

Moore, Turner, Lamon, J. Hill and Poindexter.

Science of medicine and the establishment of a medical board, to Messrs. Johnston, R. Jones, R. Sneed, Beal and Worth.

Mr. Alston, from the committee appointed to draft rules for the government of the house, made a report, which was agreed to.

Saturday, November 25.

Mr. Graham, from the balloting committee for the third engraving clerk, reported that Wm. M. White was elected.

Mr. Iredell presented the petition of Wm. Nichols, state architect, praying to be indemnified for certain judgments obtained against him for materials purchased for the use of the state.—Referred.

Mr. Brickell, from the balloting committee for a judge to supply the place of judge Murphy resigned, reported that Wm. Norwood was duly elected.

Mr. Hillman, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of Ephraim Hart of New York, reported unfavourably to the petitioner, which report was concurred with.

The resignation of Richard Atkinson, brigadier general of the 16th brigade; of Andrew Baird, colonel of the 9th regiment of cavalry, attached to the 15th brigade; and of Daniel Hopkins, colonel of the 2d regiment of Edgecomb county, were read and accepted.

On motion of Mr. Hillman, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what amendments, and alterations are necessary in the laws regulating conveyances, for the purpose of preventing frauds in such deeds of trust, mortgages, &c.

Mr. J. D. Jones presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1818, to elect a magistrate for the town of Wilmington; and

Mr. Blackledge, a bill for the better organization of the militia of Beaufort county.

Monday, November 27.

On motion of Mr. Alston, the judiciary committee was instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what alterations are necessary in the laws prescribing the mode of compensating the attorney general and solicitors for the state.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, a military committee was appointed, composed of Messrs. Barringer, T. W. Blackledge, Graves, Dulany, and Thomas Barrow.

Mr. A. Moore presented the annual report of the president and directors of the board of public improvements, which was referred to the committee on this subject.

A message from the senate, proposed to ballot on Monday next, for a solicitor for the 1st judicial district; nominating for that office Leonard Martin and J. W. Young.

Tuesday, November 28.

A message from the senate proposed to ballot on Monday next for a governor for the ensuing year, nominating Gabriel Holmes of Sampson, and Jesse Franklin of Surry.

The resignation of A. F. Moses, lieutenant colonel of Wayne county, was read and accepted.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill making it felony to defraud a bank; and

Mr. J. R. McDowell, a bill to repeal an act passed in 1818, fixing the sum hereafter to be paid the treasurer for public lands.

Wednesday, November 29.

Mr. Cameron, from the committee to whom was referred the bill to authorize the commissioners of the town of Fayetteville to organize three Fire Engine companies, reported a new bill, entitled, "an act to authorize the commissioners of the towns of Fayetteville, Newburn, and Wilmington, to organize and keep up Fire Engine companies.

A message was received from his excellency the governor, covering a report of the commissioners appointed to superintend the surveying and sale of lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians.—The governor informs the legislature that Conova's statue of Washington, intended to be placed in our capitol, is nearly ready for delivery at Leghorn; but we are concerned to hear, of a loss which has been sustained in the transmission of money to the American consul at Leghorn. The governor also states that W. P. Mangum has resigned his office of judge of the superior courts, so that another judge must be elected to fill this vacancy. The message also contains returns of the election of the electors throughout the state for the election of a president and vice-president of the United States. Referred.

Thursday, November 30.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, it was proposed to the senate to ballot to-morrow morning for a judge to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of judge Mangum, nominating for the appointment, Avas Jones of Moore, and Hutchins G. Burton of Halifax, for the 4th circuit.

On motion of Mr. Cameron, the judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the propriety of repealing or

modifying the laws now in force on the subject of imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill for supplying the town of Fayetteville with pure and wholesome water.

Mr. Dawson, a bill making the purchase of bills, bonds, or promissory notes, usury.

Mr. T. Hampton, a bill for the division of Rowan.

The above bills were referred to select committees.

A message was sent to the senate, proposing to ballot for a secretary of state for the three ensuing years, nominating Wm. Hill for the office; and another for balloting for a brigadier general of the 17th brigade, and informing that Micajah T. Hawkins and Daniel I. Barringer are nominated.

Mr. Turner, from the balloting committee for brigadier general in the 2d brigade, reported that Wm. Clark was duly elected.

Mr. Blount presented a bill providing for the manner in which constables shall hereafter make returns of warrants and executions.

