

of this affair, and he wished it taken up in this house, that it might be amply developed and finally acted on, &c.

Mr. M'Kee made a few remarks on the propriety of taking up the subject unconnected with the merits of the case. He adverted to a fact which had come to his knowledge—the dismissal of some of the clerks of the post office; and he should be glad to learn whether that had been done in consequence of any facts they had disclosed; or whether it appeared to the committee that those men possessed any evidence which their dismissal might be intended to prevent, &c.

Mr. Wright saw no reason for pressing this matter on the eve of the adjournment, and after the members of the committee which had investigated the matter had gone away. He had minutely examined the report and evidence, and he saw no foundation for the accusations, which appeared to be perfectly groundless. He justified this discharge of the clerks, &c.

Mr. Grosvenor thought if the postmaster general, after asking the investigation, had discharged clerks with a view to prevent the remainder of the clerks from giving testimony, it was a high contempt of this house, and deserved its severe animadversion. He did not know that such was the fact—he had no evidence of it but common report, &c.

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. said, that this was a subject in the estimation of the member from N. C. (Mr. Culpepper) sufficiently important to arrest all other business before the house. It is a little astonishing, said Mr. J. that a member, impressed with this importance, and which he would not deny, should make such a motion one day only previous to the close of the session, when the house had before it a great number of bills, which it was indispensable to be acted upon; not only this, but to make the motion the day after the chairman of the committee had left congress, and not the chairman only, but other members—one from Virginia Mr. Barbour, who was anxious to have the subject before the house, but which the house on several occasions, had refused, or neglected if you will, to take it into consideration. Mr. Johnson said, he was equally anxious that the subject should be investigated—yes, thoroughly investigated: for he never had been placed in a situation where he was afraid to accuse or acquit any person, if it became his duty to do so. To meet the wishes of the gentlemen from N. C. he said, he would vote to rescind the joint resolution of adjournment, if the proposition was made; for no member could believe that justice could be done to either party, in so short a time, if the subject was so important.

Mr. Forney said, believing that the merit of this report was not now properly under consideration, he should only state in answer to the enquiries made by the hon. gentleman from K. (Mr. M'Kee) that the committee were not in possession of any facts relative to the dismissal of the clerks in the post-office, except what were given by the clerks themselves. The committee did not think it their duty to enter into an investigation of the motives governing the postmaster general in dismissing these clerks, as he undoubtedly had the power to do in that case as he should think proper. Had the committee discovered any undue influence or tampering with the witnesses, it was probable they would then have thought it their duty to have gone into a more particular examination of the matter. During this investigation, two of the principal clerks in that department stated to the committee that they were denied access to the books of the office, by which they could be enabled to support the charges. In consequence of this statement, the books thought necessary were demanded by the committee; the evidence resulting from their investigation is before the house. But it is an undeniable fact, that a short time after the commencement of this investigation, these clerks stated that they were removed from the duties they used to perform, and reduced to do the lowest drudgery in the office. While up Mr. F. felt it his duty to state, that he was fully in possession of the sentiments of the hon. gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Barbour, a member of this committee now absent, in relation to this report—which Mr. F. had been requested to state when this subject should be taken up.

Mr. Hall was decidedly of opinion with Mr. Grosvenor, not that the amount was of consequence but on principle.—If the alleged conduct respecting the clerks was tolerated, you take away all enquiry into the conduct of the heads of departments. He knew not that the fact was as had been suggested; but shall we suffer men, said Mr. H. to be discharged from their public employment because they were expected to give evidence of improper conduct? He repeated, he knew not that the fact was so; but if it was he would redress it. He enquired whether a certain piece of evidence in his hands respecting the sale of a draft had been submitted to the committee.

Mr. Creighton stated in reply, that the circumstances referred to had been the subject of investigation, during the examination of other testimony on oath.

Mr. Culpepper's motion was then agreed to, and

On motion of Mr. Grosvenor the report was laid on the table.

FOREIGN.

Paris, March 12.

