

Be it further enacted, That upon such Debtor or Debtors tendering such Bond or Bonds, it shall be the duty of such Sheriff, Deputy, or Constable, as the case may be, to release him, her or them from confinement or custody, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That to enable the Honest Debtor the more easily to obtain the Security required in the first section of this Act, it shall be lawful for the said Security, at the Court to which the Principal is bound to appear, to surrender, in open Court, the said Principal in discharge of the Security. And for the said purpose of making the surrender, the Security is hereby authorized to exercise all the power, which by law special bail have over their principal.

Be it further enacted, That upon the appearance of such Debtor or Debtors at the County Court aforesaid, it shall be lawful for him, her or them, either in person or by attorney to move the Court to be admitted to take the oath prescribed for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear to the Schedule previously filled with the Clerk of said Court, agreeably to the provisions of this Act hereinafter contained. And it shall be the duty of said Court upon such Debtor or Debtors making it appear to them that, at least, ten days notice has been given in writing to his, her or their Creditors of the intention to avail him, her or themselves of the benefit of this Act, to administer the oath prescribed for the benefit of Insolvent Debtors, or to swear him, her or them to the Schedule, as aforesaid, (as the case may be,) and to direct the Clerk to make an entry of the same upon his minutes, which shall exempt the body or bodies of such Debtor or Debtors from imprisonment for debt, in all the cases where notice may have been given to the Creditors which notices shall be filed with the Clerk of said Court. Provided nevertheless, That if any Creditor or Creditors shall suggest any fraud or concealment of any property, money or effects, it shall be the duty of the Court to direct an Issue to be made up and tried by the Jury at the first Term before such Debtor or Debtors are sworn. Provided further, That if either of the parties shall be unprepared for the trial of such Issue, the Court may continue the same under the same rules and regulations by which suits at law are now continued; and if the said Jury shall find that there is any fraud or concealment, or if said Debtor or Debtors shall fail or refuse to answer upon oath, or if said Debtor or Debtors shall fail to make it appear to the Court that he, she or they have given the necessary notice to the Creditor or Creditors at whose instance he, she or they may have been arrested, then and in that case the said Debtor or Debtors shall be deemed in the custody of the Sheriff, and the Court shall adjudge that he, she or they be imprisoned until a full and fair disclosure of all the property, money or effects, be made by said Debtor or Debtors, and until he, she or they have given the necessary notice as aforesaid, to be judged of by said Court.

Be it further enacted, That when any debtor or debtors taken upon any capias ad satisfaciendum as aforesaid, shall be desirous to render a full and fair schedule of his her or their property and effects, he she or they shall file the same with the Clerk of the County Court at least ten days before the sitting of the Court at which he proposes to avail himself of the benefit of this act; and that upon his being permitted to swear to the said schedule, the same proceedings shall be had thereon as may be now had on schedules filed under the law now in force.

Be it further enacted, That no person shall be imprisoned for debt upon any capias ad satisfaciendum who will comply with the requisites of this act, except in cases of fraud or concealment herein before mentioned, any law, usage or custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

Be it further enacted, That all laws and clauses of laws, coming within the meaning and purview of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.....TUESDAY, DEC. 19.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION.

The Senate, agreeably to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, introduced by Mr. Burrill, of R. I. on the 16th ult.

Resolved, That the act, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first session of the fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act; and that it be referred to a committee, to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

Upon the merits of the proposition, and of the several motions made in the course of its consideration, a spirited, good tempered, and interesting debate took place, occupying more than three hours, of which it is not possible, at present, to give even a sketch.

Mr. Dana, moved to amend the resolution by striking out all after the word Resolved, and inserting the following substitute:

That a committee be appointed to inquire into the propriety of reducing the allowances authorized by the act, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, the members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," and to report thereon to the Senate on the 27th day of December next.

of Congress, and also reducing the allowances made by law to the principal and other officers in each of the executive departments; and that their committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Roberts required a division of the question; and it being accordingly first taken on striking out, it was determined in the affirmative—
Yeas 23.

