

NORTH CAROLINA.

CASES DECIDED.

By the Supreme Court just adjourned.

John Dillinger's Heirs v. Henry Wood and Thomas Bowditch, from Burke. Bill dismissed.

William Ainsworth v. James Greenlee, from Burke. Nonsuit set aside, and judgment for the plaintiff.

Jason H. Wilson & Wife v. Administrator of George McDowell, from Burke. Appeal dismissed, being from an interlocutory order of the Court below.

State v. Nicholas Whishnurst, from Lincoln. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Andrew Davidson, Thomas Crawford & others v. Surviving Executors of Thomas Davidson, deceased, from Mecklenburg. Demurrer sustained and bill dismissed with costs.

John J. Sroter v. Henry W. Harrington, from Anson. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and judgment for the defendant.

Henry Austin v. William W. Rodman, from Halifax. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and a new trial granted.

Bank of Newbern to the use of John Mooring v. William Pugh, from Pitt. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

State v. George Robinson, from Iredell. Appeal dismissed, being from an interlocutory order of the Court below.

State Bank v. Robert Raiford & others, from Wake. Appeal dismissed, being from an interlocutory order of the Court below.

The Governor v. Col. M. N. Jeffreys, from Wake. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

State v. William Tacker, from Wake. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

Den on demise of Hunter v. Daniel Williams, from Hertford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

James Fraser v. Boon Felton & Wife, from Hertford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Carter Nunnery v. Solomon Cotten, from Warren. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Robert Mann & Co. v. John M'Vey, from Person. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

John M'Lure v. Andrew Grant, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Den on demise of Thomas Mitchell and others v. James Downey, sen. from Granville. Appeal dismissed.

Den on demise of Hunt & Brittain v. William Smith's Heirs, from Granville. Appeal dismissed.

In some of the Cases brought up to this term, the records were so imperfect that the Court could not proceed to investigate them, but were compelled to order Certioraries to be issued for the purpose of bringing up more full and complete transcripts.

Several of the Cases were continued by consent, on account of the indisposition of some of the Gentlemen of the Bar.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, JAN. 13.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting statements of payments made at the Treasury during the year 1820 for the discharge of miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for; of payments made, during the same year, for the discharge of such demands, of a civil nature, as are not provided for; a statement of contracts made relative to oil, light-houses, buoys, stakes, &c.; a statement of contracts and purchases for the revenue during the year 1819.

These communications were severally referred to committees, and ordered to be printed.

The resolution offered by Mr. Tracy on Thursday last, was, on his motion taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Robertson, of Ky. after a few remarks on the propriety of the enquiry which he was about to propose, submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what, offices in the Civil Department of Government may be abolished without prejudice to the public interest; and also whether any of the salaries or compensations now allowed by law to the officers and other persons employed in the said Civil Department, and, if any, what, and to what extent, may be, consistently with justice and sound policy, reduced.

Mr. Culbreth, after observing that it had been his intention to offer a similar motion himself, if no other gentleman had done so, moved to amend the resolution so as to refer the enquiry to a special committee instead of the committee of Ways and Means, deeming the latter committee not competent, consistently with a due attention to its numerous ordinary duties, to bestow on this subject the necessary attention.

This motion to amend the resolution, brought on a discussion of more than an hour's continuance, on the question whether it was better to refer the enquiry to the committee of Ways and Means, a select committee, or to the committees severally appointed on the expenditures of the different departments. After two unsuccessful motions to lay the resolution on the table—the debate ended by adopting Mr. Culbreth's amendment.

On motion of Mr. Street, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force the act entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War," and the several acts amending and extending the same, which acts will expire on the 15th day of May next.

And the House then adjourned.

MONDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to regulate the duties on imports and for other purposes, accompanied by a detailed report on the subject. The bill having been twice read, Mr. Baldwin moved to refer it to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, opposed this course, as giving it a preference over ordinary business. Mr. Baldwin replied, that the same direction had been given, at this session, to several bills, that for the reduction of the army, &c. not more important than this. The motion of Mr. Baldwin prevailed, by a vote of 65 to 51. The ordinary number of copies of the bill and report were ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. Baldwin, also, from the same committee, reported a bill laying duties on sales of merchandise at auction; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Russ offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before this House a statement of the precise amount of special deposits to the credit of the Treasury of the United States which is referred to in his supplementary report of the 28th ultimo, as not being available the current year; stating particularly, of what such deposits consist—of depreciated bank paper, the bank or banks which issued the same, with the amount by each, and the present current specie value thereof, and the year or years respectively when the same was received.

The resolution lies on the table one day of course.

