

dy that the House is now ready to receive the Senate in the Chamber of the House of Representatives, for the purpose of continuing the enumeration of the votes of the Electors for President and Vice President, according to the joint resolutions agreed upon between the two houses; and that the Clerk go with the said message.

The Clerk accordingly went with the said message; and being returned—

The SENATE again appeared, and took seats in the House as before.

The President of the Senate, in the presence of both Houses, proceeded to open the certificate of the Electors of the State of Missouri, which he delivered to the tellers, by whom it was read, and who registered the same.

And the votes of all the states having been thus counted, registered, and the lists thereof compared, they were delivered to the President of the Senate, by whom they were read, as already published.

The President of the Senate then, in pursuance of the resolution adopted by the two Houses, proceeded to announce the state of the votes to the two Houses of Congress, in joint meeting assembled, as follows:

"Were the votes of Missouri to be counted, the result would be—For JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, for President of the United States, 231 votes; if not counted, for JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, 228 votes.—For DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, for Vice President of the United States, 218 votes: if not counted, for DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, for Vice President of the United States, 215 votes: But in either event, JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors for President, and DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, has a majority of the votes of the whole number of Electors for Vice President, of the United States."

The President of the Senate had proceeded thus far, or nearly thus far, in the proclamation—when,

Mr. Floyd, of Va. addressed the Chair, and inquired whether the votes of Missouri were or were not counted.

Cries of order! order! were so loud as to drown Mr. Floyd's voice.

[The President of the Senate had hesitated in the proclamation, on Mr. Floyd addressing the chair.]

Mr. Randolph rose, and was addressing the chair, when loud cries of Order! Order! resounded from many voices.

The Speaker pronounced Mr. Randolph to be out of order, and invited him to take his seat.

Mr. Brush demanded that Mr. Randolph should be allowed to proceed, and declared his determination to sustain his right to do so. Mr. B. was also loudly called to order.

Mr. Floyd demanded of the chair, whether he was considered in order or not.

The Speaker determined that he was not in order at this time, the only business being at that present time that prescribed by the rule of this morning.

There was considerable murmuring at this decision; but order was restored; when the President of the Senate concluded his announcement as follows:

"I therefore declare, that JAMES MONROE, of Virginia, is duly elected President of the United States for four years, to commence on the 4th day of March, 1821; and that DANIEL D. TOMPKINS, of New-York, is duly elected Vice President of the United States for the like term of four years, to commence on the said 4th day of March, 1821."

As the President concluded,

Mr. Randolph addressed the chair; but was required to take his seat.

On motion by a member of the Senate, the Senate retired from the Hall.

After they retired, and the house being called to order,

Mr. Randolph, who had still retained the floor, was heard addressing the chair. He spoke for some time, owing to the confusion in the Hall, without being distinctly heard. He had, he said, seen every election of President of the United States, except that of the present chief magistrate, and he had never before heard any other form of proclamation than that such was the whole number of votes given in; that such a person, A. or B. had so many, and was therefore elected President or Vice-President of the United States. On this occasion no such announcement had been made, and the presiding officer might just as well have said that James Claxton or Thomas Dunn was elected President of the United States. Were gentlemen to be put down by clamor and by force here for getting up to assert not only their rights, but the rights of the whole people of the United States? Sir, said he, your election is vitiated: you have flinched from the question: you have attempted to evade the decision of that which was essential to the determination of who is and who is not elected chief magistrate of the United States. Mr. R. concluded his remarks by moving the resolutions published in our last, declaring the election to be illegal, &c.

Whilst Mr. R. was reducing his motion to writing, several gentlemen claimed the floor.

The Speaker determined that Mr. Lathrop was entitled to it; and Mr. L. moved to adjourn.

Mr. Floyd claimed the right of the floor, as rising first, and demanded to be heard.

The Speaker affirmed Mr. Lathrop's right.

Mr. Floyd was about appealing from the decision of the chair, but did not.

Mr. Ringgold having demanded the Yeas and Nays on the question of adjournment, the question was taken accordingly—Yeas 93, Nays 20.



CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY, (N. C.) TUESDAY, MARCH 6, 1821.

CONGRESS.

