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By George Howard,

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N. Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 23.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilson in the chair, for the purpose of taking into consideration the bill to carry into effect a contract entered into by Benj. Robinson and Wm. Robards, commissioners on the part of the state, with certain Indians of the Cherokee nation. After some time, the committee rose and reported the bill with sundry amendments to the House; which were concurred in, and the bill passed its second reading—yeas 32, nays 21.

Friday, Dec. 24.

The senate took up the unfinished business of yesterday, relative to the treaty with the Cherokee Indians.—Mr. Seawell proposed an amendment, which was rejected, and the bill passed its third reading and was ordered to be engrossed.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to compel the Banks of the State to pay specie in certain cases, which was read the third time and rejected—34 to 22.

Monday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Speight presented the following resolution, which was agreed to.

Resolved, that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Commons, be and they are hereby directed to adjourn the two Houses of this General Assembly, *sine die*, on the first day of January next; and that the Clerks of the two Houses be directed to make up the estimates of allowance accordingly.

Mr. Love, from the committee of Finance, to whom was referred the business of counting and destroying the worn and redeemed notes in the Treasury, reported that the committee had counted and destroyed, by fire, Treasury notes emitted by this state in the years 1814 and 1816, to the amount of 12,170 dollars and 89½ cents; and for which they recommended that the Treasurer should have credit in his next annual settlement. Concurred in.

Mr. Carson presented a bill to repeal the 3d section of the act of 1820, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the Attorney General and Solicitor of this state, and for other purposes;" which was rejected.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. McLeod in the Chair, on the bill fixing the Salary hereafter to be paid to the Civil Engineer; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose, and the chairman reported the bill with an amendment, by inserting, in the 6th line of the 2d section, after the word "obtained," the words "not exceeding

twenty-five hundred dollars." Which amendment was not agreed to—yeas 25, nays 31. The question then recurred on the amendment made in committee of the whole; which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson, from the balloting committee for Counsellors of State for the ensuing year, reported that William Blackledge, Gideon Alston, sen. John Owen, Thomas Wyans, George W. Jeffreys, John M'Dowell and Meshack Franklin, were duly elected; which report was concurred in.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Forney, from the select committee, to whom was referred the bill to continue in force the provisions of the act of 1822 entitled "An act to promote Agriculture and domestic manufactures within this state," reported the same with an amendment; which was agreed to, and the bill passed its second reading.

The bill declaratory of the intention and meaning of the act of 1799, making provision for natural born children, was read the third time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to continue in force the provisions of the act of 1822, entitled "An act to promote agriculture and domestic manufactures within this state," was read the third time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to create a fund for educating children, who are destitute of the means, was read the second and third times, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Monday, Dec. 27.

Mr. Stanly, from the select committee, to whom was referred so much of the message of the Treasurer, received on Friday last, as relates to the insecurity of the building occupied by the Secretary of State and the Treasurer; and the erection of a building for the Treasury office, and fixing of office hours for the Treasury Department reported a bill, entitled "A bill 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, which bill passed its first reading.

Resolved, that the Speaker of the Senate and House of Commons be, and they are hereby directed to adjourn the two Houses of this General Assembly, *sine die*, on the first day of January next; and that the Clerks of the Houses be directed to make up the estimates of allowances accordingly.

Which resolution was rejected—yeas 52, nays 63.

The bill to authorise and direct the Supreme Court to be holden in the several places therein named, and to advance the administration of justice in the trial of equity causes, was read the second time. Mr. Piccott moved to amend the bill, by striking out Newbern and inserting Washington; which motion was negatived—yeas 50, nays 68. Mr. Iradell moved

that the bill be amended, by striking out the 3d section, in the following words: "that a Supreme Court shall be held in the town of Newbern," &c. The question thereon was decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 66. The bill was then put on its passage, and the question, shall the said bill pass? was determined in the negative...yeas 56, nays 67.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Stanly presented the petition of Edward Clark, of Philadelphia, stating that he has invented a plan, by means of which he has succeeded in towing boats against rapids which obstruct navigation, and praying that the Legislature grant him the privilege to use the said invention on the several rivers of this state. Referred to the committee on Internal Improvement.

Mr. J. A. Bynum, from the committee, to whom was referred the bill more effectually to guard against corruptions in elections, recommended the striking out of the whole of the said bill, except the words "a bill," and inserting an amendment in lieu thereof. Which report was read the second time. Mr. Lamb moved for the indefinite postponement of the bill; which motion was negatived... yeas 42, nays 70. The said bill was then put on its passage, and carried—yeas 78, nays 41.

Wednesday, Dec. 29.

The bill more effectually to suppress the practice of treating at elections, was read the third time, amended, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill to amend the act of 1818, concerning the Supreme Court; which was read and postponed indefinitely.

