

# The Star and North-Carolina State Gazette.

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Washington City, Jan. 11

## THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

The glorious achievements of that day were commemorated, in a most splendid style, in this City, on the 8th instant, by an elegant Public Dinner, at Williamson's Hotel. The company consisted of Citizens, Members of Congress, Gentlemen from the country, together with Mr. Calhoun, the Vice President, and General John Coffee, of Tennessee—the two latter as invited guests. We can safely say, that in point of number and individual respectability, we have never known any thing of the kind, in this country, superior to it upon any similar occasion. The President of the United States, and the venerable Charles Carroll, (of Carrollton) of Baltimore, the sole survivors of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence, were also invited as guests, but both declined the invitation—the latter because of his age and infirmities, and the severity of the season.

The day was ushered in by a federal salute of twenty-four guns at sunrise, which was repeated at noon. Captain Wilson's volunteer corps patriotically turned out to aid in doing honor to the occasion, notwithstanding the incessant rain which fell through the day.

At six o'clock, P. M. the company repaired to the dinner room, cheered by a patriotic air, which was struck up by the Marine Band, in full choir, at their entrance, and continued until they had taken their seats. General John P. Van Ness, and General Philip Stuart, (a Hero of the Revolution,) acted as Presidents, assisted by Dr. Thomas Sim, Col. Henry Ashton, and Dr. William Jones, as Vice Presidents. During the dinner, the company enjoyed the most delightful music, at short intervals.

At the termination of the cloth, a large number of toasts were drunk, generally with the most cordial enthusiasm, and with frequent bursts of acclamation and applause. We have room only for the following:

The Eighth of January, 1815, the day we celebrate.—It was a day of glory and triumph to our country, of confusion and dismay to her enemies. *Johnson's March—6 guns.*

General Andrew Jackson, "The Hero who has filled the measure of his country's glory." The highest honors of a grateful People are due to him. *Hail to the Chief—6 guns.*

This toast having been drunk, Judge White, of Tennessee, rose and addressed the company as follows:

Gentlemen: Residing in that State, which has the good fortune to have, as one of its citizens, the individual to whose services the restaurant of a public station; I hope I shall be pardoned when I obey the dictate of those feelings it has inspired. Indeed, I am persuaded, neither Tennessee, nor my countrymen now present, would readily excuse me, if I did not immediately tender to this company our sincere acknowledgments for the expression of such a sentiment.

The late war was declared with the hearty assent of Tennessee, she believed the honor, as well as the interest of the United States, required it. When declared, its successful prosecution became an object of primary importance. Although few in numbers, her citizens were willing to contribute all in their power towards effectuating the great object. That citizen, who had never deceived her, was naturally looked to as the leader of the army she was able to furnish. This brought General Jackson into the field. The unequalled ability with which the Creek war was conducted, to a successful termination, placed him among the officers of our regular army. To him was committed the almost hopeless task of protecting the Southern country, and the lower Mississippi. This brought with it difficulties, trials, and dangers, the thoughts of which would have appalled and rendered useless almost any other man. Not so with him. A General, educated in nature's school, his mind expanded so as to comprehend every thing connected with his situation, he may be said to have created, as well as concentrated, his army, at the time and place most proper. He himself supplied the place of numbers, his Government had not placed within his reach. The hour of trial came. The veterans of Europe were met on the plains of New Orleans. The prize was worthy the contest; the honor, the safety, the liberty of the Nation were at stake. "The beauty and booty of New Orleans," offered additional inducements to the invading foe. The result was worthy of freedom. A victory, unequalled in the history of modern warfare, was obtained. The European hordes were expelled from the "famed cities," and placed upon the howls of Americans, where, if bedewed yearly, with such sentiments as you have expressed, they will remain evergreen indeed.

