

## Congress.

### LIST OF ACTS,

*Of a Public nature, passed at the First Session of the Twentieth Congress.*

AN ACT making partial appropriations for the support of Government, during the year 1828.

To prevent defalcations on the part of the Disbursing Agents of the Government, and for other purposes.

Making appropriations for the support of Government, for the year 1828.

Making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the U. States.

To alter the time of holding the District Courts of the U. States in the District of North-Carolina.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1828.

Making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States, for the year 1828.

To revive and continue in force the several Acts making provision for the extinguishment of the debts due to the U. States, by the purchasers of the Public Lands.

Making appropriations for the military service of the U. States for the year 1828.

To extend the time allowed for the redemption of land, sold for direct taxes, in certain cases.

Making appropriations for the Public Buildings, and for other purposes.

Making a supplementary appropriation for the military service of the year 1828.

Explanatory of an Act to grant a certain quantity of land to the State of Ohio, for the purpose of making a road from Columbus to Sandusky.

Regulating commercial intercourse with the Islands of Martinique and Guadaloupe.

To authorize a rail road within the District of Columbia.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department, for 1828.

For the relief of certain surviving Officers and Soldiers of the Army of the Revolution.

Supplementary to "An Act to provide for the adjustment of the claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the Treaty of Ghent."

Making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, the completion of the Cumberland Road to Zanesville, the securing the Light-house on the Brandywine Shoal, and the making of surveys.

To grant certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers.

Making appropriations for a Breakwater, near the mouth of Delaware Bay.

For the relief of purchasers of Public Lands, that have reverted for the non-payment of purchase money.

To authorize the improving of certain harbors, the building of piers, and for other purposes.

To amend and explain an Act, entitled "An Act confirming an

act of the Legislature of Virginia, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company;" and an act of the State of Maryland for the same purpose.

Making appropriations to enable the President of the United States to defray the expenses of the delegations of the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, Chickasaw and other tribes of Indians, to explore the country west of the Mississippi.

To provide for opening and making a military road in the State of Maine.

Making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the U. States.

Making appropriations for the military service of the U. States.

Altering the duties on Wines imported into the U. States.

Authorising a subscription to the Stock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company.

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States.

Making appropriations for certain Fortifications of the United States.

To repeal a part of the act, entitled "An Act supplementary to, and to amend, an act entitled 'An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage.'"

Making appropriations for the Navy Hospital Fund.

In addition to "An Act making an appropriation for the support of the Navy of the United States, for the year 1828.

To establish sundry post roads, and to discontinue others.

In addition to an act, entitled "An act concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and impost," and to equalize the duties on Prussian vessels and their cargoes.

To enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawattimas, Winnebagoes, Fox and Sacs nations of Indians.

Making appropriations for the purchase of books, and for other purposes.

Making an appropriation for the suppression of the Slave Trade.

To aid the State of Ohio in extending the Miami Canal from Dayton to Lake Erie, and to grant a quantity of land to said State to aid in the construction of the Canals authorized by law; and for making donations of land to certain persons in Arkansas Territory.

Authorizing the establishment of an Arsenal on the waters of Mobile or Pensacola Bays.

Making appropriations for Custom Houses and Ware Houses.

To revive, and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War."

To authorize the Postmaster General to erect an additional building, and employ five additional clerks.

To increase the pay of Lieutenants in the Navy.

For the better organization of the Medical Department of the Navy of the United States.

Making appropriations to carry into effect certain Indian Treaties.

To amend the acts concerning naturalization.



## Tarborough,

FRIDAY, JUNE 6, 1828.

*Religious.*—Elder P. W. DOWD is expected to preach at Upper Town Creek Meeting-house on Thursday before the fourth Sunday in July—Friday, at Parker's Meeting house—Saturday, at Lower Town Creek Meeting-house—Saturday evening, (26th July) in Tarborough.—*Communicated.*

*Halifax County Candidates.*—We understand that the following gentlemen are candidates to represent the county of Halifax in the next General Assembly of this State:—ISHAM MATTHEWS, without opposition, for the Senate—GEORGE E. SPRUILL, RICHARD JONES and WILLIAM E. WEBB, for the House of Commons.

