

LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

AN ACT

Authorizing Courts of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to take one bond only of a Guardian to two or more minors holding property in common.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when the same person is appointed guardian to two or more minors, possessed of an estate in common, it shall and may be lawful of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, by which he was appointed, should the said court deem it proper, to accept of said guardian, one bond only, for the execution of his trust; upon which said bond, each of the said minors, or any other person entitled, may commence and prosecute the same remedies as though several bonds had been given, in trust, for each of the said children.

II. Be it further enacted, That the clerk taking said bond, shall not demand or receive more than a single fee for the same.

AN ACT

To authorize any three Justices of the Peace to appoint some fit person to act as Coroner in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever any death shall happen in any county in this state, that shall render it necessary for a coroner to act in his official capacity, and there shall be no coroner in such county, it shall be the duty of any three Justices of the Peace of such county, to appoint some fit person to act as coroner; and such person so appointed, is hereby empowered so to act; and such person shall moreover be entitled to such compensation as is now allowed by law to a coroner, for such service, and shall be subject to the same penalties as coroners are now subject to; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

AN ACT

For the better regulation of the Militia of this State.

Whereas the existing militia laws, directing the manner in which men are to be called out in aid of the civil authority, either to guard a jail or for any other purpose, are insufficient to compel obedience to such orders as may be issued of their officers; for remedy whereof,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That when men are ordered out on duty, and shall neglect or refuse to attend agreeably to orders, that each man be fined at the discretion of their company court martial, not exceeding five dollars for each day said militiaman shall fail to do duty.

AN ACT

To fix the time of appointing the County Trustees of each of the counties in this State.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That from and after the passing of this act, the several county courts of this state shall elect the county trustee of their respective counties at the same court that the sheriff of each county in the state is now elected, and under the regulations and restrictions heretofore observed in the elections of county trustees; any custom, usage or law to the contrary notwithstanding.

EFFECTS OF WHITE LEAD.

In October last the family of Dr. Long, of Concord, N. H. began to use some sugar with which a little white lead was accidentally mixed, as was afterwards ascertained. In seven or eight days several members of the family began to complain of pain in the head, limbs, stomach, &c.; and in December, five of them, in addition to previous symptoms, were affected with vomiting, nausea, faintness and oppressive languor; and three of them exhibited all the characteristics of the disease called painter's cholera. Mrs. Long suffered extremely, became subject to delirium, spasms, palsy and epileptic fits, and expired on the 14th of January. The rest were convalescent. The statement of Dr. Long, published in the Concord Repository, closes with the following remarks on the nature of lead:

"People are ignorant, and therefore unconscious of their danger. They do not know that families have been poisoned by eating apple sauce, which was made in earthen pots, and bread which was kneaded in buttermilk, that had been kept in such vessels; yet such cases have been familiar to physicians for many years. It is known that acid, in contact with lead in any state, becomes impregnated and poisonous; and it should be remembered that all our earthen ware is covered with lead. It is obvious to conclude, that many of the diseases and pains, which have been endured, and for which no cause has been known, or a wrong one imputed, are justly attributable to the same cause; so that however distressing the evils inflicted by means of this metal, as an instrument of war, its secret and unsuspecting effects, as a poison, may exceed them."

Hamp. Gazette.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION, SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.—The Senate, on motion of Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. took up in committee of the whole the bill for the erection of a monument over the tomb of the late Vice-President Elbridge Gerry.

Mr. Lloyd submitted a few remarks on the circumstances which had delayed this act until the present time, and moved to make the appropriation 1000 dollars, which was agreed to.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and having been reported engrossed, it was read a third time by unanimous consent, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, JAN. 30.—Mr. Harvey, of N. H. from the committee on Naval Affairs, to which was referred the message from the President of the U. States, with a communication from the Navy Department, in regard to an appropriation for the purpose of erecting fortifications on Thompson's Island, formerly called Key West, made a report thereon, adverse to making the contemplated appropriation; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Dwight, from the Select committee appointed on the 21st inst. on the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, made a report thereupon, acquitting them of all blame in regard to the matter referred to in that letter; which was ordered to lie on the table.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The committee appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, adopted on the 21st January, to investigate certain charges referred to in the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, have attended that service, and ask leave to report:

That they have given to the subject all that consideration which the magnitude of the charge, and the reputation of those who have long been in the service of this house, and hitherto high in its confidence, seemed to require.

That, while your committee have been impressed with the importance of the charge to the reputation of the accused, they have not been unmindful, that it involved, also, a gross violation of the rules of this house, and a contempt of its authority and dignity.