These questions have frequently occurred to me, when reflecting upon this victory and its consequences. I state them, now, without wishing an answer, well knowing I have the pleasure of being associated at this table, with some who will feel their full force, and can, from experience, answer them. What were the feelings, what the hopes and fears of the citizens of New Orleans, on the night of the 7th of January? What on the 8th, while the strife of death was going forward, "the roar of musketry" and "the thunder of cannon," sounding in their ears? What the transition, when hope was changed to reality, and the news received that all was safe, that our countrymen were victorious? I change the scene to the City in which we are now assembled, and ask the patriots of that day, those who

had peculiarly identified their fate with our success in the war, what were your feelings, when news of the victory of New Orleans reached the Capital? What of you would then have agreed, that the 8th of January should not be commemorated as long as the Government should last? But I do injustice to the sentiment you have expressed, as well as to him, to whose exploits, by dwelling upon a topic, which our American has the capacity to forget. Let me reveal, for a moment, to your recollection, an incident which marks, with distinctness, his true character.

To save the country, it became necessary to suspend the civil, and to declare and enforce the martial law. In doing this, one of the Judges suspended the commanding General had been guilty of a contempt. The war over, peace restored, the supposed offender was called into Court, to answer for the offense. An answer was proposed, and tendered, which it was supposed would justify the act complained of. The Judge would not even permit it to be read. Perceiving the crowd to manifest some indignation at the apparent injustice, he was about to shrink from inflicting his meditated blow, upon discovering which, the General addressed him to the following effect: "Be not alarmed: to secure the administration of justice, was one of the blessings for which we have toiled and bled—prosecute. The blood you have shed for New Orleans, will protect you in the discharge of your duty." This incident unfolds his whole character. His love of country, his ruling motive of all his acts. In its service he has been often employed, and in the various stations, and I put the question to the whole world. On what occasion did he stop short of the highest expectations formed of him?

The majority of us have heard of his services, and think we understand their extent; but some who are not present, will attest the truth of what I say, when I state, that none but those who shared his difficulties, toils, and perils; none but those who were witnesses of his conduct, can estimate them at their true value.

I tender you my sincere thanks for the estimate which you have been pleased to put upon them; and ask the favor of giving a Toast, which I know both you and he will approve.

The People of the United States—in their unbiassed decision all may safely confide.

The Federal Constitution—a holy wall built of State Sovereignties, and cemented with the blood of 75, to fortify our country against the assaults of ambition. *Rights of Man—3 guns.*

The President of the United States. *President's March—3 guns.*

The Vice President of the United States. *Vice President's March—3 guns.*

The State Government—Castles of defence to the wall of the Constitution. *MUSIC—3 guns.*

The memory of General George Washington—Let eulogy spare her labors. *Solemn Dirge.*

The memory of Thomas Jefferson, the immortal author of the Declaration of Independence, and the benefactor of mankind—"The world was a proper theatre for such an actor. *Solemn Dirge.*

The memory of John Adams—His distinguished Revolutionary services will ever be remembered. *Solemn Dirge.*

James Madison—His virtues, his talents, and his public services, are the firm pillars of his fame. *Madison's March—3 guns.*

The Signers of the Declaration of Independence, of whom the venerable Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, is the sole survivor—"We award them eternal honors. *Washington's March—4 guns.*

The Cincinnati, the Washingtons, the Jacksons, the heroes of the war, who returned to the plough. *Sweet Home—3 guns.*

Roads and Canals; ligaments of union to the States. *MUSIC—3 guns.*

America—A beauty, "a fit reward for his gallant defence"—"Booty" they despise. *Hail to the Republic—3 guns.*

After the regular toasts had been drunk, accompanied by the music and guns, the Vice President gave, as a volunteer toast:

"A good cause honestly and fearlessly defended."

He then retired; and General Van Ness, one of the Presidents, gave—

Our distinguished guest, John C. Calhoun—"He smiles at the drawn dagger and defies its point."

General Coffee then gave a toast—

The City of Washington, the Metropolis of a great and growing Republic: The affection and fostering care of the country should be extended towards her, to strengthen her in growth, and preserve to her a republican feeling and action.

After Gen. C. had retired, Dr. Sim, one of the Vice Presidents, gave—

General John Coffee, our most respected Guest, the excellent citizen in peace; the gallant and intrepid soldier in war; the friend and confidant of the Hero of Orleans.

