

Congress.

SENATE

Monday, April 9.

Mr. Giles from the committee on the subject reported a bill to enable the people of the territory of Orleans "to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union, on an equal footing with the other states, and for other purposes." Read and passed to a second reading.

Tuesday, April 10.

The bill regulating the Post Office establishment, having undergone various amendments, (one of which goes to take away from Post Masters the right of franking) was read the third time and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

April 6.

Mr. Fisk reported a bill to amend the act providing for the third Census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States. Read three times and passed.

April 7.

Mr. Ephes reported a bill authorizing a loan for a sum of money not exceeding the amount of the public debt reimbursable according to law during the present year. Twice read.

Mr. Macon said he was instructed by the committee of foreign relations to report in part the following bill:

A bill concerning the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted, &c. That the 3d section of the act entitled "An act to amend and continue in force certain parts of the act entitled 'an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France, and their dependencies, and for other purposes,' be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 2 provides that all penalties heretofore incurred shall nevertheless be collected.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That in case either Great Britain or France shall before the 3d day of March next, so revoke or modify her edicts as that they shall cease to violate the lawful commerce of the United States, which fact the President of the United States shall declare by Proclamation, and if the other nations shall not within three months thereafter so revoke or modify her edicts in like manner, then the 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th sections of the act entitled an act to interdict the commercial intercourse between the United States and Great Britain and France and their dependencies and for other purposes shall from and after the expiration of three months from the date of the proclamation aforesaid be revived and have full power and effect so far as relates to the dominions, colonies or dependencies and to the articles the growth, produce or manufacture of the dominions, colonies or dependencies of the nation thus refusing or neglecting to revoke or modify her edicts in the manner aforesaid.

The bill was read a first time, and passed a second reading, 51 to 39.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Taylor reported a bill continuing in force for a term of twenty years, the act entitled "An act to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the U. States," on the terms & conditions therein mentioned. Twice read and committed.

Monday, April 9.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATION.

Mr. Fisk said he rose to offer a resolution, which he had for some time wished to present for the consideration of this house. It is to provide for fixing the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the third census. The last ratio was one representative for every thirty three thousand souls; which gave one hundred and forty two members to this house. A number as large as may be considered necessary for the dispatch of legislation, or to preserve the liberties of the people. It is estimated that the next census will give seven millions two hundred thousand souls, which, according to the present ratio of representation, would give to this house two hundred and eighteen members. A greater number than could be accommodated within these walls, and a greater body of men than could progress with the business of this House.

After the census shall be taken, the amount in each state ascertained, and the fractional numbers known, it will be much more difficult to fix the ratio than at this time. I therefore beg leave to submit the following resolution. And as it embraces a subject of great importance, I have no objection that it lay upon the table a few days for the consideration of the members:

Resolved, That the apportionment of representatives among the several states according to the third enumeration of the people, ought to be in the ratio, of one representative for every forty five thousand persons in each state, and that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill accordingly.

A motion was made that the resolution lie on the table.

A motion was also made to postpone it for a week.

Mr. Pickman moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution indefinitely. He thought the question could be decided to much greater advantage in the two first months of the next session of Congress than in the two weeks remaining of the present session.

Mr. Macon was against indefinite postponement. Every one on reflection must be satisfied that it would be better to decide the ratio of apportionment now than after the result of the census was known. He thought the resolution had better have been in blank as to the ratio. The ratio might be settled either by fixing the number of representatives of whom the house should consist after the next census, or by fixing the number of souls which should entitle a district to a representative.

Mr. Quincy said he understood the object of the resolution to be to settle a principle before the facts were ascertained. Now it was his opinion that

the house should know the facts first and settle the principle afterwards. Suppose the principle to be adopted—perhaps one or two states might be entitled to but one representative, which, had the ratio been fixed at 40,000, might have been entitled to two. This would appear to operate unjustly. The house must know the facts in order fairly to apportion representation. The apportionment ought to be made not merely in relation to population, but to the weight of the different states in the union—and these considerations could not have their due weight till after the relative numbers were ascertained.