Nor have your committee omitted to notice, that the charge against Messrs. Gales and Seaton is enhanced in importance, by imputing to them the criminal design of shielding, by the alleged omission, an important Department of the government from a "just responsibility."

To the investigation of such a subject, involving at once the confidence which this house and the nation shall repose in the information upon which it acts, the character of one of the first officers of the government, and the fidelity of the public printers, your committee have not proceeded without the most cautious inspection of the documents submitted to them, and the most solemn sanction to the testimony of the witnesses, upon which their opinion was to be founded.

The evidence taken in the case has been preserved, and is submitted entire at the conclusion of the report.

The charge against Messrs. Gales & Seaton, in regard to which they prayed this investigation, was contained in a communication printed in the Washington Republican, of the 20th of January, instant, over the signature of A. B. and was, in substance, as follows: (see document marked (A) and the paper annexed.) That, in printing the documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, of the 14th of February, 1822, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, calling upon him to exhibit a statement of his transactions with all those banks which had been made by him the depositories of public moneys received from the sales of public lands, that they had suppressed and totally omitted in the printed document which they furnished the house, parts of those documents implicating Mr. Crawford the most strongly.

The attention of your committee was first directed to an examination of all the original documents which accompanied the Report of the Secretary, above alluded to, and they find the following paragraphs, in the originals, entirely omitted in the printed documents which were furnished the house, to wit:

In a letter from Wm. R. Dickinson, cashier of the Steubenville bank, to the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, dated 30 April, 1819, and referred to in the original documents by the pencil mark, (A 3) the following paragraph is omitted:

"The difference of which you speak in your letter of the 12th ult. between the sum mentioned in my letter of the 13th of February, arises from the circumstance of your having extended your friendly disposition to this bank beyond what was dared by our Board to ask. I mentioned only the debt to the Branch at Pittsburgh, whereas you have directed (as well as that mentioned) a transfer from the Branch at

Chillicothe, which debt this Branch was taking measures to discharge. As soon as the transfer is made from the Bank of Columbia, the entries shall be made in the books of this institution as you direct. I remark, however, in the statement which you furnish from the Bank of Columbia, that "notes \$3,395" is entered, which I know nothing of, having never before heard of it."

The above extract in the original is included between lead pencil brackets; the whole is crossed with a pencil, and the words "what was dared by our bank to ask" are underscored by an ink line.

In a letter from John Searing, cashier of the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank of Indiana, dated Madison, 24th August, 1820, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following paragraph is included between pencil brackets, crossed by a pencil mark, and omitted in the printing.

This letter is referred to in the original documents, by a pencil mark in the margin as F. 6—"I would, however, inquire if the Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, as well as the Franklin and Merchants' bank ought to be excepted." The words Mechanics' Bank of Alexandria, are underscored by an ink line, and the word out written in pencil, in the margin, against the above extract.

In a letter, referred to, in the original document, by the pencil mark, (L. 6) from Ang. Chouteau, President of the Bank of Missouri, dated St. Louis, 9th August, 1819, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following words are crossed by a pencil mark; the word out written in pencil against them in the margin, and omitted in the printed documents.

"It is known to us, that the same money which has been received in payment, by the Receiver at this place, is not identically presented for deposit at this bank."

In a letter, referred to in the original documents as (L. 3) from Leroy Pope, President of the Planters and Merchants' Bank at Huntsville, dated 4th May, 1819, to the Secretary of the Treasury, the following paragraphs, included in pencil brackets, and crossed by a pencil, are omitted in the printed documents:

"You conjecture in relation to your circular of the 11th July last, is correct; the important words, subsequent to the 30th of June last, are not contained in the copy received by us; and this circumstance satisfactorily accounts for the construction it received from the Board of Directors. We regret that any mistake should have occurred, but we rejoice that our decision is thus acknowledged to have been proper. Agreeably to your request, I return the copy heretofore received, and under which we have necessarily acted, and retain the correct copy accompanying your last letter."

In letter (M 5) of the original documents, from Israel Pickens, President of the Bank of Cambridge, to the Secretary of Treasury, dated St. Stephens, Aug. 18, 1819, two pages are sealed over with white paper; and omitted in the printed documents.