Mr. McLeod, from the balloting committee for a brigadier general of the 17th brigade, reported that Romulus M. Sanders was elected.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, December 6.

••• The office of the Hillsborough Recorder is removed to the house opposite Dr. Smith's office, about one hundred and fifty yards west from the market house.

The communication of K. L. D. is not sufficiently perfect for publication. The language he makes use of is not, perhaps, objectionable; but every writer should have some end in view, some moral, or point which he would illustrate. But in the vision of K. L. D. there appears to be no object; he was conducted to the beautiful valley described as an earthly paradise, but why or wherefore?

IMPOSTORS.

The public have frequently been imposed upon by persons travelling through the country, and exhibiting false documents, detailing plausible tales of distress. Large sums have thus been collected from the liberal and humane, which have been applied to enrich and support a gang of confederated villains. A person of this description passed through this place some months ago, who acknowledged that he had about him six thousand dollars, which he had thus collected. An extract of a letter to the editors of the Western Carolinian exhibits a new train in the character of these deprecators; to deception is added abuse and insolence. The extract says:

"A few days ago a man purporting himself to be a foreigner, and pretending to collect money for the unfortunate inhabitants of an Italian city, which it would seem from his papers had been destroyed by some mighty convulsion in nature, on his visit at two houses in this county, (Cabarras), solicited money, but it so happened that there was none at that time in the possession of the persons from whom he asked it. He then abused the persons belonging to those houses in a most shameful manner. At one house there were no persons present but an old man and his wife; and at the other house there was a woman with some young children, who met the same ill treatment. This villain is about twenty-five years of age, perhaps five feet eight inches high, and has sandy hair. There are many such characters now in the United States, and it behoves the people to be on their guard against them."

The person described in the above paragraph (if we may judge from the apparent object for which he was endeavoring to collect money, and the abusive insolence of his manners) passed through this town about three weeks ago;—and frequently have the inhabitants of this place and the surrounding country been imposed upon by similar fabricated tales of distress. As it is necessary that the public should possess information of this system of fraud, we subjoin the following

PUBLIC INFORMATION.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia, Nov. 23, 1820.

FROM recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fifteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprise his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alleged losses. These sorts of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents for the pur-

pose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerian slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villages whose all had been swept away by some sad catastrophe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who little suspected that the whole was a base fabrication, got up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of these confederated villains. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue in their predatory excursions, and after being absent from three to twelve months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed, by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard, and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparatus of consular certificates, seals and signatures, as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the gangs have arrived at this port from Europe, and after being furnished in this city with forged documents (or, by the bye, they are all, it is believed, manufactured here), they started to the westward in company with twelve or fourteen other men who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicious measures are adopted here is little doubt but that they soon will disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

The printers in the United States would render an essential benefit to the community by giving the above one or more insertions in their respective papers, and by repeating the same for a few times for twelve months, when there is a dearth of news.

Major Jesse Franklin of Surry, and James Mcbane, esq. of Orange, commissioners appointed by the governor to survey and superintend the sale of the Cherokee land in this state, acquired by treaty, have made their report to the governor, which has been submitted to the legislature. The whole territory contains about 679,189 acres. Six hundred and forty-four tracts have been surveyed, of various sizes and quantities, of the first quality 6,324 acres, of the second quality 15,294 acres, and of the third quality 49,996 acres; making an aggregate of 71,614 acres. At the late sales there were sold 18,907 acres, leaving a balance unsold of 52,707 acres yet to be disposed of. The proceeds of the sales amount to \$67,745 dollars and 50 cents.

A machine for clearing out rocks and mud from harbours, inlets &c. has been exhibited for a few days past in this place, by the inventor, Mr. Davis, of Baltimore. To this gentleman North Carolina must feel much indebted, should his machine prove as useful as many of our most intelligent citizens believe it will, (among whom is Mr. Fulton, civil engineer for the state), particularly in cutting away the swash at Ocracoke Inlet. The present legislature will, probably, incorporate a company to deepen the swash at Ocracoke.

[Raleigh Star.]

PUBLIC LANDS.

Washington City, Nov. 16.