Mr. Burrill moved to strike out of the amendment so much as relates to the salaries of the executive officers, wishing to encumber, and therefore endanger, the main object as little as possible.

This motion, after considerable discussion, was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays—Yeas 14—Nays 22.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. Dana, it was agreed to; and the resolution, as amended, was then agreed to by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Burrill, Chandler, Dana, Dickerson, Edwards, Elliot, Gaillard, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Mississippi, Hunter, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson of Louisiana, Lowrie, Macon, Morrill, Noble, Palmer, Parrott, Pleasants, Roberts, Ruggles, Sanford, Smith, Talbot, Taylor, Thomas, Tichenor, Trimble, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Tennessee.—32.

NAYS.—Messrs. Eaton, King, of Alabama, King, of New-York, Mills.—4.

Messrs. Dana, Burrill, Johnson, of Kentucky, Roberts, and Smith, were appointed the committee; and the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Sanford, from the committee on Finance, to which was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, reported the following bill; which received the first reading:

Be it enacted, Etc. That it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Bank of the United States to appoint an Agent and a Register, and that all bills and notes of the said corporation, issued after the first appointment of such Agent and Register, shall be signed by the Agent, and countersigned by the Register; that such bills and notes shall have the like force and effect as the bills and notes of the said corporation which are now signed by the President, and countersigned by the Cashier, thereof; and that, as often as an Agent or a Register of the said corporation shall be appointed, no note or bill, signed by an Agent, or countersigned by a Register, shall be issued, until public notice of the appointment of such Agent or Register shall have been previously given, for ten days, in two gazettes, printed at the city of Washington.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, if any President, Director, Cashier, or other officer, or servant, of the Bank of the United States, or of any of its officers, shall fraudulently convert to his own use any money, bill, note, security for money, evidence of debt, or other effects whatever, belonging to the said Bank, such person shall, upon due conviction, be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding three years, and by standing in a pillory not more than three times in open day, in some public place, during one hour at a time; which standing in a pillory, when inflicted more than once, shall be on different days.

Mr. Holmes, of Mississippi, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill for the better regulation of the trade with the Indian tribes; which was read the first time.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, DEC. 19.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1819; and also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th inst. information in relation to the horses furnished by the mounted men engaged in the Seminole war; also of the rule adopted for compensating said troops, not applicable to all other troops of the same description.

On motion of Mr. Cocks, certain statements presented at a former session, from the Third Auditor of the Treasury, respecting allowance to officers of the army for transportation, &c. were ordered to be printed, as containing some facts of particular interest at this moment.

Mr. Cobb rose, and gave notice that, on account of the absence of some members, and, in compliance with the wishes of others, he should postpone his motion for going into committee of the whole on the subject of retrenchments until this day fortnight.

Mr. Eustis submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that, the day of—next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever: Provided, That so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said state, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, this state, under any pretext whatsoever," shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

The resolution was read twice, and was then, on motion of Mr. Eustis, ordered to lie on the table for one day.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. submitted for consideration the following resolutions, which, also, from their nature, lie on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to state to this House, so far as he has information, the number and tonnage of the French ships which have arrived and were expected to arrive in the course of the present year, in the River St. Mary's, since the 1st July last; whether their cargoes are intended for the consumption of the United States, and to be introduced within the territories of the same, in evasion of the revenue laws, and what further provision he deems necessary to be made by law for the more effectual collection of the revenue on the southern frontier.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to prepare and lay before this House a statement, showing the number and tonnage of American and British vessels which have cleared from the ports of the United States, for any part in the West Indies, the Bahama Islands, and Bermuda, in the years 1816, 1817, 1818,

1819, and 1820, distinguishing those in the last year which have cleared before the 30th day of September, and those which have cleared since that date.

On motion of Mr. Phelps, it was
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department, with power to send for persons and papers.

On motion of Mr. Flood, it was
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the situation of the settlements upon the Pacific Ocean, and the expediency of occupying the Columbia river.

