

CONGRESS.

SENATE.
THE SENATE, DEC. 19.—The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Brown, of Ohio:

Resolved, That a standing committee of five members be appointed on the subject of Roads and Canals.

Mr. B. proposed to modify his resolution, so as to make it one of the standing rules of the Senate, to appoint at the commencement of every session a standing committee on the subject of Roads and Canals. He adverted to the increasing interest as well as the importance of internal improvements, particularly to the interior of the Republic, which was rapidly settling and filling up, to justify that subject being now considered one of the great interests of the nation, and, as such, entitled to a regular standing committee for it.

Mr. King, of New-York, questioned the expediency of engraving this unsettled subject on the standing rules of the Senate, although it might be very proper to create, from time to time, a committee on it. He was therefore averse to the modification.

Mr. Brown would not press the change which he had proposed, as it seemed to be not entirely acceptable to the Senate, and would content himself with the resolution, as originally proposed, except so far as to insert the word "select" for "standing" committee; which alteration was agreed to; and

In that shape the resolution was adopted. Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, submitted the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of creating a national army on the western waters.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.—The Senate proceeded to the appointment of a committee on the subject of roads and canals, in pursuance of the resolution adopted yesterday, and Messrs. Brown, of Ohio, King, of N. York, Smith, of Md., Johnson, of Ky., and Nelson, were appointed.

Mr. Taylor, from the select committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill in relation to an appropriation (in blank) for repairing the national road from Cumberland to Wheeling; the bill was read.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 17.—On motion of Mr. W. of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to inquire into the expediency of making appropriation, to defray the expenses of holding a treaty with the Cherokee nation of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their claim to land within the limits of North Carolina.

The House took up the resolution yesterday, moved by Mr. Coker, calling upon the President to cause to be laid before the House a particular statement of ordnance expenditures, &c. Mr. C. modified his motion, so as to require in addition a statement of the whole amount of ordnance of every description now belonging to the United States.

The resolve of Mr. Coker was then agreed to, without objection.

The bill to provide for the clothing of the militia of the United States when in actual service, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

The next bill in order was the bill to provide for the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river, and the House went into committee of the whole on the subject. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blank for the number of miles square to which the Indian title is to be extinguished was filled with thirty; and the blank for the number of acres to be allowed to each actual settler who is the head of a family, was filled with three hundred and twenty.

On the suggestion of Mr. Wright that the word "occupy" did not seem to him proper to apply to the settlement of a territory already ours.

Mr. Floyd thought the word proper as implying military occupation, but, to accommodate the views of the gentleman from Maryland, moved to insert the words "with a military force" after the word "occupy."

This amendment was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the blanks in the bill were filled; respecting which there was no contest, except as to the one which fixes the salary of the Governor of the proposed territory of Oregon.

Mr. Floyd moved \$3,000 dollars; Mr. McCoy \$2,000; and Mr. Golden \$5,000.

Mr. Golden supported his motion by a variety of pertinent arguments, derived from the peculiar importance and seclusion of this territory; to which Mr. Floyd did not in much object as apprehending an amendment to it might make others unfavourable to the bill.

The sum moved by Mr. Floyd was finally agreed to.

The bill having been gone through—

Mr. F. delivered a speech of nearly one hour in support of the bill, abounding with luminous and interesting information.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 18.—On motion of Mr. Coker, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire what number of public lots in the City of Washington have been sold by the Agents of the United States, when sold, by whom, to whom, and for what price; what part of the purchase-money has been paid, the amount due, and when payable; whether the debts are well secured, whether the money received has been applied to objects authorized by any existing law; how much thereof has been paid into the Treasury; when, and by whom paid, and what disposition has been made of all the money arising from the sales of said lots; and that the said committee have power to call for persons and papers.

OCCUPATION OF COLUMBIA RIVER.

The House then, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill to authorize the occupation of the mouth of the Columbia river.

No debate or proposition being offered thereon, the committee rose and reported the bill to the House with the amendments.

The amendments were severally taken up and agreed to by the House.

Mr. Floyd rose, and, in order to accommodate the wishes of some gentlemen, who desired time to consider this subject, and also because a resolution had been this day laid on the table calling for further information on the subject, moved that the further consideration of this bill be postponed to the second Monday in January.

This motion was agreed to; and

The House adjourned.

PUNISHMENT OF PIRACY.

MONDAY, DEC. 22.—On motion of Mr. Gorham, of Mass. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill in addition to an act to continue in force the act to protect the commerce of the United States against pirates, and to punish the crime of piracy.