We have occupied a considerable portion of our paper this week in detailing the extraordinary proceedings which took place in the House of Representatives on counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States. Their perusal must give pain to every one. The bitter, and even hostile, feelings which they evince, are anything but favorable to union, peace, and tranquility at home; and the tumult and disorder which characterize them, will give no very favorable opinion abroad,—to Europe,—of the dignity and wisdom of the popular branch of our National Legislature. But they have gone forth to the world; and it is for those who have "fan'd the embers," who have produced this great national excitement, to answer to their consciences and to their country for the shock which the pillars of our safety and independence have received, and for the indignity which has been cast on our republican institutions in the eyes of the world. Their time, however, has now expired; and they will return to their constituents without being able to point out perhaps not one measure called for by the people or the exigencies of the country, which has resulted from the second session of the Sixteenth Congress. They will be permitted, we hope, after this, to "rest from their labors;" and the worst we wish them is, that "their works may not follow them."

BANKRUPT BILL.

A bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, has passed the Senate of the U. States, by a vote of 22 to 19, and been sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence. We have not yet learned whether the House acted on it before the close of its late unprofitable session; but we should presume it did not, as the members, from the last accounts, appeared to be in a state of mind very unfavorable for legislating on any measure of public importance.

We are not sufficiently acquainted with the details or provisions of this bill to form an opinion; but if the idea we have of it, obtained from the amendments proposed and rejected during its passage, be correct, we think it a partial one, and so much so as to demand its rejection. We see no reason why the farmer, the manufacturer, and the mechanic, are not as much entitled to the benefits of a general bankrupt system as the merchant and broker; the former generally become bankrupt through misfortune, the latter through speculation and extravagance. If a bankrupt bill be passed, let its operations be equal on all classes of the community. It is not only contrary to the genius of our government, but to the constitution, to grant exclusive privileges to any set of men.

Mr. FORSTH, late Minister from the United States to the Court of Madrid, has returned to this country. He left Madrid after the adjournment of the Cortes; but brings nothing of interest not already known, except the information of some important commercial regulations made by the Cortes before their adjournment. These are the establishment of numerous Ports of Deposit in various parts of the Spanish dominions, both in the Peninsula and her South-American possessions, to which all lawful commerce is permitted.

The population of the city of New-York, as ascertained by the census of 1820, amounts to 123,706, of which 10,368 are free blacks, and 518 slaves. The increase, since the census of 1810, is 27,333. Norfolk, Va. contains 8608; 3261 of which are slaves, and 599 free blacks. In 1810, it contained 9193; decrease, 585.

MESSES. KRIDER & BINGHAM:

You would do us a great favor in publishing the following, if you have room, in your paper.

MEMBERS.

At an election held for the *Dialectical Society* of Lincolnton, N. C. on Saturday evening, 17th inst. the following were elected, viz: Rev. J. E. Bell, President; J. T. Alexander, Vice Presd't; I. Gooden, Secretary; J. Dyer, Speaker; J. Jefferys, Treasurer; T. Dew's, Censor-Morum.—The society was honored with a lengthy lecture delivered by Dr. Beving, from the first chapter of Genesis: "Let there be light, and there was light."

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, FEB. 20.

The Senate of the United States yesterday gave its consent and advice to the ratification of the Treaty between the United States and Spain, concluded in the city of Washington on the 22d day of February, 1819. It is understood, that the votes against the treaty did not exceed four or five in number.

The completion of this long suspended transaction has afforded us great satisfaction. We felicitate our readers generally, that Florida is now attached to the territory of the Union; and we congratulate our merchants, having claims on Spain, that they are in a fair way to obtain at least a partial indemnification of their losses.

The official publication of the Treaty will, we presume, not be delayed longer than is necessary for the exchange of ratifications. The provisions of the Treaty are so well and generally known, it having been published some

time ago among the documents transmitted to Congress, that we do not think it necessary to anticipate the official publication of it by any detailed account of its contents. We know it gives us Florida, and that it provides for indemnifying our merchants for claims on Spain; these are the main points, and the garb in which these agreeable objects present themselves is not so important.

The officers who have recently arrived in this country from the Constellation frigate, at Rio Janeiro, report, that every civility was extended to Captain Ridgely and the officers of the Constellation by King John; the use of his naval arsenal readily granted for the purpose of repairing, and the *Vasco de Gama*, 74, given as a receiving ship while the Constellation was overhauling. It is the more proper this should be known, as complaints have been heretofore made of very different deportment towards our vessels of war.

An expedition, consisting of a seventy-four, a frigate, and one or two sloops of war, was fitting out at Rio Janeiro, rumored for the purpose of conveying Don Pedro to Portugal, as Vice Roy of that kingdom.

FOREIGN.

English dates to the 2d Jan. are brought to N. York by the *Albion* packet-ship. They furnish but little intelligence of interest; and we have room only for the following brief summary.

In England, as a set-off to the Queen's popularity, the loyal were exerting themselves to get up addresses to the King. At Liverpool an attempt of this kind failed, and the meeting was adjourned in an uproar. It is positively announced that Mr. Canning has retired from the Ministry.