Mr. W. Alston was in favor of deciding on the subject at this session. He had no fear of difficulty resulting from fractions remaining unrepresented. It would be recollected that at the last apportionment Delaware had a fraction of 31,000 left, and Carolina 29,000. The small states could not object to the course proposed; for if this question was postponed till after the census, and a particular ratio should appear to suit the returns of the three large states, they would report it and carry it too, notwithstanding the large fractions it might leave to smaller states. A disadvantage would therefore result to the small states from postponement rather than from a decision now.

Mr. Fisk said there was one other reason why an apportionment should be made at this session, viz. that it would enable the state legislatures at their ordinary winter sessions to divide the states into districts, and not subject them to the necessity of an extra session for the purpose.

Mr. Livermore was against indefinite postponement, because he was inclined to the opinion that the subject ought to be acted on at this session, but wished the resolution to lie on the table a day or two. He said he was convinced, from his experience in the manner of doing business in this house, that it would take nearly the whole of the next session of Congress to make the apportionment, if it was postponed till after the census was taken. He had rather the resolution had been blank as to the ratio.

Mr. Fisk modified his motion so as to leave it blank as to the ratio. The motion for indefinite postponement was negatived, ayes 23. The motion to postpone to Monday shared the same fate, ayes 33. The motion to lie on the table was carried, 33 to 41.

Tuesday, April 10.

Mr. Root offered the following resolution, which was agreed to, 50 to 27.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill appointing the time for the next meeting of Congress.

The House took up for consideration the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for establishing Post Roads.

The bill having been gone through about five o'clock, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Thursday.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.

March 29th, 1810.

Sir, I do myself the honor to transmit two reports, made in obedience to the resolutions passed in the House of Representatives on the 14th and 20th of the present month.

I have the honor to be, &c.

GIDEON GRANGER.

Hon. Speaker, House of R. The post master general, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 14th inst. respectfully reports:

The whole amount of expenditures in transporting what is commonly called the Orleans mail, between this city, Athens in Georgia, and New-Orleans, from its commencement in April, 1805, to the 1st of January, 1810, was 74,824 dollars and 5 cents; of that sum, 21,590 dollars and 9 cents was paid for carrying the mail between this city and Coweta, M. T. from May 10th, 1805 to April 1st, averaging at the rate of 11,926 dollars a year nearly; and the expense of carrying the mail between Coweta and New-Orleans for the same time, was 9,371 dollars and 73 cents, averaging nearly 4,963 dollars a year. The expense of carrying the mail between this city and Coweta from April 1st, 1807, to Jan. 1, 1810, amounts to 23,316 dollars and 6 cents, averaging at the rate of 8,660 dollars nearly a year.

No accounts have been kept which will shew the value in postages of the mails conveyed by this route. Two mails were sent upon it during the first year of its establishment, but since that time it has been the route of nearly an equal portion of the correspondence with New-Orleans.

The nett proceedings of the post office at New Orleans from April 1, 1805, to January 1, 1810, amounted to 24,193 dollars and 30 cents; and from April 1st, 1806, to Jan. 1, 1810, to 20,171 dollars and 99 cents—the value of postages of letters from New Orleans may be supposed equal, and this route should have credit for carrying letters whose postages would amount to the last mentioned sum: taking into view the produce of Fort Stoddert and several other small offices which it accommodates. By the arrangements of this office, the mail should be conveyed from this city by Athens to New Orleans in 17 days, and from hence by way of Nashville in Tennessee, in 24 and a half days; and the actual performances do not materially differ from the same proportion—hence the time taken to transmit intelligence is 7 and a half days less by the Athens than by the Nashville route.

All which is respectfully submitted. GIDEON GRANGER, Post master general.

The post master general in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 20th inst. respectfully reports:

The mails may be carried with some increased expedition from this place to Raleigh, the seat of government of North Carolina, by pursuing the Orleans post road to the south of the river Roanoke and going from thence to Raleigh, at a probable increased expense of 700 dollars per annum, but the benefit arising from this increased expedition will be very inconsiderable.

The mail which is now eight and an half days in going from this place to Columbia, the seat of

government in South Carolina, may be sent there in five days by pursuing the Orleans road to the south of Salisbury, North Carolina, and going from thence to Columbia, at a probable increased expense of 300 dollars per annum.

