

Proceedings of Congress.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1820.

This being the day appointed by law for the re-assembling of the present Congress, at their second session, the following proceedings took place in the two Houses respectively:

IN SENATE.

The President of the Senate pro tempore, Mr. Gaillard, having taken the chair, and the roll being called, 33 members answered to their names. The new members having qualified and taken their seats, they were classed, by lot, as is usual. It so fell out, that the term of service of Mr. Holmes will expire on the 3d March next, and that of Mr. Chandler on the 3d of March two years thereafter.

Mr. King, of Alabama, moved the appointment of a committee to acquaint the President of the United States of the organization of the Senate, and of its readiness to receive any communication from him; whereupon, Messrs. King, of Alabama, and Macon, were appointed.

Mr. Wilson was appointed on the committee of enrolled bills, on the part of the Senate; and the Orders usual at the commencement of the session having been made, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

At 12 o'clock precisely, the Clerk invited the House to come to order; and on calling over the roll of members, it appeared that there were present 136 members.

The Clerk having announced that a quorum of the House was present, said that he had received a letter from the Hon. HENRY CLAY, late Speaker of this House, which, with the leave of the House, he read as follows:

LEXINGTON, KY. OCT. 23, 1820.

SIR: I will thank you to communicate to the House of Representatives that, owing to incipient circumstances, I shall not be able to attend upon it until after the Christmas holidays; and to respectfully ask it to allow me to resign the office of its Speaker, which I have the honor to hold, and to consider this as the act of my resignation. I beg the house also to permit me to reiterate the expression of my sincere acknowledgments and unaffected gratitude for the distinguished consideration which it has uniformly manifested for me.

I have the honor to be, with great esteem, your faithful and obedient servant, H. CLAY.

THOMAS DOUGHERTY, Esq. Clerk of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the letter was ordered to lie on the table, and to be inserted in the journal of the house.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the house then proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

The Clerk declared, that, as this was an election to be made from amongst members of the house, no previous nomination was necessary.—No nomination, therefore, was made.

Messrs. Newton and Mosely being appointed a committee to count the ballots, reported that the votes were—for John W. Taylor, 40; for William Lowndes, 34; for Samuel Smith, 27; for John Sergeant, 18; for Hugh Nelson, 10; scattering, 3.

Sixty-seven votes being necessary to a choice, and no member having the requisite majority, a second ballot took place; when the votes were thus reported—for Mr. Taylor, 49; for Mr. Lowndes, 44; for Mr. Smith, 25; for Mr. Sergeant, 13; scattering, 1.

No choice being yet made, the house proceeded to a further ballot, when the votes given in were as follows—for W. Lowndes, 56; for J. W. Taylor, 50; for S. Smith, 16; for J. Sergeant, 11; scattering, 1.

No choice having been yet made, the house proceeded to ballot a fourth time; when the following result was reported—for W. Lowndes, 61; for J. W. Taylor, 60; for S. Smith, 11; scattering, 3.

No one having yet a majority of all the votes, a fifth ballot took place, which resulted as follows—for J. W. Taylor, 65; for W. Lowndes, 63; for S. Smith, 3; scattering, 2.

A motion was then made that the house do now adjourn; and the question thereon being put by the Clerk, it was decided in the negative.

The house then proceeded to ballot a sixth time; and the votes being counted, stood thus: for J. W. Taylor, 67; for W. Lowndes, 61; for S. Smith, 7; scattering, 1.

No election having yet taken place, another motion was made to adjourn; and the vote thereon was, for adjourning, 65; against it, 68. So the house refused to adjourn; and another ballot was held, which resulted as follows—for J. W. Taylor, 62; for W. Lowndes, 57; for S. Smith, 13; scattering, 1.

No choice having yet been made, a motion was made to adjourn, and decided in the affirmative, ayes 71.

And the Clerk adjourned the House to twelve o'clock to-morrow. Nat. Intel.

