

and returned to the House of Representatives.   
 Thursday, January 15.   
 Mr. Branch presented the petition of John Hogg and others, of Fayetteville, and of J. G. Bloom and others, of Washington, N. C., praying of the government indemnity for French depredations committed between the years 1793 and 1800.   
 The bill from the House of Representatives, making a partial appropriation for the support of government for the year 1824, and for the relief of certain distillers in Pennsylvania, were read the third time, passed and returned to the House of Representatives.   
 The Senate took up, in Committee of the whole, the bill authorizing the Postmaster General to discontinue, at his discretion, the transportation of the Mail on any post routes where the net proceeds of such route shall not exceed one per centum of the expenses thereon; which, after some debate, was ordered to lie on the table.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.   
 Monday, January 12.   
 A message was received from the President of the United States, in the words following:   
 To the House of Representatives of the United States:   
 In answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of December 24th, requesting the President of the United States to lay before the House such information as he may possess, and which may be disclosed without injury to the public good, relative to the determination of any sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, to assist Spain in the subjugation of her late colonies on the American continent, and whether any government of Europe is disposed or determined to oppose any aid or assistance which such sovereign, or combination of sovereigns, may afford to Spain for the subjugation of her late colonies above mentioned, I have to state, that I possess no information on that subject, not known to Congress, which can be disclosed without injury to the public good.   
 JAMES MONROE.   
 On motion of Mr. Fuler, it was   
 Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the instruction of Midshipmen, and other warrant officers of the Navy, in the intervals of public service, in nautical science, practical navigation, and marine tactics.   
 Resolved, That the same Committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing for the scientific and practical instruction of junior Surgeons, and Surgeon's mates, at one or more of the naval stations of the United States.   
 Mr. Mitchell, (of Md) offered the following joint resolution, which lies one day:   
 Whereas that distinguished champion of freedom and hero of our Revolution, the friend and associate of Washington, the Marquis de la Fayette, a volunteer general officer in our Revolutionary war, has expressed an anxious desire to visit this country, the independence of which his valor, blood and treasure, were so instrumental in achieving; Wherefore,   
 Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Marquis de la Fayette the expression of those sentiments of profound respect, gratitude, and affectionate attachment, which are cherished towards him by the government and people of this country, and to assure him that the execution of his wish and intention to visit this country will be hailed by the people and government with patriotic pride and joy.   
 And be it further resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to ascertain from the Marquis de la Fayette, the time when it may be most agreeable for him to perform his visit; and that he offer to the Marquis a conveyance to this country in one of our national ships.

Thursday, January 13.   
 Mr. McLane from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making a partial appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824, (for the compensation of Senators and Representatives, which was twice read, and made the order of the day for this day.   
 The House, by consent, went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Kent in the chair, on the above bill, (which appropriates \$25,140 dollars for the pay of the members.)   
 The bill was reported with the amendment for filling the blank, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.   
 The joint resolutions, yesterday moved by Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, looking to the probability of a visit from the Marquis Lafayette to this country, and proposing to send a National Ship for him, were read a second time—and the question being on ordering them to a third reading—   
 A motion was made by Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, to lay the resolutions on the table, to give time for further consideration of them.   
 This motion was negatived, 80 to 74.   
 Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, expressed his wish to have more authentic information of the expressions of General Lafayette on the subject of a visit to the United States. He thought the House was not in possession of such information on the subject as would justify acting upon its intimating, that if he was properly apprized of the facts alleged in the Preamble, he did not know that he should object to the resolutions.   
 Mr. Brent, of Louisiana, said, he did not consider it material, to a decision on these resolutions, whether or not it was the wish of the Marquis Lafayette to visit the United States. But, Mr. B. said, he had seen Letters from the Marquis himself, expressing that wish. He had seen a letter addressed to Mr. Dorezac, of New Orleans, wherein Marquis Lafayette stated that it was his intention to visit the United States once more

before he died. One of his colleagues, viz. Mr. Livingston, had received a letter to the same effect. Mr. B. said, he hoped, on this occasion, not only an affirmative but an unanimous vote. It was unnecessary for him to refer to the value of the services which General Lafayette had rendered to this country in the War of the Revolution. They were too deeply engraven in the bosom of every man to need to be revived to his recollection. The resolutions would cause no expense, and establish no precedent. The House had, from various unofficial sources, all the information they could desire on this subject, and he hoped the resolve would pass.   
 Mr. Rich, of Vermont, moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "expressed an anxious wish," and insert in lieu thereof "announced his intention," to visit the United States, &c.   
 Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, said, that it would be much more competent for a Committee, than for the whole House, to amend the phraseology of a resolve, and, as there seemed to be some doubt as to the phraseology of the Preamble at least, he moved to refer the resolutions to a select Committee.   
 This motion was agreed to, without opposition.