The present ministry maintain their ground, though struggling with the two chambers on the one hand, and the public on the other; who, upon different principles, unite in wishing their dismissal: they are too constitutional for the legislature, and not sufficiently so for the public.—The resolution shewn by the king, in supporting his ministers, may be accounted for by the following fact. On Saturday last, M. Pozzo di Borgo had an interview with his majesty, in which he explicitly informed him, that M. de Richelieu, with colleagues of his choice, must continue to administer the affairs of France, or that his imperial master must leave the restored dynasty to its fate; in short, that Russian influence must be the condition attending Russian support. But this is not the only quarter from which his majesty

has lately received admonition. The duke of Wellington addressed, within these few days, a letter to him, of which the following is the substance: that he viewed with regret the infractions of the charter daily committed by the present ministry, and their bad effects upon public opinion; that he viewed with still greater regret, the factious and ungovernable spirit of the chamber of deputies; that the princes of his majesty's house, in fostering that spirit, & evincing a disposition to outstep all bounds of moderation & policy, gave him not less serious concern: that finally, all things in the present system, tend to commit his responsibility by endangering the tranquility of France; and that, if a return to more temperate measures does not take place, he shall be under the necessity of making such military dispositions as may secure that tranquility. By a return to moderate measures, the duke is supposed to suggest the expediency of restoring the former ministry, of which Talleyrand was the head. His intimacy with that minister warrants such an opinion.

The king, after reflecting during two days, upon the contents of this letter, communicated it to M. de Richelieu, who held a council of ministers on the subject, the result of whose deliberations has not transpired.

Fresh troops continue to march in the direction of Lyons; various reasons are alleged for this measure. One of the reasons most confidently assigned is, independently of disturbances, the advance of a considerable body of Austrians and Bavarian troops to the confines of France.

Paris, March 13.

Political affairs become every day more embroiled. For three days no intelligence from Lyons has been suffered to transpire. All the packets have been detained at the post-office. It is again said that the Austrian army near Milan has begun its march upon Lyons.—It is certain that several officers have set out from Paris to join Maria Louisa at Milan.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

New-York, May 1.

The well known and very fast sailing ship Trident, Capt. Rea, arrived at this port yesterday, in 35 days from Liverpool, having left there on the 24th March.

By this arrival the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received London papers of the 22d March, Liverpool of the 25d, and Loyd's List to the 19th, from which the following extracts are copied.

Amongst these articles, the most interesting to the great body of the English nation is that which informs us that the proposal in Parliament for continuing the Property Tax has been rejected, and that the ministry were in a minority. Ayes 201, Noes 238; majority 37. The decision was heard in the house with loud plaudits.

Upland cotton had been sold in Liverpool at 20 1-2d per lb.

At the Queen's drawingroom, on 21st March, where was a general attendance of the nobility and foreign ministers with their ladies, Mr. Adams was introduced to the Queen. One of the London papers gives the following description of what took place.

"Mr. Adams, the American Minister, was introduced to the Queen by Viscount Castlereagh, the secretary of state for foreign affairs, and conducted by Robert Chester, esq. the assistant master of the ceremonies. His Excellency had afterwards a private audience of her majesty, delivered his credentials, and was most graciously received. Mrs. Adams, the lady of his excellency, was next introduced to her majesty, by the Countess of Bathurst, in the room of Viscountess Castlereagh, who had not arrived at court previously to the Queen's entering the drawing room.

On the 20th March, the chancellor of the Exchequer gave notice that on Monday next, in the committee of ways and means, he did not intend to propose the continuance of the war duties upon malt, (estimated at two millions) the relinquishment of which, he said, he was convinced would afford the most effectual relief to the agricultural interest, and observed that since he had been deprived of so great a resource as the property tax, and thereby compelled to have recourse to the money market, it was of little consequence, that the loan should be increased by the amount of the calculated produce of the malt duty.

