

SHERIFF'S SALE.

WILL be sold on Monday the 20th March ensuing, at the houses in Raleigh, lately occupied by Zeno Bronson, (an absconding debtor,) a complete set of tools and every convenience as well as material for carrying on the business of a CABINET MAKER. To which persons desirous of establishing themselves in a thriving town are particularly invited. Also, a large stock of

MAHOGANY PLANK,

And some Mahogany Scantling. Also, a considerable quantity of seasoned Walnut Plank and Scantling. Also a Turner's Lath and Tools, and Materials for carrying on the business of a

CHAIR MAKER;

Together with Maple stuff turned, already in preparation, as well as the bottoms gotten out, for near 200 chairs. [As there is no person in Raleigh, or within 50 miles, who is exclusively engaged in Chair-Making, it is thought there are but few places which offer such superior advantages in that line.]

Also, a number of Clock-Cases; from 60 to 100 wooden Clocks—Mahogany and Walnut Tables. Two boxes Veneers, and two veneering saws. Two boxes Glass for clock faces. One box of sideboard, desk and other brass Mounting. Settees, easy and Student's Chairs, &c. &c. At the same time and place will be sold three beds, &c. with other household and kitchen furniture; two cows and a calf; a mahogany swinging cradle; a one-horse wagon and harness; a saddle and bridle; a horseman's coat, cap, holsters, pistols, &c. sundry wearing apparel, &c.

The above property, together with a great variety of other Tools and articles to suit a Cabinet and Chair Maker's level, on the suit of William Boylan, and sold as the property of Zeno Bronson. The sale will be continued from day to day until completed.

ISAAC JANE, D. Sheriff.

9-3c.

Feb. 28, 1815. [N. B. A large house, well lighted to suit a Cabinet and Chair-Maker, may be rented.]

EAGLE HOTEL.

THE day we got possession of this desirable Establishment our acting partner in business was unfortunately taken severely ill and until about this time has been unable to attend to business; we are happy now to inform the public that he has so far recovered his health as to give his personal attention to this House—and pledge ourselves that every possible exertion will be made to render comfortable the stay of all who honor us with their company. We are determined to make every necessary effort to place it in the power of all who call on us to say at least that no House in North Carolina that depends entirely on an Inland Market is better supplied.—Our charges will be as reasonable as any well kept house in the State.

S. C. BRAME & Co. 9-3c.

NOTICE.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of the late William H. Brandon, Merchant, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts as quick as possible, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

JOHN TRAVIS, Adm'r. FRANCIS GIBSON, 9-3c.

Salisbury, Feb. 23, 1815.

FOR SALE,

1000 Nice Peach Scions, a handsome size to set out this spring, any person wishing to purchase will apply to the subscriber.

HARRISON SMITH. 9-3c.

February 28, 1815.

Negroes, &c. for Sale—on a Credit.

A GREASABLE by an order of Wake County Court, Feb Term, 1815, will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the 25th of March next, at the Market House in Raleigh, a number of likely Negroes, consisting of men, boys, and girls, belonging to the estate of Francis Perry, dec'd.—A credit of nine months will be given the purchasers, on giving Bond with approved security.

DAVID JUSTICE, Ex'r. 9-3c.

Feb. 28, 1815.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of Francis Perry, dec'd. at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions held for the County of Wake, November Term, 1814; He therefore desires all persons indebted to the said deceased to make immediate payment, and all who may have claims against the estate are requested to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

DAVID JUSTICE, Ex'r. 9-3c.

Raleigh, Feb. 21, 1815.

RANAWAY

FROM the subscriber on the 3d of January last an apprentice named W. W. Pleasant, eighteen years of age, has a sly look, and brown complexion. Any person that will deliver said lad to me in Franklin County, near Lenoirburg, shall receive Five Cents reward, but no charges will be paid.

TITUS LEWIS. 9-3c.

February 17, 1815.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that at the last Term of Wake County Court, the last Will and Testament of Nathaniel Jones, (of White Plains) was proved in open Court, and letters testamentary granted to the subscriber, and administration upon the property not disposed of by said Testator in said Will also granted the subscriber.—All persons are, therefore, hereby notified to come forward, those who have claims against the estate and present them for payment, and those indebted to it, to make payment.

EDWARD PRIDE, Ex'r. & Adm'r. 9-5c.

Feb. 24, 1815.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, Wednesday, Feb. 22.

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed, viz: the bill to repeal certain acts (Volunteer and Sea Fencibles) therein mentioned; the bill for the better temporary accommodation of Congress; the bill in addition to the Post Office Establishment (regulating the compensation of Post-masters.)