Mr. Gorham said, the object of the bill was to make perpetual certain provisions of our laws which are now only temporary. The first act on this subject was passed on the 3d of March, 1819. The first session authorized the employment of the public armed vessels to protect our commerce from piratical depredation; the second section authorized the sending pirates into our ports for adjudication; and the recapture of vessels taken by pirates; the third section authorized merchant vessels of the United States to defend themselves from piratical attacks, and to capture and send in the offending party; the fourth section subjected piratical vessels so captured, to condemnation in the ports of the United States. This act was temporary; by the act of 13th May, 1826, these four sections were continued in force for two years, and to the end of the session of Congress thereafter, viz: to the end of the present session of Congress. The object of the bill was to make these clauses perpetual.

No objection being made to the bill, the committee rose and reported it, and it was ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, DEC. 19.—The following bills were presented:

By Mr. M'Leary, a bill making compensation to the Jurors in the Courts of Mecklenburg County.

And Mr. Williamson, a bill to advance the administration of justice in the Supreme Court;—which bills were severally read the first time, and the latter referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill to establish Courts of Equity separate from the Courts of Law, being read the 3d time, was, on motion of Mr. Branch, indefinitely postponed—yeas 38, nays 22.

Received from the House of Commons a message, stating their concurrence in the several amendments made by the Senate to the bill supplemental to the act of this session, for the division of Rowan County. The bill was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill making compensation to the Jurors in the Courts of Mecklenburg, was read the 2d and 3d times, and ordered to be engrossed.

FRIDAY, DEC. 20.—Mr. Cameron, from the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred sundry resolutions, adopted by the Senate, on the subject of granting letters of administration, &c. reported a bill further to amend an act concerning the proving of wills, granting letters of administration, and to prevent frauds in the management of intestates' estates, passed in 1715, which passed its first reading.

The following bills were presented:

By Mr. Baird, a bill to repeal all acts and clauses of acts, offering a premium for wolf scalps; and a bill to incorporate the Free Bridge Company, in Buncombe County; and

Mr. Shober, a bill regulating the duties of the Clerks of County Courts and others; which were read the 1st time, and passed.

The bill to amend an act of 1798, empowering the County Courts of the several counties to order the laying out of public roads, and to establish and settle Ferries; and to appoint where bridges shall be built, and to clear inland rivers and creeks, being amended, was read the 2d and 3d times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

SATURDAY, DEC. 21.—Mr. Blackwell, from the committee appointed to inquire into the expediency of issuing a further sum of Treasury Notes, reported a bill to raise a fund to liquidate the debt which the State owes to the State Bank; which was read the first time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the following resolution, (reported by the committee on the subject) was taken up and agreed to.

Resolved, That it is inexpedient to make any change in the present arrangement of the congressional districts of this State.

Mr. Shober, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported a bill to authorize the securities of William Barr, late Sheriff of Stokes County, to collect arrears of taxes; which was read the 1st time and passed.

The engrossed bill to repeal the second section of the act of 1821, respecting the Supreme Courts, was read the 2d time; and after being amended, was read the third time, and ordered to be enrolled.

MONDAY, DEC. 23.—Received from the House of Commons, a message stating that they have passed a bill for the relief of debtors, for debts which may be contracted after the first of May next, which was read the first time and passed.

Received from the House of Commons, a message stating that they have passed the engrossed bill to incorporate the Mecklenburg and Robeson Agricultural Societies, with an amendment. The said amendment was agreed to by the Senate.

Mr. McKay presented a bill to promote agricultural and family domestic manufactures within this state; which passed its first reading.

TUESDAY, DEC. 24.—The bill to amend the act of 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice, after several propositions being made for its amendment, was rejected on its 2d reading—yeas 30, nays 24.

The engrossed bill to amend and extend the act of 1806, for the more convenient administration of justice, by providing relief for counties in which suits in their Superior Courts have or may so accumulate, that they cannot be tried at regular terms, was, on its second reading, rejected—yeas 25, nays 24.

The engrossed bill directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution, passed its 3d reading.

Captions

Of Laws enacted by the Legislature of North Carolina, at its session in 1827.

PUBLIC ACTS.

An act to authorize the County Courts to require administrators and others to give other or counter security upon the petition of the securities.

An act for the division of Rowan County. [The new county is called Davidson.]

An act to repeal the 3th section of an act, passed in the year 1821, directing the time and place of sale of lands and slaves under execution.

An act to exempt regular ministers of the Gospel of all denominations, from serving as jurors.

An act to appoint commissioners to view and lay off the road leading across the mountain from the town of Wilkesborough, to Mrs. Begle's in Fredell county.

