

is a bill to regulate the coopering of naval stores, and inspection of staves and heading in the town of Wilmington. Both read the first time.

Mr. Chambers presented sundry petitions and a bill to carry their prayer into effect, for the division of the county of Rowan. Also read the first time.

Mr. Crump presented the petition of a number of the inhabitants of Montgomery, praying the repeal of an act of last session fixing the site of their public buildings.

Mr. Cherry presented a bill to establish an Academy at Williamston, in the county of Martin.

Mr. R. H. Jones, from the select committee, reported a bill to direct the disposal of negroes, haulatoes and persons of colour, imported into this state, contrary to the provisions of an act of Congress of the United States, entitled "an act to prohibit the importation of slaves into any port or place within the jurisdiction of the United States, from and after the first day of January, in the year 1808."

Mr. Bateman presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Washington county, on the subject of the fisheries on Conaby creek. Referred to the committee of propositions and grievances.

On motion of Mr. Harrington, Resolved, that a select joint committee be appointed to revise and amend the militia laws in such way as to render the organization of the militia of this state as nearly conformable to the organization of the armies of the United States as may be practicable. And that the said committee ascertain and specify, as nearly as may be, the duties and powers of the several grades of militia officers. Referred to Messrs. Harrington, Inge, Cowan and Brittain on the part of this house.

A resolution was received from the Senate appointing a committee to enquire into the condition of the public prisons in this state. Referred to Messrs. Murphy and Vanhook, Senate, and Messrs. Pickett, Jones of Granville, Spencer and Calla way, of this house.

A joint resolution passed both houses, requesting the Governor to lay before the Legislature, any communications, from other states, respecting penitentiaries, that may be in the executive office. Also, a resolution, directing the committee of finance to examine the laws relative to the equalization of the Land Tax. Also, a resolution appointing a committee to enquire into the laws respecting the descent of real and personal estates, and to report such amendments as they may think proper. Referred to Messrs. Skinner and Plummer, Senate; and Messrs. R. H. Jones, Iredell, Martin, Gilchrist, O'Kelly, and Brown, commons.

Mr. Boylan presented a report from Wm. Hill, Esq. Secretary of State, on the subject of erecting a fire-proof house for the safe keeping of the Public Records. Referred to a select joint committee, consisting on the part of the house, of Messrs. Boylan, Walker, of Warren, & Jones of Halifax.

Thursday, November 28. Mr. Hughes presented the petition of John Hutchins of Stokes, praying the removal of a separate election.

Mr. Jones of Hertford, presented a bill to exempt overseers of public roads from serving on Juries, &c.

On motion of Mr. Brittain, a resolution was adopted appointing a joint select committee to enquire into the expediency of compelling non-residents holding lands in Morgan, old Judicial District to survey and designate the boundaries of the same. Messrs. Brittain, Hoyle, Hoke, and Porter were appointed on the part of the house.

Mr. Nairy presented the petition of Ennis Alford, of Guilford, praying for a divorce or alimony.

Mr. Parish presented a bill to increase the fees of the Register of New-Hanover, and Mr. Bateman a bill to explain the duties of town constables, of Plymouth, and Mr. Brownrigg a bill to prohibit obstructions to the passage of fish through Currituck Sound. Read and sent to the Senate.

Received from his Excellency the Governor, a message laying before the house, the returns of the Sheriffs of the several counties, of the votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President of the U. States. Read and sent to the Senate. The average number of votes given, as far as returns have been received, are about 6,300.

Mr. W. we understand, left St. Petersburg about the middle of Sep-

The American.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1816.

His Excellency William Miller, was on Monday re-elected Governor of this state without opposition.

William Drew, Esq. of Halifax, was yesterday elected Attorney General for N. Carolina, in the place of Col. H. G. Burton, resigned.

United States' Senator—No person is yet chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. James Turner.—Col. John Branch of Halifax, Gen. Montfort Stokes of Wilkes, Col. Hutchins G. Burton of Halifax, Gen. John Roberts of Carteret, and Gen. Thomas Davis of Fayetteville, were in nomination.

The Legislature have balloted twice for a Judge to supply the place of Leonard Henderson, Esq. resigned, without filling the appointment. Joseph J. Daniel of Halifax, Bartlett Yancey of Caswell, and John D. Toombs of Wilmington, Esqs. were in nomination.

Ral. Star, Nov. 29.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Jackson county in this state, to a member of the Legislature of Georgia, dated November 9th, 1816.

"We have now with us a man of the name of Lasley living in the Cherokee country, who states that at the treaty lately held by General Jackson with the Cherokee Indians, a proposition was made by the former in behalf of the General Government, to exchange their territory for lands on White River, and gave them time to reflect on it. They have done so (he says) and determine to make the exchange. A number of their Chiefs with that view, are on their way to Washington. If this news be true, the state of Georgia will acquire a large and valuable territory."

Geol. Journal.

CHARLESTON, NOV. 18.

Charming News for our Navy.

