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Foreign.

Cessation of Arms in the neighboring parts of South America, between Bolivar and Morillo.

We do not know, that since the Treaty of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, we have had as much satisfaction in announcing any News from abroad, as that contained in the following article. It is our hope that it is the prelude to a permanent pacification. Enough of blood has flowed; enough of havoc has been made; the humanizing life have been already too far protracted, in this conflict. Humanity demanded a cessation of it, and Providence has ordained it. We trust that the negotiations, which will give liberation and repose to the people of Venezuela and their confederates.

From Lagaira. Important!

NEW YORK, JAN. 5.

Capt. Craycroft, of the schooner *Tom*, was left Lagaira December 21st, with a general rejection at that place. *Mr. Williams* of Mississippi, *Mr. Palmer*, and *Mr. Talbot* were also on board. *Mr. King* of Alabama, *Mr. Johnson* of Kentucky, *Mr. Morrill* was appointed in his place. *Mr. Williams*, of Tennessee, to instruct the committee on the Judiciary to prepare a bill to extend the Judicial authority of the Union over the State of Louisiana. *Mr. Smith*, further postponed to Monday the bill "to incorporate the Columbian Society for Literary purposes," was taken up in committee of the whole.

NEW YORK, JAN. 6.

Letters from Valparaiso, dated in the evening, are received in town, by the two Catharines, arrived at Providence. *Lord Cochrane* had sailed with his squadron for Lima. *Mr. Williams* of Tennessee, to instruct the committee on the Judiciary to prepare a bill to extend the Judicial authority of the Union over the State of Louisiana.

LETTERS FROM LAGAIRA.

In addition to the important intelligence published yesterday, of an armistice between the contending parties in the Spanish Main, we have further from Captain Craycroft. That the proposition for the truce made by the Patriots, but for that reason, remains unexplained. There had been no intelligence of any recent discomfiture or defeat of the Patriots; on the contrary, it was known at Lagaira that they had not only taken Santa Martha, but had followed up their victory at that place, by the capture of Barcelona and another small fortress in its neighborhood.

Captain Craycroft states that the Armistice was not to go into effect with respect to the vessels of war of either party, in the West India seas until

20 days from the date of its conclusion, and 60 days are allowed to vessels on the European coast.

It is stipulated that if any troops should arrive from Spain during the 6 months, they shall be landed at Porto Rico, and no other place, and shall remain inactive during the period of the armistice.

The Ports of Maricao and Carthagena, are to be left open and free to the use of the Patriots, during the same period.

A division of Bolivar's Army, remainder near Cataboza, about 70 miles from Caracas.

After the signing of the Armistice, Bolivar and Morillo, met on the lines, and dined together

the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the justice and expediency of granting land for the purpose of education within the limits of the old states, corresponding with the appropriations which have been made for the same objects within the limits of the new states.

Mr. B. having obtained leave, introduced a bill concerning the collection of public moneys; which was twice read and referred to the committee of Finance.

The bill to incorporate the Columbian Institution for literary purposes, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out a canal between the navigable waters of the Ohio and Lake Erie.

The argument in favor of the general objects of the bill, besides the obvious one of promoting public convenience and private comfort, was, by facilitating intercourse between the United States, as it was evident this was intended to be in the wilderness, &c.

Congressional.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 8.

A communication was laid before the Senate by the President, which he had received from the Clerk of the House of Representatives on Saturday, announcing the death of *Mr. Linn*, a member of that House, from the state of New-Jersey; whereupon

On motion of *Mr. Dickerson* the Senate adopted, unanimously, a resolution to go into mourning by wearing erape on the left arm one month, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased.

The President communicated to the Senate a letter from *Mr. Wilson* of New Jersey, announcing the resignation of his seat in the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to fill the vacancies occasioned in several committees, by the death of *Mr. Barrill* and the resignation of *Mr. Wilson*, when the following appointments were made:

On the committee of Commerce *Mr. Lauman*.

On the committee of Accounts, *Mr. Williams* of Mississippi.

On the committee of Claims, *Mr. Palmer*.

On the committee of the Public Buildings, *Mr. Talbot*.

On the committee on the Post Office, *Mr. King* of Alabama.

And *Mr. Johnson*, of Kentucky, having, on his request, been re-elected to the committee on enrolled bills—*Mr. Morrill* was appointed in his place.