An act authorizing the Courts to take one bond only of a guardian to two or more minors holding property in common.

An act to repeal the 2d section of the act of 1821, respecting the Supreme Court. [Repeals that part of the act of 1821, giving the Supreme Court power to grant new trials on matters of fact.]

An act to amend the act of 1741, to prevent stealing of cattle and hogs, and defacing marks and brands, and mis-marking and misbranding horses, cattle and hogs unmarked and unbranded. [Persons found guilty shall receive the like punishment as persons guilty of petit larceny.]

An act directing the distribution of the act of Congress. [Directs that the clerks and sheriffs receive a copy, and the balance at the disposition of the Court.]

To promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state.—[Appropriates \$5000 per year for two years, to be distributed to the different Agricultural Societies, under certain restrictions; and also \$1000 for the purchase of seeds of various kinds. To create a fund for this purpose, the monies arising from land entries, and the monies remaining in the hands of the different clerks, unapplied for after the expiration of three years, are pledged. From this latter source a sum of 15,000 or 20,000 dollars is expected to be raised.]

To grant further time to perfect titles to lands within this state. [Allows till the year 1825.]

To amend the act of 1816, to amend an act entitled "Feme Coverts how to pass lands."

Supplemental to an act, passed this session for the division of Rowan county.

To provide a revenue for the payment of the civil list and contingent charges of government. [This is made a standing law—the taxes the same as last year, except on billiard tables, which is increased to \$500, and shows reduced to \$15 per county.]

To prescribe the time at which the office of sheriff shall expire. [Where a court is altered, the sheriff continues in office until the first Court that shall happen after his appointment would have expired.]

To amend the act of 1821, providing for the execution of process where there shall be no proper sheriff in the county to execute the same.

To amend an act concerning laying out roads and establishing ferries, &c. [Authorizing the County Courts, in certain cases, to lay off private roads from public landings, &c.]

Creating the 8th division of militia, and for other purposes.

Supplemental to the act of 1818, appointing commissioners to extend the Fayetteville road from Morganton to the Tennessee line.

To repeal the 13th section of an act, passed in 1818, entitled an act supplemental to an act concerning the Supreme Court; and, also, an act passed in the year 1821, entitled an act to amend an act supplemental to an act concerning the Supreme Court. [Authorize the Supreme Court to appoint a Reporter, with a salary of \$500, and the copy right to be secured to the Reporter.]

To amend the 19th section of an act, passed in 1794, entitled an act directing the mode of removing debts of 50¢, and under. [Where the judgment is not satisfied by lands and tenements, execution may issue against other property.]

Making the officials of the Secretary evidence in certain cases. [Where the Secretary certifies as to plats and certificates, as to land entries, it shall be received.]

To authorize any three Justices of the Peace to appoint some fit person to act as Coroner in certain cases. [In case of the death of a Coroner, three Justices may appoint another, if necessary.]

An act for the relief of debtors for debts which may be contracted after the first day of May next. [Debtors not liable to imprisonment for debts contracted after the first day of May, provided they honestly deliver over their debts and property to their creditors.]

Concerning Jails. [Compelling Jailors to furnish bed-clothing for debtors, at the expense of the county, where the debtors are not able to pay.]

To limit the term of office of certain officers therein named. [The clerk of the Supreme Court, County and Superior Court Clerks, Clerks & Masters in Equity, County Solicitors, Registers, Surveyors and Entry Takers are hereafter to be appointed for four years, where vacancies occur, and are liable to removal in every four years, two thirds of the Justices agreeing thereto.]

For the better regulation of the Militia of this State. [Imposes a fine of 50 cents where persons refuse to guard jails, &c.]

To amend the 6th section of an act of 1812, for dividing the State into districts for electing Representatives to Congress. [Makes an alteration when the Sheriff shall compare the polls in the 15th District.]

To regulate in part the practice in the County and Superior Court. [The Court is to set apart a day for state business, and witnesses not to be allowed for attendance before that day, except in criminal cases.]

Directing the time and place of selling lands and slaves under execution. [Sales to be at the Court-house monthly, on the same Monday of the month in each county in which their county court commences, with power to postpone the sale to another day.]

To extend the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts of Law and Courts of Equity for the county of Rowan to the county of Davidson for a limited time, and for other purposes.

To improve the navigation of the Cape Fear River below the town of Wilmington. [This act appropriates \$20,000 for the clearing the river of certain sandbars, &c.]

To provide for the sale of the lands lately acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, which have been surveyed and remain unsold.

Pointing out the mode whereby the militia of this State shall be called into service, in cases of insurrection. [Seven justices are authorized to call out a sufficient force for this purpose.]