Lord Castlereagh had moved for leave to bring in two bills—the one the more effectually to regulate the intercourse of neutral ships with the Island of St. Helena, while Bonaparte should be detained there. He observed, that doubts had been entertained whether it was competent to the Crown to detain a prisoner after the war, and though he did not partake of those doubts himself, he proposed the bill with a view to remove them.

RALEIGH:

FRIDAY, MAY 10, 1816.

The Hon. Wm. R. King, Secretary of Legation to Russia and Naples, passed through this city yesterday, on his way to Annapolis, from which place he will sail in a few days in the Washington 74, commanded by commodore Chauncey.

Mr. Lowndes is spoken of as the probable successor of Mr. Dallas, in the Treasury Department. He is admitted to be a statesman of the first order of talents.

The dispute between Messrs. Randolph & Robertson, which has occasioned considerable enquiry, terminated without any personal rencontre. It originated in the course of a debate upon Mr. Randolph's motion to reduce the sugar duty from 3 to 2 1-2 cents. Mr. Robertson opposed this motion, which was natural enough, as he represents Louisiana, the only State which at present cultivates the cane to any extent. Mr. Randolph deemed it unfair, that the thirteen old United States, and indeed every State, except the one in question, should be taxed heavily to encourage a few planters of overgrown fortunes, who already, even upon that floor, boasted of their enormous gains. This he thought it improper to do, especially in behalf of the smallest State of the con-

federacy which sent only one representative to that house, and whose inhabitants were not originally of the American stock. To this Mr. Robertson replied, it was true Louisiana was at present small in regard to population; but taking into view the fertility of her soil and the extent of her territory, it was probable, within a few years, her representation upon the floor of Congress would equal that of the largest States, not excepting the great State of Virginia. He added, that perhaps the gentleman's contempt for the people of Louisiana, might arise from the circumstance, that they were not of the gentleman's so frequently boasted Anglo-Saxon origin. Mr. Randolph, in answer, said Virginia would always be supported by her true sons, and asked or expected nothing from any renegade. Mr. Robertson, who was originally from Virginia, asked whether that epithet was applied to him, and the other gentleman made no answer. Consequently a challenge ensued, which Mr. Randolph declined. In his reply he denied Mr. Robertson's right to ask for an explanation of words of a general import used in debate. Besides (he added) there were other obvious reasons why he should not accept the invitation; nor did he feel himself always bound to comply with calls to the field from any man willing to risk his life. He should, however, be prepared to repel any attack made upon him, presuming upon this refusal. This, we understand, is the substance of what passed upon the occasion; and we are pleased to hear that Mr. Robertson there suffered the dispute to rest.

New-York Election.—The election for members of Congress and Assembly, and city officers in New-York has terminated in favour of the Democratic ticket—majority not mentioned. Nothing is said as to the state of the votes for Governor.

The frigate Macedonian, sailed from Boston on Monday the 29th of April for Carthagenia, for the purpose of carrying out Mr. Hughes, who is appointed by the government of the United States to intercede for the release of the American Citizens confined at that city by the Spaniards.

A Post Office has lately been established at Rocky Mount, Falls of Tar River Nash County; James C. B. Atkinson, Esq. Post Master.

As mentioned in the last Star, Congress adjourned on Tuesday the 30th of April.—A list of the Acts will be found in this paper.

A Steam-Boat is now plying between Savannah and Augusta, Geo. She moved majestically along at the rate of three knots an hour, against a strong current, towing after her an Augusta-boat loaded with 30,000 bus. of salt.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Gaines, Creek Nation, to a gentleman of this city, dated April 16.—"In the vicinity of this place I had the opportunity of seeing the Indians in council, where the Big Warrior and Little Prince, were both present. You no doubt will recollect that the Big Warrior was friendly to us during the late war. Let me tell you he does not conceal his disapprobation to our running the boundary line. However he received us courteously—not so the Little Prince, who shewed us no mark of attention. The Big Warrior is the largest Indian known to us. He is dignified in his demeanor, affable and inviting in his manners; his enemies accuse him of cowardice, but I presume his inactivity of late years is to be ascribed to old age and an unwieldy person. The countenance of the Little Prince indicates him to be fierce and cruel, and I am told it does not belie him. It is perhaps well for the United States, that he is now old and bigotted. There is also another very important personage in the nation—I mean the famous M'Intosh—the same to whom Congress gave a sword for services, &c and to whom we are more indebted for our victories over the Indians in the late war than some persons would be willing to admit. He is a half breed, and but the chief of a town. His figure would rival the Apollo, and such an heir of majesty I never beheld. His every motion displays all that grace, dignity and elegance which you would imagine the Grecian model, when animated, to possess.

