



NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE.

AND

“Ours are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
“Unwarped by party rage to live like Brothers.”

VOL XXIV.

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THE REGISTER

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ADVERTISEMENTS

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in the same proportion. COMMUNICATIONS
thankfully received. Letters to the Editors
must be post-paid.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1823.

The Board for Internal Improvements made
their annual Report to the Legislature on
Saturday last; and having finished their busi-
ness, adjourned subject to the call of the
President, though it is not expected the
Board will meet again until a new Board be
elected.

The Report, as usual, gives a concise view
of the objects which have come under the
cognizance of the Board for the past year;
and recommends others to the notice of the
Legislature. Amongst other things, it sug-
gests the propriety of the State's taking some
of the important Public Works into its own
hands, in order that the contemplated objects
may be accomplished with more certainty and
promptitude; and with this view, it recom-
mends that an arrangement be made with the
Cape-Fear Navigation Company, whose op-
erations are at present suspended, provided
the Stockholders consent to receive what
shall be deemed, considering all circumstances,
a proper price for their stock. The
Board also recommends that the State sub-
scribe for 250 of the 500 shares reserved for
her in the Roanoke Navigation Company; and
that books be opened for an additional sub-
scription of \$10,000 to the Clubfoot and Har-
low Canal, of which it is proposed that the
State take \$5,000, so soon as the other 5000
shall be subscribed by solvent individuals.

The Report of the Board is accompanied
with the following Reports of Mr. Fulton,
the Civil Engineer of the State, viz: on the
Washington and Williamston Canal; on the
Currituck Inlet and Sound; on the Clubfoot
and Harlow Creek Canal; on the Broad Riv-
er; on the Flats below Wilmington; on the
Road over the Brushy Mountain; on the
Road from Fayetteville, by Salem, to Wilkes-
borough; and on the Brown and White
Marshes.

The above Reports, with a statement of
the accounts of the Board from the com-
mencement of its operations, are directed to
be printed in pamphlet form for the use of
the Members of Assembly, and a few addi-
tional copies will be published for sale, which
may be had at our Bookstore.

Those who seem determined to consider
every election that takes place in a legislative
body as having a bearing on the Presidential
question, have said that the election of Mr.
CLAY as Speaker of the House of Representa-
tives of the United States, is an evidence of
the weakness of Mr. Crawford's friends in
that body, Mr. BARBOUR, the unsuccessful
candidate, being an avowed friend of Mr.
Crawford. We learn, however, from Wash-
ington, that though most of those who voted
for Mr. Barbour were probably in favor of Mr.
Crawford, a number of those who supported
Mr. Clay, are also friends of Mr. Crawford, and
the rest were divided amongst the several
candidates; that Mr. Calhoun can calculate
on no advantage from Mr. Clay's success, as
it is well known, that if Mr. Clay's friends
should find he cannot succeed in obtaining
the Presidential Chair, they will prefer Mr.
Crawford to any other Candidate.

We learn also, that there is now little doubt
but New-York and Pennsylvania will unite
in supporting the Republican Candidate, who-
ever he may be, who shall be recommended
by a meeting of the Republican Members of
Congress. It is expected that Dr. SWART
CRAWFORD will yet be brought forward as a Can-
didate, which is an additional reason for con-
sidering the vote of the Republican Party.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. We present our
distant readers (for those in the City have al-
ready seen it) with one of the most interesting
public documents, we have ever received.
With that peaceful solemnity which becomes
the Chief Magistrate of this great Republic,
Mr. MONROE looks from his elevated station,
and with a patriot's feelings, calmly reviews
our national blessings. America breathing
the pure air of freedom—unshackled by op-
pressive laws—unburdened by excessive tax-
ation, exhibits to the world, a form of govern-
ment, so judiciously suited for the happiness
of the people, and so equitably administered,
that it would, before our Revolutionary War,

have been considered an Utopian scheme
which could never be realized.

The Message itself, is a pure model of un-
sophisticated eloquence. In language, at
once plain and energetic, the President lays
before his fellow-citizens, an entire map of
our local interests and foreign contingencies.
Conscious of the resources of the government
to fulfil all its engagements, and proud of the
Federal Constitution, which is calculated to
call into action, the physical and intellectual
energies of the American people, he neither
conceals nor exaggerates the fiscal concerns
of the nation, its domestic difficulties, of rela-
tive situation with the powers of Europe. The
whole Message is conciliatory & satisfactory—
it calls for no loans—it contemplates no new
taxes—but exhibits the financial situation of
the country, in the most pleasing point of
view—it anticipates the easy and regular re-
duction of the national debt, and that there
will be, on the first day of January next, a sur-
plus of Nine Millions of Dollars in the Treas-
ury!