By the Hon. A. Stevenson, of Virginia.—Louisiana—She came to us by Treat and Alliance; but she had bound herself to us by her blood; we had her as our sister.

By the Hon. Mr. Cambreleng—Our country and our Constitution—May the latter be, in 1825, as ably defended as the former was on the 8th of January, 1815.

By Gen. Stuart, (one of the Presidents)—Commodore David Porter—most accomplished and gallant Hero, exiled from his country by the intrigues of a malignant faction. Bright beams of glory, still enlure the brows of the war worn veterans.

By the Hon. Mr. Peter—Washington and Jackson. "Military Champions"—Honored and respected for military and patriotic services.

By Gen. Van Ness—Wm. H. Crawford—The honest, able, and magnanimous statesman.

By the Hon. Mr. Ford—The State of Mississippi—She was true to the Union in the moment of danger; the Union will be true to her in the hour of her prosperity.

By Capt. B. C. Neale—General Andrew Jackson, the brightest star in this western hemisphere—By calculation it will be at meridian height on the 4th of March, 1829.

By the Hon. Mr. McDuffie—The People of the District of Columbia—Under the impulse of a lofty and disinterested patriotism, they rejoice in the glories, and do honor to the benefactors of the country. May they be speedily raised from their political degradation, and restored to all the privileges of the republic.

By Col. Tazewell—The Second War of Independence commenced by Calhoun, ended by Jackson, in which wisdom, valor, and patriotism triumphed.

By Capt. Corevan—Wm. H. Crawford—He has passed beneath amidst the poisoned arrows of political enemies, and now stands a proud monument of the invulnerability of virtue.

By Wm. S. Maclin, Esq. of Virginia—The President's Palace—a hickory broom in lieu of a ballot table.

Economy is a good thing, Good is a subject better in a bang. *By Col. H. Ashby—John Randolph, of Roanoke—A virtuous patriot and consistent Statesman. He wields the flaming sword of the Angel Gabriel, and with the flashes of its edge, scatters confusion and dismay through the unhallowed ranks of overreaching ambition.*

By the Hon. Mr. Ingham—Let republican virtue be our highest aim, and perpetuate our country's highest hope.

By the Hon. J. C. Weems—The patriot soldier's best legacy to posterity, who, with his life, risked every thing to secure his country's safety; that, obtained, humbly acknowledged the supremacy of her civil laws.

By the Hon. Mr. Murray—John Q. Adams, in 1819, the defender of Andrew Jackson. Testify.

By R. P. Dunlap, Esq.—The 5th of January, 1815; Honor and gratitude to the Military Chiefs, whose skill and valor, upon this day, gave imperishable glory to our country. "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's."

By the Hon. Mr. Moore—General John Adair, the brave associate of General Jackson in the defence of New Orleans—stands for his country.

By Mr. Albert Puryear, of Alexandria—George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson and John C. Calhoun: Military and civil patriots, all equally pure, all in their turn equally estimated, so long as the lives of the latter shall be continued, the principles of the former will be preserved to their country.

By Major T. P. Andrews—John C. Calhoun—

"Amidst the forms of power, the tricks of state, 'Tis rare, resolved, and real, to be true!"

"In vain malignant vapors, and the wind, 'Tis rare, to meet on conservative ground."

"The clouds that rise to obscure the orb of day, 'Tis rare, its splendor and dissolve away."

"And when the storm is hush'd in distant years, 'Tis rare, the grave shall meet and mingle tears."

By Col. J. S. Ellis—John C. Calhoun—his country's glory his best prize.

By Mr. Wm. Preston—Henry Clay and Andrew Jackson—the one a political, the other a military genius; confidant to their respective spheres, let them not disturb the beautiful harmony of the political system.

By a Gentleman—General Jackson's Office, No. 131—the next prize in the political lottery.

By a Gentleman—The noble State of South Carolina—the first to reward the merits of the illustrious Jefferson and Jackson.

By the Hon. Mr. Polk, of Tennessee—The Union of the States—the reputation of an indignant country awaits all those who may attempt to disturb it, by exciting sectional jealousies between the North and the South, the East and the West, between the slave holding & the non-slave holding States.

