

United States Congress.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 10.—The committee on Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the various memorials on the subject of Piracy, made a report, accompanied by a bill "for the suppression of piracy in the West Indies;" which was twice read, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

The committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill from the House of Representatives, "authorizing the occupation of the mouth of Oregon River," reported the same without amendment.

In pursuance of previous notice, Mr. King, of Alabama, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the compensation of the messengers of the Electoral votes of the several states, which was read.

Jan. 11.—The committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred so much of the President's message as relates to that subject, reported a bill to provide for the security of public money in the hands of Clerks of courts, Attorneys and Marshals, and their deputies; which was passed to a second reading.

The committee on Indian Affairs, reported the following bill:

"A bill to authorize the President of the United States to cause a road to be marked out from the western frontier of Missouri to the confines of New Mexico."

The bill was read and passed to its second reading.

The following resolution, offered yesterday, was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the purpose of commencing the construction of the National Road laid out and surveyed by authority of the United States, between Wheeling, in Virginia, and St. Louis, in the state of Missouri.

The following resolution was offered:

Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of purchasing a steam ship or vessel of large size, capable of carrying a great number of men and boats, to be employed on the coast of Cuba and in the Gulf of Mexico, for the suppression of piracy.

Jan. 12.—The following resolution was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Legislatures of the Territories of the U. States from taxing lands held, or claimed by unconfirmed British, French, or Spanish titles, and of limiting the amount of tax that may be imposed by such Legislatures, on other lands of non-residents, and of regulating the time and mode of redemption of lands sold for such taxes.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Jan. 10.—The Speaker laid before the House, a communication from the Department of War, containing a statement of the contingent expenses of the Military Establishment for the year 1824.

The committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "authorizing Noah Webster to import into the United States, his work on languages, at a rate of duty here specified;" which was twice read and committed, and ordered to be printed.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of cutting a Canal from Lake Ponchartraine, to communicate with the Mississippi at or near the city of New Orleans.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States, laid on the table and ordered to be printed:

"To the House of Representatives:

I should hasten to communicate to you, the documents called for by the resolution of the House of Representatives of the 4th inst., relating to the conduct of the officers of the Navy of the United States, on the Pacific ocean, and of the public agents in South America, if such a communication might now be made, consistently with the public interest, or with justice to the parties concerned. In consequence of several charges which have been alleged against Commodore Stewart, touching his conduct while commanding the squadron of the U. States, on that sea, it has been deemed proper to suspend him from duty, and to subject him to trial on those charges. It appearing, also, that some of those charges have been communicated to the Department by Mr. Prevost, political agent, at this time, of the United States at Peru, and heretofore at Buenos Ayres and Chili; and apparently with his sanction, and that charges have likewise been made against him, by citizens of the United States engaged in commerce in that quarter, it has been thought equally just and proper that he should attend here; as well to furnish the evidence in his possession, applicable to the charges exhibited against Commodore Stewart, as to answer such as have been exhibited against himself. In this stage, the publication of these documents might tend to excite prejudices which might operate to the injury of both. It

is important that the public servants, in every station, should perform their duties with fidelity, according to the injunctions of the law, and the order of the Executive in fulfillment thereof. It is peculiarly so that this should be done by commanders of our squadrons, especially on distant seas, and by political agents who represent the United States with foreign powers, and for reasons that are obvious, in both instances. It is due to their right, and to the character of the government, that they be not censured without just cause, which cannot be ascertained, until, on a view of the charges, they are heard in their defence, and after a thorough and impartial investigation of their conduct. Under these circumstances, it is thought that a communication at this time, of these documents, would not comport with the public interest, nor with what is due to the parties concerned.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, 10th, Jan. 1825.

Jan. 11.—The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department, containing an estimate of the appropriations required for the year 1825, amounting to \$8,829,394.42; which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill "providing an additional force and other additional means for the suppression of piracy;" which was read twice, and committed, and ordered to be printed.

[This bill appropriates \$500,000 for the more effectual suppression of piracy.]

Jan. 12.—The committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill "authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to borrow a sum not exceeding twelve millions, or to exchange a stock of four and a half per centum, for a certain stock bearing an interest of six per cent.;" which was read twice and committed, and ordered, with the report, to be printed.

The following resolution was offered, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House a statement, shewing, as far as it may be in his power, 1st. The number of persons that have been convicted, since the adoption of the Constitution, of capital offences against the laws of the United States. 2d. The number that have been executed. 3d. The number that have been pardoned by the President of the United States. And, also, a statement of the number that have been convicted of each particular offence.

