

ACTS,

Passed by the General Assembly at its last session.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

[The act for making the Saluda Turnpike Road concluded.]

VI. And be it further enacted, That all meetings where a majority of the stockholders are required to be present...

VII. And be it further enacted, That as a compensation to the said stockholders for the trouble they will be at...

VIII. And be it further enacted, That the said turnpike road hereby authorized, shall be made by the President and Directors...

IX. And be it further enacted, That the said road, with the improvements which shall be made thereon in pursuance of this act...

X. Be it further enacted, That the President and Directors may agree with the owners of any land over which the said road is intended to pass...

XI. And be it further enacted, That the President and Directors may agree with the proprietor or proprietors for any quantity of land, not exceeding four acres...

XII. And be it further enacted, That every stockholder may transfer his or her share or shares, by deed, executed before two witnesses and registered...

executed before two witnesses and registered, after proof of the execution in the Company's books, and not otherwise, except by will, which shall also be exhibited to the President and Directors...

XIII. Be it further enacted, That all hands liable to work on roads in the county of Buncombe, residing within two miles on either side of the road...

XIV. And be it further enacted, That so soon as any part of the said road, not less than ten miles in extent, shall be made agreeable to the specifications contained in the eighth section of this act...

XV. And be it further enacted, That all persons and property subject to tolls, passing off that portion of said road between the free Bridge and Saluda Gap, shall not be liable to pay more than one-fifth of the tolls imposed by the seventh section of this act...

XVI. And be it further enacted, That an act to authorize the making of a Turnpike Road from Asheville, by the Warm Springs, to the Tennessee line, and to incorporate a Company for that purpose, passed at the last General Assembly, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

EIGHTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

The Senate was engaged this day, in the transaction of private business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Newton, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill for the relief of John M. Moody, and Samuel Moody, and Elijah Bailey, and others; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cassidy, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Jonathan Stevens, James Holly, and others; which was laid on the table.

Mr. Test, of Indiana, offered the following: "Resolved, That a Committee be appointed on the part of this House, to join such committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to examine and report what business ought to be acted upon at the present session."

The resolution was not agreed to. On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Vir. it was resolved, That the Committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims inquire into the expediency of extending the provision made by the resolution of Congress of Sep. 16, 1776, in favor of those officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who continued in service during the war, or were slain in battle, to those officers and soldiers who were disabled in the service and have not received pensions.

Mr. Mercer moved to take up the bill confirming the Act of the Legislature of Maryland, which confirms that of the General Assembly of Virginia, respecting the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company. The motion was opposed by Mr. Coker, but carried. The bill was taken up and read.

Mr. Mercer then moved that it be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

Mr. Coker opposed the motion, on the ground that the House was not prepared to pass the bill; that they had no sufficient information respecting it; and that it was likely, in its result, to involve the expenditure of large sums of money. He moved that it take the usual course, by being referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Mercer replied—explained the nature of the bill—showed that it involved no appropriation of money whatever—but merely provided for the incorporation of a company. He showed the necessity of passing the bill at as early a moment as possible because, as the incorporation required the consent of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and that the Legislature was now in session, and would soon adjourn, if the present moment were lost, the useful undertaking, which

was the design of the company, must be postponed a whole year. The Legislatures of Maryland and Virginia had given their assent already; and his sole object in pressing the bill now was to get it before the Legislature of Pennsylvania at as early a time as possible, &c.

Mr. Coker having read the bill, (a copy of which lay on the members' tables,) admitted that it made no direct appropriation of money; but contended that it would lead to measures which must involve great expense. He wanted further information—wished to see a copy of the act proposed to be confirmed, &c.

Mr. Mercer again explained the nature and objects of the bill, when the question being about to be put, on a reference to the committee of the whole—

Mr. Stewart moved that the bill, for the present lie on the table; which motion was carried. So the bill lies on the table.

The House then proceeded to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the appointment, by ballot, of a committee on the communication of the Speaker. The result of this ballot was announced in our last paper.

MONDAY, FEB. 7.

Mr. Coker, from the committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill for the preservation and civilization of the Indian tribes within the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Stewart, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Disual Swamp Canal Company; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Pointsett, of S. C. offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That an immediate representation ought to be made to the Captain General of Cuba, setting forth the losses and injuries inflicted upon the property and persons of the citizens of the United States, by pirates, issuing from that island, and returning thither with their plunder, and a demand upon him to cause immediate measures to be taken, for the punishment of these marauders, and for the prevention of future atrocities by them."

"Resolved, That if the Captain General should refuse or delay to adopt such measures, the President of the United States ought to concert with the maritime powers interested in the commerce of the West Indies, efficient means of extirpating the pirates that infest those seas."

