

applicants according to seniority; all of whom having been of longer standing than Mr. R. he had by this arrangement been excluded. If the house should deem it proper to admit others than those now on the floor, he hoped they would designate the stations they should occupy, &c.

As much debate now took place of a nature uninteresting to the public and principally regarding the former practice and actual import of the present rule of the house, as would fill a newspaper; in which Messrs. Grosvenor, Calhoun, Gaston, Roberts, Gholson, Eppes, Seybert, Macon, Pitkin, Ingersoll, Bibb, Stockton, and others bore part.

On the suggestion of Mr. Eppes, Mr. Grosvenor so modified his resolution as to read as follows:

Resolved, That provision ought to be made for the accommodation of additional stenographers on the floor of the house.

A motion was made by Mr. Gholson to postpone the further consideration of the subject indefinitely. Negatived by yeas and nays.—Ayes 71, Nays 9.

Mr. Ingersoll moved to postpone it to-morrow. Motion lost.

A motion was made to limit the additional number to be admitted, to two.

A motion was also made (by Mr. Roberts) to strike out the words on the floor, and insert in the galleries.

After several unsuccessful motions to adjourn had been made—

A motion for adjournment was made and carried, 84 to 82—leaving the subject undecided, and still before the house.

TUESDAY June 1, 1813.

SENATE.

Mr. Smith of Maryland, introduced a bill to amend the act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, &c. and the bill was twice read and referred to Messrs. Smith Worthington, Varnum, Taylor and Davis.

Mr. German reported a bill for the relief of Alexander Phoenix.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sundry petitions were presented and referred to the standing committee.

On motion of Mr. Robertson.

Resolved. That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a district court in the Mississippi territory, and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

STENOGRAPHERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the business yesterday left undecided, respecting the memorial of George Richards, requesting admission into the House as a stenographer.

The desultory debate yesterday commenced was this day resumed.

After considerable debate, and the rejection of one or two proposed amendments,

Mr. Bibb moved to amend the original motion of Mr. Grosvenor, by striking out the whole thereof, and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"*Resolved*, That the prayer of the petitioner ought not to be granted."

After further debate, in which it was said by several gentlemen that to adopt any step in consequence of the petition of Mr. Richards would be to impugn the conduct of the Speaker in the execution of the duties of his station—

The amendment of Mr. Bibb was agreed to by Yeas and Nays.

For the amendment 85

Against it 75

The resolution was then agreed to as amended.

Mr. Richard's petition was not granted.

Mr. Jackson of Va. laid on the table a resolution for appointing a standing committee, to be composed of seven members, whose duty it should be to attend to all matters relating to the judiciary of the U. States.

And the House adjourned.

Wednesday, June 2, 1813.

SENATE.

The bill for the relief of Alexander Phoenix was read a second time, and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Lacock, from a select committee, reported a bill supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of an uniform rule of naturalization, which was read and passed to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A few petitions of private nature were presented and referred. And the House adjourned after a few minutes sitting, no reports having been prepared by the committees now engaged in digesting and maturing business for the House.

Thursday, June 3.

IN SENATE.

The Senate were principally occupied to-day on Executive business.

Mr. Smith reported the militia bill with amendments.

The amendatory naturalization law was read a second time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Several private petitions were presented, principally such as have been heretofore presented and not finally acted on, and referred to the standing committee.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Wm. Jones, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the following report:

In obedience to the Act "supplementary to the Act intituled "An Act to establish the Treasury Department," the Acting Secretary of the Treasury respectfully submits the following

REPORT.

The receipts into the treasury from the 1st of Oct. 1812 to the 31st March, 1813, have amounted to \$15,412,416 23

The balance in the treasury on the 30th of Sept. 1812, was 2,362,652 59

Making together 17,775,068 94

The expenditures from the 1st of Oct. 1812, to the 21st of March, 1813, have amounted to \$15,919,334 41

Leaving a balance in the treasury on the 1st of April, 1813, of 1,855,734 53

\$17,775,068 94

The enclosed statement (A.) shows in detail the several sources from which the receipts were derived, and the branches of expenditure to which the disbursements from the Treasury were applied.

Pursuant to the act of the 8th of February last, subscriptions for a loan of sixteen millions of dollars were opened on the 12th, and again on the 25th of March last. But although a thirteen year's annuity of one per cent. was offered in addition to a six per cent. stock at par, for the money which might be subscribed, it being apparent from the result of the first subscription, that the whole amount could not be obtained on those terms, proposals in writing were invited. Officers, exceeding by about a million of dollars the amount wanted, were received, some demanding a thirteen year's annuity of one and a half per cent., in addition to six per cent. stock at par, but most of them requiring a six per cent. stock at the rate of 88 per cent. On these terms leaving to the subscribers the option, the loan was effected.