Capt. GILLY, of the brig Sterling, which arrived this morning, in 50 days from Teneriffe, informs us, that on the 26th ult. he spoke the schooner Remittance, Rodgers, from New York, bound to St. Domingo, who inform that he had spoken a Spanish government schooner, from Cadiz, with despatches, and was explicitly told that Spain had declared WAR against the United States.—Southern Patriot.

Major Toulmin, son of the Judge, writes to a friend in this place, that a requisition has been made by the General Government on the Governor of the Mississippi territory, for twelve hundred infantry, the whole of the cavalry and riflemen, and a company of artillery, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. It is likely the prospect of a rupture with Spain, has occasioned the adoption of this precautionary measure.

Georgia Journal.

Another villainous trick of the Cotton Packers has lately been detected in France. Three bales Sea Island cotton were filled from one half to three quarters of their weight with cotton seed, and one bale upland had 27 lbs. old iron packed into the centre of it. This cotton was shipped from the U. States. A similar accident has recently been detected in unpacking a bale of cotton in Philadelphia. Camden Gaz.

New-York, Nov. 26.

Latest from France.

The ship Foster, captain Moran, arrived at Sandy Hook yesterday afternoon, in 32 days from Havre de Grace. Several gentlemen passengers in her, and the ship's letter bag, were brought up last evening in a pilot boat. She left Havre the 24th of October, and has brought Paris dates to the 21st of that month. The markets remained very steady.—Cotton Upland 240 to 255 francs; New-Orleans 250 to 267; Rice very little in market, 35 to 38; Ashes 70.

Our Relations with Russia.

Mr. Wink, Consul of the United States at Riga, arrived at the seat of government on Sunday last, with despatches from Mr. Harris, Charge des Affairs of the United States at the Court of Russia.

tember; at which time the Emperor had left St. Petersburg. Warsaw, on a journey to make arrangements respecting the eternal affairs of his Empire.

Of the contents of Mr. Harris's despatches, we do not pretend to any precise knowledge. It is understood, generally, however, that the arrest and confinement of Mr. Kosloff, the Russian Consul General, at Philadelphia, by a warrant from a magistrate of that city, for an imputed criminal offence, had, under the influence of Mr. Daschkoff's representations, created some dissatisfaction in the Imperial Government; which manifested itself in the temporary prohibition of Mr. Harris from attending the Russian court; & in the orders, which, it is already understood, have terminated Mr. Daschkoff's mission in this country. Those steps were taken, we learn, with evident reluctance on the part of the Emperor, and under an impression that it had been in the power of this government to prevent the arrest in question, to do which, there had been a want of that respect justly due to his character and station. The measures which he adopted, were intended to evince his sensibility to an imagined wrong, and to give an opportunity, in case of a certain neglect on our part, for due reparation to be made for it; or for the explanations, which the case admitted, if it should appear, as the fact was, that there had been none such.

It is understood that, as soon as our government became acquainted with the effect which had been produced at St. Petersburg by the representations of Mr. Daschkoff, Mr. Coles (the late Secretary of the President) was sent in the Prometheus, a public ship, with despatches to Mr. Harris, embracing such a view of the whole transaction, as it actually occurred, and with such unequivocal assurances of the friendly disposition of our government towards Russia, as there was every reason to believe would be entirely satisfactory.

It is with pleasure we now state, that from the temper manifested, at the time Mr. Wier left St. Petersburg, by the Imperial Government towards the United States, there is every reason to believe that this affair will be amicably adjusted, and that without any long delay.

Nat. Int.

WASHINGTON, NOV. 27.

The Chevalier JOSE LORGE DE SERRA had an audience of the President on Saturday last, when he delivered his letter of credence as Minister Plenipotentiary of His Most Faithful Majesty the King of Portugal, Brazil and Algarves.

The second session of the Fourteenth Congress commences in this city on Monday next, being the first Monday in December. Already the Members begin to arrive at the seat of government. As the senate must terminate on the third day of March next, it will necessarily be a very short one; but it will be, therefore, more than usually interesting, since business will proceed with more spirit; and the minds of the members, as well as the attention of the Public, be less relaxed than at the close of a long session.

It is not easy to say what subjects will obtain the attention of Congress, though many may be enumerated that will present themselves for their consideration. It does not at this moment strike us, that our relations with any Foreign Power are in such a state as to be necessarily brought into discussion. The trivial misunderstanding with Russia is so certain of being adjusted, when brought in a correct light before her, enlightened sovereign, that it is not probable Congress will have occasion to act on it. Nor is it any more probable, we trust, that the reported demand of the French Minister will be suffered to violate the peace between the two nations, who have at present no real cause for enmity, and whose governments will not suffer an imaginary one to disturb their tranquility. Of the present state of our relations with Spain, we are not advised; but are under the impression that it is not essentially varied since the last Session of Congress. The attack on the Fibroband, we take it for granted, will be disavowed and properly atoned for;—for we have no faith at all in the late rumors of a declaration of war against us by Spain, and very little in the idea, which some entertain, of a wish on the part of Spain to provoke us into a

war. With the whole world, in short, we are at peace; and deeply interesting as our relations with some of those Powers are, and all important as they may, under other circumstances, become, we do not see that there is any prospect of a material change of our attitude towards either of them, at the Session of Congress. If, indeed, Congress should think proper to afford any aid to the Independent arms in South America, as has been suggested, our relations with Europe might be affected by such a course; but it is not at present quite clear to us, how the United States consistently with the principles of our governments, can afford direct aid to the Independants, however its members may individually wish success to those whose object is to vindicate and establish the principles and institutions of civil and religious freedom in South-America.

