



NORTH-CAROLINA STATE GAZETTE

Our are the plans of fair, delightful Peace,
Unwarped by party tags to live like Brothers."

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CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

The engrossed bill for the preserva-
tion and civilization of the Indian tribes
within the United States, was read a
third time, *passed*, and sent to the
House for concurrence.

The engrossed bill authorizing the
purchase of the Equestrian Portrait of
Washington, by Rembrandt Peale; was
read a third time.

On the question shall this bill pass?
Some discussion ensued; Messrs.
King, of Alabama, Macon, Lanman and
Noble, opposing the appropriation, which
was supported by Messrs. Mills and
Lowrie; it was finally decided in the
affirmative, by yeas and nays, as fol-
lows:

Yeas, 23.—Nays, 18.

So the bill passed, and was sent to
the House for concurrence.

The Senate then as in committee of
the whole, proceeded to the considera-
tion of the bill from the other House for
the continuation of the Cumberland
Road.

Mr. Brown (Chairman of the Com-
mittee on Roads and Canals) made a
short speech in support of the bill.

Mr. Cobb moved to postpone the bill
indefinitely, and delivered his views
much at large against the constitution-
ality of the power of the general govern-
ment to construct roads and canals. &c.

Mr. Ruggles submitted a number of
calculations to shew the sufficiency of
the 2 per cent. fund to reimburse the
amount proposed to be granted, for this
object, &c.

The question was then put on the in-
definite postponement of the bill, and
decided in the negative as follows:

Yeas, 19.—Nays, 25.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Me.
(who wished time to examine more par-
ticularly the statements and calcula-
tions submitted by Mr. Ruggles,)
The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. Dickerson, from the committee
on Commerce and Manufactures, to
whom was referred the bill, entitled
"An act declaring the assent of Con-
gress to an Act of the General Assem-
bly of Virginia, therein mentioned,"
reported it without amendment.

Mr. Dickerson, from the select com-
mittee to whom was referred the peti-
tion of Thomas Cooper, praying for the
remission of a fine, made a report favor-
able to the petitioner, which was read
and ordered to be printed.

The Senate resumed, as in com-
mittee of the whole, the bill appropriating
150,000 dollars for the extension of the
Cumberland Road from the Ohio to the
Muskingum, at Zanesville—the amount
of the appropriation to be reimbursed
to the Treasury out of the fund reserved
for laying out and making roads under
the direction of Congress by the several
acts passed for the admission of the
States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois,
and Missouri, into the Union.

Mr. Holmes of Me. for the reasons
which he submitted, moved to strike
Illinois and Missouri from the bill, so
as to confine it to the fund growing out
of the compact with Ohio and Indiana
only.

On this motion a good deal of debate
took place, in which Messrs. Holmes
of Me. Noble, Smith, Chandler, Holmes
of Miss. Tabot, Macon, Seymour, Ea-
ton, and Lloyd of Mass. took part.

The question was decided against the
amendment, by yeas and nays, as fol-
lows: Yeas 12, Nays 33.

Mr. Seymour then, conformably to
the views he had previously suggested,
moved the addition of the following
proviso to the bill:

"Provided, This act do not take effect
until the consent of the states of Illinois
and Missouri to this appropriation of the
said funds be expressed by act of their
respective Legislatures."

The question was taken on this
amendment without debate, and decided
in the negative.

The bill was then reported to the Sen-
ate without amendment, and ordered
to a third reading.

The Senate next took up the bill au-
thorizing a subscription on behalf of the
United States, of 1500 shares of the cap-
ital stock of the Delaware and Chesape-
ake Canal.

Mr. Tazewell moved the adoption of
two additional sections to the bill, em-
bracing provisions for authorizing a sub-
scription, on behalf of the Government,
of 400 shares of the capital stock of the
Dismal Swamp Canal Company (which
connects the waters of the Chesapeake
with those of the Albemarle Sound.)