The mail is now carried to Milledgeville the seat of government in Georgia, on the main post road in 15 days, and in 8 and an half days by the Orleans road; and it may be sent to Milledgeville in 7 1/2 days, with a probable increased expense of 200 dollars per annum.

The sum of eleven thousand four hundred dollars which was appropriated for opening and improving the Orleans post road between Georgia and New Orleans, has been principally expended; and the whole of it would have been expended last autumn, had it not been for the intervention of the Indians.

All which is respectfully submitted.

GIDEON GRANGER,

Post master general.

From the Lynchburg Star.

HALIFAX COUNTY, (Va.)—March Term, 1810.

A Law Case

REPORTED FOR THE STAR.

Merry } This was an action of debt; the vs. } writ returnable to March Court, was Pearce } served some time in February and the defendant committed to gaol for want of bail.— And this day W. B. B. att'y for the Commonwealth stated to the court that it was represented to him that the party under arrest in this suit was a woman, and suggested the expediency of bringing up the supposed defendant for the purpose of examining into the truth of this allegation.— Whereupon the Sheriff was ordered to bring in the party—On appearing before the court, the jailor was called in, who deposed, he had put the defendant Hamlin Pearce into the jail, that the defendant had continued there until the preceding night, and that he did not know when he had come out if at all—that on the preceding night his mother and two sisters had come to see him, that they had been admitted into the jail, and after staying there sometime had returned as it appeared to him as they went. The Sheriff was then asked whether the person before the court was the defendant—he replied he did not know, and wished it to be ascertained, and thereupon moved the court that J. S. captain of dragoons be appointed by the court to examine into the sex of the party and report the same to the court. The court however preferred making the examination themselves but at the earnest solicitation of the party, the mother of the debt. was brought in as a witness, and being sworn answered as follows to the interrogatories of J. C. the presiding Justice:

Q Do you know the person at the bar?

A Yes.

Q Who is it?

A Jenney Pearce.

Q Is it Hamlin Pearce or Jonney Pearce?

A It is Jenney Pearce.

Q Is it a man or a woman?

A It is a woman.

Q Do you know it to be a woman?

A Yes, I do.

Per. Cou. Let the party be discharged.

N. B. The prisoner during the whole examination conducted herself with the utmost propriety, self possession and composure.

What an honorable instance of courage and affection, in a female, to encounter the horrors of confinement in a common jail, for the purpose of liberating a favorite and beloved brother.

Striking Statement.

The nett revenue of the United States, as appears by Mr. Gallatin's report, December, 1808, from the commencement of the federal government to the close of 1807 (19 years) was \$ 185,903,802 29

Of this sum the federal administration during twelve years received 89,588,683 67

Whilst Mr. Jefferson's administrations, during 7 years, received 96,405,118 62

The average annual revenue amounted to the federal administration, 7,465,723 64 Do. to the democratic do. 13,772,159 60

Leaving a yearly excess of 6,306,435 96

Making in seven years the enormous sum of 44,145,051 72

To be accounted for by the democrats in the reduction of the national debt; as ALL OTHER expenses they say, were REDUCED by their economy.

The national debt, actually diminished (including the sum in the treasury, 1st October, 1807, amounted at that time, to 27,100,559 14

Leaving a balance of 17,944,499 58 Upwards of seventeen millions of dollars against Mr. Jefferson's administrations; compared with the federal administrations. Boston Gaz.

More Democratic Flagellation.

The Whig never can be blamed for partiality to either branch of government, whether composed of a majority of Federalists or democrats.—The delectable article below animadverts, with equal acrimony, though unequal justice, upon congress, the judiciary and the executive.

Federal Republican.

From the Whig.

[ABUSE OF CONGRESS.]

To the people of the Union.

Congress! the sound was revered from 1775 to 1783: why is it now as odious & disgusting as it was then respectable? They have yielded to a base avarice, and all the unmanly fears it engenders; they have disappointed the expectations of the nation; they have maimed its interests. Every evil is to be dreaded from a body who are incapable to honor and fame—for as a ce-

lebrated writer observes, "none can endure contempt but they who deserve it." Can we hope from him who is rejected a certain parliament, or that he deposed the French legislature; a congress assembly invite the usurper—he finds no applause in the indignation of a misrepresented people.