The view which the President takes of
Spain and her dependencies, must meet the
approbation of every friend to his country.
America will never war for conquest, but she
will defend her possessions, honorably gained
and indisputably her property, with the true
energy of freemen, against the united world.
To the nations of Europe, particularly Eng-
land, the annual Message of the President of
the United States, is a subject of anxious in-
terest to the political and commercial class of
the community. It is printed in every form,
and is sought after with avidity from the Caf-
fee-Houses and the Exchange to the Cabinet
Dinners. “Look at America (say they with
Locke) the very trappings of Monarchy would
support a republic. There every man may
speak of men and measures, without the fear
of an *ex officio* information. There the execu-
tive can do wrong—here Monarchs never err
and never die.”

We have already occupied more space in
our notice of this document, than our limits
justify. We conclude our remarks, congrat-
ulating our fellow-citizens on the state of the
nation, and indulging the hope that Mr. Mon-
roe's successor, may, like him, be a practical
Statesman and political economist.

General JACKSON, who has arrived
at Washington City, was received with
military and civic honors at various
places on his journey. At a large din-
ner given to him at Knoxville, the fol-
lowing toast was drank:

“Our distinguished guest, General Andrew
Jackson—The youthful patriot of the Revolu-
tion; the Republican Statesman of '98;
the consummate General of 1815; he neither
seeks, nor declines, official responsibility.”

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

SENATE.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

The resolution introduced yesterday
in the House of Commons by Mr. Mar-
tin directing the Public Printers to at-
tach to the laws for 1823, the returns
of the different Sheriffs and Clerks of
this State as contained in the Comptrol-
ler's report, was read and on motion
of Mr. Phifer amended by striking out
the whole after “1823” and inserting
the following: A statement of the nett
amount of that part of the revenue
which is receivable by the Sheriffs and
Clerks in the several Counties. The
House of Commons would not agree to
this amendment and the Senate reced-
ed. The resolution passed in its origi-
nal form.

The resolution submitted by Mr.
Whitfield on the 29th ult. and subse-
quently modified, instructing the En-
gineer to survey and lay off the route
for a canal from the Falls of Neuse Riv-
er to Swift Creek was taken up. A
motion was made for indefinite post-
ponement, but did not succeed; the
resolution was adopted.

The Senate entered upon the orders
of the day and resolved itself into a
committee of the whole, Mr. Forney
in the Chair, on the unfinished business
of yesterday, viz. the consideration of
the bill to amend and extend the act of
1806, for the more convenient admin-
istration of Justice, &c. Considerable
debate took place at this sitting of the
Committee, in which Messrs Hill of
Franklin, Martin, Cameron, Hancey
and Seawell participated. The report
was present during a part of the debate,
but from want of room, and want of
sketch of it can be given. About some
time spent in committee of the whole,
it rose and reported to the Senate an
amendment to strike out the first
section of the bill.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

Mr. Seawell, from the committee on
the Cherokee Lands, reported a bill for
the relief of such persons as became
purchasers of the Cherokee lands sold
under the authority of this State.

Mr. Cameron presented a bill con-
cerning a Light Infantry Company in
the town of Edenton. Read the first
time.

The bill to repeal an act passed in
1822, directing the time and place of
selling lands and slaves under execu-
tion, so far as respects the Counties of
Perquimans, Pasquotank and Camden,
was amended on its second reading by
inserting the words Randolph, Brun-
swick and Sampson.

The Senate entered upon the orders
of the day, and resumed the considera-
tion of the unfinished business of yester-
day, being the report of the commit-
tee of the whole, recommending to
strike out the first section of the bill,
relative to the act of 1806, for the more
convenient administration of Justice.
The question on concurring in the re-
port was determined in the negative—
The bill, on motion of Mr. Cameron,
was then referred to a select committee
—and Messrs. Cameron, Martin, Sea-
well, Hill of Franklin, and Welborne,
were named as the committee.

Mr. Seawell presented a bill to re-
gulate the practice in the Circuit Courts
of this State—which was read the first
time. This bill provides that in all
criminal cases which are not capital,
tried in the Circuit Courts, where the
defendant may appeal to the Supreme
Court, they may be admitted to bail in
the same manner as by Law, they are
entitled to before trial.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FRIDAY, DEC. 5.

Mr. Ward, a bill to appoint Com-
missioners for the town of Swansboro' in
Onslow county.

Mr. Bodenhammer, a bill to repeal
an act passed 1822, directing the man-
ner of appointing patrollers in the coun-
ty of Davidson—Read the first time.

On motion of Mr. Helme, the Gov-
ernor was requested to lay before the
house, the correspondence between the
Executive department and the Commis-
sioners appointed by the act of 1819 to
sell the lands in the Cherokee pur-
chase.