An interesting document was yesterday transmitted by the secretary of the treasury to the senate, in pursuance of a resolution of that house at the late session, containing a body of information on the subject of the lands of the United States purchased from the Indians; the quantity sold; for how much sold, &c. &c. The sums which have been paid, and remain to be paid, under treaties made with the Indian tribes, to indemnify them for cessions of lands to the United States, is 2,542,016 dollars. The expense of surveying the public lands, from the 4th March, 1789, to 31st December, 1819, has been 4,243,632 dollars. The whole quantity of land which has been sold by the United States, as well before as since the opening of the land offices, up to 30th September, 1819, is 29,138,482 acres; and the amount for which it has been sold is 45,098,696 dollars. Of this amount, 2,329,180 dollars had been paid, and 22,000,657 remained to be paid, at the close of September, 1819. The quantity of lands surveyed in the several land office districts, is 72,805,092 acres, whereof 13,691,930 acres have been sold, leaving 59,113,162 acres unsold. The quantity surveyed for military bounty lands, is 12,315,360 acres. The whole quantity of land purchased from the Indians by the various treaties and cessions is estimated at 191,978,536 acres!

Let these sums and quantities be read aloud, and the reader will be started at their sonorous magnitude.

National Intel.

LARGE OXEN.

The Cooperstown, (N. Y.) Journal of November 6th, says—"Six oxen, raised by Messrs. Warner and Purdy, of Scipio, were exhibited at the late cattle show and fair in Cayuga county, and took premiums. The largest measured ten

feet in length, nine feet and a half in circumference, and six feet one inch in height; one of the others measured nine feet and a half in length, and eight feet four and a half inches in circumference. They were purchased, for 950 dollars, by Mr. Fink, of Orange county, the gentleman who last year exhibited the large oxen in the city of New-York. This fact is mentioned as an example of honour and profit well worthy the competition of farmers in this and other counties."

HAYTI.

The death of his Ebony majesty, king Henry, of Hayti, is an event which will cause much conversation among the legitimates in Europe, and certainly will lead to new attempts on the part of France to recover their former possessions in St. Domingo; possessions in which they greatly pride themselves, and which were the sources of wealth and importance to the crown. What is to become of her black majesty, the queen, the little black prince royal, the duke de Limonade, and the whole of king Henry's motley court, time can only show; they have undoubted claims on the protection of the legitimates in Europe, for they held their power by the same tenure. In the public administration of the rival chiefs, Christophe and Pétion, we may perceive the essential difference between a monarchy and a republic. Both rose from ordinary rank, and taking advantage of the times, placed themselves at the head of affairs. One became president of the republic, the other was crowned as king of Hayti, and created a batch of peers, which was a satire on European courts. To maintain his power and crown, king Henry became absolute and despotic—created an army, built strong fortifications, and established a palace, whose system was cruel and relentless. The president of Hayti organized a government of the people, placed all power in their hands, and held his office from their gift; and, by wise and salutary laws, contributed to the peace and prosperity of his possessions. The despotism of king Henry, contrasted with the mild administration of president Boyer, led to the revolt of the troops of king Henry, and the result was, that he assassinated himself, and ended his life with the violence of a despot. The forces of the republic, under president Boyer, are advancing upon the territories of Christophe, and will no doubt, subjugate them. What are to be the results to this country, from this union of the black population in St. Domingo? This is a question which will require some reflection to answer.

While Christophe and Pétion were struggling for supremacy, the power and energies of each were confined to local objects. St. Domingo, united under one head, tranquil and powerful, may be induced to look beyond that fertile island. Emigration, particularly of blacks, may be encouraged; men of talents and enterprise may be induced to take up their residence there; in short a very powerful republic, and not far distant from us, may spring up. This, to be sure, is rather a subject of gratification than alarm; but, in relation to our maritime concerns, it is an object requiring special attention. Protected from invasion by climate, and possessing numerous ports and harbors, their means of fitting out privateers and vessels of war are abundant, and may require from us an increased vigilance. Still there is sufficient time to prepare for these events, should they occur; and, therefore, the present change in the political affairs of that country is an event which should afford general satisfaction. Nat. Adv.

We are happy to hear that the important revolution which has just been achieved in Hayti, has been conducted, wherever president Boyer has been present, and as far as he has been able to control the proceedings, in a manner calculated to add to his character as a person of humanity. At the Cape, he has preserved the lives of the unoffending queen, and her innocent daughters; and we wish he had arrived in season to have saved the son, who never participated in the errors of his father. The favorable opinion always entertained of president Boyer, and confirmed by his recent conduct, will produce a universal wish that the Haytian governments may be consolidated under his administration. Not doubting that a pledge so humanely given will be amply redeemed, and that there will be no further effusion of blood in establishing a permanent order of affairs. Christophe has fallen, because he attempted to govern by operating on the fears of his officers and subjects. Boyer will reign long and happily, because he will secure their affections. Boston Palladium.

