

General Assembly.

SENATE.

Thursday, Nov. 18.—On motion, the several parts of the Governor's message were referred to various committees.

Friday, 18th.—The following persons were appointed on the several select committees ordered on the message of the Governor:

On Internal Improvements.—Messrs. Forney, Wilson, Davidson, Legrand, and Peebles.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Seawell, Bryan, Welborn, Johnson, and Baker.

On the Indian Reservations.—Messrs. Shober, Hogan, McLeod, Montgomery, and Brittain.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Barringer, Love, Pool, Blackwell, and Shipman.

On Education.—Messrs. Hill, Carson, Williams of Moore, Mathews and Nuttall.

On Free Persons of Color.—Messrs. Bryan, Bethune, Fisher, Gibbs and Parker.

Mr. Seawell presented a Bill further to advance the administration of Justice.

Mr. Barringer presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of the county of Cabarrus, praying an act to be passed to repeal the acts heretofore passed, laying out and establishing the Morganton road, so far as respects the county of Cabarrus.

Saturday, 20th.—On motion of Mr. Williams of Beaufort, a select committee was appointed on the military laws and Public Arms, viz. Messrs. Williams, Ward, Speight, Hargrave and Calloway.

Mr. Hill presented a bill to prevent actions from abating in certain cases; After several ballotings, John C. Ehlinghaus, was elected third Engrossing clerk.

A report of the joint select committee appointed to suggest some uniform rule of calling the members of the two Houses together, was received from the House of Commons. This report recommends that the Superintendent of Public Buildings be instructed to erect a bell on the Capitol square for that purpose, on or before the next session; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Shober, from the Committee of Propositions and Grievances, reported favorably to the petition of John Rice.

Mr. Welborn presented the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee of Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a bridge over the river at the town of Wilkesboro', so as to intersect the two State roads leading from Tennessee to the mid-town of Wilkesboro'.

Mr. Davidson presented a bill to amend an act, passed in 1823, to divide the militia of Iredell county into two Regiments; which was read three times and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. McLeod presented a bill to repeal an act, passed at the last session, to amend the laws making provisions for widows; which was read the first time, and referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Monday, 22d.—Mr. Bryan presented a bill to advance the administration of justice in Courts of Equity, and to establish a Court for that purpose; which was read the first time, committed to a Committee of the whole House, and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Shober, from the committee of Propositions and Grievances, returned the petition (heretofore referred to that committee) of sundry inhabitants of Cabarrus county, on the subject of a road therein mentioned, and recommended that the said petition be referred to the committee of Internal Improvement, which was agreed to.

Mr. Blackwell presented a bill to designate how hands shall be appointed to work on roads in this state; and Mr. Montgomery, a bill to change the mode of calling regimental and battalion musters within this state in future, and for other purposes; which were read the first time and passed.

The following petitions were presented. By Mr. Green, the petition of Joseph Scoggin and John Honey, praying to be released from the payment of an execution, founded upon forfeited recognizances therein mentioned; the petition of Martin Elliott, of Rutherford county, praying for authority to erect a gate on a road therein mentioned, free from taxation; and the petition of Thomas Hinson, of Rutherford county, praying to be exempted from the payment of a poll tax; by Mr. Calloway, the petition of Sarah Hendricks, of Ashe county, on the subject of divorce and alimony; by Mr. Carson, the petition of Margaret Jackson, praying to have property secured to her separate use; the petition of Moses Austin, praying for authority to retail spirituous liquors free from taxation.

Mr. Green presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Rutherford county, praying that a company of Cavalry, to which they belong, be furnished with arms; which was referred to the committee on the militia and public arms.

Tuesday, 23d.—The petition of Martin Elliott, Moses Austin, and Thomas Hin-

son, were reported unfavorably on by the committee of propositions and grievances. Mr. Carson presented a bill to repeal the act of 1818, entitled "An act fixing the sum hereinafter to be paid to the state for vacant lands."