A debate of considerable duration
followed on this amendment and on
the bill itself, in which Messrs. Brown,
Tazewell, Van Dyke, Lowrie, Branch,
Benton and Smith participated.

The question being taken on Mr. T's
proposition, it was negatived.

Mr. Macon stated his general objec-
tions to the constitutional right of the
Government to pass the bill; and after
some remarks by Mr. Smith, and Mr.
Holmes of Me. the question was taken
on ordering the bill to a third reading,
and decided in the affirmative.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee
on the Militia, to whom was referred
the report of the Secretary of War, to-
gether with an abstract of infantry tac-
tics, submitted the following resolution.
He observed, they had been at great
expense in furnishing the Militia with
arms, and were of opinion they should
be furnished with the means to make
use of them for the benefit of the coun-
try. It was now too late in the session
to bring in a bill for the purpose, and it
was the object of the resolution to ob-
tain sufficient information to act on it
at the ensuing session.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be
directed to advertise, for three months in
the National Intelligencer, that he will receive,
at any time before the first day of December
next, sealed proposals for printing 40,000
copies of an abstract of Infantry Tactics, which
was reported to the Senate by the Secretary
of War, on the 3d day of February, instant,
to be delivered at the War Department,
bound in boards, and that he, the Secretary,
will state, in his advertisement, as near as may
be, the size of the work, the number of
pages and plates, which it will contain, and re-
port such proposals as he may receive, to the
Senate, in the first week of the next session
of congress.

The Senate then proceeded, as in
Committee of the Whole, to consider
the act authorizing the occupation of the
Oregon river.

Mr. Benton moved an amendment,
providing an additional Paymaster, and
extending the time allowed for the offi-
cers to send in their accounts; which
was agreed to; and then on account of
the temporary absence of the Chairman
of the Committee,) the bill was laid on
table.

The bill as amended, authorizing the
subscription to Stock in the Chesape-
ake and Delaware Canal Company, was
read a third time, passed, and re-
turned to the House. Yeas 19, Nays
11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 23.

Mr. Cassidy, from the Committee
on Revolutionary Pensions, made a re-
port unfavorable to the petition of Mat-
thew Wood; which was laid on the
table.

The Speaker laid before the House a
communication from the Department of
State, accompanied by a statement of
passengers who arrived in the United
States from foreign countries, during
the year ending 30th September, 1824;
which was laid on the table.

Mr. Stewart offered the following,
which he wished to lie on the table for
the present:

Resolved, That the Committee on Manufac-
tures be instructed to inquire into the expe-
diency of making provision for the annual
exhibition of specimens of American manufac-
ture in the Capitol, under suitable regulations
and encouragement.

The question on consideration being
called for by Mr. Forsyth, it was de-
cided in the negative.

So the House refused to consider the
resolution.
On motion of Mr. P. P. Barbour, the
House then resumed the consideration
of the bill providing for the payment of
interest to the State of Virginia.

Upon this bill a Debate arose, in
which Messrs. Wood, Sharpe, P. P.
Barbour, Bartlett, Williams, of N. C.
Forsyth, Neale, Webster, Alexander,
Isacks and Reynolds, took part; when
the previous question was required by
Mr. Wickliffe, and was decided in the
affirmative, by yeas and nays, 68 to 80.

The main question was then put,
viz: Shall the bill (without amendment)
now be ordered to be engrossed for a
third reading? and decided, by yeas
and nays, as follows:
Yeas, 132.—Nays, 36.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed
for a third reading to-morrow.

A bill from the Senate, for the pre-
servation and civilization of the Indian
tribes within the United States, was
twice read, and referred to the Com-
mittee on Indian Affairs.

A bill from the Senate, to authorize
the purchase of an Equestrian Portrait
of Gen. Washington, by Rembrandt
Peale, was received and read.