Georgia Congressional Election.—Messrs. Reid, Outhbert, Abbot, Tatnall, Gilmer, and Thompson, are elected Representatives to the 17th Congress from the state of Georgia. Mr. Cobb, though he received three-fourths of all the votes given in through the state, has lost his election by forty or fifty, there being but eight persons generally voted for, of whom six were to be elected. The returns of this election afford a powerful argument in favor of district elections. In some counties one candidate only was voted for; in others two, and in two of the counties no election was held.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, NOV. 23, 1820.

CONGRASS.—From the proceedings of Congress on the first day of its sitting, we may form a pretty correct idea of what will be their character during the remainder of the session. The Missouri Question, which shook the Union to its centre last winter, is again to be brought up, and the public mind to be thrown into another ferment, to gratify the wild ambition of a few men, and to indulge the obtrusive and pernicious humanity of their humble imitators, who know as little of the southern states and the condition of their slaves, as they do of the inhabitants of another sphere, and even, we might say, of the constitution of the United States.

But we hope that the compromise effected last session will be adhered to, and Missouri be admitted on the same footing as the new state of Maine. Certainly there are patriotism and good sense enough in Congress to crush this sectional jealousy which is rearing its hateful head, and threatening to destroy those kindly and brotherly feelings which the different sections of the Union should cherish towards each other, and on the cultivation of which depend not only our happiness and prosperity, but our existence as a nation.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature of New-York assembled at Albany on the 7th instant, for the purpose of choosing Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States: the ballotings for speaker, and other officers, decided the strength of the parties; the anti-Clintonians having 17 majority in the House and 11 in the Senate. Twenty-nine Electors favorable to the re-election of James Monroe and Daniel D. Tompkins, were chosen. The Council of Appointment, in whose hands is placed the power of appointing to all offices in the state, was likewise elected, and of the same political character as the electors.

QUEEN OF ENGLAND.

The following extract of a letter, says the National Intelligencer, copied from the Boston Centinel, appears to us to place in its true light the question respecting the Queen of Great-Britain, which so much agitates that country, and excites a great deal of interest in this:

EXTRACT OF A LETTER.

LONDON, OCT. 2.—The true motive of the State Prosecution which so much agitates this nation, is not known abroad. It is more political than personal. The Queen Consort has great power, revenues, and patronage, independent of the King. This, and other circumstances, make her an invaluable rallying point of Opposition.—They know if she is not dethroned, the ministers must shortly be unhorsed. The ministers know this also; and, having dead majorities in both Houses of Parliament, it is easy to calculate, that the bill will pass them both.—The King says he does not care a straw whether the divorce clause is passed or not, as he is resolved never to live with her."

EUROPE.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE. In the Lettres Normandes, published at Paris, a work which is considered as the substitute of the Minerve, suppressed some time since, we find the following representation of the character of the struggle supposed to be about to become general in Europe.—It is one of the leading Liberals who writes:

"The revolution of Naples, the revolt of Palermo, attract all attention, fix the eyes of Europe upon the countries where the ancient volcanoes of the physical creation still burn, and from which a spark seems at this moment to be emitted which may kindle the volcanoes of the political world. All interests are awake, erect, armed, and in a hostile attitude; the old policy arrays and drills ignorance and inveterate prejudices; the new provokes and accelerates the progress of liberal ideas. If the battle should be joined, the strife would be terrible.

"But is there no way of preventing the onset? Is there no practical compromise fitted to conciliate all interests? Are not constitutional monarchies, equally favorable to authority and liberty? Are they not, at the same time, the guaranty of the rights of the people and the stability of the throne? Yes, undoubtedly: but what advantage do they hold out to aristocracy? This is the question: It is for or against aristocracy that Europe seems about to fly to arms: In this war, Kings are but auxiliaries.

"The nations wish and ask for Constitutions; that is to say, they desire that the dominion of law should be substituted to arbitrary rule, or at least to traditions and unwritten laws. Those styled revolutionists, call for solid institutions; they aim at a durable, definite order of things, which shall put crowned heads beyond the hazard of palace-machinations and revolutions, because those revolutions are profitable only to the agents of them, and when extended further than the royal abodes, they dislocate the whole frame of society, and produce convulsions destructive to the people. The ambition which kings have most to dread, is that of a privileged order, more class, restless, remorseless."

