

the dean, told his coachman, that with his master, and heroically marched forth, without house, home, or any one creditable source of support.

He retired to an obscure lodging in a cheap part of the town, subsisting partly on charity, sometimes acting as the substitute of a marker at a billiard table, and occasionally as helper at a livery stable. In this miserable condition, with nakedness and famine staring him in the face, exposed to the taunts and insults of those whom he had supported, he was recognized by an old friend, who gave him ten guineas to purchase necessities. He expended five in procuring decent apparel; with the other five he repaired to a common gambling house, and increased them to fifty; he adjourned to White's, sat down with his former associates, and won 20,000 pounds. Returning the next night, he lost it all, and after subsisting many years in abject and sordid penury, died a ragged beggar, at a penny's lodging house in St. Giles. Had he fractured his leg on quitting the gaming house with 20,000 pounds, or been doomed by a lettre de cachet, to straw, bread and water, and a shaved head, for six months, in a dark room, it might have brought him to his senses, and have prevented so ignominious a relapse.

## TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1827.

The President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate of 26th of May, 1826, a copy of the contract entered into with the agents of the late emigrants from France, in pursuance of an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the cultivation of the vine and olive, with a list of names of the emigrants to whom lands were allotted, under the contract, and of the allotments made to them respectively; together with maps of the lands on which the allotments are designated. Also, a report showing how far and by whom the considerations of the contract have been fulfilled, and the cases in which they have not, with the causes thereof; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ruggles presented the petition of several citizens of Ohio, praying that Congress might carry into effect the provisions of the act for completing the Sandusky road; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

A bill was reported from the Committee on the Militia, to provide for the printing of 60,000 copies of the Militia Tactics; which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., moved the printing of the List obtained on a motion made two years since, in the Senate, of the names of the Revolutionary Officers and Soldiers entitled to lands as remunerations for their services.

The President stated that no such list was now in the Secretary's possession.

Mr. Harrison said a list had been taken formerly, which he retained in his hands—and applied to by various Members of Congress for the list, from which partial lists were taken, on which account it was proper that the whole should be now printed.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., said that as the list was not in the hands of the Secretary, he would, for the present, withdraw his motion.

Mr. Stone introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making such an appropriation for the support of the Navy, as to enable the Head of Department to increase the number of public vessels on the Mediterranean station, for the purpose of giving further protection to our commerce in that quarter.

Mr. Sibley stated that the American vessels had lately been plundered of their cargoes in the Mediterranean. No American vessel dared now to sail unattended, without convoy, beyond the strait of Malta.

were granted by the State, the others being of small value, the State never attempted to desire any revenue from them. There were of different degrees, from a slight salt down to a brackish taste. Around each of these Springs were reserved sections of land, which was liable to run to waste, and from which the neighboring people were daily cutting down the timber. As a sufficient number of Springs had been reserved by the State to prevent a monopoly of the manufacture of salt, there seemed no objection to dispose of these lands in the same manner as other lands were disposed of.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Noble, agreeably to leave, introduced a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from James Rimer, containing the proceedings of the Harrisburg Convention, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Secretary of the Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures and ordered to be printed.

*Navy Department, 20th Dec. 1827.*  
Sir: In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 2d March, 1827, directing the Secretary of the Navy to report the result of any experiments which have already been made, or are now making in the Navy of the U. States, to ascertain the quality of American water retted Hemp, compared with Russian Hemp, the Secretary of the Navy has the honor to enclose a copy of a letter from the Commissioners of the Navy, on the subject. Reference is also respectfully made to a report from this Department to the Senate, on the same subject, dated 5th January, 1825.

The small quantity of water retted Hemp which has been heretofore prepared, has not afforded very extensive opportunities for making experiments upon it, but such as have been made are entirely satisfactory; and importations of Hemp will not be necessary, when sufficient quantities to answer the demands of the service shall be produced in the country. Cordage of American water retted Hemp would always be preferred, when found of equal quality.

It is, perhaps, proper to be observed, that there is no establishment connected with the Navy in which hemp is manufactured; and therefore it is not purchased in its raw state by the Department. It will, however, be the interest and policy of the Government to make such establishment whenever it is believed that economy will be promoted by it.

Respectfully submitted:  
SAM'L L. SOUTHARD.

On motion of Mr. Daniel, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on the importation of hemp, distilled spirits, and molasses.