The following bills were discussed and severally ordered to a third reading, viz: the bill granting and securing to Anthony Shane the right of the United States to a tract of land in the state of Ohio; a bill to repeal all the acts in force for raising mounted rangers; the bill to provide a Library room, and authorizing the transportation of Mr. Jefferson's Library to this place; the bill to repeal so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares and merchandise imported into the United States, as imposes a discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels and in vessels of the United States; the bill supplementary to the act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of lands in the Mississippi territory.

Mr. Barbour, from the committee on the subject, reported a bill to provide for exploring the Chesapeake Bay and its waters for the purposes therein mentioned; which was read, &c.

On motion, by Mr. Anderson, Resolved, That a committee be appointed to consider

and report upon the expediency of making provision by law for running the boundary lines designated in the treaty lately made between the United States and the chiefs, deputies and warriors of the Creek nation, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Messrs. Anderson, Bibb and Morrow were appointed a committee accordingly.

The bill from the House to provide for clothing the Militia when called into the service of the United States was postponed to the 4th day of March next (rejected.)

Thursday, February 23.

Mr. Dana reported a bill to establish a system of navigation for the United States; which was read.

The bill to repeal the discriminating duty on tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign, and vessels of the United States, was read a third time; and the question on the passage thereof was decided by Yeas and Nays. For the bill 24—Against it None.

The several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were read a third time and passed.

The bill from the house to lay a duty on gold and silver and plated ware and jewelry and paste work manufactured within the United States, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to lay a duty on lotteries, was resumed. On motion of Mr. German, the further consideration thereof was postponed to the second Monday in March next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 17.

The resolutions expressive of the thanks of Congress to Major General Andrew Jackson, and the troops under his command, for their gallantry and good conduct in the defence of New Orleans, were read a third time and passed unanimously.

The resolutions expressive of the high sense entertained by congress of the patriotism & good conduct of the people of Louisiana, and New Orleans, were read a third time and unanimously passed.

The resolution expressive of the high sense entertained by Congress of the merits of Com. D. T. Patterson, Major Daniel Cormick and the officers & men under their command, were read a third time and passed, with one negative (Mr. McKee of Ky.)

NATIONAL BANK.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill from the Senate "to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America."

Mr. Forsyth moved to refer the bill to a select committee.

Mr. Lowndes superseded this motion by a motion to postpone the bill indefinitely.—He made this motion, not from any hostility to a National Bank, wishing as the gentleman did, that a National Bank, should be established; but because he wished it to be done at a time and under circumstances which would give the house ability to decide correctly on the subject. He believed, he said, and he was not alone in that opinion, that the present moment was the most unfavorable one for the establishment of a Bank. It must be known that, long as the subject of a bank had been agitated, there had been important differences of sentiment as to the principles of such an institution, which had been suppressed because of the pressure of the times.—Among other objections to acting on this subject at present, he said, it was no trifling one that the suspension of specie payments by the State Banks, which every one considered an evil, would unquestionably be prolonged by it. In the fragment of the session which now remains; there would not be time to enter into a consideration of these points; and, if there were full time the mere circumstance of the new and almost insuperable difficulties arising from a new state of things which now present themselves, ought to suggest a reason for postponement. Congress could not now establish a bank half so eligible, or half so durable, as they could at a future session.

Mr. Gaston conceived there would be less difficulty in acting on this subject at the present session, than was anticipated by the gentleman from South Carolina. The subject has been so repeatedly discussed, that he thought it could be acted on more advantageously in the small remnant of the present session, than in the first session of a new Congress, bringing together individuals not acquainted with each other's views, and not having the advantage of hearing the subject frequently discussed. Having always been friendly to such an institution, and believing it as important in peace as in war, he hoped an experiment would be made, by referring this subject to a committee, which, whether successful or not, would not consume much time of the House.

On the question of postponement, which was decided by Yeas and Nays, the vote stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Baylour, Barnd, Barnett, Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, B. Y. Bradbury, B. Bingham, Champion, Cilly, Clopton, Cooper, Crawford, Cuthbert, Davernport, Deha, Ely, Eppes, Farrow, Franklin, Geddes, Glasgow, Goodwyn, Grosveno, Hale, Hall, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Henderson, Hubert, Jackson of R. L. Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. King of Mass. Law, Lowndes, Macon, McKee, Montgomery, Mosely, Markell, Nelson, Ormsby, Pickering, Pitkin, Potter, J. Reed, W. Reed, Roane, Ruggies, Schureman Seybert, Sheriff, Shepherd, Snymaker, Smith of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Stuart, Taggart, Thompson, Troup, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wright—74.

