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## CONDITIONS.

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## CONGRESS.

SENATE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Friday, October 21, 1814.

On motion of Mr. Yancey of N. Carolina.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of a receding the Laws of the United States as to the effect which a judicial record of one state shall have when it is offered in evidence in a suit in another state, and that they lay before the report by bill or otherwise.

The House, on motion of Mr. Eppes of Va. resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the report of the committee of Ways and Means and the subsequent letter from Mr. Secretary Dallas.

Mr. Eppes stated that, since the receipt of the Secretary's letter, the committee had revised their report, and had determined to recommend

as far as they believed consistent with the public good, with the last report from the Treasury Department.

The report of the committee having been read over, the first resolution having been read over, the first resolution having been read which proposes to continue the direct tax, and to increase the same fifty per cent.

Mr. Eppes, after some introductory remarks, moved to amend the report in conformity to the Secretary of the Treasury's Report, so as to make the additional one hundred, instead of fifty per cent.

Mr. Oakley of N. Y. moved to amend the amendment so as to increase it to one hundred and fifty per cent on the present tax, which motion he supported in a speech of considerable length.

Mr. Eppes replied to a part of Mr. Oakley's speech, and opposed his motion.

Mr. Oakley explained.

Mr. Wright of Md. opposed the motion, and replied to Mr. Oakley.

Mr. Oakley's motion to amend Mr. Eppes's amendment was negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. Eppes's motion was then agreed to by as large a majority.

The second resolution next came under consideration which proposes to add to the duty on the capacity of the still duty of twelve and a half cents per gallon on the quantity of spirits distilled.

Mr. Eppes moved to amend it so as to make the duty fifteen cents instead of twelve and a half per gallon.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. moved to make the additional duty twenty-five cents.

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. with a view to affording further time for reflection on the amended report of the committee of Ways and Means, moved that the committee should rise.

Mr. Eppes laid upon the table resolutions embracing the further amendments which the committee of Ways and Means proposed to make to their report, viz: a combination of a tax on paper and an increase on the carriage tax to produce double the present amount of

the carriage tax; a classification of the Houses to retailers and an increased duty thereon; and the establishment of a National Bank. And then the committee rose. And the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, OCT. 22.

Mr. Eppes of Va. reported a bill to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding — dollars. Twice read and committed.

Mr. Troup of Geo. from the military committee, to whom was referred the amendments of the senate to the resolution in honor of gens. Brown, Scott, Gaines, Macomb, Ripley, Miller, and Porter, recommended a disagreement to the same, which report was concurred in.

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson of Virginia in the chair, on the report of the committee of Ways and Means.

The resolution for increasing the tax on spirits distilled being still under consideration; and Mr. Fisk's motion to insert twenty-five cents per gallon (in addition to the present tax on the capacity of the still) being the question immediately before the committee.

The question of Mr. Fisk's motion was then decided in negative. For the motion 57—Against it 54.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. then moved to strike out twelve and a half and insert twenty.—For the motion there were 60.—Against it 70.

So the motion was negatived.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Eppes to insert fifteen, and decided as follows: For the motion, 66—Against, 62.

So the house resolved that an additional duty of fifteen cents per gallon on the product of the still, ought to be laid.

The committee then rose and reported the two resolutions agreed to in committee, and asked and obtained leave to sit again on the remainder of the report.

And the house adjourned at 3 o'clock by a close vote.

MONDAY, OCT. 24.

On motion of Mr. Seybert, Resolved, That the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy Departments and the Post-Master General, be and they are hereby directed to communicate to this House such information as may be in their power, in relation to the destruction of official books and papers in their respective Departments, in consequence of the incursion of the enemy in the month of August 1814, designating particularly what books and papers have been lost thereby, and what the consequence of such loss may be in the settlement of the accounts of the United States.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the remainder of the report of the committee of Ways and Means.

The 3d resolution came first next under consideration in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to add 100 per cent on the present duty on sales at auction.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. moved to amend the motion by striking out one hundred and inserting fifty per cent.