Supplemental to an act passed at the present session for promoting Agriculture and Family Manufactures. [Giving to the fund for this purpose, certain costs remaining unclaimed from Sheriffs, which are to be paid to the clerks of courts.]

Concerning Executions issued by Justices of the Peace. [Making it the duty of constables who sell negroes under execution, to make return to the clerk's office of the amount of the sale, age and name of negroes, &c.]

To amend an act passed in 1807, to regulate the charges of sheriffs, coroners, constables and other officers, in certain cases.

To provide more effectually for the collection of debts due the State.

To advance the administration of justice in the Supreme court. [Giving the court power to make any amendments by making parties to suits which it may deem necessary and proper.]

Concerning Entries of lands in certain counties within this State. [Prohibiting the entry of Swamp and Marsh Lands in future.]

Providing for the sale of legal right in mortgages.

To amend an act passed in 1821, to promote the administration of justice. [Providing that when a cause has been removed, the grounds for another removal shall be fully stated in detail on oath, &c.]

To extend and improve the two State Roads from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world, News from all nations lumbering at his back.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, DEC. 23.

By the packet schooner Comet, Capt. Campbell, arrived this morning in 5 days from Havana, we have received the papers of that city to the 15th inst.

A revolutionary movement, which at one moment threatened the most serious consequences, appears to have commenced in the city of Havana, on the 5th inst. A spirit of enmity has long existed in that city, and indeed throughout the whole Island, between the natives, (Cristinos) and the European Spaniards. (Goveres).—The recent election of Deputies to the Cortes, in which these parties were distinctly arrayed against each other, had nearly fanned these embers into a flame. But at the time of the Comet's sailing, quiet had been again restored.

The leaders of the native party were the young gentlemen of liberal education in the city, while the European party was principally composed of Catalonians, Grenecy Keepers, &c.

The following letter, dated 15th inst. furnishes many interesting particulars of the above-mentioned proceedings—its general correctness may be relied on:

"Are this reaches you, various accounts of the late occurrences in this city must have come to your knowledge. However, for your own satisfaction, I shall endeavor to give as correct an idea of them as I can.

There being two political parties in this city, the one composed chiefly of natives, and the other of European Spaniards, the election for Deputies to the Cortes, and to this Provincial Deputation, brought them in contact with each other, at the places of election, in the different Parishes. The natives were every where victorious, both on account of their numbers, and the accession of many Europeans who sided with them; but particularly so, because two regiments, mostly European, voted for them. The opposite party, piqued at their defeat, and hoping to reverse the odds, if only they could gain over to their side the soldiers, that voted by the lists of the victors, spread the rumour among the Europeans at large, that the natives were going to massacre them, and proclaim their independence! This rumour was strengthened by some little disputes and trifling affrays that had taken place in several places of election, between individuals of the opposite parties. A half dozen of the militia, who were called by one of the Presidents of the elections, on presenting themselves at the polls, were surprised by a few disorderly young men, and disarmed; though their muskets were immediately returned to them. However, the rumour once abroad, produced the intended effect with the quickness of lightning. Both terror and indignation pervaded at once the minds of the ignorant classes of Europeans, who, by a simultaneous impulse, and being almost all of them enlisted in the militia, crowded to their military posts; and, in less than five hours, about 5000 men were fully equipped and under arms, raving for vengeance—I mean, for the satisfaction due them for the insult they had experienced in the persons of the picket that had been disbanded by the rioters.

Meantime they felt their weakness, on account of the total inaction of the natives enrolled in the ranks of the militia, who all remained quiet spectators of these movements, equally indignant and scandalized at so monstrous a breach of discipline. To remedy this weakness, the same *villain spirit* that advised the deluded Europeans, suggested the idea of inviting the regiments of Catalonia and Malaga, lately from Spain, and altogether alien to the feelings of these inhabitants, to espouse their cause; and, at any rate, demand satisfaction from the government for the insult offered to the militia, and also for the seditious cries of "*Procha Independencia, y guerra a los Europeos*."—(War for Independence, and death to the Europeans!) pronounced by some vagabonds.

These two regiments accordingly joined the militia, and with them formed a compact mass. Deputies from every corps were appointed to discuss the question, and bring the complaint before the Governor. A meeting was held by them, and their installation communicated officially to the Capt. General. This news struck terror into this good old man, who trembled at the approaching storm, and became totally irresolute, and half crazy.

In the night of the 6th of this month, at 2 o'clock, a list was presented to the Governor, containing 46 names of the persons said to have caused the riot, by