By Mr. E. Beall—Gen. Andrew Jackson—the Statesman and Hero—will done through good and faithful Servant. I can have but fault over a few things; we the People, will make these rules over many.

By Lieutenant F. Forrest—The Man of the People, who is not afraid of the People.

By Mr. Thompson, Mason, of Va.—The 8th of January—the day, and cause, which has convened us together, to celebrate the victory of New Orleans, and express our gratitude to General Andrew Jackson, the Hero, and Military Champion, whose dignified course is worthy of example, and justly entitles him to the highest rank in the gift of the American People.

By Dr. Sim—The victory of the 8th of January, 1815, on the plain of Orleans—an event truly glorious—the deed of imperishable renown is awarded by a grateful People to the great and gallant spirit that achieved it.

By Col. J. Watson—Jackson—Like Washington, his prowess and skill have subdued his country's enemies; like him his republican virtues have bowed in submission to the majesty of her laws. Hail to the Chief who has sustained, and to the Patriot who supports our institutions.

By the Hon. Mr. Davenport—John Q. Adams—The able defender of General Andrew Jackson on the Seminole question in 1819.

By Col. J. Watson, (at the request of a Lady)—Freedom—At her dawn, her daughters reject the Ten of her oppressors; at her meridian, her sons furnished her enemies liberally with Coffin.

By Gen. Houston—State Rights, and the Rights of the States; merge either, and our liberties are lost.

By Dr. Green—Gen. Andrew Jackson—the incorruptible patriot, under whose command the democracy of the country must conquer or die.

## CONGRESS.

### SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 8

The bill authorizing the President to cause a road to be opened between Fort Smith, in Arkansas, and Natchitoches, in Louisiana, which was rejected on Friday, was reconsidered. Mr. Reed's resolution proposing an inquiry into the necessity of increasing the salary of the Post Master General, was agreed to. The bill entitled "an act to regulate process in the Courts of the United States," was ordered to a third reading. About one o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

The bill authorizing the President of the United States to cause the reserved lead mines of Missouri to be exposed to sale, was considered, and after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill for opening military roads in the Territory of Michigan, was then taken up, and after an animated debate, was laid on the table.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday Jan. 6.

The Resolution of Mr. Cambreleng, calling for the correspondence with the Netherlands, in relation to discriminating duties, was adopted. Resolutions were also adopted, calling upon the War Department for a statement of the number of the surviving officers of the continental establishment not on the Pension list, upon the Commissioners of Naval Hospitals, for the amount of the sums they have received and expended, and the balance unexpended; upon the Treasury Department, for statements of the compensation allowed to surveyors of the United States. A Resolution, calling for a statement of the amount annually received and expended for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, from 1819 to 1827, was offered by Mr. Topinson. A Resolution offered by Mr. Hall, relative to the Removal of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, to the west of the Mississippi, after some discussion, was laid on the table; and a Resolution offered by Mr. Weems to inquire into the expediency of assisting such free people of color as wish to be sent to Liberia, was rejected. The House adjourned without taking up the Bill for Revolutionary Claims.

Monday, Jan. 8.

Mr. Tucker's resolution, calling for information as to the names of the surviving officers of the army of the revolution was adopted, with a modification offered by himself. Mr. Blair, of Tennessee, offered two resolutions, which lie on the table, calling on

the President for information whether any Charges des Affaires have been appointed since the 1st of January, 1825, without the advice and consent of the Senate; and also calling for information of the amount of expenditures connected with the Quarter Master's and Ordnance Departments. Mr. Wickliffe laid a resolution on the table calling for information as to the surveys of roads and canals which yet remain to be made. On motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to consider the propriety of reducing the price of public lands to seventy five cents per acre or fifty cents, in proportion to the time they have been in the market. As soon as the resolutions were all offered, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, Jan. 10.

