

the bill, requiring the payment of money as a consideration for the renewal of the charter, under the idea, as he expressed it, that the United States have no right to grant, and still less to sell exclusive privileges.

A motion was made by Mr. Taylor to amend the bill by extending the term of continuance of the charter from 20 to 25 years.

Whilst this motion was under debate, a motion was made to adjourn and carried.

April 23.—Mr. Upham moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the House a statement of any sum or sums of money for outfit or compensation to William Short, as minister or agent from the U. States to the court of St. Petersburg, whether received directly from the Treasury, or from any of the bankers of the U. S. in Europe, and from what fund any such sum has been drawn, together with a statement of the authority or authorities under which the same may have been received, so far as the evidence exists in the Treasury Department.

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Upham moved the following resolution.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House a statement of the several consular or commercial agents having authority under the United States in foreign countries.

On the suggestion of Mr. Tallmadge, the following addition was made to the resolution: "together with the salaries or compensation, if any, allowed to them respectively."

Mr. Rhea moved further to amend the resolution by adding to the end of it the words "and whether any of them have been engaged in procuring and disposing of British licences to trade."

Mr. Upham said his object was merely to obtain a convenient document for the use of the members, and he did not expect to have attached to it anything about the murder of Pearce, the attack on the Chesapeake, British impressments, or what not. He had no sort of objection to the enquiry, but it was not fair to attempt to tack such a rider to his resolution.

Mr. Gold called upon the gentlemen from Tennessee to reflect on the tendency of his own amendment. It would imply that the government had continued consuls abroad with a knowledge that they had been concerned in this traffic.

Mr. Quincy reprobated the amendment as going to reflect censure on the consular agents generally, to do which he could not consent.

Mr. Rhea said there was no specific object in the resolution first proposed, and his amendment went to give it one. He said he had seen a great deal in the newspapers about this trade in foreign licences, and he wished to get to the bottom of the business, that if our consuls were innocent of being concerned in it they might be justified to the world.

Mr. Gholson moved that the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. Pitkin hoped it would not lie on the table. He was desirous of knowing who were the officers of the United States abroad, and whether they received salaries, and, if so, whether those salaries were independent of their expenses, for he had seen in an account called for by the Senate, respecting the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers, that they had charged the U. States with all their little expenses. Till he saw this statement he said he had no conception of the manner in which the funds of the United States were used in the Mediterranean.

Mr. Dana said he was against the proposed amendment. Could no proposition, be asked, however fair or rational, be brought forward without splicing some proposition of this kind to it? And would the House put it in a form which implied that the President ought to be impeached? Had any of the agents of the United States been employed in this manner, and had the President suffered them to remain in office? He had not done his duty to such a proposition of so slight a suggestion.

The motion to lie on the table was withdrawn, and Mr. Rhea's motion to amend was negatived.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, the unfinished business of the bank bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Randolph called for the consideration of his motion that the New England Mississippi Land Company have leave to withdraw their memorial.

The House refused now to take up the subject, 54 to 33.

LOAN BILL.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill authorising a loan for a sum of money.—In the discussion which took place on this bill there was no objection to the principle of it. Every gentleman who spoke assented to the propriety of placing at the disposal of the government a sum of money fully adequate to meet the appropriations authorised by law for the present year.

Mr. Dana moved to amend the bill so as to authorise a loan "not exceeding 4,800 dollars, being" the amount of the principal reimbursable, &c.

This motion was supported by the mover, Messrs. Gold, Sheffield, Quincy, Upham, Tallmadge and Pickman, and opposed by Messrs. Bacon, W. Alston, and Montgomery.

The arguments in favour of the motion were generally that it was improper to attempt to disguise anything by giving it a specious name; that borrowing money should not be called paying the public debt; that all authority given to borrow money should be express and specific as to the sum.

It was said in reply that there could be no objection that the truth should appear on the face of a bill; that this sum not being wanted to defray the ordinary expense of the government, but to pay debts heretofore contracted, the nomenclature was perfectly correct; that it was as specific in fact as if expressed in so many figures.

Mr. Dana's motion, after debate, on account of the uncertainty which appeared to exist as to the sum of the loan, and of course as to the authority to borrow a sum of money "not exceeding four millions of dollars." This motion was supported and opposed by the same gentlemen as the former motion.

