

Laws of North-Carolina, passed in 1825.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

An act to amend the sixth 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 the proceedings on attachments,' &c. passed in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passage of this act, it shall be the duty of the Clerks of the Superior and County Courts within this State, in all cases of attachment, wherein, by the before recited act they are required to advertise for three months, to make publication for six weeks in some newspaper, and no longer, unless the Court shall otherwise direct.

An act giving further time to the North-Carolina Catawba Navigation Company to complete the navigation of the Catawba river.

WHEREAS, by an act, entitled "an act concerning the Catawba Navigation Company," passed in one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, ten years was allowed said Company to complete the navigation of said river; and whereas the time has nearly expired, and inasmuch as the most formidable obstruction to the navigation is within the State of South-Carolina, the prosecution of the work in North-Carolina was deemed inexpedient until South-Carolina completed her part of the work;

Be it, therefore, enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That a further time of ten years, commencing at the expiration of the first ten, shall be allowed to the Catawba Navigation Company, to complete the navigation of the Catawba river, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, in other respects, as the before recited act prescribes.

An act to authorise the Stockholders of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to increase their Capital Stock.

WHEREAS, it is represented to this General Assembly that the funds provided to complete the Dismal Swamp Canal are inadequate to the object; therefore, for the purpose of obtaining the means necessary to perfect this important improvement,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That it shall be lawful for the President and Directors of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company to open books for subscription of as many additional shares as will increase the Capital of said Company to an amount which may be sufficient to complete the Canal.

I. Be it further enacted, That the Stockholders of the said Company for the time being shall have a preference in the subscription of the new Stock by this act authorised to be created, for the first thirty days after the books are opened, but no longer; and all proprietors of such additional shares, shall, and are hereby declared to be from henceforth incorporated into the said Company, upon the same conditions, and with the like privileges of the original Stockholders.

II. Be it further enacted, That this act shall have no force or effect, until it shall have been sanctioned and approved by the stockholders in a general meeting, convened agreeably to the provisions of the charter of said Company, and they shall have decided upon the increase of Capital necessary to carry the object of this act into effect.

IV. Be it further enacted, That this act shall be in force from and after the ratification thereof.

An act to repair and improve the Road leading from Columbia, in Tyrrell County, to Gumneck and Fryng Pan.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Charles Hoskins, Dempsey Liverman, John A. Patrick, and Benjamin Sykes, be, and they are hereby appointed Commissioners to view and point out such improvements and repairs on said road, as they or a majority of them shall deem most advantageous to the public interest, and reduce the same to writing under their hands and seals.

II. Be it further enacted, That the said Commissioners, or a majority of them, shall have power to contract for letting out repairing, and improving said road, in such way and on such terms and conditions as they, or a majority of them, shall deem necessary for the faithful and speedy completion of said road.

III. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to report to the Board of Internal Improvement, at their next annual meeting in December next, all the vouchers, contracts or acts, which they have made or done, in order to carry the provisions of this act into effect.

IV. Be it further enacted, That all the expenses incurred in repairing and improving the said road in the manner directed by this act, not exceeding the sum of eight hundred dollars, shall be paid out of the fund set apart for Internal Improvement by the Board thereof, whenever a sufficiency of the monies of the said fund shall become due and paid into the Treasury.

V. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of said Commissioners, or a majority of them, to advertise at least thirty days, at the court-house of said county, and three other public places, the time and place of letting out said work; and they are hereby required to take bond and security from the contractors for the faithful execution of said work.

VI. And be it further enacted, That upon the death, resignation, or refusal to act of either of the Commissioners aforesaid, a majority of the Justices of said county being present shall be authorised and empowered to fill such vacancy or vacancies thereby occasioned.

An act to encourage the publication of a Historical and Scientific Work on this State.

WHEREAS, it is represented to this General Assembly by Archibald D. Murphy, of the county of Orange, that he hath been for several years engaged in collecting and arranging materials for an extensive historical and scientific work on this State, and that the completion of said work requires the aid of the General Assembly; and whereas the publication of such a work is much desired, and would be useful and creditable to the State;

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the said Archibald D. Murphy be, and he is hereby authorised to raise by way of Lottery, from time to time, the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, for the prosecution and completion of said work.

II. And be it further enacted, That the said Archibald D. Murphy have liberty to examine the public records in the Executive Office, and in the Offices of Secretary of State and Comptroller, and also the files of the Senate, and of the House of Commons of the General Assembly, and to make therefrom such extracts as he may think proper.

III. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That it shall not be lawful, under any pretence whatever, to have more than three classes or drawings of the said Lottery, for the purpose of raising the sum required by this act.

An act concerning the navigation of Neuse River.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the power and authority of the corporation of the Neuse River Navigation Company shall extend only to that part of the Neuse river, which lies between Cobbs' mill, in Wake county, and the town of Smithfield, in the county of Johnston.

II. And be it further enacted, That the charter of said Company shall be extended eight years in addition to the time now limited by law.

III. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said corporation to commence their operations on the said river at Cobbs' mill, and to render the same navigable by working downwards.

IV. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all laws coming within the purview of this act are hereby repealed.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The London New Times gives the following short view of the life and political character of Alexander:

Alexander, Emperor of Russia, was the eldest son of Paul I. by his second wife, Sophia Dorothea Augusta Maria Fedorovna, of Wirtemberg Statgard. He was born Dec. 22d, 1777, and married to Elizabeth Princess of Baden, October 9th 1793. The care of his education was committed to M. de la Harpe, a Swiss Colonel, who neglected nothing to fit his pupil for the high station he was destined to fill. He was proclaimed Emperor, March 24, 1801, and crowned at Moscow, the 27th of the following September. His first care was to put an end to the war which then raged between Russia and England, and he, for some length of time, preserved peace, both with England and France, and vainly endeavoured to act as mediator between them, after the termination of the short peace of Amiens. In 1804, however, the murder of the Duke D'Enghien by Buonaparte, excited the indignation of the Emperor, who after presenting an energetic remonstrance by his Ambassador, against "a violation of the law of nations, as arbitrary as it was public," withdrew his minister from Paris; and in 1805, signed a treaty of Alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, Austria and Sweden, acting on which, Alexander hastened to lead his troops into Austria, where, however, he arrived only in time to see the capital fall into the hands of the French. He then retreated, together with the remnant of the Austrian army, to Berlin, where he resolved to await the French army; but, on the defeat of the Austrians, at the battle of Austerlitz, he returned to St. Petersburg, leaving the greater part of his army on the frontiers of Germany. In 1806, being called upon by the court of Berlin, he again took up arms, but was again only in time to witness the triumph of Buonaparte. In the spring of 1807, Alexander joined his army, which had retreated beyond the Vistula, and withstood the French with great bravery; but having been defeated in the battle of Friedland, he retreated beyond the Niemen, where he agreed to the preliminaries of the peace signed at Tilsit, July 8, 1807. In consequence as is believed, of a secret article in that treaty, he declared war against England, and soon afterwards against Sweden, which latter war lasted two years, and ended in Sweden's ceding Finland to Russia. During the hostilities which still subsisted between France and England, he continued to side with the former power, and dismissed from his dominions all the German ministers and agents. But the time was arrived when he was to see how ill judged his friendship had been; and he was forced to defend himself in his own dominions with no other Ally than England, against Buonaparte, who led 560,000 choice troops against him, joined with those kings who had formerly been his allies, and whom he formerly assisted. The Russians, however, on their evacuation of Moscow, by burning that city, destroyed the only means of subsistence the French could expect during the winter; and thence followed the destruction of that vast army. The Emperor Alexander now seemed animated with a spirit of vengeance against the perfidious invader of the Russian dominions. He pursued him with unrelenting vigor; he even published a description of his person as if he had been a common felon. However, Buonaparte escaped in a single sledge, leaving his gallant army to perish in the snows; and so inflated were the French, that they actually suffered him to levy new armies, and lead them into Germany in 1813. By this time however, the scene had wholly changed. On March 13, Alexander and the King of Prussia proclaimed the dissolution of the confederacy of the Rhine, and declared their intention of assisting the Austrians. After having been worsted at the battles of Lutzen and Bautzen, they agreed to an armistice, during which the Russians were joined by Gen. Moreau, who, however, soon fell by a random shot before Dresden. After various success, the great battle of Leipsic was fought, October 16th, 17th and 18th, which completed the deliverance of Germany. In the beginning of 1814, the allied Monarchs crossed the Rhine. On the 30th of March, the allied army besieged Paris and forced it to capitulate; and, on the 31st, the Emperor Alexander and the King of Prussia entered it, amid cries of *Vive le Roi! Vive les Bourbons*, and Buonaparte soon signed his first abdication. On the landing of Louis XVIII, Alexander hastened to meet him, and conducted him to Paris; which he entered May 4. A treaty of peace was signed at Paris, May 30, 1814, and Alexander left France June 1, for London, where he was magnificently entertained by the Prince Regent, at Guildhall. He returned to St. Petersburg July 25. On September 15, he entered Vienna, where he remained until the end of October. The ratification of the acts of the Congress had been signed Feb. 9, 1815. When the escape of Buonaparte from Elba changed the apparent security of Europe into confusion, great preparations had been made by the Russians, when the news of the battle of Waterloo put a stop to their motions. Alexander himself set out for Paris, where he arrived three days after the entry of Louis XVIII. From thence he proceeded to Brussels to view the field of Waterloo, and after a short stay returned to St. Petersburg, which he entered amid universal acclamations. From that time till his death, his policy was purely pacific; he attended several Congresses, and was almost incessantly moving from one part of the continent to the other; but though his force was large, and there were not wanting, at different times, pretences which a warlike Prince might have seized for hostilities, particularly against Turkey, yet he

has terminated his mortal career, without any deviation from the peaceful principles agreed upon by all the great Powers in the last great triumph of 1815.

CONSTANTINE.