It may be said to what purpose is all this? I answer—to induce the people around them for fitter representatives at election; to make them recollect our and tantalized condition, which fearful or corrupt deputies have aggravated beyond measure, it is often urged, "they could do nothing." I say they would do nothing, if their crime is their crime. The profligate Federalism is relieved by the criminality of miscalled democrats.

A thousand arguments start up, to recommend a complete change of representatives; but their gentleman has undertaken to treat the subject. I desire but one argument, to be presented to congress—survey your "long parliament," every republican hangs his head—every tish agent is frantic with joy.

A majority of the creatures who in the present nothing parliament neglected to send urgent recommendation of Mr. Jefferson inspect the defects of the law, or the merits of the judges.—after Burr's mock trial, the testimony before them. They looked at other; but neither said nor did any thing of all important subject. Behold the fearful, the tremendous consequences of disregarding great Jefferson's advice:

[ABUSE OF THE JUDICIARY.]

Judge Marshall, resolved on embroiling with each other, and intent on destroying free institutions, and laws—has contrived an infamous act of usurpation to distract the respectable states of Pennsylvania—by the decision in Olmstead's case.

[ABUSE OF THE PRESIDENT.]

Emboldened by the compliance of some Madison, and the stupidity of a lazy court, what does he next? Under their very eyes in defiance of that law which he had sworn to administer, he makes a decision directly against this is of the most serious nature; it is the body all the Yazoomen in the country appear tranquilly, at such a crisis as this: and place Mr. Madison in a trying dilemma. He told Mr. Snyder, that he is bound to enforce decrees of the supreme court—right or wrong according to law or against it—he does not minate. He has also sworn to execute. Now, if a decision be illegal—how is he to execute it? He must either recede from his duty, or the dictum of the American Jefferson. The great blame must rest on congress, for usurpation to pass unpunished. Will they accept as an apology, the pettish declamation of Randolph, "I wash my hands of impeachment." If judges are thus permitted to change the law or to make it, instead of being guided by its sure and blood were vainly wasted in a revolutionary struggle; and our wretched nation is only a table of words.

Thus, whether we look to our foreign or to our internal concerns, the majority present congress, must be pronounced impudent and culpable. Let the renovating bill of law indignation purify the stagnant pool. Let of worth, energy and talents have support in election. TAMMAM

* Of this corrupt business, I may speak but, I am supported by truth, in stating that the case gravely argued and determined the supreme court, was a FICTITIOUS intended to draw forth an opinion from Mr. in favor of Yazoo men. He was in the yet, went through the farce as regularly were reality! Was there ever such an intended in the teeth of Congress? I challenge of respectability to controvert these facts proper name. AUTH

William Shaw

HAS THIS DAY TAKEN INTO PARTNERSHIP HIS YOUNG MAN

ROBERT CALLUM.

THE Business will be in future, conducted the name and Firm of

WILLIAM SHAW & CO.

W. S. avails himself of this opportunity to make a tender of his sincere acknowledgments to his friends for past favors, and infant Firm solicit a continuance. They have now on hand, to a very considerable amount, a well chosen assortment of

GOODS,

And having a very faithful and attentive in both New York and Philadelphia, will, by these means, be kept regularly furnished, at intervals, with such fresh supplies as the may require.

Raleigh, March 29 1810

Lost

On the night of the 16th day of January Red Leather

POLKE'S BOOK.

BETWEEN the falls of Neuse river and house, containing a Bond against David Esq. for 250 dollars payable the 1st day of next, bearing interest from the 25th day of last, with a credit endorsed on the bond, dollars. Also one other bond on William Esq. for 20 dollars payable the 25th day of last; with between 30 and 40 dollars in hands of Newbern and Cape Fear, and sundry others not recollecting.

I forwarn all persons from trading for the described notes, or the persons whom they against, from paying the same to any person than myself.

Robert Green

Wake county, 1st March, 1810.