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

Interesting despatches have been received in England from Persia, which announce the intrigues of the Russian agents in that country, and indicate the designs of the court of St. Petersburg. The footing they have obtained is so firm, that they no longer consider it necessary to disguise their projects. On the death of the reigning monarch, who is in the last stage of decline, they consider it as certain that they will possess complete control. The Russian Charge d'Affaires at Tebran declared publicly, that in future the Persians must be content to receive their sovereigns from Russia; to which he added, England could not reasonably object, as she gave away kingdoms every day in India. The regular army of Russia, now in Georgia, and on the line of Caucasus, is upwards of 100,000 men, and of which 30,000 are part of the late army of occupation in France. They have been actively in the field for the last two years against the Skieians and Daighistanics.

The Russian Charge d'Affaires, at a dinner which he gave to the British officers in the Russian service, said openly that Gen. Yarnaloff, governor-general in Georgia, would be in Tabrics in less than four months. Six days march, he said, would bring their infantry and artillery to Tabrics, after which what was there to stop them till they came to the Indus? The Russians have taken a place on the Caspian, near Asterbad, and have a clever man of the name of Moravioff, among the Turcomans. He belongs to the Quarter-Master-General's Department. It is the opinion of the British officers in the service of Persia, that there is a secret understanding between the Court and the Russians—for the army of his Royal Highness Abbas Merza, Prince Royal of Persia, has been suffered to dwindle to almost nothing. The infantry amounts only to 11,742 men, of all ranks, upon paper; but they have scarcely ever been mustered or drilled—are ill paid, fed and clothed, and, indeed, completely abandoned.

WASHINGTON CITY, NOV. 14.

Under the proper head the reader will find an account of the organization of the Senate on yesterday, and of the proceedings which took place in the House of Representatives.

It will be seen that, owing to the diverse interests which came in conflict, the house did not succeed, after seven ballotings, in making choice of a Speaker. It is apparent, from an inspection of the ballotings, that the old distinctions of party have been broken down on this occasion; and that the votes do not indicate the strength of any hitherto known party in the house or the country.

The number of ballotings is without precedent in the House of Representatives, but not without precedent in the Senate; in which body, on a late occasion, there were eleven ballotings before a choice was made of a President.

The balloting will recommence to-day. How it will result, no man can pretend to foretell; but it is quite possible that intermediate arrivals of members may have an influence on the choice, the house being far from full. At 3 o'clock yesterday, nearly fifty members were yet absent.

Owing to the unusual state of things in the House of Representatives, the Message of the President may not be delivered as early as has been customary, if at all to-day. Nat. Intel.

The election for Representatives to Congress and Electors, took place in the state of Maine on Monday the 6th. There appears to have been no opposition to the Monroe and Tompkins ticket for Electors.

The same elections took place in New-Hampshire on the same day.

The same elections closed in New-Jersey on Wednesday the 7th inst. There was no opposition to the Republican ticket for Electors. We have not learnt the result of the Congressional Election.

It appears, says the Niagara Patriot, that Lakes Erie and Ontario have fallen considerably during the past summer. Some persons suppose the great Lakes have a periodical rise and fall, for a certain number of successive years; whether this be a fact or not, Lake Erie was several feet higher in 1815 than at present.

ISHAM TALBOT has been elected a Senator of the United States from the state of Kentucky, vice William Logan, resigned.

The population of the City of Richmond is ascertained to be 12,046: In 1800 it was 5,757; in 1810, 9,735.

MARRIED.

Lately, in Cabarrus county, Dr. Samuel Stanhope Harris, to Miss Jane Alexander, both of said county.

DIED.

At New-Orleans, a victim to the prevalent fever, which had just deprived him of his elegant and accomplished lady, Major-General ELEAZER WHELLOCK RIPLLEY. Gen. R. was born at Hanover, N. H. was son of a respectable clergyman in that place, and nephew of the late President Wheelock.