Mr. Blackwell presented a bill to compel the Banks of this state to pay specie in certain cases; which passed its first reading, and was referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Forney, Blackwell, Hogan, Peebles and Love.

On motion of Mr. Barringer, Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of restricting the power of the Governor to grant pardons in certain cases, where the punishment is discretionary with the Court.

The resolution from the House of Commons, on the subject of procuring a Bell for the use of the General Assembly, was read, amended, and sent back to that House for their concurrence in the amendment.

Mr. McLeary presented a certificate of an allowance made by the County Court of Mecklenburg to Sarah Besty, widow of John Besty, a soldier of the revolution; which was read, countersigned by the Speaker, and sent to the other House.

Mr. Welborn presented the petition of Elizabeth Ferguson, of Wilkes county, praying to be divorced from her husband, William Ferguson; which was referred to the committee of Divorce and Alimony.

Wednesday, 24th.—Mr. Shober reported bills for the relief of Margaret Jackson of Burke, and Sarah Hendricks, of Ashe.

On motion of Mr. Brittain, Resolved, That the committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending our criminal laws, that persons charged with state offences shall be compelled to give security for the payment of all costs and charges before they shall be permitted to file an affidavit for the removal of their cause to any other county.

Mr. Johnson presented a bill prescribing the duties of executors and administrators in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Montgomery, Resolved, That a select joint committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of regulating and defining the salaries and fees of all the officers under the Government of this state.

Messrs. Montgomery, Forney, Hogan, Bryan and Carson form the Committee on the part of the Senate.

Mr. Welborn presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Wilkes county, praying for an additional appropriation of 300 dollars for completing a road, and for other purposes.

Mr. Montgomery presented the following resolution, which was ordered to

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to inquire and report what improvements (if any) have been made in the navigation of Cape Fear River at the place called the Flatts, near Wilmington, by the expenditures of the appropriations heretofore made for improving the navigation of said river across said Flatts.

The bill to designate how hands shall be appointed to work on roads in the state, was read the second time, and postponed indefinitely.

The bill to change the mode of calling regimental and battalion musters within this state in future, and for other purposes, was read the second time and referred to the committee on militia laws and Public Arms.

Mr. Fisher presented a bill to repeal the act of 1823, entitled an act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Rowan, and for other purposes; and Mr. Carson, a bill to emancipate certain slaves therein named, the property of Jonathan Bird, of Burke county; which passed their first readings.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, 18th.—On motion of Mr. Polk, it was resolved that so much of the Governor's message as relates to Internal Improvement be referred to the committee on that subject.

On motion of Mr. Alston, it was resolved, that so much of the Governor's message as relates to the emigrants to the island of Hayti, be referred to a special committee, viz: Messrs. Alston, Gordon, A. B. McMillan, Weaver, and J. Smith; that so much as relates to the Cherokee lands, be referred to a special joint committee, and on the part of this House to Messrs. Polk, Edmonson, Melchor, Pickens and Nixon; and that so much as relates to Agriculture, be referred to a committee, on that subject.

Mr. Shepperd presented the petition of T. P. Guinn and D. Dalton, of Stokes county, praying for permission to erect toll-gates on a road leading thro' their land; and Mr. Swain, the petition of Mary Wilson, of Buncombe county, praying for a divorce.

The house proceeded to consider the resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. Vail, relative to escheated property, &c. in the hands of the trustees of the University; which, being again read, was agreed to, and a committee appointed to investigate the subject.

On motion, it was resolved, that the judiciary committee inquire what alteration ought to be made in the laws respecting bail in civil cases, and report by bill or otherwise.

A select committee of four was appointed, to inquire and ascertain whether the Public Printing cannot be done on terms

more economical than the existing, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Monday, 22d.—A memorial was presented from the monument society of North Carolina for promoting the gradual abolition of slavery.