M. Hamilton submitted the following: Whereas a law was passed by the Congress of the United States, approved on the 14th of July, 1793, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," which said act is commonly known by the name of the *Sedition Law*.

*Be it resolved.* That the said law was a violation of the Constitution of the United States, by abridging the freedom of the press.

*Be it further resolved.* That as several persons were indicted, convicted, and suffered, in pecuniary penalties, under this law, that the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to report a bill which shall make full provisions for refunding to the said persons the amount with lawful interest, of the fines which they may have paid to the respective Marshals of the District Courts empowered to levy and receive the same, and in case of the death or the absence from the United States of any of the said parties, then their legal representatives, or such person or persons as may be duly authorized to receive the same.

On motion of Mr. Burges, it was Resolved, By the House of Representatives of the United States, that the Committee on Military Pensions be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Revolutionary law, that all such persons, whether on the continental establishment or regular troops not of the line of the army, as served in the Revolutionary war under one or more enlistments, at one or more terms of service, during the term of nine months or upwards, or were after such enlistment taken and detained in captivity during said term, and who may need the aid of their country, may be placed on the pension roll of the U. States and receive pensions according to their rank in said service.

Resolved further, By the authority aforesaid, that said committee be directed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the laws aforesaid, as that all such as served as aforesaid, or were as aforesaid detained in captivity, and who are now of the age of sixty-five years and

upwards, may be placed on the pension roll of the United States and remain pensions according to their rank in said service.  
On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Pennsylvania, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Manufactures be directed to inquire into the expediency of affording a further protection to the manufactures of wood crews.  
On motion of Mr. White, of Florida, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duty on foreign oranges.

### Legislature of North-Carolina.

SENATE.  
SATURDAY, DEC. 22.—Mr. Shober presented a bill to render valid, certain acts of the acting Coroner of Stokes, which was read the first time and subsequently passed its second and third reading.

Mr. Love of Haywood, a bill to continue in force, an act passed last session, to revive and continue in force an act passed in 1824, to alter and amend an act for the relief of purchasers of Cherokee lands. Which were read the first time.

Mr. Williams from the Committee of Divorce and Alimony, reported bills to divorce Elizabeth Culpepper of Montgomery and Mary Nixon of Perquimans, from their husbands, which were rejected.

MONDAY, DEC. 24.—Mr. Davidson presented a bill to authorize the Wardens of the poor, of Mecklenburg county, to purchase a tract of land and erect suitable buildings for the comfortable accommodation of the Poor of said county. Mr. Pickett, a bill to regulate the salary of the Public Printer, and to prescribe the manner in which printing shall hereafter be done, for the Departments of this State, &c. Mr. Shober, a bill supplementary to the acts relative to the power of Courts of Equity, in cases of partition. Mr. Burney, a bill concerning the docket of the Courts of Equity, for the county of Columbus, and Mr. Whitfield, a bill more effectually to punish the crime of poisoning.

On motion of Mr. Riddick, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency and practicability of providing a remedy by law, against the usurious practices which arise in the buying and selling of bonds, notes and other negotiable paper, so that the abuse commonly known under the appellation of shaving, may be prevented or punished.

The bill to repeal the 4th section of an act passed in 1784, to prevent the several species of hunting therein named. The bill to continue in force, an act of last session, reviving an act passed in 1824, for the relief of purchasers of the Cherokee lands. The bill authorizing the Wardens of the poor of Mecklenburg, to erect a Poor House. The bill concerning the docket of the Court of Equity for the county of Columbus, and the Resolution in favor of Jesse Rogers, passed their second and third reading and were ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker presented a letter accompanied by a memorial from James Nourse, agent of the American Colonization Society. Mr. Parker moved their reference to a select Committee, which was not agreed to and on motion they were laid on the table.

TUESDAY, DEC. 25.—Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred the Resolution instructing them to enquire into the expediency of repealing so much of the act of 1741 as relates to the stealing or earmarking of any cattle, by negroes, &c. reported that it is inexpedient to legislate on the subject. Concluded in.

Mr. Pickett from the Committee on the Treasury Investigation, reported a bill to provide more effectually for the representation of the stock of the State, held in the State Bank, which passed its first reading; and Mr. Ward presented a bill concerning the appointment of Clerks of the Superior Courts and Clerks and Masters in Equity, which passed its first reading.