On motion of Mr. Eustis, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, for the conditional admission of Missouri into the Union; and, on his motion, in order that it might not interrupt the discussion of the Army bill, it was referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the House then took up the resolve from the Senate, for the admission of Missouri into the Union; and it was read a second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

The bill from the Senate, "to incorporate the Columbia College of the District of Columbia," was about to be read a third time, when

Mr. Campbell objected to this bill taking a course different from the ordinary practice, in regard to bills, which was, to refer them to a committee of the whole for discussion.

After considerable conversation on the subject, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed for the use of members.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment.

Mr. Simkins's motion to strike out the first section of the bill being yet under consideration—

Mr. Walker, of N. C. spoke at some length against it.

Mr. Sergeant then took the floor in favor of the motion. When he concluded—The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr. Clay (late Speaker) appeared this day and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Russ, the resolution yesterday submitted by him, was taken up and agreed to.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the reduction of the Army of the U. States; the motion of Mr. Simkins, to strike out the first section yet depending—

After several members had spoken on the subject, a little before sunset, the question was put on Mr. Simkins's motion, (which went to destroy the bill) and was decided in the negative, by a large majority; and the committee rose, reported progress; & the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 17.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the whole number of militia in service during the late War with Great-Britain, shewing the periods of their service, their pay, and from what States, &c. as required by a resolution of last session, &c.

On motion of Mr. Warfield, the House proceeded to the consideration of a resolution moved by him, calling on the First Comptroller of the Treasury for certain information in respect to discriminations in the list of Balances due to the government; and, after a few remarks between Messrs. Smith and Warfield, it was agreed to.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and the consideration of the bill for the reduction of the Military Peace Establishment was resumed.

Mr. Smyth, of Va. moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to the insertion of the substitute moved by him some days ago, and published in the National Intelligencer of the 10th inst.

After debate, the question was taken on Mr. Smyth's motion, and decided in the negative.

Mr. Hardin then, after some general remarks in favor of his object, moved to amend the bill by adding thereto a new section, to abolish any commutation for the subsistence of the officers, forage, servants and servants' hire and subsistence and clothing, transportation, and any other incidental charges whatever, and to allow in lieu thereof — per cent. on the amount of pay now allowed the officers respectively.

Before deciding on this motion, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the State of the Union, and took up the bill to reduce the Army to 6,000 men—Mr. Hardin's amendment offered yesterday being still under consideration—

Mr. Hardin having since yesterday, ascertained, in conversation, that the Military committee had now a proposition before them, similar to that which he had offered by way of amendment to this bill, said he would leave the subject to them at present. He therefore withdrew his amendment.

The committee then proceeded with the details of the bill.

Mr. Smith, of Md. moved an amendment going to retain one half of the topographical engineers, and followed his motion by a number of remarks on the valuable services this corps had rendered; the destitute condition of the government, and military service, of topographical information, at the commencement of the late war; the disasters which had ensued therefrom, instances of which he detailed—the mass of useful and essential information which they had given, and were daily acquiring by their surveys, for the public use, &c.

After some debate, Mr. Smith withdrew his motion.

A number of other amendments were proposed by members opposed to the proposed reduction of the Army; but they were all negative. The committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, when other amendments were offered and rejected, so that there is no doubt the bill will pass the House of Representatives, whatever may be its fate in the Senate.

FRIDAY, JAN. 19.

Mr. Mercer, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill authorizing the establishment of a Penitentiary within the District of Columbia, which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the amount of merchandise on hand, and in the hands of the Superintendent of Indian Trade, in Georgetown, at cost—prepared in obedience to a resolution of the 13th instant.

He also laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of contracts made by the Commissioners of the Navy during the year 1820.

These communications and the accompanying documents were ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Mr. Wood, from the committee on the Public Buildings, to whom was referred a resolution of the 19th ult. directing an enquiry into the practicability of making such alterations in the present structure of the hall of the House as shall better adapt it to the purposes of a deliberative assembly; and if not, whether it be practicable to provide a suitable hall in the centre building of the Capitol, made a report, exhibiting a plan proposed by the architect, which the committee do not recommend; and offering reasons to show that the hall had, since it was first used, improved in the respects above referred to; that it would still improve, as the walls became drier; and that it might be anticipated, by taking measures to prevent noise in the gallery, and obtain silence in the hall, it would fully answer its intended purpose. The report was read and committed.

Mr. Randolph gave notice that he should on Monday next call for the consideration of the bill making provision for the family of the late Com. Perry.

The House, then proceeded to consider the "bill in addition to the several acts making provision for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary War."

This bill was discussed, in the committee of the whole, on the 3d instant, and, having been reported to the House, Mr. Hardin moved to amend the bill by adding thereto the following sections:

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that no pensioner under the aforesaid acts shall be stricken from the rolls, who, upon giving in the schedule of his property as is therein directed, shall be worth less, after deducting his debts, than — dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That every pensioner who has, under the act of the 1st of May, 1820, been stricken from the pension roll, shall be placed again on the pension roll, if application shall be made by him, if, upon examining his schedule, he is worth less than — dollars.