The following are the answers sent by Messrs. Monroe and Tompkins, to Mr. S. Smith and R. M. Johnson, the committee appointed by the Caucus held at Washington to ascertain whether the two first named gentlemen would serve as President and Vice President of the United States, if elected.

Washington, March 22, 1816.

GENTLEMEN,—I have had the honor to receive your letter informing me, that I had been recommended to the People of the United States, by a General Meeting of the Republican Members of both Houses of Congress, as a proper person to fill the office of President of the U. States, for the term of four years to commence on the fourth of March next, and that it was made your duty, by a resolution of the Meeting, to ascertain whether I was willing to serve in that office, if elected. Deeply penetrated by this distinguished mark of confidence, emanating from such a source, I can only say, that should the suffrages of my fellow citizens call me to that trust, I should feel it a duty to enter on it, with the fullest sense of the obligations it would impose, and with a reliance, that a faithful zeal, in endeavouring to fulfil them, will recommend me to the indulgence, of which I shall stand so much in need.

I have the honor to be, with great consideration, your very obedient servant.

(Signed) JAS. MONROE.

General S. SMITH,
Colonel R. M. JOHNSON.

Albany, April 6, 1816.

GENTLEMEN.—In compliance with the request contained in your communication of the 18th of March, I pray leave to inform you of my acceptance of the nomination with which the Republican Members of Congress have been pleased to honor me. Permit me to add a declaration of my high sense of the confidence and regard manifested by them in designating me as a candidate for the office of Vice-President, and to assure you, gentlemen, of my greatest respect and esteem.

DAN L. D. TOMPKINS.
Hon. SAMUEL SMITH,
Hop. Rd. M. JOHNSON.

Appointments by the President and the Senate.

RICHARD BLAND LEE, to be Commissioner for the settlement of claims for private property lost captured and destroyed whilst in the service of the United States during the late war.

SAMUEL LANE to be Superintendent of the public buildings, &c. in the City of Washington, under the act lately passed.

Beverly Daniel, re-appointed Marshal for the District of North Carolina, for four years.

Isaac Cox Bennett, of New Jersey, to be Consul at Paris.

Thomas Auldjo, to be Consul at Cowes, in England.

Joseph Picklin, of Kentucky, to be Consul at St. Bartholomews.

MARRIED.

Lately in Halifax County, Mr. Carey Alabrook of Edgecombe County, to Miss Nancy Mathis of Halifax, daughter of John Mathis dec'd.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Raleigh Theatre.

ON Monday Evening, the 13th inst. will be presented by the Raleigh Thespian Society, Morton's celebrated Comedy, called

A CURE FOR THE HEART ACHE,

WITH THE FARCE OF

MRS. WIGGLINS.

For characters, see bills.

Notice.

THE Subscriber is at present in Raleigh and purposes to remain a short time for the adjustment of his concerns. Those indebted to him, for Subscriptions, Advertising, Printing, &c. are therefore requested to make immediate settlement; and all having demands against him will please to present them for payment.

Albany, May 10.

193t

Raleigh Academy.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils of this institution will commence on the first day of June and terminate on the Friday evening following.

May 9th, 1816.

19

Committed

TO the jail of this place, two negro men: one calls himself Solomon, and says he belongs to Bryant Whitfield of Lenoir county, N. C.—The fellow is of black complexion, five feet eight or ten inches high, about 17 or 18 years of age.—The other calls himself Dennis, and says he belongs to one Hollingsworth, a negro trader, whom he left within about one day's travel of Salisbury—he is a fellow of black complexion, 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, about 17 or 18 years of age.—The owners are requested to come forward, prove their property, pay charges and take them away.