The following resolution was presented, which was laid on the table:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act, passed in the year 1818, entitled "An act concerning the Supreme Court," and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Cowan from the special committee appointed to inquire into and ascertain whether the public printing could not be done on more economical terms than it is at present, reported that Gales & Son would do the business for the sum of nine hundred dollars; and that Bell & Lawrence made the same proposal.

A message from the Senate, stated that they had passed a bill to amend the act of 1823, entitled "An Act to divide the Militia of Iredell county into two distinct regiments."

A message from the Senate agreed that the report of the Public Treasurer and its inferences to be printed, as proposed by this House.

On motion of Mr. Swain, Messrs. Polk, Elliot, Edmonson, Lamb and Dargan, were appointed a committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Swain presented the petition of Robert Power, Isaac Winston, and others, members of a Court Martial, convened by order of Henry Blount, Brigadier General of the 17th brigade, praying remission for their services; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs.

Received from his Excellency the Governor, the following communication:

To the Honorable the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina.

GENTLEMEN: When the illustrious Guest of the nation, Gen. La Fayette, was at York Town, in Virginia, I anticipated his arrival in North-Carolina; and in order to make such arrangements as would comport with the dignity of the state, in the reception of one, whose life and fortune have been devoted, not only to the establishment of liberty and independence in the United States, but to the support of despotism and the oppression of the rights of man in Europe. I dispatched Major Gen. Robert H. Johnson to wait on him with a letter of invitation to visit our capital and other populous cities in this State. Gen. Johnson has informed me, that Gen. La Fayette accepted the invitation, and will probably visit this place about the 20th December next.

Permit me to suggest the propriety of the Legislature's making such provision, as may seem to them consistent, for the reception of so great and good a guest.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

Executive Office, Nov. 20, 1824.

Tuesday, 23.—On motion of Mr. Bain,

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of altering and amending the law regulating public printing, as to define more specifically the duties of the public printer; and that they report by bill or otherwise; and also to inquire whether the extra printing cannot be done on terms more economical.

Resolved, That Messrs. Bain, Smith, Burns, Hargrave and Singletary form the said committee.

Mr. Hines presented a bill to repeal an act passed to promote agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state, and an act supplemental thereto, passed at the same session; and also an act to amend and extend the provisions of an act, entitled "An act to promote Agriculture and family domestic manufactures within this state." Mr. Melchor presented a bill to repeal the act of 1822, for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, and an act entitled An act to amend an act, passed at the last session, entitled an act for the better regulation of the County Courts of Cabarrus, Moore and Montgomery, so far as relates to the county of Cabarrus; Mr. Alton, of Halifax, presented a bill to change the mode of selling lands under execution; and Mr. Dargan presented a bill to establish Davidson Academy in Montgomery county, and to incorporate the trustees thereof. Which bills passed their first reading.

On motion of Mr. Hines,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law more effectually against associations formed between the white and colored population of this state, in character of man and wife.

On motion of Mr. S. Miller,

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire what amendment is necessary to be made in the law giving to the Superior Courts the power of divorcing in certain cases.

On motion of Mr. Williamson,

Resolved, That the committee on Internal Improvements be instructed to ascertain, and lay before this House, the amount of appropriations received and otherwise, by the Board of Internal Improvements; the amount of money expended since the year 1815 on account of Internal Improvements, and for what particular purposes; the amount of money now on hand, and the amount of stock owned by the state in the different companies incorporated for the purposes of internal improvement; and the amount expended in the payment of different engineers employed by the state and the Board of Internal Improvement since the year 1815; and that they have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Ashe presented the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas it is expedient, and will be productive of public good, to establish a school or schools for the education of the poor within this State; therefore,

Resolved, That the committee on Education be particularly instructed to devise, if practicable, and report some plan by which a permanent fund may be immediately raised and sustained, to be exclusively applied towards executing so much of the Governor's message and the Treasurer's report as relates to this subject; but, above all, in compliance with the 41st section of the Constitution of this state; and that they also report a system or plan for the establishment of said school or schools in every county thereof.