The engrossed bill making a partial appropriation for the support of Government for the year 1824, was read a third time, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.   
 On motion of Mr. Hemphill, the House again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the bill for obtaining the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of roads and canals.   
 Mr. P. P. Barbour, of Virginia, then rose, and delivered at considerable length his sentiments on the constitutional question of the power of Congress on the subject of Internal Improvements, and decidedly against the right of Congress to exercise that power.   
 Mr. Holcombe, of New Jersey, then delivered a speech of some length in favor of the bill, and of the power of Congress in regard to Internal Improvements.   
 And then, on suggestion of Mr. Clay, the Committee rose; and the House adjourned.   
 Wednesday, Jan. 14.   
 Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due by purchasers of public lands, prior to the 1st day of July, 1820; which was twice read and committed.   
 The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, in the chair, on the unfinished business of yesterday; which was, the motion of Mr. Barbour to strike out the enacting clause of the bill reported by Mr. Hemphill, Chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals, to obtain the requisite surveys and plans on that subject.   
 The question was taken on striking out the enacting clause in the bill, and decided in the negative—Ayes 74, Noces 109.   
 Mr. Hemphill moved to fill the blank for appropriation, with the sum of \$30,000, which was carried, ayes 105.   
 The committee then rose, & reported the bill with the amendment, and on the question of its engrossment for a third reading, was decided in the affirmative, and the bill was accordingly ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.   
 Thursday, Jan. 15.   
 Mr. Buchanan presented the following resolution:   
 Resolved, That a committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire in what manner the resolutions of Congress, passed on the 24th December, 1799, relative to the erection of a Marble Monument in the Capitol, at the City of Washington, to commemorate the great events of the military and political life of General George Washington, may be best accomplished, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.   
 The resolution, after considerable debate, was ordered to lie on the table.   
 Mr. Stewart submitted the following resolution:   
 Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report a bill appropriating the annual proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the dividends of the United States Bank Stock, commencing from 1st January, 1823, to the purposes of internal improvement, to be distributed among the States according to their representation, and expended on objects to be designated by Congress within, or bordering on the respective States, unless where any state may consent that its proportion of the fund shall be applied to an object not immediately connected with its territorial limits.   
 On Mr. Stewart's motion, the above resolution was laid on the table.   
 On motion of Mr. McLane, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on the bill "authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the 7 per cent. stock of the United States, in the year 1824."   
 (This bill provides, that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund be, and they are hereby, authorized to purchase, during the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, any stock of the United States, bearing an interest of seven per centum per annum, not exceeding the sum of eight millions six hundred and ten thousand dollars, upon such terms as they may think proper, not exceeding the following rates above the principal sum purchased; that is to say,   
 For all such stock as they may purchase before the 1st day of April next, at a rate not exceeding one dollar and seventy-five cents for every sum of one hundred dollars, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on that day upon the said stock.   
 For all such stock which they may purchase between the 1st day of April and the 1st day of July next, at a rate not exceeding 75 cents on every sum of 100 dollars, in addition to the

interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned.   
 For all such stock which they may purchase between the 1st day of July and the first day of October next, at a rate not exceeding one dollar, in addition to the interest which would have accrued on the day last mentioned.   
 For all such stock which they may purchase between the 1st day of October next and the first day of January, 1825, at a rate not exceeding the principal and the interest which shall have accrued at the day of purchase.   
 The said section of the bill provides, That the said commissioners are hereby authorized to make such purchases under the foregoing restrictions, at such times and places as they may deem most eligible, and, for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act, any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated.)   
 The 1st section being under consideration, Mr. McLane moved to amend the bill by striking out §1 75 in the 12th line, and substituting \$2 [so as to allow the Commissioners to pay for such U. S. stock as they may purchase prior to the 1st of April next, at a rate not exceeding \$2 on \$100 in addition to the interest.]   
 The amendment was adopted; and the bill as amended was reported to the House, and ordered to a third reading.   
 The amendments of the Senate to the Partial Appropriation Bill, were considered and concurred in.