The question on Mr. Fisk's motion was decided in the negative by a considerable majority, and the original resolution was adopted.

The fourth resolution "that it is expedient to add fifty per cent to the present duties on the conveyance of papers and letters," was next considered and having been amended, on motion of Mr. Eppes, by striking out fifty, and inserting an hundred per cent, it was agreed to, without debate.

The next resolution, "that the carriage tax ought to be increased, and a duty on pated harness so imposed as to produce double the amount of the present duty on carriages," was agreed to.

The next resolution that came under consideration was, that "it is expedient to class the retailers of wines, spirituous liquors, and foreign merchandize, and impose an additional duty thereon of fifty per cent."

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

The next resolution which came under consideration was, in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to impose a duty on the following articles, viz: manufactured tobacco and snuff, in the hands of the manufacturer; candles, of tallow and sperm; hats; yarn spun by the aid of machinery worked by steam or water; leather; pig iron, castings; bar, rolled iron; iron, on furniture above a certain value; except beds, bedding and articles of domestic manufacture; boots and shoes, above a certain price, in the hands of the manufacturer; on plated harness, in the hands of the owner; on hats for the manufacture of paper; on saddles and bridles, above a certain price, in the hands of the owner; on gold and silver watches, in the hands of the owner; on pleasure horses, except exclusively for the saddle or carriage; on playing cards, and on lotteries.

Mr. Eppes, in pursuance of the further instruction of the committee of Ways and Means, moved to strike out several articles of the above enumeration.

The first he moved to be struck out was cotton yarn.

Mr. Eppes assigned as a reason for this motion the fear of destroying manufactures yet in their infancy, & a statement received that this manufacture was not profitable.

Mr. Goldsborough of Md. objected to this motion, believing that no manufacture would better bear or be more able to pay a pretty considerable tax.

The motion was decided thus: For the motion 55—Against it 50.

So cotton yarn was exempted from taxation.

The next article proposed to be struck out was shoes. As a reason for this motion, Mr. Eppes assigned the great difficulty of discrimination between the large manufactures, and those of an individual or domestic character. The motion was agreed to without a division.

The next motion was to change the tax on paper cuts to a tax of five per cent on all paper manufactured. Agreed to without opposition.

The next question was to strike out lotteries—which motion was negatived without debate.

Mr. Goldsborough moved to strike out the furniture tax.

The House decided as follows: For the motion 51—Against it 69.

So the committee determined to retain the tax proposed to be laid on furniture.

Mr. Oakley moved to strike out the duty on tallow candles in the hands of the manufacturer. He conceived the tax would be rendered nugatory by the increase of domestic manufacture and the very poorest people only, those are unable to purchase materials for making candles, will pay the tax.

The motion was negatived, 40 only rising in favor of it, 66 against it.

Mr. Bigelow of Mass. moved to strike out the article of leather.

The motion was negatived, 30 only rising in favor of it.

The question on the resolution, as amended, was then decided in the affirmative.

The next and last resolution was in the following words:

Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several States.

The house decided on this question without debate. For the resolution 66—Against 40.

The committee then reported the several resolutions as agreed to, with the amendments made thereto.

The resolution for increasing the Direct Tax, came up for concurrence. The resolution as reported by the committee of the whole proposes to add 100 per cent to the present amount of the Direct Tax.

Mr. Oakley moved to amend the resolve by inserting one hundred and fifty in lieu of one hundred, so as to make the present amount of that tax 150 per cent.—in other words, to lay a direct tax for the ensuing year of seven and a half millions.

The motion was negatived as follows:—For the motion, 20—Against it, 110.

So Mr. Oakley's motion was lost.

On the question to concur with the committee in amending the resolution so as to increase the direct tax 100 per cent on its present amount, making the total direct tax to be raised six millions of dollars.

Mr. Goldsborough of Md. opposed the tax on the ground that the country was not adequate to pay it without oppression, if not absolute destruction.