WM. H. ADDAMS, Jailor.
Hillsboro', N. C. May 21, 1815.

Strays

ENTERED on the Stray-Book of Orange county, and now advertised according to an act passed by the last General Assembly. A Black mare, 4 feet one inch high, 4 years old last spring, shod all round, a small star in her forehead, a letter, supposed P. branded on her left thigh, valued at 20 dollars, entered by Joseph White, Hawfields, near the meeting house. A Sorrel Horse, 5 feet high, blaze in his face, right side of his mouth, hind feet and right fore foot white, flaxen mane, saddle spots, 12 years old, shod all round, valued at \$60 taken up by John Longon, Haw-river, near Trainer's bridge. A Sorrel Horse, 9 years old, blaze in his face, left eye blind, valued at \$35 entered by A. M'Brook, Esq. seven miles north of Hillsborough. A Bay Mare with a star in her forehead, the left fore and hind feet white, shod all round, some white hairs on her back, 10 years old, valued at \$17 50, entered by John Holden, 5 miles east of Hillsborough.

BARNABAS O'FARRIL, Ranger.
Hillsborough, May 18 1815.

Stolen or Runaway.

FROM the subscriber on the 25th day of April last, a Negro boy about 12 or 13 years old, of a dark complexion, by the name of LEWIS, very low and chunky, talks very fine, has a very large mouth and thick lips, and his back is pretty well marked with the whip, he understands dutch pretty well and can talk some words, he was brought from Virginia by William Jarvis of Rowan; he had on partly a new tow shirt fitted in with cotton, an old pair of tow pantaloons and an old woollen twilled short coat; also a small brimmed wool hat about half worn, it is also supposed that he took with him a very small double bladed penknife. If he is stolen I will give fifty dollars for apprehending said boy and the thief, and if he is runaway I will give five dollars to any person that will deliver said boy to me or confine him in jail so that I get him again.

JOHN FRALRY.
Rowan county, May 21, 1816.

N. B. I will give twenty-five dollars to any person that will prove harborage of said boy on any white person.

Ranaway

FROM the subscriber on the 25d of March, two young Negro fellows, TOM and BEN. TOM is a Blacksmith, about 23 years of age, five feet six or seven inches high, well made, complexion tolerably dark and firm countenance; his hair combed up before with which he takes much care. BEN is also a Blacksmith, about 19 years old, about five feet seven or eight inches high; complexion a little yellow and of a pleasant countenance. They are sensible and intelligent Negroes, both born in the county of Granville. It is supposed by me that they have procured false passes. I will give twenty dollars for the delivery of each of them to me living near Rockford in Surry county, North-Carolina. If they are secured in any jail, the person giving me information thereof by mail shall receive a reasonable reward by

JOSEPH WILLIAMS, Junr.
Surry county, May 1st, 1816.

Hardware & Cutlery.

ROGERS, WINTHROP, & Co. No. 229 Pearl street, New-York, have just received by the late arrivals, their regular importation of Hardware and Cutlery, consisting of 300 packages of prime staple articles, all purchased in England for cash, together with a large supply of German and American goods, the whole forming a complete and extensive assortment as can be found in the city.

Merchants from the southward are invited to call and examine their stock previous to purchasing, where they will find every article calculated for the southern market, at the lowest prices and on the most liberal credit.

April 30, 1816.

19-10w.

Notice.

THE subscriber having spent several years in the practice of physic in the low country—and in consequence, suffered much ill health, has resolved to take his residence in Raleigh. He occupies the room adjoining Mr. Robert Harrison's store, opposite the Star Office, where he will hold himself in readiness to pay diligent attention to those who may see fit to call on him for his services, in any of the several branches of his profession.

JER. BATTLE.
May 10, 1816.

193t.