In support of the motion, it was said that this sum was all that the Secretary of the Treasury had asked for, and was therefore as much as ought to be given. The advocates of the amendment also said they were averse to legislating blindly, to voting millions without knowing for what, or to surrendering up their judgments to Executive discretion, under an idea that the President would not borrow more than was necessary.

In reply it was said that since the Secretary of the Treasury had made the estimate in question, other expenses had been incurred, that it was impossible to tell the precise amount wanted until Congress should adjourn, as it was impossible to tell on one day what appropriations they should make the next day; that, if not necessary, the authority to borrow would not be used; as in the case

of the loan authorized at the last session of Congress, a part of which had been actually borrowed. That law had granted an authority nearly similar to this in nearly the same language.

Mr. Dana's motion was negatived, 32 to 29.

The committee then rose and reported the bill without amendment.

Mr. Dana moved that the bill lie on the table till tomorrow, with a view of ascertaining from the Secretary of the Treasury what money was actually wanted.—Negatived.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

April 24. Mr. Rhea (T) moved to refer the letter received from Gen. Wilkinson to the Secretary of War.

Mr. Gholson moved that this motion lie on the table. Carried.

Mr. Smilie, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution for reducing the army, reported a bill to discharge the three Brigadier Generals, to reduce the Army to the original peace establishment, to discharge the supernumerary officers and men with 3 months additional pay.

The bill was twice read and committed: REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. Randolph, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the bill to reduce the naval establishment of the United States.

After a discussion of several hours the bill was amended by striking out the whole substance of the bill, leaving in it only a provision to sell such gun boats as are unfit for service or unworthy of repair, and retaining the last section respecting navy yards, which was so amended as to include the navy yard at Washington amongst those to be continued in use.

The committee rose and reported the amendments.

A motion was made by Mr. Milnor, to postpone the further consideration of the bill indefinitely.

Debate arose, and the House adjourned at 5 o'clock.

April 25.—On motion of Mr. Bacon, a resolution was adopted instructing the committee to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury on Manufactures, to enquire into the expediency of further amending the census law, so as to direct the officers to collect information on the subject of Manufactures.

LOAN BILL.

The engrossed bill authorising a loan for a sum of money was read a third time.

The bill was passed, by Yeas and Nays as follow: YEAS.—Messrs. W. Alston, Anderson, Bacon, Bard, Bassett, Bibb, Boyd, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Clopton, Cobb, Cochran, Cook, Cox, Crawford, Catts, Dawson, Dresha, Findley, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Garland, Gholson, Goodwyn, Holland, Howard, Hufty, J. G. Jackson, Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, Love, Lyon, Lyle, Marion, Matthews, M'Kim, Miller, minor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Newton, Nicholson, J. Porter, Rea of Pen. Rhea, of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, Sheffield, Smelt, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southard, Thompson, Troup, Turner, Van Horn, Weakley, Whitehill, Wilson, Winn, and Witherspoon—77.

NAYS.—Messrs. Blaisdell, Breckenridge, Campbell, W. Chamberlain, Clay, Dana, Davenport, Ely, Enost, Gold, Hale, Haven, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Key, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Macon, M'Byde, Mosely, Pearson, Pickman, Pitkin, Potter, Quincy, Randolph, Stanley, Stagford, Swoope, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor Upham, Van Rensselaer, and Wheaton—35.

REDUCTION OF THE NAVY.

The question was taken on concurrence with the committee of the whole in the first amendment, and carried, 35 to 36.

The question was stated on concurrence with the committee of the whole in striking out so much of the bill as directs the unconditional sale of all the frigates but three.

Mr. Randolph called for the yeas and nays on this question, considering it the pith and marrow of the business—and as the vote would shew who were the navy and who the anti-navy men in the House.