The affairs of Naples are drawing to a crisis. King Ferdinand IV. on the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns, has been induced to quit his capital on board an English ship of war, to attend a Congress at Laybach, in Germany—and it is said that this journey is undertaken with the consent of the Neapolitan Parliament. *Quere!* Will he be permitted to return, except at the head of the allied army?

A Vienna article of the 14th Dec. states, that as soon as the affairs of Naples shall have been arranged, the Allied Sovereigns will turn their attention to Spain; and in the spring another Congress will be held, at which they will concert means for securing the safety of the existing institutions in Europe.

The London Courier states, that the accounts from different and distant provinces of Spain, seem to indicate the approach of a general convulsion. Hostility to the Constitutional system is avowed, with a daring which the civil authorities, aided by an active military force, find it difficult to restrain.

The recent news of an adjustment at Paris between our Minister and the French government, relative to the tonnage duty, is confirmed by letters—with this difference, that the arrangement agreed upon is subject to the approval of our government. [Pet. Intel.]

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.

BOSTON, FEB. 2.

On Tuesday night, about half past nine o'clock, a fire broke out in the brick four story house, No. 98, Broad-street, a little north of India wharf; and belonging to Mr. William Welch.

Notwithstanding the best exertions of the assembled citizens, and an abundant supply of water, the fire destroyed all the combustible part of the building, and much of the furniture of the adjoining houses was greatly injured in the hasty removal.

But the destruction of lives rendered this fire more afflicting and calamitous than any perhaps ever before experienced in this town. Six human beings, unconscious of the near approach of death, were, in a few moments, the victims of the flames, and another perished by a fall in attempting to escape, from a window. What remained of the bodies were drawn from the ruins, and have been decently entombed.

The building was occupied as follows: the cellar by Mr. Wood and family—lower story in front by Mr. Thomas Farrell as a sloop shop, who also occupied the second story for boarders—the whole of the third story by Mr. Lawrence Connelly, pen cutter and quill preparer, and contained a large quantity of quills, and some materials for clarifying them; in the back room of whose apartments the fire originated. Mr. C. was absent at the time, and the rooms were locked. The fourth story, back room, was occupied by Patrick P. Jackson painter, and family—the front room by widow Brewer, daughters and grandchildren.

Soon after the alarm was given, a son of Mr. Jackson, about 13 years of age, who was preparing to go to rest, discovering that the fire & smoke had filled the passage way so that he could not effect his escape by the stairs, ran through Mrs. Brewer's room; broke through the window, and by the assistance of Mrs. Taylor, succeeded in getting hold of the spout, situated at the distance of about 2½ feet from the window—by which he descended nearly to the ground, when he was forced from his hold by the descent of Susan Brewer, deceased, who, it is supposed, attempted to descend in the same way. The lad was caught unhurt by several persons standing on the sidewalk—but Miss Brewer was so much injured as to cause her death in a few hours.

THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

The male and female Indians, which have been exhibited in this city for some weeks past, by a Captain Hadlock, it appears were kidnapped; and that they were, when taken, strangers to each other.

Suspitions to this effect have existed for some time; but, from the threats of Capt. Hadlock to take their lives if they divulged the secret, (for it appears they both speak the English language,) it was difficult to obtain any information from them.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, Esq. in order to be convinced as to their real situation, prevailed upon the Keeper of the house where they lodged, to visit their room in the night after Capt. Hadlock had gone to bed. He did so; and after a long interview, succeeded in inspiring the Indians with confidence, who related to him the following facts:—

That the man called an Indian Chief by Capt. Hadlock, was out in his canoe fishing on the coast, near Davis's Straits, which was his occupation. That he had been long in the habit of boarding English and American vessels, and had learned the English language. That he was invited alongside of Captain Hadlock's vessel, when

he was immediately taken on board, and put into the hold, and his canoe hoisted on board and concealed.

After this, Captain H. sailed some distance down the coast, and sent five men on shore, and stole the woman and her infant from her father's hut. That when she came on board, it was discovered that she spoke English, and remonstrated, but without effect; and that before she was awed into silence, the captain knocked her down on the deck, and ultimately put her into confinement.—The man also states, that the dress of seal skins with which they are now clad, is not the dress they wear in the country of their nativity, but was made on board for the purpose of imposing them upon the public as natives of some other part of the coast.