On motion of Mr. Eddy, it was
Resolved, That the Speaker of the House be requested to inform the executive of the state of Rhode Island, of the death of Nathaniel Hazard, one of the representatives from said state.

Mr. Floyd submitted for consideration the following resolve, which, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of War, be required to lay before this House a statement of the number and situation of all the military posts in the United States at this time, together with the distribution of the army, designating the number of men, also the number and rank of the officers at each place.

On motion of Mr. Monell, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what regulations can be adopted consistent with the interest of the government, whereby the soldiers of the late war, who have not received their bounty lands, can be better provided for than under existing laws.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 20.—Mr. Edwards, of N. C. from the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill in addition to the several acts making provision for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war; which was twice read.

[The object of the bill is to provide for the case of persons who, owing to disability, cannot appear in open court to take the necessary oaths.]

The bill was laid on the table, for the purpose of being printed for better examination before it should be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, submitted for consideration the following resolution, which, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House the names of all persons who have been prosecuted and convicted, in the courts of the United States, under the act of Congress, passed the 14th July, 1793, entitled "An act in addition to the act, entitled 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,' particularly designating in what state, and before what court convicted; the amount of the fine, together with the term of imprisonment inflicted on each defendant; and also the amount of fines paid into the Treasury of the United States, and by whom the amount of such fines as may have been collected by the officers of government, and which have not yet been paid into the Treasury of the United States; the time when collected; also, by whom, and from whom, collected.

The House proceeded to consider the resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Floyd, calling for certain information from the War Department; and, on motion, the resolve was amended, by adding thereto the following: "and whether any of the officers of the army hold any other office or employment under the government, and if so, with what salary or emoluments."

Foreign and Domestic.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 14.

The regular and fast sailing packet ship Jas. Monroe, Capt. Rogers, arrived off Sandy Hook on Wednesday afternoon, and came up yesterday morning, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 4th of November.

It is hardly possible to describe the enthusiastic feeling which seems to pervade all ranks in England in favor of the Queen. Addresses continue to pour in from all quarters; her majesty daily receives the visits of the nobles, among whom we perceive the names of the Prince Leopold, and of the Duke of Sussex, the brother of the King. The corporation of the city of London have likewise given an additional proof of their attachment and conviction of her innocence, by inviting the Queen to dine in the Guild Hall, on the approaching Lord Mayor's day.

The following is from the London Morning Post.
PROPER WAY OF DEALING WITH THE RABBLE.—The rabble, when PROPERLY dealt with, are not dangerous. The inhabitants of great cities are always factious and cowardly! Louis XVI. allowed his subjects to be threatened, but not struck: Napoleon fired grape among them, and secured their applause and gratitude.

ADDRESSES TO THE QUEEN.
On Monday last her majesty received numerous addresses at Brandenburg House. It had been announced by her chamberlains, as the last occasion of the kind. The depositions were received by her majesty in the usual state, in the long hall. She was attended by Mr. Hume, (in the place of Mr. Alderman Wood, who is seriously indisposed,) and a number of foreign gentlemen, besides Lieuts. Hownam and Flynn, Mr. Austin, Lady Anne Hamilton, and the Countess of Oldi. The following is a general list of the different addresses presented:

Margate,	New Mills,
Islington,	Weavers of Newbury,
Coopers,	Ditchling, Sussex,
Youths of the Metropolis,	Lawyers Clerks,
Leather Dressers,	Odd Fellows,
Brass Founders,	Sidmouth,
Oakingham,	Arsenal,
Silver Trade,	Pontpool,
Paper Hangers,	Chichester,
Bricklayers,	Cabinet Makers,
West and East Coker,	Lymington,
Monmouth,	Maidstone.

With respect to the processions, nothing could exceed the magnificence and brilliancy of some of them. The streets were crowded to excess,

and it was plain, that respect for her majesty, and confidence in her innocence, was the general feeling. The Youths of the Metropolis consisted of lads from the age of 12 to 11; they had white silk flags, with appropriate mottoes. The most splendid exhibition was that of the brass founders: This procession was headed by a man dressed in a suit of burnished plate armour of brass, mounted on a handsome black horse, led by pages with brass helmets. This figure was followed by a large party, bearing beautiful pieces of fancy work in brass.

