

## General Assembly.

### SENATE.

*Wednesday, Dec. 26.*—The engrossed bill to establish a Medical Board, and to regulate the practice of physic and surgery in this State, was indefinitely postponed on its third reading.

*Thursday, Dec. 27.*—Mr. Joiner presented a bill to amend the act of last session, establishing a poor house in Pitt county.

The bill to form a new county out of a part of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading—yeas 34, nays 27.

*Friday, Dec. 28.*—The bill empowering the commissioners of Halifax to sell to Lemuel Long a part of the commons of said town, passed its second and third readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

*Saturday, Dec. 29.*—On motion of Mr. Vanhook, the committee of Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of issuing \$100,000 in Treasury Notes.

Mr. M'Eachin presented a bill providing for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, by districts; which being read, Mr. Williams, of Martin, moved for its indefinite postponement. Mr. Bailey moved to lay it on the table; which motion was not agreed to. The question was then taken on the indefinite postponement of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 43, nays 16.

*Monday, Dec. 31.*—The resolution, from the other House, to appoint a joint select committee to inquire what measures the Legislature can adopt to protect the local Banks against the operation of the Bank of the United States at Fayetteville, was agreed to.

A message was sent to the H. of Commons and agreed to, proposing to ballot to-morrow for cavalry officers, attached to the 5th brigade and 7th division. R. B. Gary is in nomination for Colonel; Solomon Pender for Lieut. Colonel and Jesse A. Bynum for Major.

*Tuesday, Jan. 1.*—Mr. Burney from the committee appointed to conduct the balloting for three persons to represent the State at the contemplated meeting of the stockholders of the Cape Fear Bank, reported that Isaac Wright, Frederick Hill and Louis D. Wilson are elected.

The bill to repeal the act of 1819, creating a fund for Internal Improvements, and establishing a Board for the management thereof, and the act of 1821, providing an additional fund for Internal Improvements, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading—32 to 24.

*Wednesday, Jan. 2.*—Mr. Owen, from the select joint committee, appointed on that part of the Governor's message, relating to the operation of the Tariff, made a detailed report, concluding with a resolution, that in the opinion of the Legislature, it is inexpedient for the Congress of the United States to increase the duties on imports, and that the Governor forward to each of our Senators

and Representatives, a copy of said resolution.

The bill appropriating \$6,232 to the improvement of the Cape Fear, below Wilmington, passed its final reading—yeas 36, nays 21.

### HOUSE OF COMMONS.

*Thursday, Dec. 27.*—Mr. Brittain presented a bill to establish a new county by the name of Macon; which was read, when Mr. Bynum moved for its indefinite postponement. This motion was decided in the negative, 64 to 61. The bill was then ordered to lie on the table until the ensuing Saturday.

*Friday, Dec. 28.*—On motion of Mr. Gary, the Judiciary committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing by law, an uniform standard of measures throughout the State.

Mr. Stedman, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to prevent the importation of slaves into this State.

Mr. Fisher presented a statement, shewing the expenditures of the State on internal improvements up to the present time.

*Saturday, Dec. 29.*—Mr. Fisher presented a bill to incorporate the North-Carolina Institution for the instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.

Mr. Eccles presented the memorial of the Cape Fear Bank, praying that the tax paid by said bank be repealed or modified.

The bill to incorporate the Ocasco Navigation Company, passed its final reading and has become a law.

Mr. Little presented a bill to provide for the appointment of Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States by districts; which was read and rejected—34 voting for, and 91 against its passage.

*Monday, Dec. 31.*—Mr. Spruill presented a bill to incorporate Enfield Lodge.

Mr. Blount presented a bill to cede to the United States a point of Marsh on the south side of Neuse river, for the purpose of erecting thereon a light-house.

Mr. Busbee submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Whereas, when property is sold by execution, many persons claim the same without really having title thereto; and whereas such claim prevents the said property from selling at its proper value:

*Resolved, therefore,* That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the existing law, as to compel the claimant to file an affidavit.

Mr. Morehead, from the committee on Education, made a report, recommending the rejection of the bill to repeal the act of 1825, creating a fund for the establishment of common schools. Concurred in.

Mr. Seawell, from the committee on Agriculture, to whom was recommended the bill to repeal all acts concerning agriculture and family domestic manufactures, made a report recommending the passage of said bill; which report was not agreed to, and the bill was read and rejected.

Mr. Jones of Warren, presented a bill giving dower to the widow in all cases in which the husband might have claimed curtesy.

On motion of Mr. Stewart, the House resolved to receive no private bill after Tuesday.

