

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Saturday, February 12.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan.

Mr. Eppes, of Ten. Humphreys and Findley, spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Calpelper against it. Before the last gentleman concluded, the committee rose for want of a quorum.

Sunday, February 13.

An engrossed bill to continue in force the act authorizing the raising of ten companies of rangers, was read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan to the U. States for the year 1814.

Mr. Calpelper concluded his speech which he began on Saturday in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Hanson then, in a speech of two hours and a half, opposed the passage of the bill, and spoke in reprobation of the war, and the general conduct of the administration; when he concluded.

Mr. Ingersoll rose, but had proceeded only a few minutes, when

On motion of Mr. Shepherd, the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again, it being past 4 o'clock. Adjourned.

Tuesday, February 15.

The Speaker laid before the house, a message received from the President, transmitting resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approving the conduct of the President in his system of retaliation—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Taylor from the committee for the revision of the militia laws, reported a bill in addition to the act providing for calling out the militia to suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and execute the laws of the union—Referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

Mr. Taylor from the same committee, to whom was referred a resolution of the house, instructing them to enquire what further provision ought to be made for the payment of the militia of the different states and territories called into the services of the U. States—reported, that no further provision was necessary—laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan for the year 1814.

Mr. Ingersoll spoke in favor of the bill and the war until after 3 o'clock.

Mr. Montgomery spoke on the same side for about half an hour, but before he finished the committee rose for want of a quorum.

Wednesday, Feb. 16.

Mr. M'Kee presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, on the subject of foreign relations, approving the war and embargo.

On motion of Mr. Eppes, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill authorizing a loan to the United States, for the year 1814.

Mr. Montgomery concluded his speech in favor of the bill.

Mr. Pearson opposed the bill in a speech of more than two hours—when he concluded.

On motion of Mr. Pickers, the committee rose, reported progress and had leave to sit again.

Thursday, February 17.

Mr. Ingersoll from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill to extend the time of Oliver Evans's patent for steam engines; which was twice read.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill authorizing the President to retain in service certain volunteer corps, were read and concurred in.

On motion of Mr. Desha, the resolution of the Legislature of Kentucky presented yesterday relating to the establishment of some manner of deciding state controversies, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house went into committee of the whole on the Loan Bill.

Mr. Jackson made a speech of a decided character, in support of the measures of government, &c. He spoke three hours.

He was followed by Mr. Shepherd, who occupied the floor till the usual hour of adjournment without concluding his speech in reply.

Friday, Feb. 18.

ADMIRALS PROPOSED.

Mr. Richardson of Mass. laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs, be directed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of Admirals in the Navy of the U. States.

Agreeably to the order of the day, the house again in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair on the Loan Bill.

Mr. Shepherd, concluded his very decided speech against the administration and its measures.

Mr. Sherwood, followed on the same side.

Mr. Grundy then spoke in reply to the opposition speeches, for about an hour.

Mr. Gaston next rose in opposition to the bill, and spoke for about an hour of adjournment, without having concluded his remarks.

THE DAY.

RALEIGH.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 25, 1814.

Joseph Graham, Esq. of Lincoln, is appointed by His Excellency Governor Hawkins, Brigadier General to command the district of North and South Carolina, in place of General Davidson, whose indisposition compelled him to decline the appointment.

Detached Militia.—An express to His Excellency Governor Hawkins from Colonel Pearson, reports that the militia near Salisbury, which place he left on the

18th instant, arrived in this city... The trial of Gen. Hull progresses with all the dispatch which its importance and the remote residence of many of the principal witnesses will admit. Mr. Van Heuren is special judge-advocate and Major Parker assistant. Messrs. Golden and Tolleston counsel for the accused.

To the Editors of the New-York Mercantile Advertiser.

It is reported to day that the Ann Alexander, which lately arrived from Liverpool, brings information that Mr. Adams had written to the American Agent for Prisoners in London, and to Mr. S. Williams, that a peace would speedily take place between England and the U. States, the negotiations being in a favorable train; and that the information had been sent express to Liverpool, to be brought out in the Ann Alexander.

From the New-York Gazette.

It has been the opinion among the mercantile part of our citizens, that the ship Ann Alexander arrived below this port on Sunday evening last from Liverpool brought something of importance not yet disclosed to the public, which opinion has been prevalent ever since her arrival.

The owner of that ship has arrived in town. He states, that Mr. Adams wrote to Mr. B. G. Beasley U. States agent for prisoners of war at London; and to Samuel Williams, Esq. that peace would speedily take place between this country and Great Britain, as the negotiations were in train; that Messrs. Beasley and Williams, on the receipt of this information, dispatched a messenger express to Liverpool with the same, and directed the ship Ann Alexander to proceed to the U. States forthwith.