A Penny saved, and a Pound lost.—This extravagant degree of penurious saving, is visible in the concerns of many persons, who think they are managing much to their own advantage. I here are many men of considerable property in our country, who have growing families and pretend themselves to have some influence in society, who are yet too poor to afford the sum of three dollars per annum for a newspaper. Yes; they are unable to afford this paltry sum, for the purpose of giving to themselves and their rising families, a knowledge of what is going on in the world. And this they call saving of money!

There is a single newspaper published in the United States having any pretensions to the rank of respectability, which does not contain many things, during the year, interesting and instructive, both to young and old? Even the money-saving gentleman himself, who, for the sake of his three dollars, deprives himself and family of this means of information is most likely in the end the loser by it. If he is a farmer, it would furnish him with a knowledge of the value, in various markets, of those articles of produce in which he was interested and also give him a correct idea of the value of most of the articles of commerce in which he might have to deal. But it is not on account of the selfish consideration of immediate gain, that newspapers should be chiefly encouraged: it is for the diffusion of knowledge among the rising generation, as well as those who are now engaged in the duties of citizens of this great republic: it is for the purpose of informing the great mass of the people, of the things that are, and how they happened thus. Let a family grow up without the means of information thus afforded, and they will when turned out into the world, present the appearance of mere novices in its concerns, having all to hear, and all to learn. But let a respectable newspaper find its way into a family capable of being informed and we will see them keeping pace with the progress of the times, fully aware of what is doing around them, and prepared to comprehend most of the subjects of general interest which may be presented to their view. That man who never reads a newspaper, is as ignorant of the affairs of the world in which he lives, as if he did not hear or see. He knows that he is here; and he hears by report, that many things are done and doing in the world: but for himself, he is groping in the dark, dependent only on general rumour.

Nashville Whig.

Curious Theft.—A fellow in Boston was brought up to the police for stealing the key of the jail. [They turned the joke on him.] Baltimore Patriot.

MEXICO.

A new Custom House has recently been established at Old Tampico, alias Santa Anna de Tampico, alias Tampico de Tampulidos. The decree directs that until experience shall have tested the utility of the measure, it shall be conducted as a Receptoría, dependent directly upon the Secretary of the Treasury. The difference between a Receptoría and a full-blended Custom House appears to consist principally in the number of officers appointed to conduct it; a Receptoría having only a Collector and the requisite Resguardo, whilst a regular Custom House, in addition to these, has two Alistas and a Contrador; the former an examiner and appraiser of goods, and the latter is the treasurer and comptroller. Tampulidos (the name last given by the decree to the town) is situated on a bluff on the left bank of the river Panuco, about 7 miles from the bar, in the state of Tampulidos, and within a league of this place. Its situation is advantageous for commerce; vessels come up close to the town, and in forwarding goods to San Louis Potosí and the northern provinces, they enjoy the facility of loading them immediately on mules, which is not the case in this port. There is no collector yet named for this new port, but vessels are permitted to make their entry there, and the goods are despatched by the collector of Alámira, assisted by the Alcáde of the town. Three or four vessels have already entered there.

Letters from Mexico assure us that the subject of the revision of the Tariff will be taken up before the month of January. A reduction of the duties on calicoes and other British fabrics may be expected to take place. The British agent in Mexico is uncasing in his efforts to accomplish this object. I fear that nothing will be done in favour of our domestic cottons, which are in much demand throughout the republic, but which from the enormous duties cannot be imported without loss. The supineness of our government in neglecting to send an intelligent minister to this republic is really unaccountable; and the interests of the mercantile and manufacturing classes in the United States will be seriously affected thereby. In fact, the greater part of the advantages we might have obtained by our prompt acknowledgment of the independence of the republic, will be lost by the delay.

Louisiana Advertiser.

There can be no doubt that the news from Panama, stating the defeat of Bolívar, is a fabrication. This was our opinion before, but the following facts, reduce it to a certainty:

The Panama Gazette extra, of the 6th of October, announces the receipts by the Intendant, of the Extraordinary Gazette of the Government of Truxillo, dated the 22d September previous. The defeat of Bolívar, according to the letter of the Boston Centinel, took place near Truxillo on the 17th of September. At Truxillo, at the above date, nearly a week after, so far from any disastrous intelligence having been received, the inhabitants were rejoicing for the success of Bolívar, who was in pursuit of the enemy at a great distance from Truxillo.

Extracts of letters from Panama, with in two days as late as the letter from that place, received at Boston, are silent on the subject.—The Boston letter refers to a previous account, and only pretends to add "some further particulars." The former, therefore, had a battle occurred must have mentioned it.—Sav. Georgian.