Raleigh, Dec. 31.—On Tuesday last, the seat of Richard C. Cotten, one of the members from Chatham county, was vacated by the Legislature. As was noticed in the Register at the time, a petition was received from Phil. Alston, praying for the rejection of said Cotten, on the ground of his constitutional disqualifications and his known immorality of conduct. The Committee of Privileges and Elections considered only his constitutional right to a seat and made a report, recommending that he be allowed to retain it. The Committee were influenced in their decision, from the circumstance of Cotton's appearing before them and producing a deed dated May, 1813, from one Henry Lutterloh, which conveyed to him 200 acres of land, in consideration of \$500 to him in hand paid, the receipt whereof was therein acknowledged.—When the report however was made to the House, doubts were entertained and expressed as to the validity of said title. The question to concur with the report of the committee on Privileges and Elections, was postponed to Tuesday last, to afford time to the House to summon Henry Lutterloh to appear before their bar, and give evidence touching the matter. On that day he did appear, and having been sworn, testified to the genuineness of the deed and to his having received the whole of the stipulated amount. Tho-

mas Ruffin being sworn, deposed, that since the election of R. C. Cotten as a member, he heard Lutterloh declare, in speaking of the attempt which would doubtless be made to contest Cotten's seat, that it would be useless for Cotten to apply for it, as he positively knew he was not a freeholder.

The question on concurring with the committee was then taken, and decided in the negative, and Mr. S. Miller moved that the seat of Richard C. Cotten be vacated; which was carried.

On motion of Mr. Stanly, Henry Lutterloh, the witness at the bar, was ordered to prison for contempt of the House, there to remain until the further pleasure of the House be known.

An order was yesterday received by the Jailor of Wake, from the House of Commons, for the discharge of Henry Lutterloh.—Register.

Raleigh, Dec. 29.—The Supreme Court of North-Carolina met in this city on Monday last. Present, Chief Justice Taylor and Judge Hall; and, on the following day, Judge Henderson also attended.

The following gentlemen have obtained licenses to practice law in the Superior and County Courts of this State:

SUPERIOR COURTS.

- David L. Swain, *Buncombe.*
- Joseph A. Hill, *New Hanover.*
- Boykin, *Guilford.*
- Charles G. Spaight, *Newbern.*
- Geo. W. Haywood, *Raleigh.*

COUNTY COURTS.

- Edward G. Pasteur, *Newbern.*
- Spyers S. Smith, *do.*
- Francis T. Leake, *Richmond.*
- Kenneth B. Murchisson, *Moore.*
- Thomas F. Davis, *Wilmington.*
- John A. Hogan, *Randolph.*
- William D. Hopkins, *Warren.*

Raleigh Star.

A dreadful situation.—Much sensibility is expressed as to the distressing and miserable situation in which the Governor of Kentucky is placed by the conduct of his son. He is committed to prison, and under violent presumption, accused of MURDER in the first degree. On looking at the constitution of Kentucky, we find that the Governor of that State is entrusted with the sole power, "to grant reprieves and pardons except in cases of impeachment." How deplorable will be the situation of the Father, if the Governor shall be called upon to sign the death warrant of his son. Without the public, powerful and pressing consideration which moved Brutus, Gov. Desha is likely to be placed in nearly the same situation. He cannot now resign, because to resign would be to prejudice his son's guilt, by presuming his conviction, which is the only thing which can compel him to act upon the case. His situation is indeed heart rending and most pitiable.—*Phil. Press.*

Greece.—The intelligence from Greece continues to be very cheering. A new naval victory, being the third, is stated to have been obtained over the Turks, on the 25th September, between Patmos and Samos. The Ottoman, after their

defeat, fled to Mitylene with 35 vessels, pursued by 24 Greek vessels. All the musselmen transports, to the number of 100, remained at Budrum or fell in to the hands of the Greeks. It is further stated, that the son of the Pacha of Egypt, Ismael Gibraltar, commander of the fleet of his father, and once aid-de-camp to Gen. Grouchy, and a nephew of the Dey of Tunis, has been taken, together with 8 millions of piastres, which they had carried to Napoli di Romana. The viceroy of Egypt lost his last frigate, which bore the Admiral's flag. It is admitted in the Augsburg Gazette, that "the cause of Greece is secure;" and it is said that a great power had declared in their favour. Important events were expected to take place in the Spring.

Spain.—Ferdinand had issued another decree, in which he pronounces sentence of death on all persons who, after the 1st Oct. 1823, shall have been proved to be enemies to the legitimate rights of the throne, or partizans of the late constitution, including all who shall publish pamphlets or journals of the same tendency. Freemasons are also declared subject to the same exterminating order, which had produced a powerful sensation at Madrid. A junto composed of ecclesiastics and lawyers was to be formed for the purpose of preventing the propagation of liberal works. Private letters speak of nothing but arrests, condemnations, and executions. Fifteen superior officers of the Constitutional army who had capitulated, were in a chapel at Corunna awaiting the hour of punishment. General Contreras, ex-general of Galicia, who had distinguished himself very much by his spirit of moderation, had been arrested. Nothing certain was known as to the evacuation of Spain by the French troops. The London Morning Chronicle remarks on this subject, that it is supposed "the English government, in common with other nations, will require of the French Cabinet an unequivocal explanation of her intentions; for the policy of this cabinet, with respect to Spain, is certainly mysterious and inexplicable, especially as she has not made remonstrances to Ferdinand against the cruel persecutions to which the subjects of that sovereign are at present exposed by the acts of a vindictive and merciless faction.

Algiers.—Since the British fleet left the harbour of Algiers, the Dey seems to have become as insolent as ever. He had prescribed such rigorous terms to the Dutch, that they had withdrawn their Ambassador; and great anxiety was felt at Cadiz on account of the sailing of an Algerine squadron with troops on board, supposed to be intended for a debarkation on the Spanish coast. Great Britain also appears to have some suspicion of the want of good faith on the part of the dey, as orders had been issued not to dismantle the bomb vessels employed in the late expedition against Algiers.