Mr. Meigs laid a resolution on the table calling for information relative to the Custom House receipts from 1815, to the present time. A bill was reported from the Committee on Manufactures, relative to duties on imports and a bill from the Military Committee to increase the Corps of Engineers. The resolution offered by Mr. Wickliffe, and discussed on the preceding day, was adopted with a modification. The House then went into Committee on the Bill providing for the relinquishment of certain claims to lands sold by the United States in the State of Ohio, but rose, without taking a vote upon it, and obtained leave to sit again. A message from the President was received, communicating an interesting report from the Secretary of the Navy, relative to B. V. Decks, and a communication from the War Department, containing the names of the officers of the Revolutionary Army, as far as they could be furnished.

### Legislature of N. Carolina.

#### SENATE.

Thursday, Jan. 11.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the committee of Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting measures to enable the several persons, whose lands are condemned for the purpose of building a fortification on Bogue Banks, in Carteret county, to receive their ratable proportions of the sum at which the tract of land aforesaid was valued.

On motion of Mr. Sharp, the Military committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws of this State, that field officers, after discharging the duties of their offices three years, and Captains five years, may, at their discretion, be discharged from military duties.

A message from the other House, proposing that the two Houses proceed to ballot for Brigadier General of the 15th brig. 3c, and stating that Archimedes Donoho is in nomination for the appointment.

On motion of Mr. Deberry, he obtained leave to withdraw the petition of the heirs of Barnabas Dunn, and the accompanying papers, which petition was presented at the last session, and rejected.

The amendments made by the House of Commons to the engrossed bill, prohibiting the justices of the County Courts of Brunswick from allowing extra service money to the county officers, were concurred in.

A message from the other House, stating that Messrs. A. Moore, Iredell, Settle, Alexander and Shepperd from the committee, on their part, to which stands referred the resolution of the Legislature of Georgia.

Mr. Sneed presented the petition of Maurice Smith, of Granville, praying for permission to erect two gates, accompanied with a bill to carry into effect the object of the petition; which bill was read and referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Hill of Franklin, presented the petition of Charles Wortham, of Warren, in the subject of an invention, denominated "The Combined Screw Gear," which was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hill, of Franklin, Ward, Hawkins, Montgomery and Leak.

Mr. Sneed presented the petition of John I. Hendrick, and his wife; and Mr. Hill, of Stokes, the petition of John Gibson, praying for divorce. Referred to the Committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Mr. McDowell presented the petition of Samuel Jenkins, praying to be restored to the privilege of a citizen, and Mr. Elliott, the petition of Sherwood Fort, praying to be placed on the pension list; which were referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

Mr. Pickett, from the Judiciary committee, reported a bill to point out, and direct the manner in which the prosecuting officers of the State shall in future be paid; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Seawell presented a resolution in favor of Elizabeth Reeves; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Spaight, of Craven, presented the certificate of allowance of the County Court of Craven in favor of John Rhem; which was, on motion, countersigned by the Speaker.

Mr. Pickett presented a bill to prevent frauds and perjuries in certain cases; which passed its first reading.

The engrossed resolution in favor of Arthur Hutchins, and the engrossed bill to legitimate and alter the name of Nancy C. Thomas, of Onslow, passed their first reading.

The Senate resolved itself into a committee of the Whole, Mr. Forney in the Chair, on the bill to amend the emancipation laws; and after some time spent therein, the committee rose and reported the bill with an amendment. The report was concurred in, and the bill, as amended, read the second time.

Mr. Vanhook, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Brigadier General of the 16th brigade, reported that Archimedes Donoho was duly elected; which report was concurred in.

Friday, January 12.

Mr. Love, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Robert Gracy, praying compensation for revolutionary services, made a report, and moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same, which was agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. King, the petition

was referred to the committee of Propositions and Grievances.

On motion of Mr. Hill, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the several laws in relation to usurious contracts, so to make such contracts more penal, and more effectually to enforce the several acts of Assembly in that case made and provided.

Mr. Croom presented the petition of Ben. Burns, of Lenoir, praying that the name of his illegitimate daughter, Charlotte Fell, be altered to that of Charlotte Burns, and that she be legitimated, accompanied by a bill to carry his prayer into effect. The bill passed its first second and third readings, and was ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution in favor of Elizabeth Reeves, was read and laid on the table.