Mr. Webster moved to refer it to
the Committee on the Library; which
motion was negatived, yeas 54, noes 60.

Mr. Forsyth moved its indefinite
postponement—which motion was car-
ried.

The House then proceeded to consider
the Senate's amendments to the ap-
propriation bill for fortifications.

The question being on the first amend-
ment of the Senate, inserting the fol-
lowing:

"For a fort at Beaufort, in N. C. \$30,000."
"For forts at Cape Fear, \$50,000."

Mr. Foot, of Ct. said a few words in
opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Spaight observed, in support of
the amendment, that he was sorry that
the gentleman from Connecticut (Mr.
Foot) had thought it his duty to oppose
the appropriation. This point was am-
ong the first designated for fortifica-
tions, and a fort was erected, either
during the administration of Mr. Jeffer-
son, or at a period antecedent; he did
not now recollect. Its importance is
such as to claim this attention. Beau-
fort is a port having a good harbor, and
affording an inlet of greater depth of
water than any other in the state, with
the exception of that of Cape Fear. I
understand the depth of water to be 18
feet. There is now an inland commu-
nication from Norfolk to that port,
through the Sound, and when the canal,
connecting the waters of the Neuse and
Newport rivers, which is now opening
under the authority of the state, shall
be completed, a new facility will be
given to the inland navigation; and
when the Delaware and Chesapeake Can-
al shall be cut, there will be an inland
communication from the Delaware to
Beaufort. This place was a rendez-
vous for the privateers during the war;
there they brought their prizes, and
goods were conveyed from that point to
the North and the South. The occu-
pation of this port by an enemy, in time
war, would be a great annoyance to our
commerce. It would cut off the com-
mercial communication of those parts
of the Union. Its harbor would be ad-
vantageous to them.

Mr. Cocke opposed the amendment.
If the statement of the gentleman from
North-Carolina was correct, if the wa-
ters of that state were so shallow, and
there was so great a danger of storms,
that no enemy's fleet dare to lie there,
there would be little need of fortifica-
tions. The House had been told of a
general system of fortification, in which
the different works were divided into
three classes. He had nothing to guide
him in deciding to which class the forts
now proposed belong. There were no
surveys, and the house was called on
at the close of the session, to make an
appropriation for this object, while the
Secretary of War has declared that no
Engineer can be spared to perform the
duty of superintending the building of
the fort. No injury would result from
delay, &c.

Mr. Saunders, of N. C. spoke in re-
ply. The objections now urged, were
the same as had been advanced when
he had moved the same measure in the
house. The information with relation
to it had since been submitted to com-
mittees of the Senate and that body had
approved the measure. The gentle-
man from Tennessee, objects to it as
forming no part of the general system.
But the Secretary of War expressly
says, that it does form a part of that
system. If no Engineer can be spared,
then the money will not be drawn, and
so no harm can well arise. Though
the fort might not be begun, materials
at least could be collected for begin-
ning it. He presumed some officer could
be spared in the course of the year.

Mr. Foot of Conn. agreed with the
gentleman last up, that if the appropria-
tion was made, somebody would be
found to spend the money. The De-
partment of War would consider this
as their duty. He had supposed that
the State of North-Carolina would have
been one of the last to ask for fortifica-
tion, when the events of the last war,
and the attacks upon the different states
were considered and compared. But
his objections applied to the general pol-
icy. To what point was the force of
the enemy directed, but to those where
a fort was erected? As many forts as
there were erected, so many points
were there to invite attack. He was

therefore opposed to erecting fortifica-
tions at all, unless at a few points
where very great interests were ex-
posed.

Some further conversation took place
between Messrs. Cocke and Saunders,
when Mr. McLane of Del. took a gen-
eral view of the present state of our
system of fortifications, which he con-
tended could not now be abandoned,
and the prosecution of which included
the points at which these forts are pro-
posed to be built. So far was it from
being correct, that the House had no
information to govern them, that there
were detailed estimates from the War
Department, going down to the number
of loads of stone that would be requir-
ed to build the forts, and the number
of men to man them; these fortifica-
tions were quite as necessary to the
protection of North-Carolina, and were
quite as proper as those of Boston, Pro-
vidence, New-York, or in the Chesape-
ake.

