

to the amount of \$3,415,396.

CONDITION of the STATE BANK of N. Carolina, including its Branches, on the 9th November, 1819.

THE Bank on notes discount,	3,398,471
Specie on hand,	304,917
Foreign notes and bills of exchange,	171,757
Due from foreign banks,	132,841
Real estate in banking houses and lots,	102,737
Paper currency,	85,095
DUE for notes in circulation	2,506,184
Due on deposits,	265,245
Due to foreign banks,	63,247
Capital subscribed,	1,000,000
(Less by old stock, due by the State,	86,906
by new stock, due by individuals,	130,357
Leaving the capital actually paid in,	1,382,737
profits,	146,943
Dollars 4,415,396	
Bank, therefore, Cr. 4,415,396	
And Dr. 268,431	
Balance in its favor, 4,146,965	

HOUSE OF COMMONS
THURSDAY, DEC. 18, 1819.

Mr. Deberry presented a bill to revise and continue in force an act passed in 1810, entitled an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of clearing out and making navigable Meherrin river. Read the first time, and sent to the senate.

The bill to lay out a road from Ashville, in Buncombe county, to the southern line of this State; also passed its first reading and was sent to the senate.

The bills respecting seminaries of learning in Camden county; at Leaksville; and near Wilkesborough, passed their third and last readings.

The resolution of the senate, authorizing the public treasurer to pay the hon. Judge Donald two hundred and seventy dollars, the amount of his pay for three courts which he was prevented from attending by reason of sickness, was, on motion of Mr. Stanly referred to the committee on the judiciary; with instructions to enquire into the expediency of repealing the law which requires the judges of the circuit courts to obtain certificates of their attendance.

Mr. Aston from the committee on the subject of banks, reported a resolution, recommending the passage of a law to authorise the public treasurer to deposit the public monies in the several banks of this state.

The bill to amend the act of 1802, entitled an act to prevent conspiracies and insurrections among slaves passed its third reading.

Mr. Meares presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1812, entitled an act making the practice of a notary public evidence in certain cases. Mr. B. R. Smith, a bill providing for settlements of county officers in the county of Onslow. Mr. Cash, a bill to regulate the commission of the collector and treasurer of public buildings in the county of Anson. Mr. S. Smith, a bill to prevent persons from obstructing the passage of fish up Town-Fork in the county of Stokes.

Mr. Iredell a bill directing the sale of certain public lands adjacent to the city of Raleigh. Read the first time, and sent to the senate.

On motion of Mr. Stanly, Resolved, That the governor be authorized to commission the officers of the Fayetteville Independent Company, the captain with the rank of Major, and the lieutenants and ensigns with the rank of captain, as long as the corps shall continue to hold its arms and equipped.

The bill concerning the wardens of the poor for Wake, Craven and Jones counties; to alter the time of holding the polls in the county of Perquimans; and to establish an academy in Orange county—passed their third readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

The bills to run the dividing line between Chowan and Perquimans; to lay off and establishing the dividing line between the counties of Perquimans and Gates; to alter the time of holding the county courts of Rockingham; to establish the Smithfield academy; to amend the act of 1818, to elect a magistrate for the town of Wilmington; the bill supplemental to the act of 1813, to run a line between the counties of Burke and Iredell; to lay off and establish a town on the lands of Constantine Perkins in Surry county; to appoint trustees for the Lumberton academy; the bill to amend the act of 1813, to establish and incorporate an academy in Lincoln; the bill to amend the act of 1817, entitled an act to amend the act of 1804 to establish an academy in Greene county; the bill to authorize the building of a house for the use of the clerks of the several courts in the county of Burke; and the bill to incorporate the Camden Bible Society—all passed their third readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
FRIDAY, DEC. 17.

Mr. Martin presented a bill to exempt women from imprisonment for debt. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

The bill to prevent frauds in the revocation of last wills and testaments; and the bill prescribing the mode of surveying and selling the lands lately acquired from the Cherokees, passed their third readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The resolution heretofore presented by Mr. Meares, so to amend the constitution of the United States as to exclude foreigners from holding offices, was taken up and amended by striking out the year 1821 and inserting 1823, and passed by yeas and nays—20 to 32.