Wednesday, 24th.—The resolution of this House, authorizing the purchase of a bell for the use of the Legislature, was returned from the Senate with an amendment. The resolution, as amended, was read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Skinner,

Resolved, That a joint select committee be appointed to inquire if any, and what alterations are necessary in the existing road laws.

Mr. Edmonson presented the petition of John Gooch and others, of Haywood county, praying to be authorized to erect gates on a public road leading through their lands, free from tax.

Mr. Donnell presented a bill to alter the present mode of electing Sheriffs, and to vest the right thereof in the free people of this state; which was read and ordered to be printed.

The certificate of the County Court of Mecklenburg, in favor of Losh Besty, was read and countersigned by the Speaker.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the Governor, as President of the Board of Internal Improvement; which was read, and sent to the Senate, with a proposition that it be printed.

Mr. Martin, of Rockingham, presented a bill establishing a Bank of the State of North-Carolina; which was read the first time, passed, and ordered to be printed.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

As Mr. G. S. has been so condescending as to notice my letter to Mr. Williams, with other communications relative to his opinion, (if he has an opinion of his own), I will take some notice of his, by way of taking it amiss, being at his request.

Mr. G. S. appears to be an extensive reader; and I may venture to say, without fear of contradiction, that he reads every thing in the same way that he tells us he read Mr. Williams' circular; and by a minute examination of his communication, compared with my letter to Mr. Williams, and with Mr. Williams' circular, the reader will readily admit that Mr. G. S. was at least a student with the "conjurer," and can speak latin too, or probably the "conjurer" himself, as he certainly has the capacity to read round all the literary planets of the world, in one night, in a carriage not much brighter than moonshine.

He admits that he "may have committed an error" in his comment on Mr. Williams' circular; he then states, that "no uncertainty rests on what follows;" then towards the close of his communication, he again hauls up Mr. Williams' circular.

If Mr. G. S. committed an error in being in a hurry to correct other writers, let him correct himself by learning to read before he writes; and when he writes, correct that before he publishes it. The public is always entitled to the best information that can be afforded by writers, the truth adhered to in the relation of facts, and controverted points fairly handled. And should Mr. G. S. indulge himself by making leaps in the dark, he may at least, get sore shins, that may make "somebody laugh, and somebody cry," and "nobody care about it," as he appears willing to make the risk. Mr. G. S. is certainly some young nag, not quite bridle wise, or some old pony that has run himself blind by moonshine; or why does he start at every noise he hears? If Mr. Williams' cause can produce no better nags to run, they had better give up the cause as hopeless: And until the matters contained in my letter to Mr. Williams, are fairly refuted, the charges therein contained deserve their full amount on the scale of credit; and all submitted to public investigation. And if Mr. G. S. will correct himself as he should do, he probably may command attention. A. C.

A WOMAN WITH HORNS!

The following is extracted from a "Tour in Germany," and was related by Professor Blumenbach, of the University of Gottingen, to the tourist, while conducting him through his museum of natural history:

"Do you see these horns?" said he, searching among a heap of oddities, and drawing forth three horns; "they were once worn by a woman. She happened to fall and break her head; from the wound sprouted this long horn; it continued to grow for 30 years and then she cast it, it dropped off. In its place came a second one, but it did not grow so long, and dropped off too. Then this third one, all on the same spot; but the poor woman died while the third was growing, and I had it cut from the corpse. They were literally three genuine horns. The last two are short, thick, and nearly straight; but the first is about ten inches long, and completely twisted like the horn of a ram. It is round and rough, of a brownish colour and fully half an inch in diameter towards the root. All three are hollow, at least at the base. The termination is blunt and rounded. Other instances of the same thing have been known, but always in women; and it has been ascertained by chemical analysis, that such horns have a greater affinity, in their composition, with the horns of a rhinoceros, than with those of any other animal."