Friday, Jan. 16.   
 The engrossed bill, authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to purchase the seven per cent. stock of the United States, in the year 1824, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.   
 PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.   
 On motion of Mr. M'Duffie, the House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the resolution by him reported from a select committee, for amending the Constitution of the United States, respecting the choice of Electors of President and Vice-President.   
 Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, was desirous that the consideration of this subject should be postponed. He had not had opportunity to prepare himself to discuss it, and he asked it from the courtesy of the mover, that the subject should not be pressed at this time. He had a further reason. It was known to all that the Senate was now occupied on the same subject, and he was desirous to wait, and first see whether that branch of Congress could not come to some decision in respect to it; and he moved that the committee rise.   
 Mr. M'Duffie said, that he had given notice of the present discussion three weeks ago, and the notice had been repeated, from time to time, ever since. It was probable the subject would occupy the House more than the present day; and, as it had been usual, thus far in the session, to adjourn over from Friday to Monday, the gentleman from Georgia could have time to prepare himself before any question should be taken on the resolutions; he, therefore, could not consent to defer the discussion.   
 The question being taken on the motion to rise, it was decided in the negative.   
 Mr. M'Duffie then delivered at length his views on the measures embraced in the resolutions, and occupied the floor until the House adjourned.

COMMUNICATION.   
 FOR THE STAR.   
 "They hate the excellence they cannot reach."   
 I am forcibly reminded of this expression of the poet, in observing the puny and malicious efforts, made by a certain description of politicians, to defame the reputation, injure the standing, and obscure the rising glories of one of the first statesmen and inflexible patriots which this country, or any other, has produced. But the merits of JOHN C. CALHOUN are engraven, as "with a sun-beam," upon the hearts of a just, grateful and intelligent people. Who has not enemies? Strange as it may seem, the truth is familiar to every observing mind, that virtue, independence of thought and action, and especially, uncommon talents, little vice, servility and dulness, are magnets of attraction to the shafts of calumny and falsehood.   
 In no other way can we rationally account for the scurrility and misrepresentation lately circulated, by republication in the Raleigh Register, under the signature of "CASSIUS." Of all attempts to sustain the cause of Mr. Crawford, by decrying the character of the distinguished individual just alluded to, this is the most unpardonable. It bears the indisputable stamp of having been engendered in the spirit of determined hostility. It is the offspring of passion; the being of imbecility. By the intended "gall of his pen" we estimate the character and feelings of such a writer. The impress of his ink, as it flows from his quill, derives a darker hue from the still darker passions which agitate the heart that dictates to the hand.   
 The issue of sophistry, falsehood and calumny, now in the course of republication in the Raleigh Register, in a series of letters, under the signature of "Cassius," was got up, some time since, for the double purpose of subserving the Radical cause, and gratifying feelings of personal hostility, by defaming the public character and misrepresenting the political course of Mr. Calhoun. These

letters now make their appearance in the Register, after being published in several leading Radical newspapers in the north, in each of which they are given as an original communication. So far they have failed to produce the intended effect; and it is a fair inference, that, eventually, a similar fate awaits them.   
 To expose, however, the fallacy of the charges, made by "Cassius" against the Secretary of War, and to show that in this, as well as in every proceeding attack upon the character of that gentleman, a triumphant refutation is at hand, I intend, with as much conciseness as is consistent with perspicuity, to examine the material points of his communication. This, if you will allow me a column of your useful paper, I propose to commence in your subsequent number.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.   
 Raleigh.   
 FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 23, 1824.

We have the pleasure of announcing, that in compliance with the wishes of the People of this District, WILLIAM S. BLACKLEDGE, Esq. our late Representative in Congress, has consented to be placed on the PEOPLE'S TICKET, as a Candidate for the appointment of Elector of President and Vice-President of the U. States.   
 Newbern Sentinel.

As the Editors of the Register have expressed a wish "to know what there is in the mode taken for forming the Electoral Ticket in favor of Mr. Calhoun, which is preferable to the course taken by Mr. Crawford's friends in forming theirs," we will, as far as lies in our power, endeavor to satisfy their curiosity. The Ticket favorable to the election of Mr. Crawford was formed by a minority (not a majority, as asserted by the Register,) of the Members of our Legislature, assembled in CAUCUS, who fondly hoped, with the aid of such Caucus nomination, to palm it upon the public. But, in this they have been deceived. The free and enlightened citizens of North-Carolina are not, at this day, to be duped or galled by any such specious artifice.

The People's Ticket, as before stated, is to be composed of those whom their fellow-citizens may select and deem worthy of being placed on it, and whose names will be made public as soon as we shall receive information of their willingness to serve.   
 It, therefore, is evident there is a material difference in the character of the two Tickets, and that they vary, principally, in this: The CAUCUS TICKET has emanated from a body that was not clothed with the power to form it, and which had no right to interfere in any thing relative to the Presidency, having been sent here by their constituents for other purposes. But, the friends of Caucusing contend, that Legislators, convened in Caucus, do not act in a legislative capacity, and, therefore, their recommendation or nomination cannot be binding on the public. This is true; but, were it not for the official station in which they are placed, would they hold such a meeting? or would their proceedings be of any effect? Nor it is the robe of office that gives effect to their nomination, and enables them to usurp an undue influence over the minds of their fellow-citizens. It is, in reality, depriving the people of one of their most inestimable privileges—elective franchise.   
 The PEOPLE'S TICKET, on the contrary, originates with them, and stands before them without any other support save that which they may be disposed to give it—it is neither dictated by legislative or other authority. Mr. Calhoun's friends only desire that his pretensions may be judged fairly by the people, and that his success may depend entirely upon their decision. Not so with the partisans of Mr. Crawford: they are convinced, that, without the aid of a Caucus, he must fall; and it is for this reason that they are, almost, the only advocates of the measure in the country.