The question on inserting 100 per cent in lieu of 100, was decided as follows:—For the amendment, 100—Against it 10.

The question then being on agreeing to the resolution as amended, going to increase the present direct tax as before stated, and the Yeas and Nays having been declared thereon—

Mr. Webster of N. H. explained at considerable length the motives and feelings with which he should vote for the resolution, and his general views on the subject, and feelings were wholly adverse to the present administration of the government.

When he concluded—The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, OCT. 25.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the report of the committee of Ways and Means recommending the imposition of additional taxes; and the last resolution, for adding 100 per cent to the present amount of the Direct Taxes, being on its passage—the first question put was on the following part:—Resolved, that it is expedient to continue the Direct Tax." On this question, the votes were:—For the motion 97—Against it 24.

The question was then taken on the remaining clause of the resolution, "and to increase the same 100 per cent." and decided as follows:—For the motion, 39—Against it 57.

So it was determined to continue the present Direct Tax, and increase the same 100 per cent.

The second resolution, "to increase the duty on spirits distilled by an additional duty of twelve and a half cents per gallon"—being under consideration, together with the amendment made in committee of the whole, going to increase the same to 15 cents per gallon.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. renewed his motion to insert twenty-five instead of fifteen.

Mr. Gaston of N. C. in the course of discussion moved to lay on the table so much of the report of the committee of the whole as applies to the second resolution; which motion was agreed to; and then—

The House adjourned, at half past 3 o'clock.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 26.

After disposing of some business of minor importance, The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the question on motion of Mr. Fisk of N. Y. to strike out 15 (the proposed increase of the tax) and insert 25 cents per gallon in addition to the present duty on the capacity of the still, which was determined by the following vote:—

For the motion 74. Against it 74.

This motion having been negatived—

Mr. Fisk moved to amend the amendment of the committee of the whole by inserting twenty instead of fifteen cents per gallon.

The question on this motion was decided as follows:—For the motion 66—Against it 74.

And the amendment of the committee of the whole, as last amended, was decided as follows:—For the motion 77—Negative 60.

So the amendment as amended (that is, to insert twenty instead of twelve cents per gallon, as the amendment last proposed) was agreed to.

Mr. Van Dyke of N. C. then moved an amendment going to place a duty of 10 cents on every gallon of spirits distilled from domestic materials, instead of 12 cents, as the present duty on stills.—This motion was negatived without a division.

The question was then taken on the said second resolution, and carried to the affirmative by a large majority.

When the Direct Tax resolution adopted yesterday, and this year need it, were carried to the committee of Ways and Means to be reported to the House.

THURSDAY, OCT. 27.

The proceedings of this day, relative to filling the ranks of the U. S. army were sketchy in our last. The following relate to the report of the committee of ways and means.

The house resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of Ways and Means.

The resolution for imposing an additional duty on postage being under consideration, together with the amendment going to increase the rates of postage one hundred, instead of fifty per cent on the present amount—after considerable debate,

The question on inserting one hundred instead of fifty per cent, was decided by yeas and nays as follows:—For one hundred, 95—Against it 45.

The question on adopting the resolution (as amended) to increase the present rates of postage, was then stated.

Mr. Gaston of N. C. assigned, as the principal reason why he should vote against this, that this was not a subject, the revenue on which could be safely or properly pledged to the public creditor. The revenue therefrom accruing, in fact, he conceived to be exclusively pledged to the perfection of the Post Office establishment.

The question was then taken on the resolution as amended, and carried as follows:—For the postage tax 90—Against it 47.

The next question for consideration presented itself in the following words:—Resolved, That it is expedient to add one hundred per cent to the present duty on sales at auction; and was agreed to without debate.

The next resolution was that embracing a tax among other articles, on cotton yarn, and other manufactures, furniture, &c.

The questions to concur with the committee of the whole in striking out cotton yarn and shoes (that is exempting them from taxation) were decided in the affirmative without debate; as also was the proposition for taxing all manufactured paper at the rate of five per cent.

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