

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, NOV. 22.—Mr. Person presented the following resolution: "That the committee on internal improvements be instructed to inquire into the nature and extent of the contract made on the part of the state, by the board of internal improvements, and Hamilton Fulton, Esq., civil engineer, and to inquire also what salary or compensation has been given or promised to the said engineer for his services during the present year, and at what time the contract now existing will expire—and that they report the facts to this house."

Mr. Barringer, the following resolution: "That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws relative to the removal of suits from one court to another; also the laws granting appeals from the superior to the supreme court, which resolutions were adopted."

Mr. McKay, from the select committee to whom was referred a bill to fix the time of appointing the county trustee of Surry, reported a general bill on the subject, which was adopted.

Mr. Wade presented a resolution instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of passing a law explaining the duty of the secretary of state, relative to the making out grants on surveys, including the margin and bounds of rivers, which was agreed to.

Mr. Baird, a bill concerning the town of Asheville, in Buncombe county—which passed its first reading.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.—On motion of Mr. McKay, Resolved, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more expeditious and summary remedy than is afforded by the existing law, for recovering judgment on bonds given to sheriffs or other officers for the delivery of property levied on or seized by execution or other process, and which said bonds became forfeited by a breach of the conditions thereof.

The bills to authorize the county courts of Graham, Anson, Iredell, Rockingham, Randolph, Carteret, Cabarrus, Wilkes, and Brunswick, to appoint committees of finance, were, on motion of Mr. McKay, referred to a select committee; and Messrs. McKay, Jacobs, Bray, Marshall, and Baker of Brunswick, were named as a committee, with instructions to report general bills, or to consolidate them, as shall be found to be most expedient.

Mr. Person presented the following resolution: "That the judiciary committee inquire into the expediency of compelling both plaintiff and defendant to give security for the payment of costs where an appeal is taken from the judgment of a single justice of the peace, and that they report by bill or otherwise."

Mr. McKay, a bill declaring the time at which acts of the General Assembly shall be in force, which passed its first reading.

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, concerning the marriage of infant females, was rejected on its second reading.

SUNDAY, DEC. 2.—Mr. Hoddie presented the following resolution: "That the committee on Agriculture be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law to compel all owners of cotton gins to mark or brand each bale or bag which they may pack for market, and that said committee report by bill or otherwise."

A message was received, stating that the House have passed a bill for the better regulation of the county courts of Iredell, after amending it in such a manner as to allow to justices of the peace \$2 for every day they may act during any court—the certificate of the clerk to be a sufficient voucher to the trustee.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.—Mr. McKay presented the following resolution: "That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether any amendments be necessary in the act passed in 1811, concerning equitable interest on real and personal estate, so as to subject to execution more fully rights or interests which are or may be possessed by mortgages on lands, tenements, rents or other hereditaments, which are or may be pledged or mortgaged by them; That the said committee inquire into the expediency of making liable to execution the legal or equitable rights of redemption which are or may be possessed by mortgages in personal property pledged or mortgaged to them—which was referred accordingly."

The bill to repeal an act passed in 1820, directing the manner in which property levied on by sheriffs and constables shall be sold hereafter, also an act passed in 1821 directing the time and place of sales of lands and slaves under execution, was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Person, referred to a select committee, and Messrs. Person, Williamson, McKay, Outlaw and Sewell, were named as the committee.

The following bills were presented: By Mr. Williamson, a bill to amend an act passed in 1798, to empower the several county courts of this state to order the laying out of public roads to establish ferries and to appoint where bridges shall be built.

Mr. Baborne, a bill declaring that at

age freemen shall be exempted from working on roads.

Mr. Williamson, a bill to confirm certain grants therein mentioned, and a bill to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly.

Mr. Shober, a bill authorizing the proprietors of Beard's bridge to keep a ferry in certain cases.

Which bills passed their first reading. WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill to establish courts of Equity separate from the courts of law within this state, which was read the first time.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution relative to the alteration of the Congressional Districts, reported that it is inexpedient to make such alteration. The resolution was recommitted to the same committee, with instructions to report the federal numbers of each county, in each of the present Congressional Districts.

The bill to alter the time of holding the county courts of Person; the bill authorizing the proprietors of Beard's bridge to keep a ferry in certain cases; the bill to amend an act for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville; and the bill concerning the town of Salisbury, were read the third time, the two former ordered to be engrossed, and the two latter to be enrolled.