The revenue bill was then taken up. Mr. King moved to strike out the word "and" and insert the word "or" in the

of it—and 87 yeas being against it. The tax on pedlars on motion of Mr. King was again fixed at 20 dollars instead of 19, as proposed in the bill. On motion of Mr. Stanly, the bill was further amended by inserting a provision, that no license for peddling should authorize such pedlar to sell goods at auction. On motion of Mr. Baringham, the word transient was added to the clause. Mr. Stanly moved to strike out the clause imposing a graduated tax on merchants; and to reinsert the tax of six dollars on retail, and 20 dollars on wholesale stores. The motion was negatived.

The bill to alter the plan of holding one of the separate elections in the county of Rutherford; and the bill for the better regulation of Rutherford, passed their last readings, and were ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to alter the times of holding the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Camden, the bill to alter the time of holding the election for the town of Halifax; and the bill to amend the act of 1806, to establish a separate election in each captain's District in the county of Nash—were all read the third time and passed.

The bill to repeal the act of 1818, regulating the fisheries on Senneperong, &c. was, on motion of Mr. Iredell, indefinitely postponed.

SENATE
SATURDAY, DEC. 11.

Mr. Gaston, from the committee on the judiciary, reported the bill to amend the act of 1812, relative to the powers of the courts of equity, with amendments; which amendments being read, were agreed to; and the bill passed its first reading, and was sent to the commons.

Mr. Gaston, from the same committee, reported a bill to amend the act of 1811, concerning divorce and alimony. Read the first time and sent to the commons.

Mr. Gaston, from the same committee, moved for the indefinite postponement of several bills, which had been referred to them; all of which motions prevailed.

The revenue bill was then taken up; and a motion to strike out the tax on merchants, was lost, 23 voting for striking out and 53 against it.—The bill finally passed, by yeas and nays, 37 to 18.

SENATE
SATURDAY, DEC. 18.

Mr. McClatchey presented a bill to repeal an act passed in 1809, respecting the punishment of the crime of bigamy. Read the first time and sent to the senate.

The bill more effectually to punish the making, passing, or attempting to pass counterfeit bank notes; the bill for the speedy decision of controversies about lands condemned for the use of companies incorporated for cutting canals and for other public purposes; and the bill prescribing the manner of assessing lands in this state; were read the third time, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill authorizing the issue of additional treasury notes was rejected, 65 to 28.

On motion of Mr. Stanly, it was resolved to procure one thousand copies of the Memoir lately published by Judge Murphy, on Internal Improvement, for the use of the members of both houses and their constituents.

The bill altering the manner of compensating the Attorney and Solicitor General, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Williamson presented a bill to fix the salary of the Attorney General. Received from His Excellency the Governor a communication, from which the following is extracted:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, DEC. 18, 1819.
To the Hon. the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

GENTLEMEN.—I have a lay before you the resignation of the Hon. John P. Toomer one of the Judges of our Superior Courts of Law and Equity, which has but this moment been received.

All must regret and many feel the loss of distinguished worth and talent: for when I say he was an ornament to our bench I but barely do justice to a man the uniform honor of whose life entitled him to the admiration and respect of his fellow citizens.

It is true that ill health has been the cause of his resignation at this time, induced no doubt by an honorable effort to discharge his Herculean task, or in other words, in common with rest of men who are not endowed with supernatural physical powers, he is incapable of performing the extraordinary labours, and submitting to the privations and exposures to which our Superior Court Judges are subjected. If this instance in connection with many others which must be fresh in the recollection of all, should fail to produce the desired effect, I am not too sensible that nothing that I can add will avail much.

MONDAY, DEC. 21.

Mr. Henderson, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to provide for the payment of States' witnesses in certain cases, which passed its first reading.

The House proceeded to the order of the day, on the bill to create a fund for Internal Improvement, and to establish a board for the management thereof—which, after some amendments, passed its second reading—yeas 71—nays 51.

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Mr. Whitaker presented a bill allowing further time to perfect titles to land—read the first time.

Received from the Senate a resolution, proposing to appoint a committee to enquire what measures are proper to be adopted by the General Assembly in relation to the act passed at the late session of the Legislature of Tennessee, giving to certain occupants of land a preference in the entry of lands set apart for the satisfaction of claimants to lands acquired under the laws previous to the Cession Act of 1789. Agreed to. The committee consists of Messrs. Iredell, Hillman and Williamson, of this house, and Messrs. Cameron, Gaston and Locke, of the Senate.

