

Congress of the U. S.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 10.—Mr. Barbour, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, presented a Report on the subject of Piracy, accompanied by a Bill for its suppression. The Bill authorises the building of ten additional sloops of War of 20 guns each—authorises our forces in pursuit of Pirates to land on any of the West India Islands, and gives power to the President to declare in a state of blockade and to invest any port or city belonging to those Islands known to afford a refuge to Pirates flying from the pursuit of our officers and seamen. It moreover authorises the arming of Merchantmen, and allows reprisal in certain cases. Probably before this bill becomes a Law, it will undergo some modification.

A letter was received from Mr. Rembrandt Peale, offering to the consideration of Congress his Equestrian Portrait of Washington, now exhibited in the Capitol; which on motion of Mr. Hayne was referred to a select committee of five.

Mr. Benton, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the other House, "to authorize the occupation of the Oregon River," reported it without amendment.

Mr. King, of Alabama, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill, making compensation to the persons appointed by the Electors to bring on the votes for President and Vice President; which was twice read.

The bill for abolishing imprisonment for debt was read a third time, and, on motion, referred to the Judiciary committee.

Mr. Brown submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of commencing the construction of the National Road laid out and surveyed by authority of the United States, between Wheeling, in Virginia, and St. Louis, in the state of Missouri.

Tuesday, Jan. 11.—Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. States to cause a road to be marked out from the west frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico; which was read and passed to a second reading.

The Senate resumed, as in committee the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp in the United States.

Mr. Ruggles explained the object of the bill, which was simply to allow persons to import raw hemp into the United States to manufacture it into cordage, and in exporting it again to receive a draw back.

After several verbal amendments, which were discussed by Messrs. Loyd of Mass. D' Wolf, Holmes, of Maine, and Smith, the bill was, on motion of Mr. Dickerson, postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow:

Mr. Johnston of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a steam

ship or vessel of large size, capable of carrying a great number of men and boats to be employed on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulph of Mexico, for the suppression of piracy.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

An engrossed bill for the relief of the Niagara sufferers, being begun to be read it was, on motion, postponed to Monday next, to enable members to examine the documents on the subject this day communicated to the House.

The president in respect to the call of the House of Representatives for information in relation to certain transactions of Commodore Stewart and others in the South Seas, declined furnishing the documents asked, for reasons which he assigns at some length.

Mr. Hamilton, who had given notice that on this day he should call up the consideration of the claims of Massachusetts for militia services, signified that he would, for the present, yield to the consideration of those of Georgia—but as soon as these should be disposed of, he should call up those of Massachusetts.

Mr. Forsyth then rose, and gave notice that, as the members from the state of Georgia felt a deep interest in the success of the claims from that State for militia services in 1793—94, and believed it their duty to present it distinctly to the House, the opportunity would be taken to do so, by proposing a provision for paying them, in the shape of an amendment to the first appropriation bill which should come before the House.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Webster, went into committee of the whole—Mr. Condict in the chair—on the bill further to provide for the punishment of crimes against the U. States.

U. S. Treasury.—The materials of the Treasury Report, as well as the clear and able manner in which they are united, render it a document well worth an attentive perusal.

It exhibits the finances of the republic in the most gratifying point of view; and if the Secretary's suggestions be adopted by Congress, promises to free the nation from debt in the short space of eleven years—at the end of which time, an annual surplus of thirteen millions will be at the disposal of government.

The Secretary advances the opinion, that the revenue will, after the present year, be increased seven and a half per centum, by the operation of the new tariff; and explains, in a satisfactory manner, why the five millions loan was given to the Bank of the United States, in preference to individuals, who, it has been said, offered for it upon better terms to the Treasury. *Alex. Phenix.*

Militia.—By official documents laid before Congress, it appears that the whole number of the militia of the United States as enrolled, amounts to one million fifty-three thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven men—for the arming of which, fifteen thousand stand of arms were last year appointed. It appears by the same evidence, that the United States now support 13,034 revolutionary pensioners; that the pensions amount to one million eight hundred and thirty seven thousand three hundred and sixty dollars. We have likewise three thousand seven hundred & thirty-six

on the invalid persons list, whose pensions amount to two hundred and ninety eight thousand dollars.



HALIFAX:

FRIDAY, JANUARY 21, 1825.

The following are the official returns of votes for a Representative to Congress, from this district, given at the election held on the 6th instant, Geo. Outlaw, sen. of Bertie, and Willis Alston, of Halifax county, being candidates:

For Alston.		Outlaw.	
Halifax,	371	429	
Bertie,	229	305	
Martin,	170	159	
Northampton,	129	239	
	899	1132	
		899	

Majority for Mr. Outlaw, 233

Casualty.—On Friday last, the lifeless body of Dr. Alexander Pigot, of Enfield, in this county, was found in a small branch a short distance from his residence. He had been to visit a patient, and on his return is supposed to have been stuck with an apoplectic fit which caused his immediate death.

DIVINE SERVICE.—The Rev. Robert T. Daniel, by appointment, will preach in this place on Sunday, 30th inst. and on Thursday, Feb. 3—on Friday, 4th, at Quanky Chapel—on Saturday and Sunday, 5th and 6th, at Daniel's Meeting-house.

Good feeling.—One of the northern papers having given currency to a rumor, that combinations, intrigues, buying and selling, secret conclaves, &c. were the order of the day and night at Washington, the National Intelligencer, in order to rebut the charge, makes the following statement:

"The doings in this city at present, out of the legislative halls, is pretty much confined to the pleasures of hospitality and social intercourse, which is not in the least disturbed by political feeling—for, by universal consent, the rule at Washington seems to be, and has been for many years, to agree to differ. There have been many parties given during the season the last of which was on Saturday night at Major General Brown's, who commemorated an ever memorable day, by calling his friends around him.—Among the company, besides the Nation's Guest, the illustrious Lafayette, were four of the present and late candidates for the Presidency, with many of their friends. Among them nothing was to be seen but cordial greetings and friendly salutations. If there be any intrigues on foot at Washington, they are kept profoundly secret."

