

85 Requiring the Major General of the 4th division to review the regiments of Rowan county at the usual places of regimental musters.

86. Authorising the trustees of the Academy in Edenton to dispose of certain lots in said town.

87. Repealing the act of 1824, regulating the mode of electing wardens of the poor, and directing their duties, so far as relates to the county of Buncombe.

88. To alter the time of holding the superior courts of Mecklenburg and Cabarrus.

89. Restoring Silas Bond, of Martin county, to credit.

90. Directing the manner in which wardens of the poor in Cumberland county shall be elected.

91. Supplementary to the act of 1826, chapter 133, for the better regulation of the town of Greensborough.

92. Authorising the wardens of the poor in the counties of Chowan and Hertford, with the consent of the County Courts, to purchase lands and erect buildings for the reception of the poor thereof.

93. Incorporating Zerubabel Chapter No. 11.

94. For the better regulation of the town of Windsor.

95. Compelling the Clerk of the Superior Court of Nash to keep his office in Nashville.

96. Amending the act of 1786, to lay off the town of Secota, and appointing commissioners for the same.

97. Designating the place where the 1st regiment of Davidson shall hereafter hold their musters.

98. Repealing the act of 1827, chapter 36, prescribing the manner in which staves, heading and shingles shall hereafter be counted; so far as respects the counties of Perquimmons and Hertford.

99. For the relief of Thomas Marshall, sheriff of Carteret, Stephen Owens, sheriff of Beaufort, and Wyatt Moye, sheriff of Greene.

100. Amending the act of 1822, to extend and improve the two roads leading from Wilkesborough to the Tennessee line.

101. For the better regulation of the fisheries on Salmon Creek in Bertie county, and amendatory of the act of 1822, concerning the same.

102. Establishing separate election grounds in Person county.

103. Incorporating a light infantry company in the town of Washington.

104. For improving the navigation of creeks and rivers in the county of Sampson, and of Black river, so far as it is the dividing line between the counties of Sampson and Cumberland.

105. Incorporating the Grand Royal Arch Chapter of North Carolina.

106. Incorporating the Fayetteville Manufacturing Company.

107. Compelling the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Register of Chatham county to keep their offices at Pittsborough.

108. Compelling the County Court of Lenoir to appoint a committee of Finance.

109. Amending and explaining the act of 1784, for clearing out and improving the navigation of Trent river, in Jones county.

110. Appointing commissioners on the road from the Watauga, in Ashe county, to the head of John's river, in Burke county.

111. Establishing and incorporating Sandy Creek Academy, in Randolph county.

112. Regulating the finances of Craven county.

113. Providing for the removal of the obstruction to the passage of masted vessels from the Dismal Swamp Canal to Albemarle Sound.

114. Authorising the commissioners of navigation of the port of Wilmington to regulate quarantine in said port.

115. Establishing a manufacturing company in Randolph county.

116. Directing the time and place of selling land under execution in the counties of Halifax, Northampton, Hertford and Martin.

117. To amend the laws regulating the sale of lands and slaves, so far as respects the county of Montgomery.

118. Supplemental to the act of this session, authorising the County Court of Person to establish a poor house.

119. Amending the act of 1821, to incorporate the Roanoke Inlet Company.

120. Incorporating the Edgecomb Manufacturing Company.

121. Concerning the appointment of cooper in the town of Wilmington, and for other purposes.

102 Incorporating the Richmond Rockingham Manufacturing Company.

103 Incorporating the Chatham Iron Manufacturing Company.

104 Establishing and incorporating Rocky Mount Academy.

105 To amend the act of 1825, entitled an act to amend the several acts of Assembly passed to extend and improve the State road from Wilkesborough to the foot of Laurel Hill, by the way of Holimon's Ford, in the county of Wilkes, and for other purposes; also to amend the act of 1826, entitled an act to amend the several acts of the General Assembly now in force relative to the public roads in the county of Wilkes.

106 Amending the act of 1819, to appoint commissioners for the town of Chapel Hill.

107 Appointing commissioners in the county of Chowan for the purposes therein mentioned.

108 Appointing commissioners on a part of the road leading from Morganton to Avery's turnpike road, in Burke county.

109 Establishing the Belfont Cotton Manufacturing Company, in Beaufort county.

110 Regulating the inspection of fish for the towns of Murfreesborough and Halifax.

111 To amend the act of 1826, establishing and regulating the Tennessee Turnpike road.

112 For the more convenient administration of justice in the County Courts of Duplin.

113 Incorporating the Mattamuskeet Lake Canal Company.

114 Repealing the several acts establishing and regulating the special County Courts of Burke.

115 Explanatory of the act of 1821, annexing part of Bladen to Columbus county.

116 Incorporating the Tranter's Creek Navigation Company.

117 Concerning the wardens of the poor of Lincoln county.

118 To repeal the act of 1820, directing the County Courts to pay fees to certain officers therein named in certain cases, so far as relates to the counties of Iredell and Anson.