From the foregoing it is pretty evident something of a favorable nature had transpired previous to the sailing of the Ann Alexander. Such seems now to be the general opinion here, and that it is suppressed from the public for speculative purposes.

It is pretty well ascertained that an express was sent to the Southward on Sunday night last, before it was generally known that a ship had arrived below; in fact it was not generally known till 9 o'clock on Monday morning.

Dispatches for Government per the Ann Alexander went on in the mail of Wednesday morning last; they may give us the information, now a secret to the public.

The Loan.—Our readers are not to suppose that the protracted debate in the House on the bill for authorizing a loan, is any evidence of an indisposition in that body to pass it. It will certainly pass that body by as large a majority as the difference of numbers between the Republican and Federal party in the House. The present debate, which we admit is pretty much ad libitum, covers the whole ground of general politics, and will we presume, be the last debate of this description during the session. The debate is not, in fact, on the bill before the House, but on the state of the Union.—Nat. Int.

THE NATIONAL BANK.

Yet reposes in embryo in the committee rooms of the House. The committee of Ways and Means we learn, are required from the Secretary of the Treasury, his opinion as to the utility and expediency of the measure; who, it is said, will report in favor of it. Until the committee reports on the subject, the Public will hear nothing of it. Mean while, we cannot help observing that the project appears to us daily to gain ground. We have no doubt it will at least reach the form of a bill, and in that shape, be discussed in the House of Representatives, if not in the Senate.

Tabacco of good quality, commands at present very high prices, \$ 10 to 25 cents having been given for some very prime. Wheat—Corn \$ 1 75—Flour—Cotton 18 cent—Whiskey 65 cent—Prach Brandy 80 to 100 cents—Apple Brandy 80 to 100 cents.

From the Albany Argus.

The trial of Gen. Hull progresses with all the dispatch which its importance and the remote residence of many of the principal witnesses will admit. Mr. Van Heuren is special judge-advocate and Major Parker assistant. Messrs. Golden and Tolleston counsel for the accused.

So far as the trial has progressed, we have not heard a suggestion of any improper impartiality on the part of the members or officers of the court. Indeed the proceedings have been marked with that dignity and impartiality, as to excite a universal approbation. The witnesses who have been examined are Gens. Cass and M'Arthur, Col. Van Horn, Maj. Snelling and Capt. M'Connell. The distinct, circumstantial and luminous testimony of Gen. Cass excited in the audience an exalted opinion of his intelligence, candor and military capacity. It is expected the evidence on the part of the Government will close in about three weeks.

From the Norfolk Ledger, Feb. 16.

The resignation of Gen. PARKER we learn has been accepted, and the army here is now commanded by Col. Freeman, of the United States army. We understand that Gen. Parker's motive for resigning arises from a high sense of military honor; Generals Brown and Izard, both junior officers, have been promoted over him, to the rank of major general.

The resignation of Gen. Parker has produced universal regret, both in, and out of the army; his department, for the short time he commanded, gained the esteem and respect of the army and of the citizens. The high reputation of Gen. Izard [of Gen. Brown we know nothing] must cause every friend of American honor to rejoice in seeing him placed in a distinguished command; at the same time, we cannot see the military sensibility of this veteran soldier and patriot, wounded with indifference.

Gen. Parker went into the army, in the revolutionary war, at the age of sixteen; remained to the end of the war, at which time he was a captain. In 1799, when France threatened this country, he was again called upon by Washington, than whom there was no better judge of merit; in the army then raised he was a colonel. When the present war was declared, he again took the field. In politics the general is a Federalist of the Washington School.

Such are the instructions which are given to the collectors, that the Collector of Richmond would not permit a vessel with two firkins of butter only, to depart for this place; after some difficulty, one was allowed, by way of seafares; such unnecessary oppression must excite universal indignation.

Baltimore Whig.

The principle reason which induced Mr. PARKER to resign the office of attorney general, and of course his seat in the cabinet, was, we understand, the intention manifested by congress to require that officer to reside at Washington.

Obituary.

Married, in Bal. Apha county, on the 19th instant, Mr. John Lane, to Mrs. Amy Cox, relict of the late Thomas Cox. On the 3d inst. Joseph B. Stuckey, Esq. to Miss Elizabeth Grist, daughter of the late General Grist.

Obituary.

Died, on the 8th inst. at his residence in Duplin county, Mr. William Beck, jnr. Also Wm. Beck, sen. and Mr. John Maxwell, both worthy and respectable characters as well as useful citizens.

From the Nashville Clarion.

Departed this life on the morning of the 23d of December last, in the 34th year of his age, Mr. Joseph John Sumner, formerly of Tarborough, North Carolina, and lay of the Parish of St. Mary, in the county of Annapolis. He accompanied a party of gentlemen to the sea shore, some days before, in an open boat, and on their return, being then some distance from the land, they were overtaken by a gale of wind, which sunk their vessel.