The following were the votes on concurrence with the committee in striking out so much of the bill as relates to the frigates:

YEAS.—Messrs. W. Alston, Anderson, Bard, Bassett, Boyd, Breckenridge, J. Brown, R. Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Campbell, W. Chamberlain, Clopton, Cook, Cox, Crawford, Catts, Dana, DeBlia, Emott, Findley, Franklin, Gannett, Gardner, Garland, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gold, Hale, Haven, Howard, R. Jackson, Jenkins, Johnson, Jones, Kennedy, Key, Knickerbacker, Lewis, Love, Lyle, Matthews, M'Byde, M'Kim, Miller, minor, Montgomery, N. R. Moore, T. Moore, Morrow, Mumford, Nicholson, Pearson, J. Porter, Quincy, Rhea of Ten. Richards, Roane, Root, Sage, Sammons, Smelt, Smilie, G. Smith, J. Smith, Southard, Stanley, Thompson, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Horn, Van Rensselaer, Wilson, Winn and Witherspoon—77.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bacon, Bibb, Blaisdell, Clay, Cobb, Cochran, Davenport, Ely, Heister, Holland, Hufty, Macon, Marion, M'Ke, Mosely, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Rhea of Pen. Seybert, Shaw, Sheffield, S. Smith, Stanford, Swoope, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Upham, Weakley, Wheaton and Whitehill—32.

April 26.—Mr. Bibb presented a memorial of the Legislature of Georgia on the subject of a dispute subsisting between that state and the state of North Carolina in relation to boundary. He said it was not his intention to press the affair upon the attention of the House at so late a period of the session. His purpose for the present was barely to lay the memorial and accompanying documents upon the table. It will be recollected (said he) that by the articles of agreement and cession entered into in 1802 between the United States and the state of Georgia, the United States ceded to Georgia a tract of country lying south of the 35th degree of north latitude between the states of N. Carolina S. C. and Tennessee, and were bound to pay twelve hundred and fifty thousand dollars in consideration for her western lands. Soon after that agreement was confirmed, the Surveyor General of Georgia was directed to ascertain the 35th degree, which being done accordingly the legislature extended the laws of the state to the inhabitants within the boundary thus ascertained. North Carolina believing that the 35th degree had not been correctly ascertained by the Surveyor General of Georgia continued to exercise jurisdiction over the territory. Commissioners were appointed on the part of each state to unite in ascertaining that point, and having discharged the duty assigned to them their report was agreed to by North Carolina, but rejected by Georgia under an impression arising from various circumstances that the observations were not correctly taken. A proposition was then made on the part of Georgia that commissioners should be again appointed for the purpose of removing all doubt upon the subject, which has been rejected by N. Carolina. Thus rests the dispute: and the unpleasant condition of the people under the conflicting laws of two states must be obvious to every man. The memorial asks the interposition of Congress, that some proper person may be authorised to ascertain the 35th degree of north latitude, which is the only question in dispute. The legislature of Georgia feel authorised to make this request from the consideration that the United States are bound to put the state in peaceable possession of the country they have sold.

The House were engaged from eleven o'clock

till five, in discussing the bill for the reduction of the navy, and no question is yet taken on its going to a third reading. The last question taken before the House adjourned, was on indefinite postponement, and was negatived 37 to 42.



MILITARY.

During the last year military schools were taught in several counties of this state, by two gentlemen from Virginia. The very liberal encouragement they met with, equally honourable to themselves and to the spirit of our militia, has, we hope, (though we are without the information) still retained the employment of their valuable services, and, we could wish, had also excited the enterprise of others. A Mr. Archibald Murphy, who had schools in Stokes and the adjacent counties, received about 1500 dollars a year for his services; and a Mr. Wren, who taught in Northampton, was very liberally compensated. These, we believe, were the only attempts ever made to establish military schools in this state; but from the success those gentlemen met with, it is altogether probable many more might find it much to their advantage to undertake so very useful and honourable an enterprise.

Since we have mentioned these gentlemen we will say something of their schools; we know but little, and should be glad to be informed of more.

Mr. Murphy taught a company of militia, near where the United States Rifle Company, commanded by Captain Forsythe, was then stationed, in Stokes; and the best compliment that could be paid Mr. Murphy is, that his scholars, embracing indiscriminately an entire militia company, performed their several exercises and evolutions with almost equal spirit and exactness to Captain Forsythe's company, against which they were frequently drawn out in competition. Captain Forsythe's company have been in this city, and they were well disciplined. Mr. Wren's school (for we believe he had but one in this state) has been represented to us in a very favourable manner. The ordinary camp police was established in it, and all the precautions and duties of war imposed, and strictly observed.