The New Times gives, also, the following brief notice of Constantine, and his two brothers, the Arch Dukes Nicholas and Michael:

Constantine, as we have already stated, was born in 1778. His grandmother, the Empress Catherine, caused him to be named, with reference to her views on Constantinople, and in his youth she caused a medal to be struck with the inscription, "Constantine, King of the Greeks." He was of an impetuous disposition, and early showed a disposition for arms. He served under Suwarow, in the campaign of 1799, against France, and meant to have joined the Austrian army, under the Archduke Charles in 1800, but the defeat of the Russians in Switzerland occasioned his return to St. Petersburg. In 1803 he paid a visit to Vienna, where the Emperor of Austria gave him the honorary command of a Hussar Regiment. In 1805 he took the command of a Russian corps, destined to act against France, and took part at the head of his regiment of Guards, in the unfortunate battle of Austerlitz. He followed his brother, the Emperor, in the campaigns of 1812, 1813, and 1814, and entered with him the city of Paris, but did not accompany him to London. He first went to Russia, and then to the Congress of Vienna. After the second deposition of Buonaparte, Constantine was made Viceroy of Poland. This Prince has not been very fortunate in his matrimonial connections. He was married at the early age of seventeen, to the Princess Julia of Saxe-Coburg, from whom he was divorced in April, 1820, for the purpose of marrying the Princess of Lowicz; but this lady, not being of Royal extraction, a decree was issued by the Emperor Alexander, with assent of the Senate, assigning the succession to the Throne to the Archduke Nicholas. The latter, who is the third son of the Emperor Paul, is seventeen years younger than Constantine. He has never been engaged in the pursuit of arms, but has travelled over many parts of Europe, and, in particular, has visited England, through which he made a tour of careful inspection with his brother Michael. Nicholas married, in 1817, the Princess Charlotte Wilhelmina of Prussia, by whom he has a son and two daughters. Constantine has had no issue by either marriage.

It is argued by a journal which delights in exciting alarms, that there will be a struggle for the Crown between Constantine and Nicholas, and that, if the former succeeds, he will plunge Europe into hostilities by his ambition and warlike propensities. On the question of the succession we offer no opinion; though we see the French Journals regard it as certain that Constantine has ascended the throne. Whether he, or his brother, has done so, or whether there will be a civil war in Russia, to decide their adverse claims, we do not pretend to determine; but in either case, we conceive that the late event is rather favorable than unpropitious to external peace. The deceased Emperor might possibly have been led into war by the characteristic eagerness of his disposition in pursuit of objects which appeared to him splendid or important; but the new Monarch whoever he is, will hardly feel himself strong enough to attempt to disturb the tranquillity of Europe. Undoubtedly the Archduke Constantine, in his younger days, had many faults; but want of affection for his brother Alexander, was not among them. He has become more domestic, and of course less violent, since his marriage with a lady, who, though a subject, and not even of the first order of Polish nobility, unites the real dignity of a Princess, with cultivated talents and an excellent judgment. If Constantine ascends the throne, Russia will perhaps owe much to the influence which this lady has exercised, and will continue to exercise, over the affections of her husband.

FOREIGN.

New-York, Feb. 13.—The packet ship Canada, Capt. Rogers, arrived on Saturday, from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the morning of the 4th ultimo. The papers contain no political intelligence of moment.

On the first of January, the stock of Cotton in the Liverpool market was ascertained to be three hundred and eleven thousand bales, or one hundred and ninety thousand bales more than at the same period last year. This declaration had caused a decline in the price of about 1-2d per pound, and a further decline was expected.

Letters from Havre of Dec. 25, state that about 5000 bales of Cotton had arrived since the 22d—no alteration in the price—sales dull.

The money market was becoming better. Of about seventy banking establishments in England which had stopped, five had already resumed payment. The late shock had extended to Ireland, where several failures had occurred. The most important is stated to be the extensive house of Henry Higginbotham, of Dublin, which had produced a great sensation in that city.

The deficiency in the revenue of the British Customs, in the last quarter of 1825, is said to be 730,000*l*.

A treasury order, dated 8th December, permits tobacco to be warehoused five years without additional rent, and orders the duty to be charged on the weight actually delivered from the warehouse.

For the purpose of encouraging the growth of Cotton in the Isle of Malta, the importation is permitted in England free of duty.

The oath of allegiance to CONSTANTINE, the new Emperor of Russia, had been administered to the Members of the Russian Legation, and the principal Russian citizens in London.

It was reported that a new Loan, to the amount of 42 millions, was about to be asked for, for the purpose of funding Exchequer Bills.

London, Jan. 1.—The stocks closed yesterday at 82 1-2 with scarcely any business doing. The accounts from the country were favorable, nor have we heard of any new failure in town. Money can now, we understand be easily obtained for Banker's bills. The transactions in the Foreign market were very limited. Colombian Bonds, new 62; Mexican 62 1-2. The last express from Paris, brings favourable news of the French funds.

Private advices from Cadiz, of the 8th ultimo, speak con-

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