The objects of a domestic nature, which offer themselves to the consideration of Congress, are numerous and important, embracing many disputed questions of internal policy. First in the public view, though far from first in importance, of all these, is the act of the last Congress, prescribing the mode in which the Members of Congress shall be compensated. That law will doubtless be repealed in obedience to the public will, almost unanimously expressed, and in lieu thereof, an increased per diem compensation to be established. The next question in the public eye, is the expediency of continuing, for a longer time, the Direct Tax, which by the law of the last session, was limited to the present year.

The passage of a Navigation Act; the establishment of a National University, the extension of the Military Academy, the establishment of a Corps of Invalids, the classification and organization of the Militia; the important question respecting the expediency of employing a part of the national funds in making roads and canals; these and many other great questions, must pass under a review during the ensuing session, and as many of them be finally acted on as time will permit.

A glance over the wide field before them, is sufficient to show that the time of Congress would be fully employed for a much longer Session than that which is at hand. Let us hope that the session will be productive of so much benefit to the country, as the adoption of the wisest measures can ensure.

Fayetteville Academy.

A Public Examination of the Students of this Institution, will commence on Monday morning, the 16th inst. with the Female Department, and continue for three days; and the Trustees, Parents, Guardians and Citizens generally—particularly the Ladies are solicited to attend; after which, the Exercises of the Academy will be suspended until the first Monday in January, when the Academy will again be opened under the direction of very competent Teachers, viz. Mr. BRADFORD, assisted by Miss BURR, Mr. BROWN and Mr. HARRINGTON. The Students will give punctual attendance on the first day, that no delay may take place in forming the Classes. Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 1816.

Notice.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration, on the estate of John Blunt, deceased, at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Session, held for the county of Robeson, November Term, 1816; do therefore, request all persons indebted, or otherwise liable to said estate, to come forward immediately and settle; likewise all who have any claims or demands whatsoever against said estate, are hereby requested to come forward within the time in such cases limited by law, with the same properly authenticated, otherwise they shall be barred of recovery. JESSE JACKSON, Adm'r. JESSA NEWBERRY, Adm'r. ELIZABETH BLUNT, Adm'r. December 5, 43 3p

Blank Warrants, For Sale at this Office.

New Wholesale AND Retail Store.

Robins & Savage, HAVE taken the Store, lately occupied by Maj. Thomas J. Robeson, on the North side of Hay Street, four doors West of the State House, where they offer for Sale, a general assortment of DRY-GOODS Hardware & Groceries.

ALSO, 20 casks of powder, 20 Connecticut Ploughs, 5 Hds of ticklers and glass bottles, 5 Tons of Iron, assorted Nails and Shovels, assorted 300 bushels of coarse Liverpool Salt, Turkey oil stoves, &c. They respectfully invite their friends and the public to call and purchase. Fayetteville, Dec. 2, 43 1/2

CHEAP Goods for Cash.

The Subscriber HAS again removed his Store, and now holds out at his new Store, on the South side of Hay Street, near the foot of Hay Mount, and offers for Sale, on very moderate terms, his remaining Stock of Dry Goods, Hardware & Groceries. Thomas J. Robeson. Fayetteville, Dec. 4, 1816. 31 1/2

Notice.

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration, on the estate of James Campbell, dec. at the last Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, held for Cumberland county. Requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having demands against said estate, to present them for payment, properly authenticated within the time limited by law, or they will be barred of recovery. Robert Campbell, Adm'r. December 4, 1816. 43 1/2

Will be Sold,

A Public Sale, on Thursday the 26th inst. and continue from day to day, until the whole is sold, on a credit of six months, at the late dwelling house of James Campbell, dec. all his perishable estate; consisting of 15 or 20,000 weight of Pork, a large stock of Cattle and Hogs, and a number of valuable Horses, Waggon, Gigs, &c. Also, his farming utensils, household and kitchen furniture, a quantity of corn and blade fodder, together with a number of articles too tedious to mention. Bonds with approved security, will be required for all sums above forty shillings, under—Cash. Robert Campbell, Adm'r. December 4, 1816.

Will be Hired,

For the term of Twelve Months, ON Tuesday the 31st inst. at the late dwelling house of James Campbell, dec. between 40 and 50 likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls; amongst which, is a good cooper and carpenter. Robert Campbell, Adm'r. December 4, 1816.

\$10 Reward.

STOLEN on Saturday night last from the subscriber's stable,

A Bay Mare, about 15 hands high, 4 years old, neatly well bred, shod all round, rubbed with grease, worth about 25 dollars. The above reward will be paid on delivery of said Mare to me. JOHN CLARK. Fayetteville, December 4, 1816.