The question was on the adoption of this amendment, and on this question, as well as on the bill itself, incidentally, much debate again took place. The debate had continued some time, when,

On motion of Mr. Barbour, (who in calling it up had no idea of interfering materially in the progress of the other business before the House,) the bill and amendment were again laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

Mr. Storrs submitted to the House a number of remarks to shew the inexpediency of abolishing the existing provisions for the inspection of the army, and of the substitute proposed by the bill for one Assistant Inspector, and concluded his remarks with a motion to strike out the clause providing "an Assistant Inspector General," with a view of moving afterwards to insert a provision for one Inspector General.

After considerable debate, the question being taken on the proposed amendment, it was decided in the affirmative—Ayes 75, Noes 71.

Mr. Storrs then moved to insert a provision for "one Inspector General;" and the motion was agreed to, without debate—Ayes 76, Noes 69.

Mr. Mercer moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill, which abolishes the topographical corps—which motion was negative without a division.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. who asked for the opponents of the bill an opportunity to present their views on the subject, The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, JAN. 20.

The House again proceeded to the consideration of the bill for reducing the Military Establishment. After some debate, the House adjourned, without taking the question.

MASSACHUSETTS CONVENTION.

Easton, Jan. 10.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock the Convention of this State was adjourned without day. The evening scene was most solemnly impressive. The galle-

ries and avenues of the Hall were crowded, and the attendance of the members full. The report of the committee on the amendments were made about 6 o'clock, and during the two hours occupied in their reading and adoption, the utmost silence prevailed. The amendments were fourteen in number, each a separate article. They were all first read by the Secretary, and some verbal amendments adopted. They were then read separately, and on each the question was thus put by the President, shall this amendment be submitted to the people for their adoption and ratification? On most of the amendments the votes were unanimous—and on each of the residue there were only one or two, and at most six dissentients, excepting on the amendment respecting Harvard College, on which a division was called, and the numbers were for passing the amendment 197. Against it 61. After all the amendments had been adopted, the Rev. Mr. Foster, of Littleton, on the invitation of the President, addressed the Throne of Grace in a fervent, impressive, and pertinent ascription of praise, and, on motion of Gen. Varum, the Convention was adjourned, amidst the cordial and mutual congratulations of the Delegates, on the auspicious close of their labors.

THE ERA OF TALENT.

From the Boston Centinel.

MR. PRINTER—I have lately come into Massachusetts, of whose learned men and literary societies, and useful institutions, I had heard much. My expectations were, therefore, high in this respect: "But the half was not told me." I have already attended (and that in the course of a few days) several societies and public literary and religious performances of the highest order both for utility and interest. I came by way of Plymouth, with a view to the celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrims in that place. There I met, not only a great concourse of people, but many, very many of education and talents, many of our most eminent civilians and scholars. Such a collection, in fact, as one rarely meets in any part of Europe. Here I was instructed, delighted, enraptured, with an address by Mr. Webster;—a man who is an honor to the state and nation—second, perhaps, to no one in the U. States for talents, eloquence, & correct moral and political principles. Even at the festive board where we usually find little that is intellectual or moral, the prayers, the toasts, and the addresses of several learned Societies, and of grave and intelligent individuals were calculated to inspire sober feelings and religious reflections, and to induce one to believe they had come to hear high converse or erudite lectures from profound Philosophy.—In Boston, on the Sabbath, the Rev. Dr. CHANNING treated on the principles and characters of the puritan fathers with great learning and ability. His discourses would have done honor to a CHAUNCEY or a MAYHEW of our Country, or a FELLOWSHIP, a TAYLOR, a CLARK, a HODLEY, or a WATSON of England. He was learned, devout, instructive, rational and catholic. On Monday, I was invited to hear Professor EVERETT, who delivered a Christmas Sermon in the Stone Chapel.—Here, again, I was charmed and overpowered by the eloquence and learning, and good sense, and pertinency of remark and illustration of this justly celebrated scholar. The sermon was a treasury of sound argument and practical exhortation; and I know not how any one could go away without being convinced of the importance of religious instruction, and the duty of Rulers and Legislators to provide for its maintenance in the State for the good of all its members, and for the peace and welfare of Society. In the evening, I was once more regaled with an intellectual repast, by attending the meeting of the Peace Society, and hearing a most elaborate and happy address by Hon. Mr. QUINCY. This learned, patriotic and honorable individual was worthy to be the organ of such an association. The oration, in style and description, was scarcely inferior to BURKE. In sentiment it was such as the meekest disciple in the school of Christ, would cordially approve.