There was no objection on the score
of means, and it was always necessa-
ry when a fort was about to be built,
to appropriate at least a year before-
hand, by way of preparation.—This
course had always been pursued. &c.

Mr. McCoy opposed the amendment.
He could never consent while Dauphin
island and Fort Washington stared him
in the face, to go on to appropriate, un-
til he knew with certainty, that the fort
about to be built was needed and would
be useful. In the former case, after
voting away \$300,000 on estimates
by skillful engineers, Congress
had made the discovery, that the fort
would be of no use; and as to Fort
Washington, it had now been found
necessary to build another fort to pro-
tect it.

Mr. Mangum felt assured, that any
gentleman who would inspect a map of
the country must perceive the neces-
sity of some fortification on the coast of
North-Carolina. He believed that in-
formation was called for only because
gentlemen had not duly attended to that
which had been laid before the House.
He did not rise to enter into the gen-
eral argument, but to express his admi-
ration of the principles avowed by some
of the gentlemen who are opposed to the
appropriation. That admiration was
so great that he could not sufficiently
express it. How could he sufficiently
admire the vigilance of the gentleman
from Tennessee, who with sleepless
eye, ever sits like an incubus on the
Treasury box, holding a drawn sword
in his hand. How could he enough
admire the wise and sage maxims of
gentleman from Connecticut. Yet he
feared if the House should yield to the
arguments of those gentlemen, that in
the matter of fortifications, not only
the Government, but the whole nation,
had been quite in the wrong. In the
one case we are told, that not a dollar
is to be wrung from the iron chest of
people without a struggle; and on the
other that not a fortification must be
erected on the coast, because, forsooth,
it will attract the enemy! This was
broad doctrine; and if it was entitled
to that estimation, in which those gen-
tlemen no doubt held it, the govern-
ment must be greatly indebted for the
new lights they had discovered. He
always felt humbled when he came be-
fore this House to ask any thing for the
State which he had the honor to repre-
sent; yet he believed that every gen-
tlemen of the House, (the gentleman
from Tennessee always excepted) would
allow, that that state had not asked
from the Government more than her
due proportion. He asked if North-
Carolina was not entitled to some for-
tifications, while at the South Govern-
ment was erecting forts in a wilderness
so situated, that even if the enemy took
them, they would have to march 100
miles through mosquitoes and wild
beasts, before they could find any men
to attack. He would not descant on
the old worn out subjects so often urg-
ed before the House. He would not
weary it with describing the patriotism
which North-Carolina had displayed,
nor say how close it hugged the Union.
He would only observe in conclusion,
that though one of the oldest States in
this Union, it had rarely come before
Congress in the attitude of a petitioner.

Mr. Newton (Chairman of the Com-
mittee of Commerce,) observed, that
all the coasting trade of the Union, and
all other trade which passed from North
to South, had to pass by this coast.—
That by placing competent fortifications
upon it, the government would save
immense property. The sounds on
that coast would in case of war, con-
vey all the materials of our manufac-
tures from the Southern states, and un-
less they were defended, our coasting
trade might at any time be cut off.

After a few more remarks from
Messrs. Cook and Spaight, the ques-
tion was taken on the Senate's amend-
ment and carried—yeas 82, noes 33.

THURSDAY, FEB. 24.

Mr. Call, of Florida, presented the
acts of the Legislative Council of Flor-
ida, which it is necessary should un-
dergo revision by congress, before they
can go into operation. On his motion,
they were received, and referred to the
committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Mercer moved to discharge the
committee of the whole from the consid-
eration of the bill "to confirm the acts
incorporating the Ohio and Chesapeake
canal company;" which was carried.