Obituary.

Died, on the 8th inst. at his residence in Duplin county, Mr. William Beck, jnr. Also Wm. Beck, sen. and Mr. John Maxwell, both worthy and respectable characters as well as useful citizens.

FENCING SCHOOL.

THE subscriber will commence teaching the Broad Sword exercise in this city on the first of March.

HUGH M. ROSE.

Raleigh, February 24.

To Journeymen Hatters.

GOOD wages will be given to a Journeyman Hatter, by applying to the subscriber, living twelve miles east of Nash. Court-house.

B. R. READING.

February 17, 1814.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A NOTE of hand given by James P. Peters, to Wm. Sturdivant for Eight Dollars and some cents, the date is not recollected, for which note I have received payment in full. I therefore forwarn all persons against trading for said note, (I purchased the note of said Sturdivant.)

WILLIAM FORT.

RETURN MY BOOKS.

THOSE persons in Raleigh who have any of my Books in possession are requested to return them to Capt. John H. Clarke, and oblige

DAVID A. BNOTT.

Feb. 20, 1814.

LOST.

A Note of hand given by Henry P. Chambers to Hiram Combs, for the sum of one hundred dollars, payable the 23d of December, 1812, with a condition at the bottom, stating, that if the said Note should not be discharged by Christmas, 1813, that the said Henry P. Chambers, should pay fifty dollars over and above the first sum of one hundred dollars.—I hereby forwarn all persons from trading for the said Note, and the said Chambers from paying the same to any person but myself, or order.

JOHN JOHNSTON, Jnr.

Assigned by William Johnston.

Person counts, Feb. 17.

Massachusetts Legislature.

SPEECH

OF THE HON. MR. HOLMES.

IN THE SENATE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

On the answer to the letters of the President.

Mr. President.—When after eight days deep cogitation of the committee, an answer was produced, which, I apprehend, will remain a standing monument of the degradation of this once respectable State; the gentlemen of the majority must not deem it unreasonable, if I occupy some time in discussing its merits. But in this I confess, I despair of making any impression on the majority of the House.

After having during a war of eighteen months, taken their ground against their country, and in favor of its enemy; after having manifested their own government, and justly merited the aggressions and atrocities of the enemy, every particular without a solitary exception, an attempt to disengage them from this course, must, in this case be desperate. I might as well attempt to convert an Atheist by a sermon; I might as well go into the church, rebuke the tombs, and expostulate with the sleeping ashes of the dead. No sir, I do not them, whom I expect to convince or to edify; it is an apprehension, that a solemn assembly, deemed an acquiescence in their proceedings; it is for the sake of our friends, that I stand forth the advocate of an injured country.

I agree with his excellency that the liberty of speech is important to a free people, and he who would restrain it is a foe to republican freedom.—It is a privilege which I highly prize, and which I shall take advantage of, in this debate. True, it may be abused; in bad times, bad men will endeavor to excite discontent. In the commencement of a war, slander and abuse are wonderfully successful. There was danger for a while, that the traces of party might drive the administration from office, or compel them to make an ignominious peace. But truth prevailed. Notwithstanding every attempt to throw a stumbling block in the way of the administration in the day of difficulty and distress, their popularity has increased, and the people are more united than at the commencement of the war. You speak of the growing discontents of the people; Where is your evidence? In the elections? In N. York, most commercial state in the Union? In New Jersey where every breeze has been regenerated in a year? In Maryland, where you but just smuggled in your Governor? In Vermont, to be sure, you had a minority governor for one year; and I trust for one year only. But in the city of New York, at a very late election, the American cause prevailed by a change that was truly astonishing. And all this in time of war against the incessant clamors and slanders of party, without any sedition act, or other act to screen the administration.

His Excellency informs us, that he has received fifteen hundred stand of arms from the Secretary at War; and you in the answer attribute this event to the efficacy of your famous Resolve of June last. Do suppose that that article, that complete specimen to the art of sinking, could produce any other effect in the mind of the Secretary at War, than ridicule, is to me absolutely incredible. I began with a preamble full of invectives, with a "Whereas," followed by a string of accusations against the whole course of the measures of the administration, and concluded with a "Therefore, Resolved, that the Adjutant general be requested to write to Gen. Armstrong for the arms, &c." It was, indeed a production which promised much and performed nothing and I will add, effected nothing.

It is probable that Gen. Armstrong, agreeably to his promise, sent you the arms as soon as they were ready; but none the sooner for your pitiful resolve.

But this war is unjust. Must we trave over this ground again? This charge has been reiterated more than a thousand times. But that makes no difference; they can renew it; though vanquished, they can argue still. The right of Blockade, Orders in Council, and Impressment are brought up, and justified with greater obstinacy than in the British Parliament.

I have said, and I repeat it, that the priority of the French Decrees could be no excuse for