The Revenue bill passed its third and last reading.

The bill concerning usury, repealing the former law, was indefinitely postponed, 164 to 14.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

Received from the Senate a bill to compel the several banks incorporated by the state to pay specie for their notes after a given time: passed its first reading.

The bill for Internal Improvement passed its third and last reading, 67 to 50, and has become a law.

The House proceeded to consider the bill presented by Mr. Wm. Donnell the

postpone indefinitely, which motion was decided in the negative—yeas 44—nays 69.

The bill directing the publication of the revised laws, as reported to this session, passed its second reading.

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The revenue bill was then taken up; and a motion to strike out the tax on merchants, was lost, 23 voting for striking out and 53 against it.—The bill finally passed, by yeas and nays, 37 to 18.

MONDAY, DEC. 20.

Mr. Cameron, of the committee to whom had been referred the report of the commissioners appointed to revise the laws of this state, presented a resolution authorizing the public treasurer to pay the Hon. John L. Taylor, Henry Potter and Bartlett Laney, Esquires, one thousand dollars each, for their services in making the aforesaid revision.—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, a committee was appointed to enquire what measures were proper and necessary to be adopted by this General Assembly, relative to the late act of the Legislature of Tennessee, giving a preference to citizens of that state in the location of lands, to the prejudice of citizens of North Carolina; and contrary to the spirit of the act of session of 1789. Messrs. Cameron, Gaston and Locke compose the committee.

Mr. Shober, from the committee on the subject of education, made a detailed report, which was concurred in by the Senate, and sent to House of Commons. [This report shall be hereafter given at length.]

The bill to make the affirmation of Moravians and Mennonists evidence in criminal cases, and the bill to authorize Rangers to administer oaths in certain cases, passed their 3d readings and were ordered to be engrossed.

TUESDAY, DEC. 21.

On motion of Mr. Cameron from the committee to whom had been referred the letter of the Secretary of State, it was resolved that his Excellency the Governor, be requested to affix his testimonial to certain books containing copies of grants of lands heretofore issued by this State.

The bill concerning internal improvement was passed 33 yeas to 21 nays.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 22.

The proposed amendment to the constitution of the U. States, excluding foreigners from holding offices, was indefinitely postponed.

THURSDAY, DEC. 23.

The bill to reduce the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges from \$3,500 to 2,700 dollars, was indefinitely postponed; after an eloquent and admirable speech had been delivered by Mr. Gaston.

Congressional Proceedings.

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house any information he may possess, respecting certain executions or other punishments which may have been inflicted in the army of the United States, since the year 1815, contrary to the laws and regulations provided for the government of the same.

Mr. W. adverted to the various rumors recently in circulation, relative to the conduct of Col. King, the commandant left in charge of Pensacola, by Gen. Jackson—one of which was, that this officer had issued an order that if any soldier should desert, and be apprehended, he was to suffer death.—After the order, there was a desertion, the fugitive caught, and though he claimed, as an American citizen, the right of trial, it was denied, and he was put to death. The object of Mr. W. in bringing forward this resolution, was to discover whether the report was correct—and if so, that exemplary punishment be inflicted on the perpetrator of that infamous deed.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, denied the right of the house to interfere in this business, and wished the resolution to lie on the table. A court martial had been ordered to try Col. King for the offences alleged against him, and if they neglected to do their duty, it was then time enough for the National Legislature to call him to account. The prompt execution of a deserter he said was not without precedent—witness the decapitation of an American deserter, by Col. Reid, under an order issued by Gen. Washington.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, advocated the resolution—and observed it was not sufficiently comprehensive—it did not go far enough. He had been informed by a gentleman formerly an officer in the army, that it was now the daily practice of the army, directly in the face of the law, to inflict corporal punishment on soldiers.

Mr. Strother, of Virginia, hoped the resolution would pass. He had no idea

foundation for the allegation against Col. King rest—On mere newspaper representations; fabrications perhaps, and unworthy of the notice of Congress. He wished the resolution to come immediately before the house—and expressed his solicitude that the name of American citizen should be as honorable a guarantee to protection as that of "I am a Roman," was formerly in Rome.