In conformity with the public notification the same terms were extended to those persons who had subscribed on the first opening of the subscription, and they have the same option; which, if the stock at the rate of 88 per cent. be taken, is equivalent precisely to a premium of 13 dollars and 63 cents and 7-11 of a cent for each hundred dollars loaned to government. The inclosed papers under the letter (B) are copies of the several public notices given on the subject, and a statement of the monies respectively obtained by open subscriptions and by written proposals, one shewing also the sums obtained and payable in each place where subscriptions were opened.

Of that sum of sixteen millions of dollars thus obtained on loan, there was paid into the Treasury, prior to the 1st of April 1813, the sum of \$1,086 737 50 which makes a part of the monies received previously to that day as stated in the statement (A).

The resources for the residue of the year 1813 consist of the following items, viz.

1. The remainder of the loan above-mentioned \$14,913,262 50

2. The sums payable on account of Customs and of the sales of public Lands, estimated at 9,320,000

3. The five millions of dollars in Treasury notes authorised by the act of Feb. 25, 1813 5,000,000

Say Dollars. 29,230,000

The expenses for the last nine months of the present year are calculated as followeth, viz.

1. Civil list, and all expenses of a civil nature both foreign and domestic 900,000

2. Payments on account of the principal and interest of the Public Debt, as per Estimate (C) herewith 10,510,000

Expenses on account of the War and Navy departments 17,820,000

29,230,000

Of the sum of \$1,855,734 53, remaining in the Treasury on the 1st of April last, a small part may be considered as applicable to such extraordinary expenses already authorized, as may arise during the remainder of the year; and for the same object, the sum of one million of dollars authorized by an act of the state of Pennsylvania to be loaned to the United States, but which was not offered in time to be accepted as a part of the loan of sixteen millions, may be considered as a resource.

In this estimate the whole sum of five millions of dollars authorized to be issued in Treasury Notes, is taken as a part of the resources of the present year. But as it is deemed eligible to increase the amount of Treasury Notes in circulation, and as three millions only of those authorized by the act of 1812 were issued in that year and are reimbursable in the course of the present year, it is respectfully suggested that in lieu of issuing two millions of the five millions authorized by the act of February 1813, Congress should authorize an additional loan for the same amount, it being made a condition of such loan that its terms should not be higher than those of the loan of sixteen millions already effected.

The provision already considered is for the service of the present year only; that which will be necessary for the year 1814, requires an early attention. It is difficult to estimate with accuracy the sum which will be received into the Treasury from the revenue as now established.

During a state of war, the customs, at the present rate of duties, have been heretofore estimated to produce five millions of dollars. The additional tonnage-duty imposed upon foreign vessels by the act of the 1st of July, 1812, producing about 200,000 dollars a year, is not included in that sum.

It is believed that during the year 1814, a greater sum than five millions two hundred thousand dollars ought not to be relied upon as receivable into the Treasury from custom-house duties.

The sum arising from sales of public lands may be estimated at six hundred thousand dollars, making together 5,800,000 dollars. The interest alone, on the public funded debt, on temporary loans, and on the Treasury Notes, which will become payable in that year, will amount to four millions four hundred thousand dollars.

The other engagements, on account of the principal of the funded debt of temporary loans, and of Treasury Notes, which will become reimbursable in that year, amount to 7,150,000 dollars, exceeding together, by more than five millions seven hundred thousand dollars, the estimated amount of

the receipts into the Treasury derived from the revenue as now established.

This view of the subject is sufficient to evince the necessity of a speedy and effectual provision for the service of that and the ensuing years. The mode and the extent to which this provision should be carried, have been heretofore suggested from this department to Congress, and have received the consideration of that body. The expenses of the peace establishment of the United States, and the interest on the public debt including that on the loans made for the prosecution of the war, are believed to be the least sum that ought, under any circumstances, to be raised within each year. These, if the expenses of the peace establishment are taken at the sum necessary for the ordinary expenditure of the U. S. previously to the additional armaments made in the year 1812, with a view to an approaching state of war, and including the interest on the loans of the years 1812 and 1813, and also of that which will probably be necessary in the year 1814, will amount, during that year, to eleven millions four hundred thousand dollars, viz.