NAYS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Bayly of Va. Bines, Bowen, Breckenridge, Brown, Butler, Caperton, Calhoun, Cannon, Clendenin, Comstock, Conrad, Creighton, Coxe, Crouch, Cuipeper, Duvall, Earle, Finley, Fisk of Va. Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Foytche, Gaston, Gholson, Goussin, Griffin, Hanson, Hawkins, Hubbard, Huger, Ingersoll, Ingham, Jackson of Va. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kenshaw, Kilbourn, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, McGoy, McLean, Moore, Muirfee, Newton, Parker, Pearson, Pickens, Piper, Plessants, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Tenn. Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Sharp, Sherwood, Smith of Va. Strong, Sturges, Tannehall, Taylor, Telfair, Udree, Wilson of Pen. Wood, Yancey—73.

Wednesday, February 22.

Mr. Troup, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

The bill provides that the Military Peace Establishment shall consist of such proportions of Artillery, Infantry and Riflemen, not exceeding in the whole ten thousand men, as the President shall think proper; the corps of Engineers to be retained. The general officers to consist of two Major Generals and four Brigadier Generals. The President to cause selections to be made of officers from the existing force, and to cause the supernumerary officers to be discharged as soon as circumstances shall permit. Three months pay to be given to each officer, &c. so honorably discharged, and, in

addition, to each officer a donation of land, 2300 acres to a major general, &c. 640 to a captain, 480 to a subaltern. To each private sho, an additional donation of 160 acres of land, provided the whole quantity of land such private receives shall not exceed 320 acres. The bill also proposes to regulate the future organization of the army.

The bill was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

THE VICTORY AT ORLEANS.

An unfortunate disagreement having arisen between the two houses as to the terms of the resolution bestowing thanks on Gen. Jackson, a message was received from the Senate announcing its adherence to its disagreement to the amendments proposed by the house thereto.—This left to the house the alternative only, it was believed, to adhere to or recede from its amendments.

Mr. Troup proposed to adhere, in which course he was supported by Mr. Robertson, Mr. Rhea & Mr. Humphreys—on the other hand, Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Wright and Mr. Macon were desirous of receding, if a conference could not be agreed on.

The point of difference is, that the house proposes to ascribe the merit of the great achievements on the banks of the Mississippi, principally to the militia volunteer force; whilst the Senate has given the merit generally to the regulars, volunteers and militia, in language admitting the inference, it is contended, that our force was principally a regular force.

In the end, the house determined, before a final decision, to request a conference with the Senate on the subject.

TREASURY NOTES.

Mr. Eppes, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report recommending an agreement to the amendments of the Senate to the Treasury Note Bill.

The bill, as it went from this house, provided that those Treasury Notes to be issued bearing no interest, should be fundable at eight per cent and those bearing interest at seven per cent. The Senate propose to amend the bill, so as that the notes bearing no interest shall be fundable at seven per cent and those bearing interest shall be fundable at six per cent.

The amendments were agreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill amendatory to the direct tax and furniture tax bill, were before the house, and partly agreed and partly disagreed to. Among the amendments, was one repealing the section allowing annual assumption by the states of their respective quotas of the direct tax, and allowing a deduction of 15 per cent. on the amount so assumed. The committee of ways & means recommended a disagreement to this amendment.

This recommendation was supported by Messrs. Eppes, Lowndes, Fisk of Va. Barbour, Jackson of Va. Farrow, Macon and Taylor, and opposed by Messrs. Pitkin and Sheffield.

This amendment of the Senate was eventually disagreed to.

The act to fix the compensation and increase the responsibility of the collectors of the Direct Tax, &c. and for other purposes connected therewith, was announced for a third reading. On motion of Mr. Fisk of N. Y. supported by Mr. Jackson of Va. the bill was recommended to the committee of Ways and Means.

The order of the day on the bill from the Senate authorizing the President of the U. S. to cause to be built one or more floating batteries for the defence of the waters of the U. S. was indefinitely postponed.

The bill supplementary to the act for the final adjustment of land titles in the state of Louisiana and territory of Mississippi, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Thursday, February 23.

Mr. Eppes under the direction of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved,

"That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report at the next session a General Tariff of duties proposed to be imposed upon imported goods, wares, and merchandise."

Mr. Lattimore, from the select committee on the Memorial of the Legislature of the Mississippi territory, praying admission into the Union, made a report favorable thereto, accompanied by a bill authorizing the people of the territory of Mississippi to call a convention for the purpose of forming a constitution and state government preparatory to admission into the union. The report was read, and with the bill, on the motion of Mr. L.—ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Seybert, the committee on Naval Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the purchase of the vessels captured by Com. Macdonough on Lake Champlain in the month of September last, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire whether any, and, if any, what alteration ought to be made to the laws relative to duties imposed on stills, employed solely in the rectification of spirituous liquors.

Mr. Fisk of Va. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for paying the members of this house in money current in the states to which they respectively belong.

This motion gave rise to some debate, and was indefinitely postponed.