119 Amending the laws regulating the inspection of flour in Fayetteville.

120 Authorising the County Courts of Ashe and Wilkes to keep in repair the road by Jefferson, by the imposition of tolls on said road.

121 Exempting the justices of Rutherford county from the payment of a certain judgment recovered against them in Wake Superior Court.

122 Repealing the act of 1826, chapter 139, entitled "an act to repeal an act passed in 1820, entitled an act to order the payment of fees to certain officers therein named," so far as it affects the county of Lincoln.

RESOLUTIONS.

In favor of William Martin.

In favor of Thomas Brown.

In favor of John Leatherwood, of Haywood county.

In favor of Pleasant Callicot.

In favor of Wm. Criswell.

Surrendering the right of the State of North Carolina to take shares in the stock of the Roanoke Navigation Company.

In favor of Isaiah Spears of Cabarrus county.

In favor of Louis D. Wilson, Isaac Wright, and Frederick J. Hill. Making compensation for their attendance as commissioners, under an act of the last session of the Legislature, at a meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank.]

In favor of Calvin R. Blackmon, sheriff of Wayne.

In favor of William P. Martin.

In favor of James Bryson, Jr.

In favor of John Black, sheriff of Cumberland county. [Directs Public Treasurer to refund 141 dollars, being part of forfeited commissions for not settling up for the year 1827.]

In favor of Isaac Baxter, of Currituck.

In favor of Thomas Philips.

In favor of William Haggins, of Jones.

In favor of John Sloan, sheriff of Mecklenburg.

Appropriating a room in the Capital to the use of the Adjutant General.

In relation to documents respecting Penitentiary and Lunatic Asylum.

Calling on the Yadkin Navigation Company for information relative to the disposal of \$25,000 subscribed for by the State in the stock of the company.

Declaring the purchase made by James F. Taylor of a tract of land sold at the sale of the late treasurer's property null and void.

Respecting the Governor, as guardian ex officio of James Forsythe. [Directs the Governor to lay out the sum remaining in his hands, and in the hands of H. G. Burton, late Governor, in the purchase of stock for the benefit of said James Forsythe.]

Instructing the governor to make certain inquiries in relation to Miss Blakely.

In favor of Benj. Britain and Isham Matthews.

In favor of William Harris and James Allen, of Montgomery.

In favor of Edward Griffin and his securities.

Respecting the Public Printer.

In favor of John Gambell, sheriff of Ashe.

In favor of Hutchins G. Burton.

Instructing the Board of Internal Improvements to make certain inquiries relative to an obstruction in the Cape Fear, caused by the sinking of vessels in that river during the revolutionary war.

In favor of Archibald Lamont, late sheriff of Nash.

In favor of John Barnett, late sheriff of Person.

Instructing the Public Treasurer to make no further investments of the funds of the State in the stock of either of the Banks of the State.

In favor of Alex. L. Harvey, sheriff of Bladen.

In favor of David Sands.

For procuring candles.

In favor of Gabriel Holmes, sheriff of New Hanover.

Appointing a Librarian.

In favor of John Holloway.

In favor of the Door Keepers.

Relative to the books containing the accounts of sales of the Cherokee lands. [Authorises the Treasurer to have them copied into two bound books.]

Appointing the Treasurer, Secretary and Comptroller a committee to examine into all the old standing accounts on the comptrollers' books.

Repealing the resolution appropriating a room in the State House to the use of the Adjutant General.

Concerning a debt due the estate of the late Treasurer.

In favor of the commissioners for the sale of the late Treasurer's property.

In favor of William H. Haywood, jr.

Relative to books presented by the Rev. Josiah Crudup to the State.

Instructing the Public Treasurer as to the time at which he is to pay the subscriptions and appropriations to the Roanoke Navigation Company, the Clubfoot and Harlows Creek Canal Company, and for clearing out the Cape Fear below Wilmington.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, JAN. 14th.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Johnson, of New-York, presented an amendment, which he proposes to move to the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, for regulating Sales at Auction, when it comes up for consideration. This amendment, proposes two and a half per cent. duty on packages sales, and five per cent. duty on piece sales.