Gibraltar Nov. 18.—The members of the Regency appointed by the Cortes in Seville, in June, 1823, Yaldes, Cisneros, and Figueras (who are now in this place,) are summoned to present themselves within 40 days in the prison of the Royal Audience of that city, for the purpose of answering and clearing themselves from the charge preferred against them for accepting and exercising the said regency. In default of their appearance, sentence will be passed as if they were present.

By the last accounts from Calcutta, it appears that the Burmese War has not proceeded with the rapidity and good fortune which have generally attended the British contests with the native powers of India. The Burmese have lodged themselves on various parts of the north-east frontier, and have broken into the British territories, carrying their incursions to the neighborhood of Dacca, distant from Calcutta but 170 miles, destroying the valuable crops of Indigo, and ravaging the country, one of the richest in the Peninsula of Hindostan. The Burmese have taken up a position at Ramoo, within the British territory, which they have strongly stockaded. There force there is said to be 3,000 foot 200 horse.

A tradesman of New-Castle, England, had lately a letter returned to him, containing four one pound notes which he had remitted by post twenty-two years ago to a person at Richmond, but which had never reached their intended destination, and had, of course, been given up for lost.

Let those who have remitted money by post in our own country, and never since heard of it, take comfort from this paragraph. Who knows but that it may be returned to them after many years?



Salisbury, February 1, 1825.

CONVENTION with RUSSIA.

As publishers of the laws of Congress, we this week give place to the Convention recently concluded between this nation, and the Emperor of all the Russia. The reader will see that this convention puts an end to all controversies about our boundary on the Western Coast of America, and fixes the parallel of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes of north latitude, as the line of separation between the territories of the two countries. The privilege, however, of fishing and trading on either side of the line, is reciprocally allowed to the citizens of both nations, for the term of ten years from the signature of the present convention. The reader will form a more correct idea of the extent of country lying to the south of fifty-four degrees and forty minutes north latitude, when it is recollected that the same parallel strikes the Atlantic at a point about midway between New Foundland and Greenland, or considerably north of the two Canadas. Our southern boundary on the Pacific, was fixed with Spain, by the treaty of 1820, called the Florida Treaty.

GOVERNOR CLINTON'S MESSAGE.

We regret that the great length of this interesting state paper excludes it from a place in our narrow limits. The statesman-like view he takes of every topic on which he touches; the liberal tone in which it is written, and the lofty spirit that runs through the whole, render it peculiarly interesting. How this accomplished statesman towers above such characters as Erasmus Root and Martin Van Buren!!

He commences his message by avowing that our most devout thanks are due to the Author of all good, for the signal blessings conferred on our country. He then refers to the wise policy pursued by the General Government in relation to certain great interests of the nation. Honours in a particular manner, the thorough and comprehensive reorganization which the War Department has undergone; and speaks of the Navy, as the glory and palladium of our country. After thus felicitating the Legislature on the prosperous condition of the nation as a whole, he turns to his own state, and in eight columns, takes a luminous view of its internal concerns. He enters, at length, on the subject of internal improvement: shows what has already been accomplished, and points out what yet remains to be done. He states, that the income to the state from tolls, on the Erie and Champlain canals, during the last year, was \$300,000, and the other sources of income belonging to the Grand Canal, will be nearly double.

He informs the Legislature, that the number of children taught in the common schools of the state, during the last year, exceeds 400,000, or more than 1 in 4 of the whole population. In the charity schools, in the City of New-York, 10,383 were educated. The students in the incorporated academies amount to 2683, and in the colleges to 755. The fund for common schools, he states, at upwards of \$1,739,000, and its annual income at \$98,000; to which may be added, the interest on the future sales of land, and the proceeds of the sales of escheated property. "However imposing this fund may appear, (he remarks) it is sufficiently obvious that it ought to be augmented. This state is capable of supporting 14 millions of inhabitants."

In the course of the message, the Governor takes occasion to lay down some of the true principles of our republican institutions. He remarks, "conceiving it to be the sacred duty of public servants, entrusted with power and authority by the people, to consult the wishes as well as the interest of their constituents; it is my earnest desire and shall be my favorite object, to recommend that course, and to pursue that policy which may prove the most gratifying to the community, and the most auspicious to the great interests of the state." This is true republican doctrine. Will our members of Congress act on this principle when they are called upon to vote for President?