In regard to those parts of the letters (L. 5) (F. 6) and (L. 6) above extracted, and omitted in the printed documents, the committee are satisfied that they were thus marked by Mr. Dickens, one of the chief clerks in the department of the treasury, for the purpose of calling the attention of the secretary of the treasury to them, as containing information irrelevant to the subject matter of the call, and improper in his opinion to be communicated to the public, on account of disclosures they made, or opinions they expressed, which might be injurious to the affairs of the banks or individuals to whom they alluded; and that the word out, in the margin of each of these three letters, was made by him as a guide to the compositor to omit them in the printing.

In reference to the matter concealed in the letter, (M 5) by the white paper sealed over it, they feel themselves constrained to say, that it had no bearing upon the objects of the call for information, and might have been injurious to the interests of the individuals or the banks mentioned in it, had it been published at that time. They are satisfied, also, that such were the motives which induced Mr. Dickens, the clerk, to cover the pages with paper, which he disclosed, was done by him.

The committee submit that they have been thus enabled to suggest, satisfactorily to the House, the causes which have produced the omission, in the printing of all the documents, except that of A. 5, which they suppose to be the particular document referred to in the communication signed A. B.; and in regard to which, after an examination of all the witnesses, who were considered to be important to the investigation, and pushing the inquiries to the extent of the supposed powers of the committee, they are now obliged to confess (and they do it with regret) that they have obtained no satisfactory information.

Had the same causes existed for the suppression of this particular paragraph, which actuated the clerk in the treasury department to mark all the others, your committee would feel no hesitation in presenting to the house the strong probability that it might have been done by that gentleman. But a recurrence to his testimony, communicated herewith, and marked E, will satisfy the house that

that probability is too much weakened to be made the ground work of the opinion of a committee of investigation.

But, whatever difficulties the committee may have encountered in ascertaining by whom the marks were made, and the paragraph suppressed, they have none in stating that the accused did not cause it. And they cannot do justice to the unanimous opinion which they have formed, from a careful consideration of all the evidence before them, without stating their strong conviction that neither Mr. Gales nor Mr. Seaton had any knowledge of, nor participation in, the suppression of the paragraph omitted in the letter marked A. 5, or any other of the documents which were submitted to the house, in answer to the call so often alluded to. In support of their opinion, upon this part of the case, your committee would refer the house to the annexed testimony of Geo. M. Grouard, marked B; of Wm. Kerr, jr. marked C; of Mr. Burch, deputy clerk of the House, marked D; of Ashbury Dickens, marked E; and of the Hon. Wm. H. Crawford, marked F.

In regard to the other individual implicated in the communication attached to the letter of Messrs. Gales and Seaton, your committee do not hesitate to say, that there has not been any evidence submitted to them tending in the slightest degree to show that the suppression of the paragraph alluded to, was caused either by the influence of the Secretary of the treasury or was done with his knowledge.

The interesting nature of the present inquiry has suggested to your committee the propriety of submitting to the house the expediency of appointing some member or members of its own body, in every case, to superintend the publication of all documents which may hereafter be printed by order of the House.

In conclusion, your committee would beg leave to submit the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That the Committee appointed upon the Letter of Messrs. Gales & Seaton, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them.

The following gentlemen have been appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be Ambassadors Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary to the following places:

- GEN. ANDREW JACKSON to Mexico.
 - RICHARD C. ANDERSON, Jr. of Kentucky, to the Republic of Colombia.
 - CESAR A. RODNEY, of Delaware, to Buenos Ayres.
 - HEMAN ALLEN, of Vt. to Chili.
- The following gentlemen have been appointed their Secretaries of Legation.
- JOHN MASON, Jun. of Georgetown.
 - JOHN P. KENNEDY, of Baltimore.
 - CHARLES S. TODD, of Kentucky, and JOHN M. FORBES.

A New-Orleans writer calculates that the produce of Louisiana in 1822 will only afford a profit of \$1,500,000; and that the planters owe to the bank nearly that sum. The whole produce of Louisiana, in 1822, is estimated at \$5,900,000. The produce of Tennessee and Alabama received at New-Orleans is estimated at \$2,000,000—that of Kentucky and Ohio do. \$1,800,000—that of Mississippi do. \$2,300,000.

ANCIENT EGYPTIAN LITERATURE.

The Paris Moniteur of the 1st October, contained a curious article on the several literary discoveries of M. Champollion, jun. known by the Savans of his work, entitled "L'Egypte sous les Pharaons." It distinguishes, as the most important, the discovery that the Egyptians had three modes of writing, the hieroglyphique or sacred, the hieratic or sacerdotal, and the demotic or popular, but all three painting directly ideas, and not indicating sounds or vocal signs. The second, however, was in some modification, susceptible of expressing sounds.