The engrossed bill to regulate the county courts of Cabarrus, was read the third time and passed, with an amendment extending the provisions of said bill to the counties of Vance and Montgomery.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—Mr. Branch, from the committee of finance, reported a bill to provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government for 1823, which was read the first time, and on motion of Mr. Spaight, was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Mr. Cameron, from the judiciary committee, who were directed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more expeditious remedy than is afforded by the existing law for recovering judgments on bonds given to sheriffs and other officers for the delivery of property seized by executions, reported a bill to amend an act passed in 1807, regulating the charges of sheriffs, &c.; which passed its first reading.

A resolution was presented instructing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws so as to compel justices of the peace to keep a record of their proceedings, and to allow fees to them for issuing warrants, signing judgments, &c. which was negatived.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, NOV. 29.—On motion of Mr. Buine, the committee of propositions and grievances were instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing an act to prevent slaves from attending general meetings and elections.

On motion of Mr. Moore,

Resolved, That the committee on the Cherokee lands be directed to inquire into the propriety of applying to Congress to provide for extinguishing the claims which certain Indians have for reservations of land under the provisions of the treaties concluded at the Cherokee Agency, 9th July, 1819, &c.

A bill to alter the time of holding the election of Electors to vote for President and Vice-President of the United States [Proposes to hold the election at the same times and places as our other elections are held].

The bill for the division of Rowan county was read the 3d time, when the hon. on motion of Mr. Pugh, resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Graves in the chair. After discussion the committee rose, and reported in favor of the passage of the bill, which report was concurred in by the following vote, the yeas and nays having been called for by Mr. Spaight: Yeas 74—Nays 34.

The bill was then read the third and last time. It has therefore become a law.

SATURDAY, NOV. 30.—On motion of Mr. Dockery, Resolved, that the committee of finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law imposing a specific sum for permission to peddle goods throughout the state, without requiring them to take a license in each county.

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, Resolved, that the committee on the inspection laws be instructed to inquire whether it is necessary or expedient to make any provision by law for the inspection of cotton raised in this state.

On motion of Mr. Jones, of Halifax, Resolved, that the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of imposing further restrictions on the emigration of free persons of color into this state.

The bill to regulate the county courts of Cabarrus—the bill concerning the town of Salisbury, and the bill for the better regulation of the town of Fayetteville, were each read the third time in this House and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill exempting ministers of the gospel from serving on juries, passed its last reading, and has become a law.

SUNDAY, DEC. 2.—On motion of Mr. —, Resolved, that the committee on

the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws respecting vagrants. [It proposes the apprehending, confining in jail, and hiring out to the highest bidder, all notoriously idle persons, and such as frequent houses of ill fame, &c.]

A message was sent to the Senate proposing to ballot to-morrow for a Brigadier General of the 9th brigade, nominating James Martin, of Wilkes, and Solomon Graves, of Surry.

The bill regulating the fees of notaries, and the bill to confirm and establish a road from Jesse Bellew's old place in Haywood county, to the Georgia line, were rejected on their second reading.

The following bills were presented, viz:—

By Mr. White, a bill to regulate the county courts of Anson.

Mr. L. Martin, a bill for the more convenient administration of justice in capital cases.

Mr. Fisher, a bill for the better regulation of the county courts of Rowan.

TUESDAY, DEC. 3.—On motion of Mr. Hoke, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether any alteration is necessary in the patrol laws, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill respecting the county court of Moore, and the bill regulating the county court of Anson, were rejected on their second reading.

Mr. Cox presented the following resolution, Resolved, that the state engineer be discharged from the service of the state after the present year; which, on motion of Mr. Mebane, was referred to the committee on internal improvements.

A message was received from the senate disagreeing to the proposition of this house, to ballot to-day for brigadier general of the 9th brigade, and proposing to ballot to-morrow, and adding to the nomination Samuel Chunn, Samuel Davidson, James Erwin and John Fagan. Samuel Chunn was afterwards withdrawn.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 4.—On motion of Mr. Fisher, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether it is not expedient, on consideration of policy as well as humanity, to abolish the existing laws authorizing imprisonment for debt, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The bill concerning the militia of Beaufort county, the bill concerning the town of Asheville, in Buncombe county, and the bill for the better regulation of the county courts of Rowan, passed their 3d reading, and the two former were enrolled, the latter engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Mebane, Resolved, that the committee on agriculture be instructed to inquire into the propriety of appropriating by law, certain small sums of money to the several agricultural societies, as premiums to encourage the improvement of the agriculture of this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The following bills were presented:

Mr. Fisher, a bill supplemental to an act passed at the present session to divide Rowan county.