Mr. Martin of Rockingham presented
a bill to establish a Bank of the State
of North-Carolina. This bill was
read the first time, and on motion of
Mr. Alston ordered to be printed.

The bill from the Senate for the re-
lief of Amos Harmon, was rejected on
its first reading.

The House took up the order of the
day, viz. the preamble and resolutions
introduced on Tuesday by Mr. Fisher,
when on motion of Mr. Blackledge,
they were made the order of the day
for Monday next.

The Speaker laid before the house
the resignation of William B. Lock-
hart, Clerk assistant of this House.—
A balloting took place immediately to
supply the vacancy, which resulted in
the election of Mr. Charles Manly.

Mr. Stewart presented a bill to con-
tinue in force an act passed in 1822
concerning the entries of Land in this
state—Read the first time.

SATURDAY, DEC. 6.

Mr. Whitaker, of Wake, presented
a bill providing for the payment of Ju-
rors in the Supreme Court of this State;
which was read the first time.

The bill to repeal an act passed in
the year 1822, to encourage the apprehen-
sion of runaway Slaves in the Great
Dismal Swamp, was read the 3d time
and ordered to be enrolled. It is there-
fore a law.

Mr. Stewart presented a bill to amend
an act passed in 1822, to amend an act
passed in 1818, to amend an act passed
in 1815, to incorporate a company and
make a turnpike road from Pungo Creek
in Hyde county to the town of Ply-
mouth in Washington county.

Mr. Helme, a bill concerning the du-
ties of guardians, administrators and
executors in certain cases.

Mr. Cherry, a bill to alter the names
of William Riley Brewer, Daniel Put-
nam Brewer, and to legitimate them;
which bills were read the first time.

Mr. Stanly from the committee on
the Judiciary, to whom was referred
that part of the Governor's Message
which relates to the prayer of certain
prisoners for a Court of Oyer and Ter-
miner, reported a bill directing Courts
of Oyer and Terminer for the counties
of Wake and Halifax; which was read
the first time.

Washington City, Dec. 2.

At 12 o'clock this day, the President
of the United States transmitted to both
Houses of Congress, by his Private Sec-
retary, the following

MESSAGE:

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate
and House of Representatives:

Many important subjects will claim
your attention during the present ses-
sion; of which I shall endeavor to give,
in aid of your deliberations, a just idea
in this communication. I undertake
this duty with diffidence, from the vast
extent of the interests on which I have
to treat, and of their great importance
to every portion of our Union. I en-
ter on it with zeal, from a thorough
conviction that there never was a peri-
od, since the establishment of our re-
volution, when, regarding the condi-
tion of the civilized world, and its bear-
ing on us, there was greater necessity
for devotion in the public servants to
their respective duties, or for virtue,
patriotism, and union, in our constitu-
ents.

Meeting in you a new Congress, I
deem it proper to present this view of
public affairs in greater detail than
might otherwise be necessary. I do it,
however, with peculiar satisfaction,
from a knowledge that, in this respect,
I shall comply more fully with the
sound principles of our government.—
The people being with us exclusively
the sovereign, it is indispensable that
full information be laid before them on
all important subjects, to enable them
to exercise that high power with com-
plete effect. If kept in the dark, they
must be incompetent to it. We are
all liable to error, and those, who are
engaged in the management of public
affairs, are more subject to excitement,
and to be led astray by their particu-
lar interests and passions, than the
great body of our constituents, who,
living at home, in the pursuit of their
ordinary avocations, are calm but
deeply interested spectators of events,
and of the conduct of those who are
parties to them. To the people, every
department of the government, and
every individual in each, are responsi-
ble; and the more full their informa-
tion, the better they can judge of the
wisdom of the policy pursued, and of
the conduct of each in regard to it.—
From their dispassionate judgment,
much aid may always be obtained, while
their approbation will form the greatest
incentive, and most gratifying reward,
for virtuous actions, and the dread of
their censure the best security against
the abuse of their confidence. Their
interests, in all vital questions, are the
same; and the bond by sentiment, as
well as by interest, will be proportion-
ably strengthened as they are better in-
formed of the real state of public af-
fairs, especially in difficult conjunc-
tures. It is by such knowledge that
local prejudices and jealousies are sur-
mounted, and that a national policy,
extending its fostering care and protec-
tion to all the great interests of our
union, is formed and steadily adhered
to.

A precise knowledge of our relations
with foreign powers, as respects our
negotiations and transactions with each,
is thought to be particularly necessary.
Equally necessary is it, that we should
form a just estimate of our resources,
revenue, and progress in every kind of
improvement connected with the na-
tional prosperity and public defence.
It is by rendering justice to other na-
tions, that we may expect it from them.
It is by our ability to resent injuries,
and redress wrongs, that we may avoid
them.