Mr. Pickett from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the maintenance of bastards, when the reputed father shall have died, before the bastard child is sworn to him, which had its first reading.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SATURDAY, DEC. 22.—The engrossed bill, to amend an act passed in 1824, giving the assent of North-Carolina, to, and enforcing in this State, certain Acts of the Tennessee Legislature, to repeal the act concerning the County Courts of Hyde, and to appoint Commissioners to run and establish the boundary line between Bladen and Columbus, were read the first time.

Mr. Taylor presented a bill to incorporate the first Presbyterian Church in Oxford and Mr. Sharpe a bill making it the duty of Major Generals to review the 1st Regiment of Edgecomb Militia, which were read the first time.

The resignation of Benjamin Sharpe, Col. Com. of the 1st Regiment of Edgecomb Militia was read and accepted.

Mr. Newland from the Committee on Divorce and Alimony, to whom was referred the bill to divorce R. Brigham from his wife, made a report, recommending its passage, which the House refused to concur in. 71 to 33. The bill was rejected of course.

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MONDAY, DEC. 24.—Mr. Bynum presented a bill, prescribing the manner in which staves, heading and shingles shall hereafter be inspected. Mr. Taylor a bill directing what construction shall be given to contingent executory limitations. Mr. Jones of Warren, a bill to repeal the 4th section of an act passed in 1822, to provide for the payment of the civil list, and Mr. Gaston a bill to provide for the gradual diminution of the Capital of the Banks of this State, by the purchase and extinguishment of shares—which bills were read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Simmons, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to enquire as to the expediency of so amending the laws as to prevent debtors from conveying their property, by mortgages or deeds of trust, to one or more of their creditors in preference and to the exclusion of their other creditors; and the monies arising from such sales, to be equally divided between the creditors, in proportion to their several demands.

On motion of Mr. Newland, the Judiciary committee were instructed to enquire into the expediency of revising the fees of clerks, sheriffs and other officers.

Mr. Alexander submitted a resolution, which for the present was laid on the table, the object of which was, that a request be made to the Secretary of War, for the services of the U. States Engineers to survey a route for a Rail Road passing from Newbern through Raleigh, as early as may be consistent with the convenience of the Department.

Mr. Gary from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, made an unfavorable report on the petition of sundry citizens of Wilkes, praying to have the time of holding their Courts altered.

Mr. Jones of Warren, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report recommending the rejection of the Resolution to provide more effectually for the payment of jailor's fees; also, the resolution making further provision to secure the Trustees of the University, such sums of money as may be recovered by them, by the vesting escheated property in them, which was concurred in.

The bill appropriating \$3,000 for improving the Cape Fear below Wilmington, passed its second reading 67 to 57, a motion for its indefinite postponement having been made by Mr. Boon.

### Intelligence.

FROM BRAZIL.—The *Shylock*, at Philadelphia, brings advices from Rio Janeiro to 29th October. There is no prospect of a speedy termination of the war. The Buenos Ayrean privateers are cruising off all the Brazilian ports. They have been very successful, and have completely annihilated the coasting trade, except by convoy. The reported arrangement for the restoration of the British and French captured vessels had not taken effect: Business at Rio was very dull.—There were about 5000 bbls. of flour unsold. The market was largely supplied with wine and most other articles of importation.

The brig Ruth, Jefferson, of Philadelphia, from Bahia for Santos, was captured by a Buenos Ayrean privateer, and sent into Patagonia. Com. Biddle had sailed for Buenos Ayres to obtain her release.

The ship Robert Fulton was purchased by the Brazilian Government for 150,000 milreas. We are informed, that, before she left New York, her steam apparatus had been taken out.

From the National Journal.

After so many months of fruitless negotiation, the protraction of which induced many to believe that the interference of the Christian powers was more ostentatious than sincere, a blow has been struck by which the Turkish Navy has been annihilated, and the first of a series of events has taken place which has diverted the current of speculation into a new channel. The harbor of Navarino, where this important action was fought, is situated on the Western Shore of the Morea. Sir William Gell calls the harbor "one of the finest in the world." It is formed by a deep indenture in the coast, shut in by a long Island, the ancient Sphaerterin, famous for the signal defeat which the Spartans sustained there from the Athenians, in the Peloponnesian War. The siege of Navarino, so gallant yet so disastrous in its history, in the spring of 1825, is fresh in the memory of our readers.