Mr. Cooper, a bill concerning the hire of slaves.

Which bills passed their first reading.

THURSDAY, DEC. 5.—Mr. Melane, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill for the more convenient administration of justice in capital cases, reported and recommended the passage of the bill into a law, which report was concurred in.

Mr. M. from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill to punish trespassers on land; also the resolution directing them to inquire whether any alteration is necessary to be made in the patrol laws, made reports unfavorable to their objects—which were concurred in.

Mr. Hastings presented a bill to amend an act passed in 1741, for the better observation and keeping the Lord's day, and for the more effectual suppression of vice and immorality.

Mr. Boykin from the special committee to whom was referred the resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of amending the standard laws, made a report recommending the passage of a bill accompanying the report, entitled a bill to amend an act passed in 1818, relative to weights and measures—which was concurred in, and the bill passed its first reading.

"THINK BEFORE YOU SPEAK"

A new fleg'd Poet being present at a party, and wishing to distinguish himself, thus addressed a young lady who sat by him:

The yellow leaf is falling here,
Oh let us go and see.

Here it seemed pretty plain that his muse was at fault, when another of the company thus continued the verse:

The waiting Boy is falling here,
Oh, let us go to tea.

The Farmer's Centenary Contract, In 1772. In 1822.

The man to the plough, Best man? Tally ho!
The wife to the cow, And Miss, Piano,
The girl to the sock, The wife silk and satin,
The boy to the now, The boy Greek & Latin,
And your country will be rected, And you'll all be Ga-



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 17, 1822.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE will be found on our first and last pages. It is a plain practical document, and not only places before the nation a correct statement of the affairs of the country, but contains sound reflections and just views in regard to foreign nations and our connection with them, and in respect to the aspect of things in the other hemisphere. The President recommends the adoption of a wise and liberal system, and not that low, grovelling policy, which would dismantle our ships, stop the progress of our fortifications, and destroy the army; a policy, which has its origin in a pitiful, despicable parsimony,—but which, to tickle the popular ear, is misnamed economy,—and in an inordinate desire for popularity, without the merit to deserve it. The President looks beyond the little horizon which bounds the vision of our new-light politicians, and urges preparations for events which are now only seen through the dim veil of futurity, but seen too distinctly to doubt their character, and to disregard their consequences. "It has often been charged against free governments," says he, "that they have neither the foresight, nor the virtues, to provide, at the proper season, for great emergencies; that their course is imprudent and expensive, and that war will always find them unprepared, and whatever may be its calamities, that its terrible visitings will be disregarded and forgotten as soon as peace returns;" and he expresses his belief that the United States, as far as it regards them, will show this charge to be entirely destitute of truth. And so they will, if the policy and plans of Mr. Monroe's administration shall hereafter be followed; but let the imprudent and deluding plans of the Radicals, be adopted, and the truth of this charge will be completely verified. Such a petty, low ambition, as that of the Radicals, may succeed for a while; the thin veil of hypocrisy may for a little time cover their motives; but the good sense and intelligence of the people will at length overthrow the one, and draw aside the other, and expose to the gaze of the world, their hollow-hearted professions, and utter destitution of merit.

During the session of Congress and of our State Legislature, our readers must be satisfied with a less variety of matter than is usual. Though it is our aim, at all times, to "blend the useful with the sweet," yet at certain seasons we are compelled to give a greater proportion of the former than is altogether desirable. Such is the case just now. But although we are under the necessity of serving up to our readers, for a while, mostly solid food, yet it shall now and then be accompanied with a small *dessert*—but whether to assist, or impede, digestion, we leave for the Doctors to say.

Col. HAYNE has been elected, by the legislature of South-Carolina, U. S. Senator from that state, by a majority of 17 votes over Judge SATON, the present incumbent, but whose term of service expires on the 4th of March next. Judge Smith is friendly to the views of Mr. Crawford; Col. HAYNE is a firm supporter of the present administration; this election, then, may be considered as speaking the sentiments of South-Carolina.