The Legislature of East Florida met at Tallahassee, the present seat of Territorial Government, on the 8th ult. New-York paper.

General Intelligence.

WAR, AND RUMORS OF WAR. War now rages in the following countries:

1. In Peru, South America, between the Colombian and Peruvian republicans under the brave Bolivar, and the Spanish royalists. The overthrow of the royalists, and the complete deliverance of all South America from the Spanish yoke, may be anticipated.

2. In Greece, in Europe, between the Greeks and Turks. That portion of Greece, which is struggling for liberty and independence, does not contain more than a million of inhabitants. They have to contend with the whole power and strength of the Turkish empire—with the Mahometans of Europe, Asia and Africa. They have performed wonders, but the issue of the contest is uncertain.

3. On the coast of Guinea, in Africa, between the British settlements and their African allies, and the Ashantees, a barbarous and warlike nation that occupies the interior of Guinea.

4. In India beyond the Ganges, between the British and Burmans. The latter are a numerous, bold and warlike people, and cannot be easily subdued. Although the British East India Company hold in subjection almost a hundred millions of the natives of Hindostan, yet there are not 30,000 Europeans in the country. The Company employ in their wars, native troops, called Sepoys, led by British officers, and with these they have conquered powerful nations, but none so potent as Burmah. A vessel arrived at Philadelphia that the British East India Company had rescued the principal port of Burmah, and rescued the missionaries at that place from death. Nothing is said of the American Baptist missionaries, stationed at Ava, the capital of the empire.

An interesting letter from Mrs. Hough, wife of the American missionary at Rangoon, giving an affecting detail of the capture of that city, will be found in another part of our paper.

The Dey of Algiers has made peace with England, but it is said he is about to commence hostilities with Spain, Holland and Sardinia. Hampshire Gaz.

A late Brussels paper contains a singular police case. A man reported himself to the police, as having stolen from his sweetheart two pair of gold ear rings, and requested to be committed to jail. The lady appeared and stoutly denied the theft, alleging that all that she possessed was at her lover's disposal, and that in seeking to be imprisoned he only wished to escape from performing his promise to marry her without delay.

NEW-YORK, NOV. 20.

Glorious Intelligence from Peru.

We have at length advices from Peru, direct, and of a late date, upon which reliance can be placed. The victory of the Patriots over the cavalry of the royalists, is amply confirmed, and the troops of Bolivar are sweeping every thing before them. The reader will perceive, however, that accounts recently received, over land from Peru, of a second and more general engagement, in which it was stated that Canterac and 6000 of his soldiers were killed, were incorrect. But this is of little importance, since the Royalists, divided and distracted among themselves, are every where flying from before Bolivar. Olaneta, it is now well ascertained, was acting with the Patriots, and Upper Peru was in their possession. Lima had not yet been retaken, although it was reported that the Royalists had retired to the fortress of Callao. [Com. Adv.]

FROM PERU.

We have pursued a letter, say the editors of the N. Y. Gazette, from Porto Cabello, dated the 18th of last month (October), from which we extract the following paragraph:

"We yesterday received news from Peru. Bolivar and Canterac have met and had a general action, in which the latter was killed and his army routed. Bolivar had 15,000 men, and lost 6000 in killed and wounded. He had possession of Lima and Callao; he drives all before him."

It will be recollected that our last official news from Peru, give accounts of a signal victory gained by the Patriots over Canterac's cavalry on the 7th of August, and so stated that Bolivar intended immediately to pursue the Royalist infantry; we have therefore little doubt but the above information is perfectly correct, and the cause of the Patriots in Peru may consequently be considered as completely triumphant: We may also add that we are personally acquainted with the writer of the above letter, and believe him incapable of disseminating any intelligence, of the authenticity of which he was not fully satisfied.

By a report of the comptroller of New York on the 10th inst. it appears that the treasury of that state has in it a surplus of 450,000 dollars, to be invested in any mode which the legislature may designate. Well may that state be called a nation in itself.