In the last number of the National Intelligencer it was stated that the Report on the Auction Question, and the accompanying bill, from the Committee of Ways and Means, in the House of Representatives were in conformity with the unanimous opinion of the whole Committee. This inference from the report of the Committee is, we are informed, in part erroneous. On the details of the bill, and especially the first section, requiring the production of invoices, we now understand, the views of the several members differed widely. [Nat. Int.]

JANUARY 15th.

The House of Representatives yesterday had under consideration a subject of much indirect interest to our City, and of general interest to the whole country lying in a Western direction from Washington. There can be no object of Internal Improvement more deserving of the favor of Congress, whether with a view to the facilitation of access to the seat of the General Government, or to the transportation of the Mails, than the road between Rockville and Fredericktown, which is at all times bad, and during a considerable part of the year dangerous. There is not perhaps in the Uni-

ted States a worse piece of road than the one in question, or one more liable to be rendered unpassable by the weather. This defect of a link in the great chain of post road from this city to all the Western States, has long been severely felt by the whole country, without its being of such a nature as to demand the employment of private means to supply it; for the reason, principally, that the turnpike road to Baltimore furnishes a ready way to market for those Maryland farmers, well-to-do in the world, who would otherwise feel it to be their interest to contribute to the construction of a road direct to Washington. Of little comparative importance to the country through which it passes, (like the Delaware and Chesapeake Canal) it is yet of primary consequence to the interests of the whole country. It has so much the stronger claim to the patronage of the General Government, than the Canal in question, in that it combines a greater number of advantages than that object, interesting and worthy of the aid of Government as we have always admitted that Canal to be, as a part of a general system of internal navigation. *Ibid.*

The decision upon the bill for the Frederick Road was postponed to Monday, with the consent of its zealous advocate, Mr. Washington. We see little reason to doubt that it will ultimately receive the sanction of Congress, when its merits are fully understood. *Ibid.*

January 17.—The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives; Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances from the operation of the law passed 15th May, 1828, known as the new Tariff Bill. It was, after passing through various stages, referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Bills were reported from the Select Committee on Retrenchment, by Mr. Wickliffe, regulating the publishing of acts of Congress, and by Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman, prescribing the mode of printing and distributing various public documents. They were severally read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. Mr. Alexander introduced a bill to exempt the members of the Fire Companies of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, from the performance of military duties in time of peace. It was read a first and second time, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. Strong, from the Select Committee to whom the stereotyping of the laws of the United States had been referred, reported a joint resolution with the Senate, in favor of that measure, and recommending the mode of carrying it into execution. The resolution submitted on the preceding day by Mr. Wickliffe, providing for the election of all officers of the House by a *viva voce* vote, instead of by ballot, as heretofore; was then considered. Mr. Storrs demanded the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and a discussion ensued, which continued until the hour elapsed for the consideration of resolutions, previous to which, Mr. Weems offered an amendment, slightly modifying the proposition of Mr. Wickliffe. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Condit in the Chair; and after a long debate, the amendment proposed by Mr. Thompson was rejected by 74 to 66. Mr. Thompson renewed his amendment in the House. After which, at 4 o'clock, and adjournment took place. [U. S. Tel.]

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JAN. 16.

After a long interval, we were yesterday afternoon overrun with foreign papers—but they are singularly barren of that sort of interest which our excitable community seems alone to look for—that derived from actual war or apprehended scarcity. As to war, things remain very much as they were. No important movement has been made by the Russians since the fall of Varna—they appear now to be intent upon the reduction of Silistria—and then will, as from the general complexion of accounts appears to us clear, sit down quietly before Choumla, and await a more favorable season for military operations. Meantime the

diplomacy of Europe will be at work to bring about a peace. The Emperor had gone to St. Petersburg—where, within a short period after his arrival from the conquest of Varna, his mother, the Empress Dowager, died.

Bell's Weekly Messenger says, "from all the news arrived from those quarters, it appears that the Russians are much more desirous of finishing the campaign than the Turks. In other words, the Russians are more exhausted by getting the victory, such as it is, than the Turks are by losing the battle. Our own opinion has been already expressed, that the Winter will be a season of active negotiation, and that Europe will be enjoying perfect pacification, at least in the Northeastern quarters, before the return of the next spring."

The Traveller of the 2d December speaks in the same strain. By private letters received this morning, from St. Petersburg, we learn that an opinion was entertained there, that Nicholas was anxious that negotiations should be opened through the mediation of this country for the settlement of all differences with Turkey. Money had become universally scarce at St. Petersburg, and there as well as here, discounts were scarcely to be obtained.