In speaking of the plan of connecting the great Lakes with the ocean, Gov. Clinton states a fact, which we believe is new to most of our readers, that the lake coast, not only of New-York, but of the whole United States, is more extensive than the sea coast. "Our sea coast including the sinuosities of the great and small bays, cannot fall short of 4000 miles.

In speaking of the creative power of the New-York canal communications, he expresses this opinion. "If, as is said, upwards of 3000 houses have been built in the city of New-York during the last year, it is highly probable that in fifteen years its population will be double, and that in less than 30 years, it will be the third city in point of numbers in the civilized world, and the second, if not the first, in point of commerce. Nor is there any danger of a reaction. After cities reach a certain elevation of opulence and prosperity, they appear to possess a self-multiplying, self-augmenting power."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS.

VOTING BY PROXY.

Mr. Editor: In your last paper you stated that if a voter should lay sick in sight of the polls, he cannot send in his vote by proxy. I believe, sir, you are right

in this opinion. Under our constitution and laws, it is necessary that the voter should approach the polls in person, in order to exercise this high privilege. This, however, does not seem to be the practice in Ashe county. Report says, at the late Electoral election in that county, at one of the separate elections, that the Deputy Sheriff not only received the votes of boys under age, but, he urged the friends of his side of the question, where any of their neighbors were absent, to give in votes for such absent neighbors; and that he, the Deputy Sheriff, actually received, and counted such votes. I make this statement from good authority; if it should turn out untrue, I will take a pleasure in contradicting it. On the other hand, if true, it remains to be seen, whether the solicitor Gen. for that District, will suffer the wretch to escape punishment, who has thus perjured himself, and violated the laws of the country.

JUSTICE.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIANS. A DILEMMA.

Many of the friends of Mr. Crawford in this section of the country, now tell us that their second choice for President, is General Jackson. Those of this way of thinking, who were instrumental in the circulation of the hand bill signed Jesse Benton, are placed in the following dilemma.

At the time they circulated, or were instrumental in circulating this hand bill, they believed, either that its contents were false, or that they were true. If they believed them to be false, how could they as honest men, give circulation to what they believed to be false? If, on the other hand, they believed them to be true, how can they as honest men now prefer, as their second choice, a man guilty in their opinions, of such heinous offences and crimes?

A FRIEND TO CONSISTENCY.

NATIONAL FINANCES.

We have not published Mr. Crawford's annual report on the finances of the republic. It is an able document, but its great length operates as a bar to its publication. The following remarks on this interesting and satisfactory state paper, we have copied from the last National Intelligencer:—Peterburg Republic.

The Finance.—The late annual report from the treasury department, on the financial condition and prospects of the country, is beyond doubt one of the most interesting documents we have for several years had an opportunity of spreading before our readers. It has the merit of being comprehensive, without being complex, and of presenting enlarged general views so lucidly, as to be intelligible to the plainest capacity.

The rapid diminution of the public debt, and the certainty that any man under eighty may reasonably hope to live to see his country entirely out of debt, without stinting the appropriations for other objects connected with the public interests, are subjects of great satisfaction, to all who reflect, that money is power, and that debt and dependence are inseparable. If the government is hereafter to be dependent, let it be on a due cultivation and improvement of its own resources, and not on monied corporations and capitalists. We have seen to the verge of what a disastrous gulph the government was once brought by being placed at the mercy of its creditors: let us hope, that the condition in which our country was then placed, will never recur—but to realize that hope, let us extinguish our debt.

The review of the fiscal administration of the government, during the Presidency of Mr. Monroe, presents facts creditable to his administration, and to the head of that department which is charged with it. Very near one half of the whole income of the General Government has been applied towards the reduction of its debt—a fact, which, in the case of an individual, would be regarded as a proof of surprising prosperity and uncommon prudence. During that period, more than ten millions of dollars have been paid to the surviving and indigent officers and soldiers of the revolution. Shew us the government that ever evinced more substantially the genuine spirit of gratitude—we do not mean gratitude to courtiers, sycophants and time-servers, nor even to successful soldiers and victorious armies, but to those whose nerves were strong in the contest for freedom, in their youth, and whose old age invites support and consolation from those whose patrimony of political and religious freedom they secured by their services.

The same document informs us, that the average annual expenditure of this government, for the last eight years, for all ordinary and some extraordinary objects of expense, was but \$9,425,000, or about a dollar a head for each individual composing this people. Shew us again say we, as economical a government on earth, having any foreign intercourse at all, as this.

A redundant revenue of three millions per annum, with the addition of ten millions more after 1835—an excess equal to the whole annual amount of the ordinary expenditure of the government—will be a phenomenon in finance, with