The house accordingly took up the
bill, and after some debate, was en-
grossed for a third reading to-morrow.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25.

Mr. Cocke, from the committee on
Indian Affairs, reported the bill from
the Senate for the civilization and pre-
servation of the Indian tribes within
the United States, with an amendment.
The bill was referred to a committee of
the whole.

An engrossed bill to confirm the act
of the General Assembly of Maryland,
confirming an act of the General As-
sembly of Virginia, to incorporate the
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company,
was read a third time, and the ques-
tion being, Shall this pass?

Mr. Cocke demanded that it be
taken by yeas and nays, which was or-
dered.

The question was then put, and de-
cided in the affirmative.—Yeas 116,
Nays 34.

So the bill was passed; its title was
altered to read as follows: "An act
confirming the act of the Legislature
of Virginia, entitled "An act incor-
porating the Chesapeake and Ohio Can-
al Company, and an act of the State
of Maryland, concerning the same,"
and then it was sent to the Senate.

Private Entertainment.

THE Subscriber has opened a House of
Entertainment for the reception of travel-
lers and others, at the Cross Roads in Frank-
lin county, immediately on the Stage road
leading from Raleigh to Lewisburg, 22 miles
from the former and 9 miles from the latter
place. He informs the public that he will be
prepared at all times to accommodate those
may favor him with their company.

JAMES D. ROSS,
Franklin co. March 1st. 1825. 37-6w.

New Stock of Goods.

THE subscribers have now opened in Mr.
Parr's brick Store, opposite Latta &
McFarland's, a new stock of Dry Goods,
Hardware, Cutlery, Glass, Crockery-ware and
Groceries, all laid in on the best terms, and
which they will dispose of low for cash.

LEWIS & MYERS,
Columbia, S. C. Feb. 11, 1825. 32-4t.
N. B. They will have additions to their
present stock in a few days, which will com-
plete their Spring assortment.

Macon Bridge.

WILL be let at the Post-Office in Macon,
to the lowest bidder, at public outcry,
on Friday the 15th of April next, the building
of a BRIDGE across the Ocmulgee river at
the foot of the street leading to the public
square in Macon. The rivet at the intended
site has, it is believed, a very firm bottom,
the most of which is known to be of rock.—
Its width at common water is estimated at 230
feet; the height of the piers at 38 feet; the
whole length of the Bridge at 400; and the
contemplated width 32 feet. Stone and tim-
ber may be very conveniently obtained, and
had gratis, on the adjoining public lands.—
The piers and abutments to be of stone; the
upper works of approved timber, and to be
shingled, weather-boarded and painted. The
undertaker will be required to give bond
with three approved securities in the sum of
\$20,000 for the faithful performance of his
contract. The names of the persons offered
as securities must be submitted to the Com-
missioners by the 9th of April; letters for
this purpose may be directed to the commis-
sioners to the care of Mortimer R. Wallis, Esq.,
Postmaster, Macon. Twenty per cent. on
the amount of the contract will be advanced,
and further advances will be made at the dis-
cretion of the commissioners as the work pro-
gresses.

A model of the intended bridge and the
form of the contract will be open to inspec-
tion at the room over Gillespie & Co. drug
store in Macon, on and after the twenty-first
of March until the time of letting.

Architects are invited to prepare and fur-
nish models in wood on a scale of an inch to
the foot with accompanying explanations in
writing; which will be received at the room
above mentioned until Tuesday the 15th of
March inclusive. A premium of \$100 will be
paid for that model which shall be adopted as
best, uniting the properties of cheapness,
strength, durability and convenience in re-
pairing.

LUKE J. MORGAN
CHARES BULLOCK,
MORTIMER R. WALLIS, } Comrs.
SAMUEL GILLESPIE,
WILLIAM BIVINS,
Macon, Feb. 1. 38-15w.