We formerly took occasion to notice, in the best terms of commendation we could use, the Military Association of Students of the Raleigh Academy, trained by Mr. Greville, and the useful exertions and honourable example of a Mr. Smith, a School-Master in Nash; and we make this repetition to impress on the minds of the public the importance of introducing military exercises into schools, as a useful exercise; a substitute for less innocent amusements, and calculated to inspire our youth with a sever-dying attachment to military manoeuvres.—Littlerant dancing and music-masters might profit by this hint. If they would devote a few weeks to acquire a knowledge of the Broad-Sword Exercise for Cavalry, they could blend their professions with much advantage to themselves in a pecuniary point of view, and gain something also on the score of reputation for usefulness.

General Davis, on the first establishment of the University, endeavoured, unsuccessfully, to introduce military exercises among the students; and more lately, a gentleman, who, without any pretensions either to the General's talents or influence, yet emulous of tracing at a distance the footsteps of so great an example, also submitted a proposition to that effect to the Trustees. No order, we believe, was taken upon it by the Board, but as we have a copy of the letter containing the proposition we will publish it, in the hope that it may yet produce some effect, either on the minds of the Trustees of the University, or of some of our Academies, or the patrons and teachers of common Schools.

To the Board of Trustees of the University of N. C. "GENTLEMEN—I am informed that a highly respectable member of your Board some years ago proposed the introduction of military exercises among the students of the University, but that circumstances existed in the then infant state of the institution which prevented his proposition being acceded to.

"Salzmann, a German author, in a celebrated treatise on Education, has recommended these exercises as of the highest importance to preserve the health of the studious, and to give energy to the faculties of the mind.

"In many of the northern Schools and Colleges they have been introduced with all the advantages that they had been taught by theorists to expect from them.

"The adoption of a measure of this kind in North-Carolina, I think peculiarly desirable. The discipline of our militia requires a radical reform; and by laying the foundation of the future soldier in the accomplished scholar, we shall derive an important advantage in addition to those mentioned by Salzmann.

"If the Trustees should at this time think proper to require or recommend these exercises to be performed by the students of the University, I will present to the Institution an elegant Stand of Colours, a Drum and Fife, and a model for such a Gun as will be suitable for the use of the students.

"In order to ensure success to this design, if adopted, I will publish and give to each student "A Manual of Military Discipline," which I have already composed for my own use. I will submit this Manual to the inspection of some military man of talents and experience for correction, and will then publish it, at my own expense, if the Trustees approve of my design, and by a resolution of their Board will authorise me to do so.

"However strong might have been my conviction of the utility of a measure of this kind, I should never have hazarded this expression of the sentiment if I had not been preceded by the example of the high authorities I have mentioned. They confirm what I had before learned from my own experience; and I have entire confidence that the same patriotism which has uniformly vindicated the rights of the University, and been assiduous in the promotion of useful science, will be extended to patronize this design, if the Trustees shall believe it will add to the value of the institution, or be productive of benefits to the state."

One word more and we will end our desultory remarks. We will take the liberty of most respect-

fully suggesting to the Reviewing Officers, that the present season is more proper for Reviews than the summer and autumn. In the latter season, when they do usually take place, especially in the low country, one third, and frequently more, of the militia are unable to muster in consequence of sickness, and those who do present themselves are commonly unable to discharge the arduous duties of the day with spirit and alacrity. Some Reviews in the eastern part of the state will take place this spring, and perhaps it would be well for the militia that they were general. We have heard only of the following reviews which we notice here for the information of those interested all which are to take place in June next.—In the 1st Brigade, the Clifton Regiment, the 13th—2d Brigade, Craven, 7th; Beaufort 9th—5th Brg. Martin, 11th; Edgecombe, 18th—15th Brigade, Lenoir, 4th—13th Brigade, Bertie, 15th. The Reviews in the 6th Brigade commence in May, but we have not been informed of the particular times. If information of Reviews, previously to their taking place, is furnished us, we shall gladly insert a brief notice of them.

Essays and communications for this department will be thankfully received.

The Star.

RALEIGH,

THURSDAY, MAY 3, 1810.