FROM ENGLAND.

London papers to the 9th of October have been received at New-York by an arrival from Liverpool; but they furnish nothing of interest. We select only the following.

London, October 6.

The French papers have arrived today. They assert, that letters from Venice and Trieste give assurances of the downfall of Ali Pacha. All his adherents, even his own children, have deserted

him, and he is hemmed in a fortress on a lake near Janina.

The following is the substance of the provision passed by the cortes, for the security of the persons and property of foreigners resident in Spain:

Article 1. Spain is an inviolable asylum for the persons and property of all foreigners, who shall be under the safeguard of the laws, provided they respect the constitution, and the other laws of the realm.

Art. 2. The individuals comprehended in the preceding article shall be assimilated to the Spaniards.

Art. 3. Whether under pretext of reprisal, or any other motive whatever, it shall not be lawful to put an arrest, nor requisition, nor embargo upon the property of foreigners, except the effects appertain directly to the government with which the state shall be at war, conformably to the laws of nations, and without departing from the conventions confirmed by treaties.

Next is an abstract of the law for regulating political clubs.

Art. 1. All Spaniards shall have a right to discuss public affairs, in conforming to the provisions of the law.

Art. 2. Every meeting or society not authorised by the law, shall be instantly dissolved.

Art. 3. No meetings or associations can take place but by virtue of a licence from the local authority, who shall take the measures requisite for preserving the public tranquillity.

Art. 4. Those societies tolerated by the competent authority, shall in no wise be regarded as corporations.

London, October 9.

"M. Cappola, the new Neapolitan charge d'affaires, who arrived in this country about three weeks ago, is not acknowledged by our government, and our ministers will not receive the new Neapolitan ambassador, who is hourly expected." To the above information, we can add, from our own resources, that the new Neapolitan ambassador to the French court will not be received. Thus, then, it appears that the five principal powers of Europe act in concert, to check the progress of military revolutions.

Italy, September 16.

The Milan Gazette of Sept. 12, mentions, in the list of strangers who have left that city, "Bergami, country gentleman, gone to Pesaro."

The royal family of Naples are said to have some apprehensions respecting their fate, and to have requested the court of London to send, at all events, a squadron to cruise in the Gulf of Naples.

Five Cents Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber in July, 1818, an apprentice boy named SLIM BIRD, about fourteen years of age, light curly hair, grey eyes, tolerably slim built. The above reward will be given for said apprentice, if brought home, but no expenses paid.

William Hart.

Stony Creek, Orange county,
Nov. 30, 1820. 43—3w†

NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as executor to the last will and testament of ISAAC HOLLEN, deceased, I shall proceed to sell, on the 28th instant, at the late dwelling house of the deceased, in the county of Orange, five miles east of Hillsborough, to the highest bidder, on a credit of ten months,

Fifteen or sixteen likely Negroes, most of whom are young and promising—also Valuable Stock of all kinds, together with a number of Farming Tools. Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

I hereby give further notice, That all creditors to the estate of the said deceased are required to make known their claims within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this advertisement will be pleaded in bar of a recovery; and all debtors thereof are required to make immediate payment.

Thomas W. Holden,

December 2, 1820. 43—3w

NOTICE.

AGREEABLY to the directions of the last will and testament of BARTHOLOMEW L. HAYES, late of Person county, deceased, I shall (on Friday, the 29th day of December next, at his late residence on the waters of South Hycoc) proceed to sell at public auction, all the perishable estate of said deceased, consisting of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, and Hogs; a quantity of Corn, Fodder, Wheat and Oats; one Wagon, one Gun and Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. Also a valuable young negro man by the name of Glassgo (an excellent bricklayer.)

On the second day of the sale, A number of Negroes will be hired out for the ensuing year.

A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums above four dollars, the purchaser giving bond with approved security. Further particulars will be made known on the day of sale.

William L. Hayes,

Person county,
30th November, 1820. 43—2w†

WANTED,
An Apprentice to the Printing Business.

Apply at this office.