Two or three Messages were received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Cook his Secretary; one of which it appeared was of a confidential nature; and the doors were closed and galleries cleared, and after so remaining for a short time, were again opened; when the following Message, being of a public nature, was read. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

I lay before Congress copies of two ratified treaties which were entered into on the part of the U. States, one on the 22d day of July, 1814, with the several Tribes of Indians called the Wyandotts, Delawares, Shawanoes, Senakas and Miamies; the other on the 9th day of August, 1814, with the Creek Nation of Indians.

It is referred to the consideration of Congress how far Legislative provisions may be necessary for carrying any part of these stipulations into effect.

JAMES MADISON.

February 22, 1815.

The Message and treaties were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Washington City, Feb. 21.

The following most interesting Message was yesterday transmitted, by the President of the U. States, to both Houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress a copy of the treaty of peace and amity between the U. States and his Britannic Majesty, which was signed by the commissioners of both parties at Ghent, on the 24th of December, 1814, and the ratifications of which have been duly exchanged.

While performing this act, I congratulate you and our constituents, upon an event which is highly honorable to the nation and terminates with peculiar felicity a campaign signalised by the most brilliant successes.

The late war, although reluctantly declared by Congress had become a necessary resort, to assert the rights and independence of the nation. It has been waged with a success which is the natural result of legislative councils, of the patriotism of the people, of the public spirit of the militia, and of the valor of the military and naval forces of the country. Peace, at all times a blessing is peculiarly welcome, therefore at a period when the causes for the war have ceased to operate; when the government has demonstrated the efficiency of its powers of defence; and when the nation can review its conduct without regret, and without reproach.

I recommend to your care and beneficence, the gallant men whose achievements, in every department of military service, on the land and on the water, have so essentially contributed to the honor of the American name, and to the restoration of peace. The feelings of conscious patriotism and worth will animate such men, under every change of fortune and pursuit; but their country performs a duty to itself, when it bestows those testimonials of approbation and applause, which are, at once, the reward and the incentive, to great actions.

The reduction of the public expenditures to the demands of a peace establishment will, doubtless, engage the immediate attention of Congress.—There are, however, important considerations which forbid a sudden and general revocation of the measures that have been produced by the war.—Experience has taught us, that neither the pacific dispositions of the American people, nor the pacific character of their political institutions, can altogether exempt them from that strife which appears, beyond the ordinary lot of nations, to be incident to the actual period of the world; and the same faithful monitor demonstrates that a certain degree of preparation for war, is not only indispensable to avert disaster in the onset, but affords also the best security for the continuance of peace. The wisdom of Congress will, therefore, I am confident, provide for the maintenance of an adequate regular force; for the gradual advance of the naval establishment; for improving all the means of harbor defence; for adding discipline to the distinguished bravery of the militia, and for cultivating the military art, in its essential branches, under the liberal patronage of government.

The resources of our country were at all times, competent to the attainment of every national object; but they will now be enriched and invigorated by the activity which peace will introduce into all the scenes of domestic enterprise and labour.—The provision that has been made for the public creditors, during the present session of congress, must have a decisive effect in the establishment of the public credit, both at home and abroad. The reviving interests of commerce will claim the legislative attention at the earliest opportunity; and such regulations will, I trust be seasonably devised as shall secure to the U. States their just proportion of the navigation of the world. The most liberal policy towards other nations, if met by corresponding dispositions, will, in this respect, be found the most beneficial policy towards ourselves. But there is no subject that can enter with greater force and merit into the deliberation of congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have spring into existence and attained an unparalleled maturity throughout the U. States during the period of the European wars. This source of national independence and wealth, I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress.

The termination of the legislative session will soon separate you fellow-citizens, from each other, and restore you to your constituents: I pray you to bear with you the expressions of my most sanguine hope, that the peace which has been just declared will not only be the foundation of the most friendly intercourse between the United States and Great Britain, but that it will also be productive of happiness and harmony in every section of our beloved country. The influence of your precepts and example must be every where powerful; and while we accord in grateful acknowledgements for the protection which Providence has bestowed upon us, let us never cease to inculcate obedience to the laws, and fidelity to the union, as constituting the palladium of the national independence and prosperity.

JAMES MADISON.

Washington, Feb. 18, 1815.

POLITICAL.

THE TREATY.

From our Correspondent at Washington City.

The administration exult as much at the restoration of Peace as if they had obtained any one of the objects for which they went to war. The more pressing dangers, of the invasion of our Territory, the bankruptcy of the nation, individual and general distress, and above all, the jeopardy in which their offices were placed, subdued and obliterated all their original pretensions respecting indemnification, Orders in Council, Blockades, impressments, conquest of Canada, &c. &c. They waged the war without necessity, conducted it without prudence or success, sacrificed the lives of thirty thousand American citizens, squandered two hundred millions of our money, ruined a great portion of our people, and concluded a disgraceful peace, but nevertheless a peace at which we rejoice as it