Mr. Storr, of New-York, observed, he would simply state one fact—that in the cantonment of Sackett's Harbor, he had seen himself punishment inflicted on soldiers by stripes. Thus under the eyes of the officers, have the articles of war been openly violated. He wished to know whether any orders justificatory of officers in such unwarrantable conduct, had been issued from the War Department?

Mr. Cobb stated that the infliction of corporal punishments were entirely without the knowledge and contrary to the wishes of the War Department.

Mr. Taylor, of New York, objected to the generality of the terms of the resolution. Why go back for five years and call for every military execution? He wished it more definite; and to be confined to the alleged one under the authority and sanction of Col. King.

Mr. Tremble of Kent, reprobated the alleged sanguinary proceedings of Col. King. The fact, as stated, appeared to be that a citizen of the United States had been put to death without trial, either civil or military. On reference to the articles of war it will be found that no military chieftain in time of peace, has the power to put to death a soldier, without the express approbation of the President.

Mr. Mercer of Virginia, wished the house to prosecute the enquiry—particularly as some gentlemen were under the impression that the laws of the United States for the regulation of the army, had no effect, and were not binding on that army, when beyond American jurisdiction.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, wished the resolution to be acted on immediately. It was enough for him that the blood of an American citizen had been shed; it was sufficient that he had heard so, to authorize enquiry into the facts.

The motion of Mr. Williams was agreed to; and a committee of two members appointed to lay the same before the President.

From the foregoing sketch of the proceedings of the house on this important subject, hastily thrown together, it is evident the time is not far distant, when the abuses practised in the army will be done away.

We are credibly informed shortly after the close of the late war, soldiers were tied up (in Annapolis) and inhumanly flogged into a compliance with the villainous exactions of a horde of ruffians, who prowled in their rear from the Niagara frontier to the hour of the adjustment of their accounts with the paymaster, then pounced like hawks upon their prey. It is high time such horrible proceedings were expunged from our military annals; they are an indelible reproach and disgrace to the nation. If Colonel King has murdered an American citizen out of the United States (and we pray Heaven it may not be so) for which he is not amenable to law in it—the precedent furnished will justify every species of licentiousness in commandants who may hereafter be similarly situated.

The instance referred to by Gen. Smith of Col. Reid's putting to death in the revolutionary war, a deserter, under the orders of Gen. Washington, has not the most distant affinity or connexion with the case in question. At that dark and protentious period, our fathers were struggling for their liberties, their homes, altars, firesides, and all that was near and dear to them this side the grave—desertions then were frequent—invincible necessity required capital punishment should be inflicted, to put a stop to it. The one under discussion is alleged to have been perpetrated in time of profound peace, without even the formalities of a trial; and that too at a time when the United States had nothing to fear or dread from the combined powers of the earth.

Literary.

Trumbull's political works.—Subscription papers are now in circulation, in this city and throughout the country, for publishing, by subscription, these works, accompanied by an affecting statement from the author himself, now turned of 70 years of age, that he is interested in their success. After devoting many years of his life to the discharge of the duties of a Judge on the supreme court, in Connecticut, he had himself, to the disgrace of that state, left to suffer all the evils of indigence at his retirement from the public stage. In this deplorable situation, he is driven to avail himself of the fruits of his intellect in early days, and now appeals to public patronage to enable him to eat his daily bread. The remainder of what I intended to say on this subject, is better expressed in the following extracts from an editorial article in Mr. Dwight's paper of this morning.

N. Y. Ev. Post.

"Literary.—We are very much gratified to see that proposals are issued for publishing 'The Political Works of John Trumbull,' of Connecticut. This gentleman is well known to that portion of the community who are old enough to recollect the events of the war of independence, as the author of various

his countrymen, in that great struggle for national liberty and existence—among these, the most distinguished was an 'Elegy on the times' published in the year 1773, and the celebrated heroic poem, 'McFingal.' The first was a reasonable address to his countrymen just before the commencement of that seven years' war, which terminated in the acknowledgment and establishment of our independence, and contained sentiments of the most pure and elevated patriotism and of national economy, of the utmost importance to the interests of their country, particularly at that dark and potentous period."