The resolution submitted by *Mr. Williams*, of Tennessee, to instruct the committee on the Judiciary to prepare a bill to extend the Judicial authority of the Union over the State of Louisiana, further postponed to Monday next.

The bill "to incorporate the Columbian Society for Literary purposes," was taken up in committee of the whole.

On the numerous provisions of this bill, and the various amendments proposed to it in the course of its consideration, much discussion arose and much time was consumed.

January 9.

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of diminishing, equalizing and establishing, the fees of the District Attorneys, Clerks and Marshalls and other officers.

The bill for the establishment of an uniform system of Bankruptcy was read a second time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The bill for the relief of *Margaret Perry* was read a third time and passed.

The bill to incorporate the Columbian Institution for Literary purposes, was further considered, and at length ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Smith, from the judiciary committee, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of State to be furnished with 25 copies of the documents printed for the use of the Senate.

And the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. Lloyd submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on

ment of the deliberate policy of the government.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, delivered his views at considerable length, in favor of a reduction of the public expenditures generally.

And the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

January 9.

Daniel Undree, elected a Representative from Pennsylvania, vice *Joseph Hooper*, resigned, appeared and took his seat yesterday.

Mr. Ahea also made an unfavorable report on the petition of the heirs and representatives of *Brou De Kaib*; which was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Sergeant, from the judiciary committee, reported a bill providing compensation for marshals, clerks, &c. which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid upon the table a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting statements showing the amount of expenditures at the Military Academy at West Point, from the establishment thereof, in the repair of buildings and repairs; also the aggregate amount of expenses up to the present time for pay, &c. of the teachers, officers and cadets employed at said academy &c. which was read and ordered to be printed.

The House then, on motion of *Mr. Trimble*, proceeded to the consideration of the resolution yesterday offered by him, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information, and agreed thereto.

Mr. Archer, of Va. moved that the House do now proceed to the consideration of his proposition for instructing the Judiciary committee to enquire into the present condition of Missouri, and report whether any, and if any, what legislative measures may be necessary in reference thereto.

The question on now taking it up was decided by Yeas and Nays—Yeas 63; Nays 78.

So the House refused to take it up.

Mr. Archer then gave notice that he should renew this motion daily until the House should agree to consider the subject.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, to consider the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

Mr. A. Smith, of Virginia, then rose and moved the following as an amendment to (substitute for) the bill under consideration:

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the first day of May next, the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, in such proportions of artillery, light artillery, infantry, and riflemen, as the President of the United States shall direct.

And be it further enacted, That the corps of artillery shall consist of one colonel, four lieutenants, four captains, four majors, forty lieutenants, and eighty second lieutenants, each to consist of ten companies.

And be it further enacted, That the regiment of light artillery shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, divided into two battalions, each to consist of five companies.

And be it further enacted, That the regiment of riflemen shall consist of one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, ten captains, ten lieutenants, ten second lieutenants, divided into two battalions, each of five companies.

And be it further enacted, That the corps of infantry shall consist of eight colonels, eight lieutenant colonels, eight majors, eighty captains, eighty first lieutenants, eighty second lieutenants, each to consist of ten companies.

And be it further enacted, That the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment of the United States, be and the same be amended so as to whom the moneys were paid.

This motion, according to rule, lies on the table one day of course.

The resolutions moved by *Mr. Williams*, of North Carolina, calling for information of the amount of money necessary to complete the contracts which have been made for the increase of the navy and for building fortifications, were taken up and agreed to.

The Orders of the day being then announced by the Speaker—and *Mr. Cobb* having moved again to go in a committee of the whole on the state of the Union—

A short debate arose which resulted in a motion by *Mr. Beecher* to discharge the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, in the further considerations of the resolution introduced by *Mr. Cobb*.

The debate terminated in agreeing to *Mr. Beecher's* motion by a vote of 82 to 49; and the resolutions being then before the House, were ordered to lie on the table.

The House then, on motion of *Mr. Williams*, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, *Mr. Whitman* in the Chair. And,

On motion of *Mr. Beecher*, the committee proceeded to consider the bill reported by the military committee, for reducing the military peace establishment. The first section having been read—

Mr. Simkins of South Carolina, delivered his sentiments in opposition to a hasty and inconsiderate abandonment of the department shall consist of