two.

VERMONT.—In this State, a general system of common school education has been encouraged by legislative provisions, and academies incorporated in several counties, diffusing knowledge among all classes of the community.

Vermont, now enumerating 280,000 inhabitants, had, in 1800, 150,000 souls, and in 71 towns embraced in the four northern counties, now consisting of 35,000 inhabitants, had, at that period, less than 12,800.

NEW-YORK.—The Census of the county of Rensselaer, which has just been completed, gives a population of 44,165, an increase in five years of 2012. The city of Troy contains 7,859 persons; in 1820, 5,264. Males 22,079, females 22,086, electors 8,577, aliens 370, paupers 33, coloured people qualified to vote, 5; whole number of unmarried females between 16 and 45, 4,107; acres of Improved land, 234,469; neat cattle, 33,842; horses, 10,988; sheep, 80,079; 41 grist mills, 134 saw mills, 47 carding machines, 5 cotton factories, 9 woollen do. Iron works, 10 distilleries.

NEW-JERSEY.—The last royal Governor of New-Jersey was William Temple Franklin, a son of the celebrated Benjamin Franklin.

The commissioners for examining the concerns of the Lombard Bank, state, that the whole capital of the company is sunk, and that there will be a deficiency, for the discharge of its debts, of \$39,351 and 19 cents!

MARYLAND.—The association recently formed in Baltimore for the purpose of working the silver mines of Temascaltepec, situated about one hundred miles from the city of Mexico, have engaged a gentleman of New-York, who is an experienced engineer, to contract for the requisite machinery, all of which it is stated, is now preparing at West Point, and will be in readiness to be shipped from New-York about the first of April next.

NORTH CAROLINA.—In the early period of the settlement of North-Carolina, the settlers lived in great harmony with the Indians. In 1712, the increasing numbers and gradual encroachment of the whites gave rise to jealousy and suspicion, in consequence of which, the Corees and Tuscaroras conceived the design of destroying, in cold blood, all the whites in North-Carolina. Accordingly, on a night mutually fixed for the purpose, when the planters were unsuspecting of evil, the savages entered their houses, and commenced an indiscriminate slaughter. Of the Roanoke settlers, 170 were butchered in one night. The alarm having been given, many escaped the meditated destruction. Information was sent immediately to Charleston, whence the Assembly sent a body of 600 militia, under Col. Barnwell, who were joined by a number of friendly Indians. With much difficulty the commander explored his way through the wilderness, that then separated the two Carolinas, surprised the Tuscaroras, killed about 300, and made 100 prisoners. The survivors, to whom terms of peace were granted, soon afterwards left the country, and united themselves with the Five Nations in New-York.

GEORGIA.—The town of Macon, to which it is proposed to remove the seat of government, has had a very rapid growth. Three years ago it was a wilderness, and now it has 32 stores, has cotton in warehouses from 16 counties, and a bank is about to be established there.

The Legislature has created two new counties on the frontier of the State, one of which has been named Lowndes, after our ever to be lamented statesman, William Lowndes.

TENNESSEE.—The present General Assembly of this State is composed of 60 members; of whom, 21 were born in Virginia, 16 in North Carolina, 14 in Ten-

nessee, 3 in Kentucky, 2 in Pennsylvania, 2 in Maryland, 1 in South-Carolina, and 1 in Ireland; 38 are farmers, 12 lawyers, 2 doctors, and 5 merchants.

The following are among the laws recently enacted by the Legislature of this state:—

"For the benefit of married women, whose husbands have abandoned them." All property acquired by the wife after being abandoned by her husband or driven from her home, to be protected from sale for his debts.

"To compel attorneys at law to pay over money collected." Money collected to be recovered from on motion, with 12 1/2 per cent. interest. If money cannot be made by the Sheriff, the attorney to be stricken from the roll.

OHIO.—As an evidence of the willingness with which the citizens of Ohio meet the contributions necessary for completing the canal, we observe that the sum of \$16,000 was subscribed in Chillicothe, about a fortnight since, as a donation to the canal fund.

The character of the State, says Gov. Morrow, by her enterprise, and the energy of her measures, has been placed on high ground; her public credit is inviolate, and will remain secure while sustained by an efficient system of finances; her exertions, too, in the execution of extensive public works, calculated for the general benefit, are attended with the most promising prospects of a favorable result.

MICHIGAN.—Drummond Island.—The British military post, situated at the head of Lake Huron, has been declared to be within the limits of the United States, by the decision of the boundary commissioners, under the treaty of Ghent and that decision has been ratified by the government. Still the island is not abandoned by the British, but is occupied by their troops, and is the head quarters of their intercourse with the Indians in the north-west.

FLORIDA.—The Boston Patriot, in speaking of the communication of Mr. White, to the Secretary of War, on the subject of the Canal across the Florida Peninsula, remarks, that it has been recently stated that one Insurance Company in that city, has sustained losses, on the Florida coast, nearly equal to the expense of the proposed canal.

We find the following article in the London New Monthly Magazine for last month.

"The Memoirs of the Prince de Montbarry are on the eve of appearing. They are said to contain the secret history of the conduct of the French cabinet in the affair of the American war. It would appear that the marquis de Lafayette and the duke de Lauzun did not go exactly as volunteers, as they wished to have it supposed, but were sent and paid by Government. Franklin's character will, it is said, not come forth as pure as gold tried in the fire." Nat. Gazette.

Flax.—A patent for ten years has just been obtained in France for a machine for spinning flax. Buonaparte promised a reward of a million of francs to the inventor of such a machine.

We have pleasure in stating, that the Board of Agriculture of this State, have appointed Professor Mitchell, lately placed in the Chemical Chair in our University, Geologist of the State, in the place of Professor Olmsted, resigned, for the purpose of continuing the Geological Surveys so ably commenced by that gentleman. Raleigh Register.

Departure of Lafayette from the United States.—The editor of the Irishman, a Journal conducted with great ability, at Belfast, in Ireland, has copied the proceedings at Washington on this occasion, in September last, accompanying them with these remarks:

"We this day give to our readers one of the most interesting scenes which can be laid before the human mind—the departure and farewell Address of the greatest Republic the world ever saw, to that Veteran Hero, whose sword was one of the first in the field to assert her freedom. The address of Mr. Adams is a chaste and beautiful composition—a triumphant recapitulation of the glories of liberty—and the reply of the old Soldier is characterized by all the fire of youth and wisdom of old age. The Irishman feels no small pleasure in being the first Journal to give these immortal productions to the people of Ireland."

During Attempt.—About 9 o'clock last night, a merchant from Delaware state, was knocked down, by two fellows, in Race near Tenth street, Philadelphia.—Their intention was to rob him of 600 dollars, which they had ascertained he had about him. The man made all the noise in his power, and persons running to his rescue, the villains made off, without having effected their object, but not until after they had stabbed the man, with a dagger in the upper lip, and thrust it some distance up his nose. He has given so accurate a description of the fellows as we trust will lead to their detection. Deno. Press.