As to the consequences of this battle, speculations are almost as various as the pens from which they flow. The first effect which the information has produced upon the Porte, must determine the entire character of the consequences which will result. It may be remembered that a rumour was in circulation, some time since, of a determination expressed by that sovereign to suspend his final decision, until he should see to what extent the allied powers were prepared to carry their threatened purpose of blockading his fleet. He has now made the discovery which is to determine his course; and in the single alternative whether anger

or fear governed his first actions on making it, depends all that may follow. Should the destruction of his fleet so alarm him, as to produce instant submission, the Greeks are free, and the contest is over. On the contrary, should rage take the place of fear, and dictate acts of violence and a tone of desperate defiance, who can lay his finger on the point where the consequences will stop? It has been intimated that the lives of the Ministers of the allied sovereigns are in danger. It is certainly difficult to foresee to what extent the violence of a despotic barbarian may be carried, but unless he has discarded the government of reason; he will pause before he takes such a step. The atonement demanded for that one act would not be considered perfect, while a Turkish turban remains in Europe.

There is an Austrian Minister in Constantinople; we presume he would consider it his duty to protect his diplomatic compeers; and if he did not, but stood an idle and uninterested spectator of the outrage, it is by no means impossible that the allied sovereigns might demand of Austria a sufficient reason, or an adequate apology, for this indolent acquiescence in the violence.

What would be the consequences of a war? It is probable that the political trinity of sovereigns will act cordially together so far as to drive the Turks over the frontier line of Europe. Austria will scarcely dare to resist this effort, jealous as she is of the growing power of Russia. She will scarcely venture to unfurl her eagle flag by the side of the crescent standard. The odds would be too unequal, the issue too palpable. But as Russia, France, and England, have never yet acted cordially together, it is very probable that this union might present an exception to the usual course and termination of their temporary alliances. When the booty is won, the partition of it may lead to still further conflicts, and conflicts of a more extensive and important character than that in which they originated. Such is the inference which almost all history justifies. We will not attempt such minuteness in our speculations, as to designate the precise objects on which differences may arise. One power may be satisfied with success to a limit which would be very inadequate to the wishes and objects of another. Great Britain may be unwilling to place Russia in a position from which, in case of emergency she might not, in her turn be dislodged; while Russia may look to a secure lodgment nearer to the Asiatic possessions of the former than she has yet been able to trench herself. Hence difficulties may ensue. France, jealous of both, may throw obstacles in the way of the wishes of the one and the other, as she may view their possible bearing on her own interests. Hence collisions may arise. And finally, the jealous neutrality of Austria, should that be her course, may provoke the Allied Powers to give a more efficient expression of their hostility to such a course than mere remonstrance, according to the ordinary forms of diplomatic courtesy.

Whether all or any of these speculations shall appear reasonable, yet it cannot be denied that Europe is placed by this battle in a situation which renders its future tranquility, for some time very doubtful. What course events may take, human prescience may not be able to prescribe. The result seems to us to depend entirely on caprices and contingencies, which make the soundest calculations speculative.

### ADMIRAL CODRINGTON.

This officer was captain of the *Orion*, in the memorable battle of Trafalgar. An English paper says, "had he waited another day before he destroyed the Turkish fleet, it would have been the anniversary of the glorious victory in which he had a share on the 21st October, 1805, when the country was deprived of its lamented naval hero Lord Nelson and the maritime force of France and Spain annihilated by the British Fleet under his command." Count Heiden the Russian Admiral in the Levant, is a native of Holland, but has been in the service of Russia a great number of years. Previous to the death of the emperor Alexander, he was in disgrace, having been unjustly accused of lending himself to the landing of contraband goods on the coast of Finland. He is an officer of considerable merit and of excellent private character.

*A thorough-going Jackson man.*—A hero of the West being lately in Raleigh, distinguished the North-Carolinians not a little by proclaiming his unshaken confidence and powers. "I am," said he, "half horse, half alligator, with a small touch of the snapping turtle; but that's quite common where I come from. I can ride upon a streak of lightning, whip my weight in wildcats, and if any gentleman chooses for a twenty dollar bill, I may throw in a panther; but a brass close for comfort, keep the Ohio, the Mississippi, and Bay any man opposed to Jackson. Norfolk Herald.

The Wilmington Recorder states that at an extensive sale of real property which took place in that town on the 14th inst. the sacrifices were very great—properties rising from one-third to one-fourth and even one-sixth of the sums which they previously fetched brought in better than