The House of Commons having concurred in the amendments made to the bill to legitimate certain persons therein named, and to the resolution directing the Public Printer to obtain a copy of, and print a certain act therein mentioned, the said bill and resolution were ordered to be engrossed.

A message from the other House, proposing to ballot for a Brigadier General of the 15th brigade, and stating that Wilson B. Hodges was duly elected, and in nomination; which proposition was agreed to.

The bill limiting the time within which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors relative thereto was read the second time, ordered to lie on the table, and printed.

The engrossed bill to legitimate and alter the name of Nancy C. Thomas, of Onslow, and the engrossed resolution in favor of Arthur Hutchins, were read the second and third times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Hunter presented a bill concerning slaves employed in making shingles and boards in the Dismal Swamp; which passed its first reading.

The bill to repeal the act of 1823, annexing part of Currituck to Hyde county, was read the second time; when Mr. Hill, of Franklin, presented the counter petition of sundry persons, remonstrating against the passage of a law similar to the one under consideration, and moved that it be read, which was not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Sanders, the vote refusing to read the petition was reconsidered, and it was read. The said bill then passed its third reading, and was ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Forney, the bill to regulate the payment of claims against the several counties, was ordered to lie on the table and printed.

The bill to allow further time for the payment of the purchase money on entries for vacant lands, made in the year 1824, which lapsed on the 15th of December, 1826, was amended on motion of Messrs. Love and Seawell, read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Saturday, January 13.

Mr. Tyson, from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for Brigadier General of the 13th brigade, reported that Wilson B. Hodges was duly elected. Concurred in. A committee on engrossed Bills was appointed, which consists of Messrs. Gilchrist and Croom.

Mr. Spaight, of Craven, presented a bill further to amend the act of 1812, making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Deberry, from the select committee, to whom was referred the petition of Isaac King, reported a bill reserving certain lands for the benefit of said King which passed its first reading.

Mr. Matthews, from the committee of Divorce and Alimony, reported a bill to divorce Samuel I. Edney, of Buncombe, from his wife which passed its first reading.

Mr. Forney, from the committee on Internal Improvements, to whom was referred the bill to establish and regulate a turnpike road in Haywood county, by the name of "The Tennessee River Turnpike Road," reported the same with an amendment, which was agreed to by the Senate. The bill was then further amended on motion of Mr. Love, read the second and third times, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Montgomery presented a bill concerning the Superior Courts of Orange; which was read the first time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The certificate of the County Court of Craven (received from the other House) in favor of Thomas Ewell and Christopher Hoxley, was, on motion of Mr. Spaight, of Craven, countersigned by the Speaker of the Senate.

A message from the other House, stating that they do not concur in the amendment to the engrossed bill, authorizing the County Courts of Columbus to appoint an overseer and bands for the purpose of clearing out and rendering navigable Big Swamp from Lennon's Bridge to Lumber River. The said bill was then, on motion of Mr. Burney, respoused indefinitely.

The bill to regulate the payment of claims against the several counties, was read the second time, and amended on the motions of Messrs. Bell, Forney and McKay. Mr. Sanders moved to exclude the counties of Johnson and Washington from its provisions; which was not agreed to. Mr. Croom offered further to amend the bill, when it was, on motion of Mr. McKay, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Croom, the committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing and requiring the Secretary of State to issue duplicates of all grants issued by him between the 30th of November last and the day of his late reelection.

The bills to establish poor houses in the counties of Washington and Wayne, received their several readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill limiting the time within which certain offences shall be prosecuted, and prescribing the duties of grand jurors thereto, was read the second time, and printed.

Mr. Seawell presented a bill to amend the act of 1812, making the protest of a Notary Public evidence in certain cases; which passed its first reading.

Mr. Love, from the Committee of Claims, to whom was referred the petition of Robert Gracy, praying compensation for revolutionary services, made a report, and moved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the same, which was agreed to, and, on motion of Mr. King, the petition