The signs which he has submitted to the Academy of inscriptions, &c. are said to be equivalent to the vowels and consonants in the Greek language and applicable to the interpretation of the hieroglyphic inscriptions found on the Egyptian monuments. It is added, that Mr. C. has made out the names of Alexander the Great, the Ptolemies, Cleopatra, Benerice, and others; and what is more remarkable still, that he has read the titles, the names and surnames of the Roman Emperors, Tiberius, Nero, Trajan, Adrian; that of the Empress Sabina, the titles Emperor, Caesar, Augustus, the surnames Germanicus, Dacicus, &c. on the monuments of Philae, Ombus, Thebes, Esne, and Denderah.

The discovery of the alphabet of Phonic hieroglyphics will, it is affirmed, be one of the most important in modern times, and the most fertile in its application to ancient learning. A chronology of the monuments of Egypt, from the era of Cambyzes, is promised.



SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, FEB. 18, 1823.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

The following extract of a letter is from the same correspondent who wrote the one from which we made a few extracts in our paper of the 28th ultimo. As the writer has got back to Washington, we should be glad to publish his letters from that place.

Philadelphia, January, 1823.

Philadelphia is mostly known as a great commercial city; she should be equally distinguished for her numerous and valuable manufactures; she merits to be called the Birmingham of America. I was astonished to see so much of every kind of manufacturing going on, and to hear it estimated that the annual value of the manufactures of this city alone exceeds ten millions of dollars. It is said that the commerce of this city is not altogether as flourishing now as it has been in years past. New-York is taking the lead: many sections of the back country, that were formerly supplied with imported goods in this market, now trade in New-York. There is a much greater difference in the commerce of these rival cities, than there is in the amount of their population. You will recollect that the amount of revenue received at the collector's office in New-York for the last year, was several millions more than the sum taken at this place for the same period. The difference in population, as well as I now recollect, is something like 25 or 50,000 souls in favor of the great emporium. This shows the difference of the trade of the two cities in foreign goods; it is just, to remark however, that the extensive sales of Philadelphia domestic fabrics, very far exceeds that of New-York. *

I attended the theatre, saw *Casper* in tragedy, and *Jefferson* in farce. *Wallack* is becoming in great vogue as an actor. *Warren* is about the top of the second rate. The new theatre is an elegant building. Inside, it is admirably constructed, and superbly decorated; altogether lighted up by gas, which makes a beautiful light. The English comic actor, *Matthews*, is making a great noise here—the town is run mad to see his exhibitions. In truth, his powers in that way are wonderful. It is said that he intends visiting Washington, for the purpose of catching the manners and the peculiarities of our Congress orators, to be exhibited when he returns to England. This will afford fine entertainment for John Bull. *

The better class of the Philadelphians are great readers of newspapers; and at this time you can scarcely drop into any company, but you will hear speculations on the subject of the Presidential election. Some are for Mr. Adams, some for Mr. Calhoun, and a few for each of the other candidates. It is thought, on all sides, that Pennsylvania will go for Mr. Calhoun; and next to him, that Mr. Adams stands the best chance. Mr. Crawford has his friends, but they are not powerful; the same may be said of Mr. Clay; and one town has come out for Jackson. This state has heretofore generally turned the scale in the Presidential election, and her being in favor of Mr. Calhoun now, goes far towards insuring his election. This, I am certain, you will be pleased at, as I know your high opinion of that gentleman's talents and virtues. *

I expect to remain in Washington until the end of next month. Agreeably to your request, I will write you at length concerning what I see and hear there.

We received no papers from Charleston last week, in consequence of the failure of the mail from Fayetteville. The roads, for some time past, have been in a very bad state; yet this is the only failure of any of our principal mails, during the present season. And even this, for aught we know, was unnecessary; as gentlemen of this place came up from Fayetteville, the early part of last week, without meeting with any obstruction from high waters, or from any thing else, which would necessarily prevent the regular arrival of the mail.

THE SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.

The report of the committee of the House of Representatives, on this subject, honorably and justly acquits Messrs. GALES & SEATON of being privy to the transaction; but after taking the testimony of messengers, clerks, the Secretary, members of Congress, &c. the committee were just as wise as when they began; they found themselves "puzzled with mazes," and gave up the search in despair. So it seems that that mischief maker, whom every one names, and no one knows, that invisible ubiquitous, Sir Nobody, must take the odium upon his own shoulders, until the mystery which involves this matter be cleared up.

It will be seen, by an article in our paper, which we have copied from the *Washington Register*, that the Board for Internal