The Editors of the Register "presume a few of Mr. Calhoun's friends met together, in a private manner, and made out a list of such persons as they supposed would be fit & willing to be put on their Ticket." They now presume this was the case; and, judging from their past conduct in affairs of this nature, we may soon expect to hear them assert it positively. This was the course they pursued respecting the number that

attended the legislative Caucus. First, they had the "best authority" saying that there were upwards of 100; and they now assert it in the most positive terms; and we presume, will renege the assertion, until they themselves almost believe that it was really the fact. As we have before asked, why were not the names of the members in attendance regularly recorded and published to the world, as was the case with the Caucus lately held at Richmond? We leave the reader to solve the question.

Quere.—Is not Daniel Parker, the late Adjutant and Inspector General of the United States, the author of the pieces which are now re-publishing in the Register, under the signature of CASSIUS? Did not this same Mr. Parker make a demand, when in office, for extra services, which Mr. Calhoun, as Secretary of War, refused to allow; and was not Mr. P. discharged from office for some improper conduct? and, further, were not these numbers transmitted to Raleigh, for republication, by one of our Representatives in Congress, who is known to be an inveterate enemy to Mr. Calhoun? It is probable that the Editors of the Register can answer these questions.

On Monday last, Joseph Gales, Esq. was re-elected Intendant of Police of this city for the ensuing year, and the following gentlemen were elected City Commissioners, viz.   
 Eastern Ward—Benjamin S. King, William Ragan.   
 Middle Ward—John Dunn, A. S. H. Burges, Francis H. Reeder.   
 Western Ward—Jacob Vanwagoner, Ruffin Tucker.

Louisburg jail broken.—On Saturday night last, the following prisoners broke open the jail at Louisburg, and made their escape; but were afterwards retaken and again secured in prison, viz. Lawrence Stacey, confined for murder; Wm. Wolf, for burglary; and two negro men, one a runaway, and the other committed for safe keeping.

The following extract of a letter, from a friend in Louisburg, dated the 20th instant, communicates the particulars:   
 "It was discovered, early on Sunday morning last, that the jail was broken open, and that all the prisoners had made their escape, viz. Wolf and Stacey, and two black men. Wolf and Stacey were confined in the upper debtors' room; the negroes below. By the aid of some shoemaker's tools, (which Stacey was in the habit of working with,) Wolf contrived to cut through the door into the passage; the key, it seems, was left in the door, with which Wolf, being out, unlocked the door for Stacey; they then committed some depredations upon the outside door lock, and thus made their escape, as they state, about 11 o'clock. They took the Warrenton road, and travelled as far as Mr. Outerbridge's, and (strange to tell) hired a negro man to pilot them to Mr. Persons's, the high sheriff, here they arrived two or three hours before day. A company of men was out in search, in different directions, on Sunday morning. Wolf, it seems, had left a few lines in his room, stating that he was going on a visit to the sheriff's. About 12 o'clock, on Sunday, the company learned that they had actually gone to the sheriff's, and a party set out, and arrived there in time to assist in escorting them back to this place. They are now confined in the dungeons. The negroes, finding that the white men had made their escape, broke through the upper hearth into the room above, and thus made their escape. They have again been taken in the lower part of this county, and to-day brought back and lodged in the jail."

The following paragraph, from the Mobile Register, may give some idea of Mr. CALHOUN's standing in Alabama, and confirm the opinion, which we have hitherto expressed, viz. that where he is not the first choice of the people, he is the second.   
 Presidential Question.—A few days since the members of our Senate happening to be all present, after adjourning the morning session, an expression of individual feeling in relation to the candidates, was invited, when after each had signified his preference, they stood in the following order: 1st. Gen. Jackson; 2d. Mr. Calhoun; 3d. Mr. Clay; 4th. Mr. Crawford; 5th. Mr. Adams. How far this statement goes to establish the political character of this state, the late resolutions, tend in some degree, though not conclusively, to prove. There is, however, an evident majority for the General.

We learn, from the Cincinnati Gazette, that Resolutions have passed the Senate of Indiana, requesting the Members in Congress from that state to use their endeavors to prevent a CAUCUS being held at Washington this session.