The Commissioners under the fifth
article of the treaty of Ghent, having
disagreed in their opinions respecting
that portion of the boundary between
the territories of the United States and
of Great Britain, the establishment of
which had been submitted to them,
have made their respective reports, in
compliance with that article, that the
same might be referred to the decision
of a friendly power. It being manifest,
however, that it would be difficult, if
not impossible, for any power to perform
that office, without great delay and
much inconvenience to itself, a propos-
al has been made by this government,
and acceded to by that of Great Brit-
ain, to endeavor to establish that
boundary by amicable negotiation.—
It appearing, from long experience, that
no satisfactory arrangement could be
formed of the commercial intercourse
between the United States and the Brit-
ish colonies in this hemisphere, by le-
gislative acts, while each party pursued
its own course, without agreement or

concert with the other, a proposal has
been made to the British government
to regulate this commerce by treaty, as
it has been to arrange, in like manner,
the just claim of the citizens of the U.
States, inhabiting the states and terri-
tories, bordering on the lakes and rivers
which empty into the St. Lawrence, to
the navigation of that river to the oc-
ean. For these and other objects of
high importance to the interests of both
parties, a negotiation has been opened
with the British Government, which, it
is hoped, will have a satisfactory re-
sult.

The Commissioners, under the sixth
and seventh articles of the treaty of
Ghent, having successfully closed their
labours in relation to the sixth, have
proceeded to the discharge of those re-
lating to the seventh. Their progress
in the extensive survey, required for
the performance of their duties, justifies
the presumption that it will be complet-
ed in the ensuing year.

The negotiation which had been long
depending with the French government
on several important subjects, and par-
ticularly for a just indemnity for losses
sustained in the late wars by the citi-
zens of the United States, under un-
justifiable seizures and confiscations
of their property, has not, as yet, had the
desired effect. As this claim rests on
the same principle with others which
have been admitted by the French gov-
ernment, it is not perceived on what
just ground it can be rejected. A Min-
ister will be immediately appointed to
proceed to France, and resume the ne-
gotiation on this and other subjects
which may arise between the two na-
tions.

At the proposal of the Russian Im-
perial government, made through the
Minister of the Emperor, residing here,
a full power and instructions have been
transmitted to the Minister of the U-
nited States at St. Petersburg, to arrange,
by amicable negotiation, the respective
rights and interests of the two nations
on the north-west coast of the continent.
A similar proposal had been made by his
imperial Majesty to the government of
Great Britain, which has likewise been
acceded to. The government of the
United States has been desirous, by
this friendly proceeding, of manifesting
the great value which they have inva-
riably attached to the friendship of the
Emperor, and their solicitude to culti-
vate the best understanding with his
government. In the discussions to
which this interest has given rise, and
in the arrangements by which they may
terminate, the occasion has been judged
proper for asserting, as a principle in
which the rights and interests of the
United States are involved, that the
American continents, by the free and
independent condition which they have
assumed and maintain, are henceforth
not to be considered as subjects for fu-
ture colonization by any European pow-
ers.

Since the close of the last session of
Congress, the commissioners and arbi-
trators for ascertaining and determining
the amount of indemnification which
may be due to citizens of the United
States under the decision of his Impe-
rial Majesty the Emperor of Russia,
in conformity to the convention con-
cluded at St. Petersburg, on the twelfth
of July, 1822, have assembled in this
city, and organized themselves as a board
for the performance of the duties assign-
ed to them by that treaty. The commis-
sion constituted under the eleventh ar-
ticle of the treaty of the twenty-second
of February, 1819, between the United
States and Spain is also in session here;
and, as the term of three years limited
by the treaty, for the execution of the
trust, will expire before the period of
the next regular meeting of Congress the
attention of the Legislature will be
drawn to the measures which may be
necessary to accomplish the objects for
which the commission was instituted.

In compliance with a Resolution of
the House of Representatives, adopted
at their last session, instructions have
been given to all the Ministers of the U.
States accredited to the powers of Eu-
rope and America, to propose the pro-
scription of the African Slave Trade, by
classing it under the denomination, and
inflicting on its perpetrators, the pun-
ishment of piracy. Should this propos-
al be acceded to, it is not doubted,
that this odious and criminal practice
will be promptly and entirely suppress-
ed. It is earnestly hoped that it will
be acceded to, from the firm belief that
it is the most effectual expedient that
can be adopted for the purpose.

At the commencement of the recent
war between France and Spain, it was
declared by the French government
(Continued on 4th page.)