We sincerely wish the Intelligencer may be true in its statement, that all is peace and harmony at Washington; but we have our misgivings. Indeed, the Washingtonian, a print not far distant from Washington, states, that considerable jealousy and coolness is said to exist between the friends of Jackson and Adams. "In so strong a degree is the jealousy suspected to exist, (remarks the Washingtonian) and to such extent will their

contention for precedence be carried, as to end, it is predicted, in the entire explosion of that good understanding which distinguished those confidential friends in days of yore, and in the utter prostration, or rather severance of that common interest, which has placed them in conspicuous points of view before the nation and the world."—*Petersburg Rep.*

Indians.—The Delegation of Chickasaws who lately visited this city came, we are informed, by permission of the Government, in compliance with their request, and at their own expense. One of the objects of their visit was to conclude an arrangement by which their annuity for one year, amounting to \$35,000, should be employed, under the direction of the Government, towards the education and improvement of their children. We are gratified to learn that such an arrangement was effected. Five thousand dollars of the appropriation, we learn, are to be applied to the expense of erecting buildings, &c. and the remaining thirty thousand are to be invested in stock, the interest of which is to be applied towards the support of the schools....*Nat. Int.*

Fire.—A fire of a very alarming nature broke out in a small house in Fayetteville, in the vicinity of the Cape Fear Bank, a few days ago, and only by the activity of the firemen, and the prompt co-operation of the citizens, was the town preserved from an extensive conflagration.

New-York.—After dwelling in detail on the various topics of his Message, Gov. Clinton concludes in the following grateful and eloquent strain:

"We possess a territory of great extent: a soil of inexhaustible fertility; a climate of undoubted salubrity; subterranean manufacturing power; positions for prosperous commerce unsurpassed upon the globe; vast public property; in stocks and canals; a flourishing treasury; a prospective and certain revenue of millions; a system of laws under which the rights of persons and property are secured, and still susceptible of great improvements....and above all, may we not say without arrogance and without flattery, that our population is religious, moral, industrious, intelligent, enterprising and high-spirited, profoundly conscious of its rights, its duties, and its blessings; with the principles and feelings of freedom engrafted into its moral and physical being! Enjoying, as we do, these transcendent blessings, it remains for ourselves to determine whether we are worthy of the career which the Author of all Good has opened to us, whether we have wisdom and virtue enough to become what he has given us the means, and indicated as his wish that we should become, a main pillar in the great and glorious fabric of freedom and social happiness, reared by the valor, established by the wisdom, and cemented by the blood of our fathers, blessing as we are blessed and ministering as we have been ministered unto...or whether we are to prove recreant to these elevated and imperative duties, and wasting our strength and sully our character in petty cabals, intrigues and local agitations, commencing in folly and terminating in disgrace, we cast away the rich bounties of heaven, un-

determine our own prosperity, and retard the establishment of principles associated with the exalted destinies of freedom, and identified with the primary interests of the human race."

Spain.—One of the last Paris papers publishes a letter from Spain which says that three thousand men who had been assembled at Corunna, to embark for Havana in the two frigates built at Ferrol, rose in a body and refused to go. The greater part of them, it is added, deserted into the country, where they no doubt form a strong faction against the government.

There is at this moment in Cadiz absolutely nothing doing in the commercial world, and all the spanish families who are in good circumstances and connected with business, are daily embarking for the United States and Havana. Every one here seems to distrust the King and the present government.

New-York E. Post.

Money.—So great was the quantity of money at Edinburgh, that several of the banks there had notified their intention to reduce the rate of interest, on the 1st inst. to two and a half per cent. and on deposits above 3000l to two per cent. It was calculated that there were more than five millions sterling of unemployed capital in the banks, and land was selling at such a price that estates newly purchased yielded only from two to two and a half per cent.

Forgery.—Mr. Faunteroy, the banker, whose extensive system of fraud on the bank of England, has made so much noise, was tried at the Old Bailey, London, October 30, for forgery, found guilty, and condemned to suffer death. His scheme of forgery has been carried on since the year 1815; the sum total which the bank must lose amounts to 170,000 pounds sterling. Being the active partner in the Banking Company of March and Co. he contrived to sell out a large quantity of stock deposited in the house, at different times, belonging to individuals, by means of forged powers of attorney, and to prevent suspicion, had regularly paid the amount of the dividends to the owners up to the time of his detection. His detection at last was purely accidental. Of the stock sold out by him, Lady Aboyno's amounted to 61,000 pounds; Mrs. Pelham, 20,000; Lady Nelson, 11,935; and several other individuals making the total of 170,000 pounds.

Greece.—Some of the particulars of the late naval battle between the Turks and the Greeks are given in a letter dated at Smyrna, and addressed to the Editors of the New York Daily Advertiser. — Seventy merchant vessels belonging to the Greeks beat one hundred and fifty large ships of war. Admiral Miaulins was seen with one of these brigs giving chase to a seventy-four that escaped by a press of sail, aboard of which was the son of the Egyptian Pacha—the Nautilus was seen in full chase of the whole. Three Greek brigs penetrated into the midst of four frigates and three corvettes, stood their collected fire for fifteen minutes, and the result was that the four frigates were driven off in the space of 15 minutes. The frigates followed the heroic retreat set by the seventy-four.