The character of McFingal is extensively known: it having passed through more editions than perhaps any other literary production of this country. The effects of its humour and satire were sensibly felt throughout the U. S., and perhaps had a more important influence in checking the despondency, and raising the spirits of the people at large, than the appearance of this poem. At that time it was universally considered and acknowledged to be a truly national performance, and the reputation of the author was by it raised to an enviable height among his countrymen.

In addition to these and other poems which have been published, the present volumes will contain a considerable number that are original. We have had the satisfaction, many years since, of examining the manuscript, now intended for publication, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the poems that are now about to make their appearance, are in no way unworthy the distinguished talents of their author. Among them we think are specimens of elevated genius which have rarely been excelled in modern times.

It is many years since Mr. Trumbull has appeared in his practical character before his countrymen. Having been for a long course of years engaged in the duties of a high and important judicial office, his time and talents have of course been devoted to other objects. Having reached the common period of human life, he has retired from public business, and after having devoted talents of the highest order to the service of his fellow-citizens, like too many men of learning and talents in the United States, he is left in old age to encounter the inconveniences of narrow pecuniary circumstances, without any prospect of their improvement except by the profits of the present publication. He has modestly said, in the prospectus, that he is interested in the success of the work—This is true—he is deeply interested, as much so as the value of the comforts of the evening of life. Judge Trumbull may be justly called the FATHER OF AMERICAN POETRY."

Domestic.

STATE CONCERNS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Mr. W. J. Duff has presented in the House of Representatives, a Preamble and Resolution, instructing the Senators from that State, and requesting the Representatives in Congress, to make the inhibition of slavery in the territory of Missouri a condition for her admission into the Union. Mr. Beck had previously introduced a similar resolution into the Senate.

The following is a copy of the resolution introduced into the Senate by Mr. Beck:

Whereas, it is believed that a law will be passed, by the Congress of the United States, at their present session, for the admission of the Missouri territory into the Union; and whereas it is apprehended that an attempt will be made thereby to extend to said territory the odious privilege of slave-holding; a privilege so repugnant to the principles of our constitution, so inconsistent with republican government, so opposite to the feelings of humanity, and so opposite to the true interests of that portion of the empire:

Therefore Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress, be requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent the introduction of slavery into Missouri, and every other state that may hereafter be admitted into the Union.

Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution in each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

of it—and 87 yeas being against it. The tax on pedlars on motion of Mr. King was again fixed at 20 dollars instead of 19, as proposed in the bill. On motion of Mr. Stanly, the bill was further amended by inserting a provision, that no license for peddling should authorize such pedlar to sell goods at auction. On motion of Mr. Baringham, the word transient was added to the clause. Mr. Stanly moved to strike out the clause imposing a graduated tax on merchants; and to reinsert the tax of six dollars on retail, and 20 dollars on wholesale stores. The motion was negatived.

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The character of McFingal is extensively known: it having passed through more editions than perhaps any other literary production of this country. The effects of its humour and satire were sensibly felt throughout the U. S., and perhaps had a more important influence in checking the despondency, and raising the spirits of the people at large, than the appearance of this poem. At that time it was universally considered and acknowledged to be a truly national performance, and the reputation of the author was by it raised to an enviable height among his countrymen.

In addition to these and other poems which have been published, the present volumes will contain a considerable number that are original. We have had the satisfaction, many years since, of examining the manuscript, now intended for publication, and we have no hesitation in saying, that the poems that are now about to make their appearance, are in no way unworthy the distinguished talents of their author. Among them we think are specimens of elevated genius which have rarely been excelled in modern times.

It is many years since Mr. Trumbull has appeared in his practical character before his countrymen. Having been for a long course of years engaged in the duties of a high and important judicial office, his time and talents have of course been devoted to other objects. Having reached the common period of human life, he has retired from public business, and after having devoted talents of the highest order to the service of his fellow-citizens, like too many men of learning and talents in the United States, he is left in old age to encounter the inconveniences of narrow pecuniary circumstances, without any prospect of their improvement except by the profits of the present publication. He has modestly said, in the prospectus, that he is interested in the success of the work—This is true—he is deeply interested, as much so as the value of the comforts of the evening of life. Judge Trumbull may be justly called the FATHER OF AMERICAN POETRY."