As to the apprehended scarcity, we see no reason to think the calculations which, to judge from the prices paid here for bread stuffs, appear to have been made, will be realized—the duty on foreign wheat having been reduced by the rise of the average price to one shilling per quarter, much foreign wheat in bond was immediately entered.

We have been favored with the perusal of letters from merchants in New York to their correspondents here, extracts from some of which will be found under the commercial head. It will be seen from them, that the English ports have been opened for the admission of foreign grain, and that cotton had declined 1-2d per pound. The price of Flour has advanced here in consequence of the news. *Richmond Whig.*

Awful Occurrence.—The tenement of Mr. William Lewis, jr. of the town of Monroe, State of New York, was consumed by fire on Monday evening last, and shocking to relate, four of his children were consumed in the flames. The eldest child was between 15 and 16, and the youngest about 7 years of age. The circumstances connected with this melancholy affair, as communicated to us by a gentleman of that town, are as follows: Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, with their youngest child, left home on the evening of the fire, for the purpose of visiting a neighbor, residing about a mile and a half distant; leaving the care of the house to the children, with directions to leave on a good fire when they went to bed, that the room should be warm when their parents came home. About nine o'clock some of the neighbors discovered the house on fire; but before they were enabled to reach the place, it was literally burnt to ashes. The roasted carcasses of the unfortunate children [three boys and a girl,] were found the same night, three of them were lying on their backs, as if they had not awoke, and the other, from the situation in which it was found, had probably got from the bed. The conjecture is, they were suffocated by the smoke, before the flames touched them. Their remains were collected, put into a box, and the next morning buried in one grave.

A most distressing accident occurred in Baltimore, a few days ago, in the following manner. Two victuallers, one of them a colored man, were employed in a private family in cutting up pork. The weather being cold, a wine glass of spirits was given to each, the drinking of which was soon succeeded by the most dreadful, and, finally, fatal consequences. It appeared that a bottle containing corrosive sublimate, dissolved in spirits, had been used for one known to contain pure spirits, and the mistake was only discovered when human relief was unavailing. *American.*

A young man, belonging, as is said, to one of the most respectable families in New York, was recently committed for forging a check to the amount of \$50—only, upon the U. S. Bank. The check was signed J. Anderson.

After several, but unavoidable disappointments, we this week present to its patrons and the public, the first number of the Halifax Minerva. The patronage, although perhaps, as great as we ought to have expected at the commencement, is not such as an establishment of the kind demands. We understand that the frequent failures, heretofore, to publish a paper in this place, now operate against the Minerva—that there are some who profess anxiety for its success, but yet refuse to subscribe for it, because they fear it will soon, like the others, perish for want of support. We sincerely hope there are not many such persons; lest fear of the event may be the very means of bringing it about. We cannot say that we shall be more successful than others have been—but if we fail, it will be after every effort in our power shall have been made to prevent it. We shall spare neither labor or pain, to render the Minerva deserving of encouragement; and we have too much confidence in the intelligence, patriotism and liberality of the people in this section of country, to believe that a paper here, which deserves encouragement, will not receive it.

The first two or three numbers of the Minerva, owing to the limited means we have for making selections, will not contain such a variety of matter, as we hope to give when we shall effect an exchange with other printers.

We learn with pleasure, that HUTCHINS G. BURTON, Esq. of this county, and late Governor of the State, has been appointed by the President of the United States, Governor of the Territory of Arkansas.

We understand, from the Raleigh papers, that Cadwallader Jones, Marsden Campbell and Andrew Joyner, Esquires, were, on the 9th inst. elected the Board of Internal Improvements for the present year.

CONGRESS—Amendment of the Constitution.—A resolution has been introduced in the House of Representatives, and, we believe, is now under consideration, proposing to alter the constitution, so as that, after the 3rd of March next, no person who has been elected President can again be eligible. It proposes, also, that the election for President and Vice-President shall be held in the several states, in the third year of each term; and if no one shall receive a majority of votes, that then, in the month of November of the fourth year, another election shall be held, and the "voters in each state qualified to vote in the elections of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature," shall "vote for one of the persons having the two highest numbers of votes given by the electors, and still living." When the votes of the States are opened and ascertained, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives should neither of the two persons last voted for, have a majority of the States, then the election shall be made by the House of Representatives, in the manner heretofore done.

It proposes, also, that no Senator or Representative shall be appointed during the term for which he was elected, to any office or employment under the authority of the United States. And when the election is made by the House of Representatives, that no one, who is a member at the time, shall receive an appointment during the term of the President so chosen.

Judge MARSHALL, in a letter to the Hon. A. SAYS, the mover of the resolution, thus expresses himself: "though not very fond of ex-