*Tuesday, Jan. 1, 1823.*—Mr. Hill presented a bill to continue in force the act of 1823, directing a geological and mineralogical survey to be made of the State.

Mr. Spruill, from the select committee to whom was referred the bill directing the manner in which runaway slaves may be apprehended, made a report recommending the rejection of said bill. Concurred in.

Mr. Gaston presented a bill to amend the act of 1715, appointing public registers and directing the method to be observed in conveying lands, goods and chattels, and for preventing fraudulent deeds and mortgages; also, a bill to prohibit vice and immorality of, and in the vicinity of the University.

Mr. Brevard, a bill to extend the provisions of the act of 1823, granting further time to perfect titles to lands within this State.

Mr. Fisher, from the select committee to whom was referred the resolution on the subject of cotton and woollen manufactures, and on the growing of wool, made a report, which was ordered to be printed.

*Wednesday, Jan. 2.*—The resolution requesting the Governor to make known to the Secretary of War, the desire of the Legislature of North-Carolina, to have made by the corps of the U. States Engineers, a survey of a route for a Rail Road, passing from Newbern, through Raleigh and the central parts of the western country, was taken up and after some debate, rejected 52 to 50. [On the following day this vote was reconsidered, and the consideration of the resolution postponed to Friday.]

## Foreign.

*From Europe.*—An arrival at Philadelphia has furnished a Liverpool paper of the 20th November. Its contents are unimportant. Markets remained stationary, and no further intelligence had been received from Greece. The following interesting remarks on the late battle at Navarino, are from the New-York Enquirer:

"The destruction of the Turco-Egyptian fleet by the squadrons of England, France, and Russia, is the most important blow against the Mussulman force, which has been struck within a century—not only in relation to the emancipation of Greece, but to the future prospects of the Turkish empire, as it exhibits a coalition of the three great powers of Europe, which will not be easily dissolved after the signal triumph achieved at Navarino. Accounts differ as to the actual number of vessels which composed that formidable force, and which at one blow were destroyed. The following is the most authentic: 126 transports, 4 ships of of line, 4 frigates of 60 guns, 14 of forty, 29 corvettes, and 37 fire-ships—making in all

214 vessels which no longer exist: (the allied squadrons numbered 26 vessels, viz: 10 ships of the line, 10 frigates, and 6 sloops.)

"This is undoubtedly the greatest naval force which has yet been assembled under the orders of the Sultan; and it is impossible to foresee what may be the consequence when the news reaches Constantinople.

"It is evident, that after many conferences, the Divan was disposed to yield, and terminate the war agreeable to the stipulations of the treaty; that a panic will prevail at the capital when they hear the blow, cannot be doubted; but whether it may produce entire submission, or rage; whether blind zeal may lead to a massacre of Greeks and Christians, must depend altogether on circumstances. The Turks move by impulse, and they are more disposed to commit outrages on a sudden reverse, than they are to meet a calamity with resignation and forbearance. A moment's reflection, however, must convince the Grand Seigneur, that his own situation is truly precarious.—With the Dardanelles blockaded by a powerful fleet, flushed with a recent and great victory—with a powerful Russian army ready to cross the borders, and march on Constantinople—his own resources diminished, and his army crippled, it may be said, that the fate of Turkey hangs suspended by a hair. Nothing but entire submission can save that country; war declared against the Allied Powers, will only terminate by driving the Mussulman into Asia, and give to Russia the long desired city of Constantine. Nor can the Turkish and Egyptian armies in Greece do any thing to improve their condition—having lost their fleet and transports, they have no means of reaching their country, or obtaining supplies; they must capitulate, or be cut up in detail. Greece, therefore, becomes free by this one blow."

*Disgraceful.*—The pauper system in England has lately been made the pretext for a most disgraceful scene; we allude to the public sale of peasants by their rich neighbors, on no other grounds, than that the wages of the former were insufficient to support life. The following paragraph, describing this singular spectacle, is taken from the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 12:

"On Tuesday last, at a village ten miles from the metropolis, a vestry was called of the inhabitants of the parish, to let the labor of the able poor to the highest bidder. The clergyman, churchwardens, and several respectable housekeepers, were present, and protested against it; but their intentions were entirely frustrated by the overwhelming votes of the farmers and landholders, who carried their point with triumph, and the poor men were actually sold one by one to the highest bidder, like cattle in the market, or slaves in the West Indies. They were sold to the farmers from 5s 6d to 8s per week, strong able and industrious men, some with large families, and who had been in comfortable circumstances, but