A gentleman who was in Newbern during the setting of the Superior court last week, has informed us of a murder which was lately perpetrated there, supposed by Captain Edward Tinker and Mr. Peter Durand, on a lad about 17 years old. The following is a history of the case as received from our informant. Several weeks ago Capt. Tinker with Mr. Durand, (his brother in law), and the lad on board, carried a cargo of sugar and coffee to Baltimore, which he sold for money. He then ensued his vessel with a valuable cargo to Newbern, and sailed in ballast; near the Hatteras banks he landed the money and sunk the vessel by boring holes in her bottom—then came up to Newbern and with Durand swore to a protest that the vessel was lost in consequence of her age and bad condition, and stated that the money went to the bottom, and two men were drowned in diving for it. The lad, though evidently tutored, prevaricated, and in subsequent conversations said no men were drowned and that he himself assisted to land the money. On Saturday night the 8th ult. a little after midnight, Tinker, Durand, and the lad (who lodged at Tinker's) were hailed by the watch near the wharf. Tinker had a gun and answered they were going to shoot ducks. In an hour or two after, they returned without the boy and were again hailed by the watch, who enquired for the boy; Tinker said he had gone on board a vessel. On the 18th ult. the body of the boy was found floating on the river with sixty weight of stones fastened to him by ropes, his feet tied, and from appearances had been shot in the back.—Tinker and Durand were taken up; these with many other corroborating circumstances appearing in proof, they were committed to jail. A few days after, Durand, under a hope of pardon, made, it is said, a full confession of the murder.

On Thursday last Tinker was arraigned for trial at Craven Superior Court, but it was found impossible to obtain such a jury as the law deems impartial. More than 200 talesmen, on being questioned, said they "had formed and expressed an opinion unfavourable to the prisoner;" between twenty and thirty were challenged by the prisoner, and after every exertion during the whole day and summoning every free holder who could be found, only seven jurors were sworn. The trial was therefore postponed to the next term of the court.

There were some extraordinary circumstances which led to the discovery of this murder. It was not customary for the watch to remain out after 12 o'clock; that night was accidentally an exception, and their meeting Tinker and Durand both when going and returning is remarkable. That the body of the boy should float with 60 weight of stones fastened to it has also been deemed an extraordinary circumstance.

Tinker's connections are wealthy and respectable. He is himself rich but his character has always been a slender one.

We are happy to learn the safe arrival of the ship Edward, from Lisbon, with forty-five genuine full blooded Merino Sheep. Massachusetts is indebted to the patriotic exertions of Messrs. Cornelius Coolidge & Co. merchants of Boston, for this valuable acquisition to its manufacturing interests.

DIED.

In Orange county, on the 14th ult. Mrs. Mary Christmas, widow of John Christmas formerly of said county. She died at the advanced age of 84 years, leaving a numerous and respectable family of children; by whom, and by all those who had the pleasure of her acquaintance, she will be long remembered with the most affectionate tenderness.

John Roane Jun. sometime since committed to the jail of King & Queen for the murder of his wife, died suddenly in Jail.

NOTICE.

THE Drawing of the Cape-Fear Lottery commenced this day in the State-House, in the town of Fayetteville. In order to give general satisfaction it has been thought proper to appoint Duncan M'Be, Esq. Post Master, and John Smith, Merchant, gentlemen of high respectability and distinction, judges of the said drawing.—Tickets warranted undrawn may be had by applying to any post-master in the state, or adjoining states. The business will be conducted with open doors, and in every manner throughout so as to give general satisfaction. As two thirds of the Tickets are not yet sold, the drawing will progress but slowly until that number is sold, and then we shall draw 500 numbers per day until the drawing is finished.

H. BRANSON, President

Fayetteville, April 19, 1810. 500 Numbers Drawn. 195 Prizes as follows:—2 Prizes of \$50, 13 do. of 20, 58 do. of 10, 122 do. of 5.

Committed

TO Wake Jail on the 29th of April, a Negro Man who says his name is WILL, is 29 years of age, and has a large scar over his eye. He says he belongs to Allen Davis of Wake county, and was carried to South Carolina by Robert Green shaw and his son Mr. Levi Moses, a Jew, in Columbia. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away. WILLIAM SCOTT.