This information obtained, Mr. Tallmadge made his honor the Mayor acquainted with the facts, who immediately, by his own corps, ordered the captain and Indians to be brought before him at the City Hall, where a full examination took place on Tuesday, in the presence of the Recorder. All the above facts being fully confirmed, the Mayor issued two writs against Capt. Hadlock, for the false imprisonment of the two persons. His honor then offered to take bail of two thousand dollars on each writ, which Capt. H. being unable to give, he was sent to prison to await the result.

We are glad to be able to state, that although this man and woman have been shut up together, they have conducted towards each other as perfect strangers, and that no improper familiarity has taken place between them.

On turning to our files, we find that Captain Hadlock, with the above persons, arrived at New-London on the 14th of December last, in the schooner *Five-Brothers*, of Mount Desert, from a sailing voyage in Davis's Straits, with an Indian Chief, his wife and child, who were persuaded to accompany him, on his promise to return them. [N. York Gazette.]

MARRIED.

In Calverus county, on Tuesday, the 29th ultimo, James J. Meane, Esq. merchant of Concord, to Miss Eliza Hegan, of said county.

DIED.

At Washington City, on the 16th ultimo, the Hon. W. A. BIRWELL, a member of the House of Representatives from the state of Virginia.

Wanted,

A native and intelligent lad, 14 or 15 years of age, as an apprentice to the Printing Business. One of correct moral and industrious habits, and who can come well recommended, will meet with suitable encouragement by applying at this office.

Journeymen Tailors.

WANTED, immediately, two or three Journeymen Tailors, to whom constant employment and good wages will be given. The subscriber will be enabled, he believes, to give such wages as will make it an object for journeymen to come on and remain here.

THOMAS FOSTER.

Salisbury, March 6, 1821.—39ft.

25 Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber's plantation near Fufel's ferry, in Columbia county, 19 miles above Augusta, in the state of Georgia, on the 23d of July last, a negro fellow, by the name of GEORGE. He is about 27 or 28 years of age, from 5 feet 10 inches to 6 feet in height, light complexion, has a pleasing countenance, and a small impediment in his speech. He stole from me, at the time he went away, a brass barrel pistol. Whoever will apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or secure him in any Gaol, so that I get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges.

REASON D. BEALLE.

March 3, 1821.—438r

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber intends to remove himself and family to the State of Tennessee, sometime in the fall of 1822, and wishes to make sale of his possessions previous to that time; he takes this method, therefore, to acquaint the public that he will sell, for a fair price, the following tracts and plantations in North-Carolina:

One tract on the Uharee, Randolph county, containing about one thousand acres, with three improvements on the same. This is believed to be as valuable a tract as any in the county, having about 300 acres of first rate river bottom.

One other tract, one mile and a half from the town of Salisbury, containing 500 acres, with a Saw and Grist-Mill on the same, in good repair, and as handsome a situation as any in the neighborhood; containing, likewise, a neat, convenient farm, with good buildings, &c. Also, two small tracts of wood land, near to the mill tract, containing about 400 acres, and two other small farms about five miles from the town of Salisbury, containing 200 acres each.

Also, the plantation on which the subscriber now lives, with considerable improvements on the same, containing about 600 acres, some of which is very valuable land.

He will also sell his possessions in the town of Salisbury, viz: the houses and lot which Mr. Allison now occupies, with seven other unimproved lots in said town.

Any person wishing to purchase any of the above-mentioned possessions, is earnestly invited to call on the subscriber, living 5 miles east of Salisbury, Rowan County, 38ft

JA. FISHER.

Notice.

THE bonds, notes, and accounts, due the Clinton Town Company on purchase of lots, &c. have been placed in the subscriber's hands for collection, to whom persons in arrears are requested to make immediate payment, as he, and no other person, is properly authorized to receive payment and grant acquittances.

3w38

EMI. SHOBER.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, near Charlotte, N. C. a mulatto man by the name of NELSON, between 20 and 25 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, and a negro woman, by the name of EDY, 25 years of age, black, and of the common size. I will give the above reward for said negroes, if delivered to me at Union Court-House, S. C. or secured in any Gaol, and information given me so that I get them again.

WILLIAM KELLY.

February 26, 1821.—3 38

Five Dollars Reward.

STRAYED away from the subscriber, on the night of the 23d inst. a chestnut sorrel MARE, about fourteen hands three inches high, eight or nine years old, light made, long tail, thought to have three white feet, and some white in her forehead, a natural trotter, some saddle marks, no brand recollectd, and had a round her neck when she went off. The above reward will be given to any person that will deliver said mare to Major John McClelland, living in the neighborhood of Salisbury, together with all reasonable charges.

THOS. P. M'CLELLAND.

February 25, 1821.—3 38