By a gentleman directly from Augusta, we learn that CURRISO and McDUFFIE have had a fourth meeting. They fought at Cambelton, near Augusta, and Cumming has again come off unhurt—but not so McDuffie. They fired once without effect; but at the second fire, McDuffie's left arm was shattered to pieces, and it is supposed it will have to be amputated. On the second exchange of shots, Mr. McDuffie fired sooner than his antagonist, and missed him; his right arm, of course, dropped down to his side—but his left arm was involuntarily drawn up into the form of an acute angle, the elbow extending beyond the line of his back: Col. Cumming then fired, and his ball, missing the body, struck the elbow of Mr. McDuffie's left arm. Thus it is evident, that

but for the circumstances above mentioned, these two celebrated sharpshooters, who at ordinary target firing, could hit the big-nose of a dollar every fire, would have pulled their hair-triggers harmlessly at each other both times. There is, it seems, some little difference between firing at a target which has *no pistol*, and one that has one; in the one case, one may fire with the utmost exactitude, without the aid of *cologne water*; in the other, his ball will deviate from a right line, in spite of it.

Our informant stated that there were five hundred people present at the duel, and that, with the exception of a very few, their wishes and feelings were in favor of Mr. McDuffie. This is nothing more than might have been expected; for no one, who knows the origin of this duel, can deny that Mr. McDuffie was forced into it. The gentleman further stated, that the Board of Honor had decided against Col. Cumming, in respect to his position at the previous meeting between himself and Mr. McDuffie.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN. STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, IREDELL COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1822. The jurors of the state for the county aforesaid, present as a grievance, the inequality of representation in the state legislature.

The constitution of this state, the offspring of hurry and necessity, bears evident marks that the framers thereof, although highly to be esteemed for their patriotism and resolution, had been too long accustomed to look upon the British House of Commons as the model of a free legislature, immediately to recognize, in their full extent and bearing, those very principles of equality which themselves have announced as the birth-right of every freeman.

There is certainly no one principle in government more evident than this,—that every man is entitled to an equal share in the management of the affairs of the government under which he lives. The reciprocity between bearing equally the burdens of the state, and the principle here asserted, is manifest to every capacity. Any departure, therefore, from this principle in any government, is so far a departure from the principles of liberty. That our state legislature departs from this plain maxim, is so notorious, as to require no proof.

In our own section of the state, there are some counties whose annual payments into the state treasury do not amount to a sum sufficient to pay the members they send to the General Assembly. And if this is true of the western, what shall we say of the eastern part of the state, whose members bear such a proportion to the population, that about one-third of the freemen of the state, by their representatives in that body, do have the entire command of the legislative authority of the state? Can it be possible, or will it any longer be contended, that men have a right to direct the operations of the treasury, whose constituents furnish nothing to the public chest? Will it be seriously urged in this enlightened age of the world, that a minority, that one-third of the freemen of a state, have a right, or can acquire a right, to legislate for the whole state? The jury are confident that no such right can exist, and that every transaction, founded on the supposition of the existence of such a right, is manifestly hostile to the pure principles which ought to govern genuine republicans.

The jury, therefore, recommend to the freemen of Iredell county, that they appoint a committee, composed of two freemen from each capt-in's company in said county, to meet at Statesville, on the 14th day of December, 1822, to concert such legal measures of relief, as shall appear most proper, and to correspond with similar committees now organized in other counties of the state.

Resolved, by this Grand Jury, that a copy of this presentment be forwarded to the editors of the Western Carolinian for publication.

- WILLIAM FALLS, Foreman. William Summers, Henry Stables, Peter Claywell, son, Allen Green, Thos. Allison, (tanner) William Mitchell, William King, Benjamin Gray, James S. Hill, William Milsaps, James Morrison, Bahl Simpson, Moses Alexander, Elijah Marlow, George Bradley, Robert Allison.

Custom and the carelessness of writers have rendered it a very important and painful duty of all newspaper editors, to put ninety-nine hundredths of the communications and advertisements, which are offered for publication, into language fit to be read. This, to disclose some of the "secrets of our prison house," we take the liberty to do, especially when requested always, however, adhering strictly to the facts, and as neatly as possible to the language contained in our copy. Did we not in general exercise this duty, newspapers would exhibit a strange compound indeed. We are often-times forced to unravel hieroglyphicks, that would