At Washington City, on the 11th instant, Commodore HUGH P. CAMPBELL, of the Navy of the U. States: His body was interred with the usual military honors.

Wadesboro (Anson) Academy.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Pupils in both Departments of this Seminary, will commence on Monday the 4th December, and terminate on the Saturday following. Parents and guardians of pupils, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. By order of the Board. W. F. SMITH, Secretary. Nov. 4th, 1820. N. B. The exercises of this Seminary will recommence on the second Monday in January, 1821. 3w23

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 11th instant, B. Jesse Fisher, an indentured apprentice to me, 15 years of age. Whoever will return said boy to me, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. AZARIAH PACK.

Fayetteville Prices Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY FROM THE FAYETTEVILLE GAZETTE.)

Table with columns: MERCHANDISE, Quantity rated, Price D. C., To D. C. Items include Bacon, Beef, Butter, Coffee, Corn, Flour, etc.

Entertainment.

THE subscriber has taken the stand lately occupied by John Holmes, where he will keep entertainment for travellers. He solicits a share of public patronage, and will use every exertion to satisfy all who may call on him, both as to accommodations for themselves, and keeping for their horses. CALEB SMOOT. Rowan County, N. C. Nov. 27, 1820. [3w25]

Latin School.

AS I have been frequently solicited through the summer and autumn to commence again the business of teaching, I have taken this method to give public notice, that I design to commence with the first of the ensuing year, if the number of students who offer will justify the attempt. It is not my wish to attend upon a large number. Decent boarding can be had in the neighborhood for \$65 or \$70 per annum. Tuition, \$16. I design to take a few in my own family. It is my wish that those who design applying or sending their sons, would communicate such intention or wish previous to the 20th of December. J. D. KILPATRICK. Rowan, N. C. Nov. 20, 1820.

Salisbury Academies.

THE semi-annual examination of the pupils will commence on Monday, the 4th, and close on Thursday, the 7th of December next. Parents and guardians are respectfully requested to attend. The exercises will recommence on the first Monday of January next. In the female department are taught reading, writing, English Grammar, arithmetic, geography, the use of the globes, belles lettres, history, drawing, painting, music, and needle-work. In the male department are taught the usual branches of literature. THO. L. COWAN, Secretary.

Wanted, three Overseers,

WHO can come well recommended, to take charge of plantations in the County of Mecklenburg.—Apply to Moses A. Locke, or the Printer. 3w23

State Bank of North-Carolina,

Raleigh, 31st October, 1820. IT will be recollected, that owners of Shares in this Bank, subscribed December, 1818, will be entitled to profit after the dividend to be declared next December, agreeably to the terms of the subscription. To the end that the names of the subscribers for this New Stock, or their assignees, may be ascertained and entered on the books of this bank, the receipts of full payments of said shares should be forwarded to this office immediately after the 15th of December next, when such receipts will be canceled, and evidences of stock issued in the names of the real owners thereof. None but those who may have fully paid for the stock on the 15th December next, will be entitled to share the profits of the institution, or considered as Stockholders. Published by order of the Board of Directors. 5w23 WM. BOYLAN, President.

State of North-Carolina,

INCOLN COUNTY: Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, 2 October Sessions, A. D. 1820. Thomas and John Sipps, vs. Louisa and Conrad Sipps, administrators of Matthias Sipps, deceased. Petition for distributive shares of the estate of Matthias Sipps, deceased. IT appearing to the Court that Louisa Sipps is not an inhabitant of this state, it is therefore Ordered, by the court, that notice be published six weeks in the Western Carolinian, requiring the said Louisa Sipps to appear at the next County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said county at the Court-House in Lincoln, on the third Monday in January next, then and there to answer or demur to the said petition; otherwise it will be taken pro confesso, and judged accordingly as to the said Louisa Sipps. Witness V. M'Be, Clerk of said court, at Lincolnton, the third Monday of October, 1820. 6w23 VARDRY M'BE, C. C.

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