Mr. Pointsett, observed, that he was induced to offer these resolutions, in order to bring to the view of the House, what he believed to be the only effectual means to suppress piracy in the West India seas. It is sufficiently apparent, said Mr. P. from all the accounts we have received of the atrocities committed by the pirates of Cuba, that the authorities of that island have not as yet taken any means to check them. From long impunity, the pirates have become very numerous—no less, in his opinion, than 60 or 70,000 persons being engaged in that nefarious trade. They have organized themselves into a society under the name of Muselmans (Musulmen) known to each other by signs, as Free Masons are, & governed by rules & regulations well calculated to screen each other from the pursuit of justice. They are protected by magistrates and officers of government, who profit by their plunder, and they are encouraged by merchants, who purchase their goods at a low price. It is to be presumed, that the authorities of the Island dare not molest them, for they are to be seen openly walking the streets of Havana and Matanzas—nay, the entire population of Regla, a town in the Bay of Havana, is composed of pirates. Such is the insolence of these men, that the chiefs, who are perfectly well known, and who pass by fictitious names, frequently issue proclamations, threatening the officers of government with their vengeance if they should dare to take any measures against them. And such is the awe in which those officers stand of the pirates, that when Lt. Gregory anchored the U. S. schooner Granopus in the harbor of Matanzas, and by exercising great vigilance, prevented these miscreants from issuing forth to plunder and destroy, he was earnestly and repeatedly urged by the Governor of that place to depart, declaring that his longer continuance there might cause an insurrection. The local authorities of the island appear, then, not to have the power of punishing the pirates, even if they had the inclination to do so. But, if the Captain General of Cuba does not possess the means of preventing the commission of further atrocities by these monsters in human shape, let him say so—let us know the fact, that we may adopt other and more effectual measures to protect the property and persons of our citizens.

Mr. P. moved to refer the resolutions to the same committee to which had been referred a bill from the committee on Naval Affairs for the suppression of Piracy.

Mr. Forsyth remarked, that the resolution submitted by the gentleman from S. Carolina, (Mr. Pointsett,) referred to a subject respecting which this House, as long ago as the 20th of December last, had called on the President of the United States to communicate, so far as might be consistent with the public good, the correspondence which had been held with Spain, and

with the Governors of the Spanish possessions in America. No answer to this call had yet been laid before the House. It was, therefore, useless, he had almost said, idle, to make a reference of these resolutions, until that answer should be received. The first resolution recommends to the House to say to the Chief Magistrate, You ought to hold a communication with the Governor of Cuba. Why, sir, is it possible that any man in his sober senses can suppose that the Executive can have been so lost to all sense of duty as not to have made this communication long ago? The documents which are already before us, (said Mr. Forsyth,) are sufficient to relate such an idea. They shew, conclusively, that some correspondence has been held with the Governor of Cuba. Sir, I object to the resolutions, for another reason. They go on the principle, that, by a correspondence with the Governor of Cuba, you can make Spain or the Spanish dominions, accountable. This is not correct. The Governor can only answer that correspondence, according to the subordinate authority he possesses, and the result will be, that he will refer to the Spanish Government. Let me, on this subject, put a case to the gentleman from S. Carolina. Suppose a foreign power—

At this point, Mr. Forsyth was interrupted by the Speaker, who pronounced that the discussion was, in the present stage of the business, not in order. Mr. Forsyth then moved that the resolutions lie on the table; which was agreed to, and they were ordered to be printed.

Mr. R. H. Wilde, a member elect from Georgia, appeared, was sworn, and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Wright, the House then went into committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the rules (reported by a committee) to be observed by the House in conducting the election of the President.

Mr. Webster, adverting to the shortness of the time for making the arrangements for conducting the election of a President, and desirous to put an end to a debate which, in reality, had no relevancy to the question before the House, moved, that the committee rise, in order to discharge it from the further consideration of the subject, and bring it directly before the House.

The committee then rose, without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Coker, the committee of the whole on the State of the Union were discharged from the further consideration of the rules referred to it; and they were laid on the table. They were then taken up, read in order, and having received some amendments were agreed to. The most material, was that made in the third rule, by which it was determined that the galleries of the House shall remain open during the election.

State of North-Carolina.

Edgecomb County.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1824.

Sylvia Little

Petition for

The heirs at law of Gray Little, dec'd.

Appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Elijah Manning and Lydia his wife, and Benjamin Manning and Sylvia his wife, Defendants, are not residents of this State: It is ordered that publication be made for 3 months in the Raleigh Register, that they appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the county of Edgecomb, at the Court House in Tarborough, on the 4th Monday of February next, and plead answer or demurr, or the petition will be heard ex parte as to them.—Witness Michael Hearn, Clerk of said Court at Tarborough, the 4th Monday of November, 1824.

Notice.

At the late November term of Halifax County Court, the subscriber qualified as administrator to the estate of James W. Alston, dec'd. All persons indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment, and the creditors of the same are hereby notified to present their claims duly authenticated within the time prescribed by law. WILLIS W. ALSTON, Adm'r. Nov. 16, 1824. 8-2m.

Will be Sold,

ON the premises, on the 3d day of March next, being on Thursday of February Court week, on a credit of 12 months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security,

That New and Elegant

MANSSION.

With its appurtenances, the property of Dr. Littleton H. Coleman, adjoining the town of Warrenton. There is nearly nine acres of Land belonging thereto, a part of which is in woods. The House is in two stories, some of the rooms of which are elegantly furnished and have Venetian windows. The situation is extremely pleasant, being the highest eminence near Warrenton. The Kitchen, Smoke House and Stables are of the best kind.

[There is no doubt but the purchaser of the above valuable property, can make an arrangement with the heirs for a longer indulgence for a part of the amount.]

Also, on the Premises,

The Store House and Lot lately occupied by said Coleman, situated between Mr. Robbins' Tavern, and Messrs. Mitchell & White's store. The House is new, well finished for the merchandizing business, and is one of the best stands in Warrenton. J. W. MOSELEY, Etc. Jan. 28. Law-6th