The expence of the peace establishment, exclusive of the additional force authorised by the acts passed during the year 1812, may be estimated at

\$7,000,000

The interest on the public debt during the year 1814, will be as follows: on old funded debt

2,160,000

On 6 per cent. stock of 1813, including temporary loans received in part of the loan of eleven millions, which will remain unpaid in 1814,

500,000

On six per cent. stock of 1813,

1,090,000

On Treasury Notes which will be reimbursable in 1814, say on 5,000,000 at 5 & 2-5 per cent.

270,000

On the loan for the year 1814, interest payable within that year,

440,000

The revenue now established, being estimated to produce would leave to be raised

5,600,000

To cover the above sum of

11,400,000

The internal taxes heretofore proposed, were estimated to produce And the duty of 20 cents a bushel on salt imported, which though estimated heretofore at only \$400,000 a year, during a state of war; yet, as the consumption considerably exceeds 2,000,000 of bushels, may be estimated to produce

5,000,000

Making the sum wanted

\$5,600,000

Although the taxes, if early laid, may be brought into operation in the commencement of the year 1814, yet, as they cannot be expected to have their full effect during that year, some auxiliary resource will be required. This may be found in the sum of 1,500,000 dollars, which is the excess of the Sinking Fund for the present year, over the demands on that fund according to the existing engagements of the United States. This sum of 1,500,000 dollars may be carried to the Sinking Fund for the year 1814, and will be wanted in addition to the annual appropriation of 8,000,000 of dollars, to meet the engagements on account of the public debt, which must be fulfilled during that year.

As reliance must be had upon a loan for the war expenses of the year 1814, the laying of the internal taxes may be considered, with a view to that object, as essentially necessary; in the first place, to facilitate the obtaining of the loan, and 2dly, for procuring it on favorable terms. It is ascertained that the terms of the loan for the present year would have been more favorable if the taxes had been previously laid; and it is obvious enough, that by affording a security for the regular payment of the interest and the eventual reimbursement of the principal, more stable, and less liable to be weakened or cut off by the natural effects of war upon external commerce, than a revenue depending as that of the U. S. now does almost wholly upon such external commerce, capitalists will advance with the greater readiness and at a lower rate of interest the funds necessary for the prosecution of the war.

Public confidence will be ensured, and the means afforded of preserving the public credit unimpaired; a measure of the utmost importance in a country like ours, where, from the lightness of the demands made upon the people during the continuance of peace, the extraordinary expenses of a state of war can be supported only by a resort to that credit.

The resources of the country are ample, and if the means now proposed, and those heretofore recommended from this department, are adopted, it is believed they may be fairly and fully brought into action.

W. JONES,

Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury Department, June 2, 1813.

THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. John G. Jackson called up the resolution which he submitted for consideration a day or two ago, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the following be added to the standing rules and orders of the House: An additional standing committee shall be appointed, at the commencement of each session, viz. a committee on the judiciary, to consist of seven members. It shall be the duty of the said committee to take

into consideration all such petitions and matters or things, touching judicial proceedings, as shall be presented or may come in question and be referred to them by the House, and to report their opinion thereupon, together with such propositions relative thereto as to them shall seem expedient."

No opposition being made to the motion, it was adopted without a division.

Political.

OPPUGNATION.

We have translated the following from D Ambiguia, a periodical work published in London in the French language, and edited by M. Peltier. Though it be considered as a fiction, it is by no means improbable that a scene, not materially different, may in reality have taken place. The language and sentiments attributed to Lanjuinais, perfectly agree with his character and past conduct. At any rate, the piece may be read as an amusing drama, describing forcibly the degraded and oppressed condition of the French, and affording no unhappy specimen of that bold and fearless eloquence, whose maxim is, "Fremant omnes licet dicam, quod sentio." Lanjuinais has before often distinguished himself by his resistance to the unprincipled acts of arbitrary power, in the convention, and even since he held a seat in the conservative senate. If the French Senate is destined to be the instrument of removing the oppressions which now weigh so heavily upon France as upon the rest of Europe, Lanjuinais is a man from whom the highest services may be expected by his country.

(Weekly Messenger.)

Extraordinary Sitting of the Conservative Senate, the Arch-Chancellor for the Empire, Cambaceres, presiding.

CAMBACERES.

SENATORS, you are assembled by order of his majesty, the emperor and king. I need not say, that it becomes you to receive with your accustomed deference the communications, he has charged me