FOR RENT,

ONE of the most eligible stands for a Store on Fayetteville street. Also, a PLANTATION, 6 miles from the City, consisting of 150 acres of cleared land, with a good dwelling and out-houses. Enquire of

J. H. HASSAM.

December 29.

TWO LOTS

Adjoining the City.

FOR sale, two Lots on Newbern Street continued, the one on the south, and the other on the north side of the Street, numbered on the Plan of the Public Ground lately sold by the State, Nos. 21 and 33, containing about six acres each. The Lots are covered with Wood, and handsomely situated for building upon.

Apply to JOSEPH ROSS, Raleigh, Raleigh, Sep. 25.

COMMITTED

TO Wake Jail, on the 22d instant, a Negro Man named JERRY, & his Wife CREECY and four CHILDREN, from 2 to 10 years old; said to be the property of John Smith of Marion District, South Carolina. The man is a bright Mulatto, of common stature, slender made, about 25 or 30 years of age. The Woman is of middle size, about the same age. The owner is desired to come forward and prove his property, and have said Negroes released.

JOHN DUNN, Jailor. Raleigh, Jan. 25, 1821. 14

NOTICE.

RUNAWAY from the City of Raleigh, on or about the 1st day of January, 1821, a Negro Man by the name of BEN, (Son of Robin, a Preacher, well known about Raleigh) about 27 years of age, common size, of black complexion, and bends back very much in his hams when standing; and I believe he has some tattoo on his breast as large as peas, and has a very slim foot. Ben has lived in Raleigh about five years. He can read and write; and I expect he has a free pass from some person or other, and that he will aim probably for some free State. Ben left Raleigh on the same day with the Proprietors of the Wax Figures which were lately exhibited there. This is to forward all persons from harboring or hiring said Negro, or trading for him, on pain of being prosecuted as the law directs.

Ten Dollars reward will be given to any person who shall secure said Negro in any Jail, and give notice thereof to the subscriber. WM. F. SMITH. Wake County, Jan. 24, 1821. 14—24

The Editors of the Salisbury and Wilmington papers are requested to insert the above three times and send their accounts to this office.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20, 1821.

A grand project.—It is a fact well known, that the celebrated Wm. Penn's original plan of the city of Philadelphia contemplated no street east of Front-street, leaving a fine open space between that street and the river Delaware; but the cupidity of those who succeeded the benevolent founder of that city, led them to lay off another street between Front-street and the River, called Water-street, which, of course, being limited for room, did not admit of the necessary free currency of wholesome air, nor of proper conveniences for preserving it clean and comfortable. The consequence has been, that it has annually been the seat of fatal Disease. Every Yellow Fever which has desolated that ill-fated city, has had its origin in that crowded street. We are pleased to find that, at length, some of the most wealthy and public-spirited citizens of Philadelphia have determined to remove this shameful nuisance, by purchasing the whole of the property, and entirely altering the Eastern Front of the city. An act will be obtained from the Legislature for the purpose, and it is proposed that the expence shall be defrayed by dividing it into shares of \$100 each.

Multum in parvo.—The following is an extract of a letter from a highly respectable citizen in North Carolina, to a Representative in Congress, on the subject of the compensation of Members of Congress: Nat. Int.

I perceive the question of compensation to Members of Congress is one of some interest both in and out of that body. The members stand in a delicate situation, and I could wish some other power had to fix their compensation. But let them be just, and fear not—and look to the ultimate effect on the constitution if they do not place themselves in a situation to act independently. Members of the British House of Commons serve the people for nothing, but commonly desert them and serve the King and Ministry for their bribes. Too much our Members of Congress are seeking for places, and looking to executive patronage. They are elected to serve the people, and I am desirous they should always find the people's best service; but if you whittle down their compensation to a pittance, you drive them into the arms of the Executive at once. You may as well put down the form of a Congress, for the form would be all. Really and substantially, your President would be Law-giver and King. His power is growing rapidly enough by extended patronage, without cutting away the independence of one branch of the government. I conjure you, for the people's sake, and as one of the people, to make the compensation of the people's immediate servants better than any thing the Executive can offer. It would be a miserable economy to save a few thousands at the expence of the constitution.

James Barbour has been re-elected without opposition, a Senator of the United States, from the state of Virginia, for six years from the 3d of March next.

Nehemiah R. Knight, Governor of the State of Rhode-Island, is elected a Senator of the United States to supply the vacancy occasioned by the lamented decease of Mr. Barrill.

Samuel L. Southard, Senator Elect has been appointed, by the Governor of the State of New-Jersey, a Senator for the remainder of the term of J. J. Wilson, resigned, which will expire on the third day of March next, when the term for which Mr. Southard had been already elected will commence.