In the course of the day, upwards of three hundred carriages drove up to the house; some of the processions were very elegantly arranged.
LIVERPOOL, OCT. 31.

In Spain, the wheels of the new government seem to revolve with much freedom, and to the entire satisfaction of both the sovereign and his subjects. The official announcement of the surrender of the Floridas to the United States, in conformity to the Treaty made during the last year with the Spanish negotiator, Onis, has not yet reached the country; but it is generally understood that the fact is indisputable, and that the surrender will extend to both East and West Florida.

From Portugal the advices appear to be favorable; and the progress towards a representative form of government is made with all the despatch and with the tranquility that the most ardent friends to public order and popular rights could wish.

The foreign news of the past week is within a very narrow compass. The approaching meeting of the allied sovereigns at Troppan, is looked forward to on the continent with a lively solicitude; and it is expected that the decision will there be taken how far it will be expedient to compel Naples to re-establish her ancient institutions. For the present, the Austrian troops in Italy have gone into cantonment, and no decisive step will be taken till the system of foreign interference in the concerns of independent states has been concocted by the sovereigns and ministers; who, for the good of the world, no doubt, have been pleased to take upon their shoulders the weighty affairs, not only of their own countries, but also of every other state in the great European commonwealth.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

SAVANNAH, DEC. 20.

The ship Leda, Capt. Meades, arrived at this port last evening from Falmouth, which place she left on the 9th November, and brings London dates to the 6th. We have not yet been able to procure any papers by her, but learn verbally, that the Queen's trial had closed, and that the Bill of Pains and Penalties had been rejected.—This was the report at Falmouth the day on which Capt. M. sailed. [Republican.]

FROM LONDON.

Capt. Meades, of the ship Leda, who arrived at this port last evening from London, having left there on the 7th of November, informs that the Bill of Pains and Penalties against the Queen had passed the second reading, and was laid on the table. [Museum.]

CIRCLEVILLE, (OHIO), DEC. 8.

In our last we briefly noticed the trial, conviction and sentence of John Duncan, for horse stealing.

On Sunday morning last, the mother of the convict came to town to visit her son, previous to his departure for his lodgings in Columbus—and by the indulgence of the gaoler, was admitted into the 'dreary cell' of the prison, where the bosom of the fond mother was filled with horror at beholding the darling of her declining years fettered and chained to the floor! After this heart-rending interview was closed, and the parent was about to take 'a long farewell' of the child, the gaoler was summoned to release the sorrow-stricken dame from the cold damp of the dungeon. His sympathetic heart was moved with pity [what heart of flesh would not have been thus moved?] for the grief of the disconsolate mother—on returning from the prison, some refreshments were kindly offered to the sorrowful visitant, who declined accepting them and departed from the house with tears and loud lamentations.

All remained in perfect harmony, until Monday morning, when the gaoler, on visiting the prison, was informed, with an air of exultation, that "there had been a change of prisoners there, on the night before!" When, on more strict examination, he found, to his great surprise and extreme chagrin, that he had the mother of Duncan safely secured, but that the culprit John had deliberately gone his way, in her habiliments!

This is the second time, within a few weeks, that this malefactor has effected his escape from this jail, which is considered inferior to none in the state. It may not be amiss for persons owning horses to keep a good look out.

HEAVY BALES.

AUGUSTA, DEC. 13.

On Monday evening last 5 round bales of Cotton were brought to town in a waggon and sold by Mr. Micajah Ford, of Columbia County, to a merchant in this place. After being purchased, it was sent to Mr. Burton's warehouse to be weighed and stored. The weight of two of the bales induced Mr. Burton to suspect some unfairness in packing, and he deemed it his duty to examine them. On being opened, in a bale weighing 410 was found a rock weighing 86 lbs.—and in a bale weighing 408 was found a rock weighing 84 lbs. As the value of the rock in the European market could not be accurately known, and