*Congress.*—In the Senate, on the 20th ult. the bill granting the assent of Congress to the act of Virginia and Maryland, incorporating the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, and the bill authorizing the subscription of a million of dollars to the stock of the same company, being under consideration:

Mr. MACON said he had but few observations to make before he gave his vote on this bill. He had said some time ago, that he considered all hope of paying off the public debt gone. He should therefore, talk no more on that subject, for he feared that by a majority, a public debt was considered a public blessing. When gentlemen talked about estimates, he was surprised they did not look at estimates which had so long been before us. He would ask if any estimates which had been before us, had ever come up to the actual cost of the work. Every prudent man wishes to know, when he enters into a co-partnership, what is the credit and character of those who are to be his partners. He would, before he went into this partnership, wish to know whether the Corporation of the District were able to pay the money which they had subscribed? Could the people of the District bear more taxes? He had often observed that those most in debt, were most eager to subscribe to such projects. If the stock was as good as they say it is, why are Virginia and Pennsylvania pressed upon to subscribe? The whole depends on the aid of the United States. I think the gentleman is mistaken as to the value of the stock of the New-York canal. The only object seems to be to keep up a perpetual public debt. He did not believe that any profit would arise to any one from this work. New-York has a communication with the western waters. Philadelphia is about to have one. Baltimore too, will soon have one through her rail road. All these places have population, trade, and capital. This District has but little capital, and has not the same commercial facilities which New-York has. When all these are finished, how long will it be, before

this place, even after it gets this communication with the western waters, will be able to rival Baltimore, Philadelphia & New-York? He never did believe that artificial communications could keep this Union together; it must be love; love cannot be bought: nothing that you can do by law will attach different portions of the Union together; those who get nothing, are sure to be discontented. Fellow feeling only could cement the Union together, and nothing else. He would say no more. He would take a farewell of the subject. He was sorry that those who had generally voted with him, had abandoned the discussion. All he could do was to protest against the measure.

[The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 17.]

In the *House of Representatives* on the 26th ult. Mr. Livingston laid on the table a resolution to abolish punishment by death in the United States; giving notice of his intention to call for the consideration of it, early in the next session.

Mr. Long laid on the table a resolution, proposing to amend the Constitution of the U. States, so as to make duelling unlawful.

Mr. Davis, of S. C. laid on the table resolutions proposing to give the consent of Congress, (in pursuance of a supposed provision of the Constitution,) to any State that may ask, of exercising the power of laying a tariff for the protection of domestic manufactures within the limits of such State.—*Telegraph.*

*Congress* adjourned on Monday morning, about 3 o'clock. We give the closing scenes during the two last days of its session. The resolution of thanks to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, called forth a long and animated contest of two or three hours. The Administration party made every exertion to give it the *go-by*—but all their movements failed, notwithstanding many of the Southern members—(Barbour, Rives, McDuffie and others) had left the city. When the question was taken, the Administration gentlemen were left in the meagre minority of 28—many of their colleagues backing out from the vote. This triumphant vote is an honorable compliment to Mr. Stevenson as Speaker: for the first time in the Chair of the House—after a protracted session of *six months*—and a session more impassioned, more embarrassing, more trying to the parliamentary abilities of the Speaker, than has ever been experienced since the memorable days of the Alien and Sedition Laws. The compliment is the more felt in consequence of the outrageous attacks which have been made upon the Speaker by the Administration presses—and, indeed, it was the unparalleled injustice of such attacks which called forth this just tribute to the dignity, impartiality, promptitude and ability with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair. His Valedictory, like his Inaugural Address, was extremely happy—and expresses in the most appropriate terms, his "deep sense of grati-