

fortnight old, sucked from about its mother's breast a small needle which he retained upwards of seven months; until at last it made its appearance above the elbow, and was taken out about three weeks since.

## Congress.

FROM WASHINGTON,

MONDAY, Feb. 25th.

The non-intercourse bill was called up on Saturday, Mr. Desha in the chair. Rhea moved to strike out the first section, but obtained only nine votes. Mr. Livermore offered an amendment so as not to make the President's proclamation the only evidence of revocation in courts. The orders in council may be rescinded to the satisfaction of a court, tho' the president may issue no proclamation. It is also taking from the courts the prerogative of deciding. His motion was lost 54 to 36.

Wright spoke a long time on the subject of impressment.—30,000 of our citizens confined to floating goals of G. Britain, among them the nephew of one of the Senators of the United States. He moved an amendment, so that the cessation of the non-intercourse should also depend on the British government making arrangement with the President for the surrender of impressed American seamen. Smilie said such an amendment could only tend to embarrass the bill. He however obtained 16 votes such as they were.

The second section was carried 57 to 43. Mr. Milnor made a very able speech of about an hour and a half's length against the bill generally. Mr. Pitkin offered an amendment to exempt from seizure vessels from the British W. India ports, where they had not received timely notice of the President's proclamation: and Mr. Bigelow offered an amendment to exempt all vessels that left the U. States prior to the 10th of November last, the period when the president's proclamation might be supposed to be known throughout the U. States. Both amendments were lost. Mr. Tallmadge would amend and insert in full all the sections received, but even this amendment was lost, 53 to 42.

The committee of the whole agreed to the bill, but the house adjourned without considering it.

There is little doubt but that the bill will pass. The democrats pretend to believe that if the non-intercourse is continued against G. Britain, the decrees will be revoked, and the property taken both before and since the 1st of November restored. There may be half a dozen fools among them who really have such hope; tho' I presume, there is not one man of understanding who has any such expectation. Some also pretend that the renewal of the non-intercourse will induce the British to rescind, if they have not already done it. I expect that the bill will be discussed very fully to day. Mr. Randolph has not yet spoken. Tho' he may alter no votes, it is a duty he owes the public, to expose the principles by which the majority are governed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 26.

The supplementary non-intercourse bill was called up, immediately after I closed my letter of yesterday. Rhea and Wright spoke against the first section of the bill, as a violation of our compact with Bonaparte. Every vessel that has or shall arrive after the 2d of February, from any British port, ought, according to these gentlemen, to be seized; unless we have the consent of Bonaparte to release them.

Mr. Quincy made an admirable speech against the bill; I think much superior to any he has delivered before this session; and this is saying much. He considered the bill as calculated to paralyze the enterprise of the citizens, and sickening the industry of the field; an encouragement and premium for smuggling; injurious to our manufactures; destructive to the revenue and not competent to coercing the belligerents. It had been tried, and its utility proved: and now is the most favorable time to be rid of it altogether. Our faith is not pledged to Bonaparte for his loving kindness and tender mercies towards us. It was needless to shew that the people of this country have a full and natural right to carry on their commercial concerns. He would not condemn the President as having acted criminally or improperly in issuing his proclamation: it was done at a time when Bonaparte appeared to be all over head and ears in love with us; and it was not a subject of wonder that the President should be ready to plunge into a sea of bliss; yet like most old people in love, he might have been rather regardless of his dignity and danger.—Mr. Q. speaking of Pinkney's correspondence observed that the political machinery ceased at St. James's in exact conformity with the pulling of the wires at Washington. He spoke of Bonaparte as great in the cabinet as well as in the field; this Hercules, finding he could not reach us with his club, had condescended to meet the women of the admiration on their own ground had

beat the petticoat gentry in handling the staff.

Mr. Quincy used many incontrovertible arguments against the bill, mingled with pointed wit and merited reproach, and elegant sarcasm, none of which was ageless. He invited replication, but from honorable members; not from your stump orators who deal in personalities, to whose level he would not descend, and whose power he could not recognize: of such he could take no notice, as flint their noxious effluvia around, to the utmost extent of their muscular powers.

Several amendments were offered to the bill, but were rejected. The bill will be again called up to day, and I expect a night session, for there are yet several to speak, and the friends of the bill are very desirous of getting it thro' the house as soon as possible.

Mr. Bacon has this morning made a report on the subject of Gen. Wilkinson's conduct. The report was read. The accompanying papers are "voluminous and vast," and are ordered to be printed. The committee give no opinion of innocence or guilt: but seem to have collected and arranged all the evidence they could find that is appropos, and left it for each to decide for himself. Till the papers are printed the public will therefore be still as much in the dark as ever. A motion has been made to transmit the report and papers to the President of the United States, which motion produces debate.

I neglected to notice that Mr. Potter of Rhode-Island, yesterday read an amendment to the non-intercourse bill, which he will to-day offer. This amendment makes the continuance of the non-intercourse against Great-Britain depend on Bonaparte's restoration, within thirty days after notice of the passage of this law, of all the property taken from us under the Berlin and Milan decrees, as well as all taken under the Rambouillet decree. Now nothing can be more reasonable than this, yet the democrats will not agree to it. One is led almost irresistibly to believe the truth of what Col. Lyon said the other day in the House; that it seems to be the wish of the House to throw property in the way of Bonaparte, to assist him. Were it not so would not Mr. Potter's amendment be carried? How differently would they vote, had England, instead of France so taken our property.

I just now obtained the names of the committee of nine appointed by the Speaker on the memorial of the United States Stockholders. They are Messrs. P. B. Eppes, Macon, Davenport, Whitehill, Shaw, Ringgold, Wilson and Desha. Six anti-bank men, and three favorable to the bank: so that probably they will not report till the last day of the session, if at all.

The question of reference of the report of the Wilkinson committee is still under discussion, as it has been an hour back.

Virginia Patriot.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 27.

The first section of the amendment proposed by Mr. Eppes was adopted without debate. Debate then took place on the other section. Mr. Gold and Mr. Pearson, the latter in a speech of three hours, and Mr. Gholson supported the amendment. Various motions for adjournment, postponement and amendment, were ineffectually made, and at 5 o'clock in the morning, the bill was passed with the amendments proposed by messrs. Eppes and Mumford.

The bill supplementary to the act concerning commercial intercourse passed the House of Representatives about five o'clock on Thursday morning.

In order to obtain relief from the obstacles in the way of a decision, which at least had the appearance of being interposed by design, those who were in favor of the bill were compelled at three o'clock in the morning to resort to the previous question, and to enforce a rule which has lain dormant for 2 years past. It is a rule which, though frequently used till within five years, had been laid aside in practice by a casual decision of the house. It is now revived, doubtless not with a view of habitually using it, but to shew that there is a point at which forbearance is no longer a virtue. Majorities have rights as well as minorities; and we believe the public sentiment will be, that when a subject has been debated for upwards of sixty hours the rights of a minority are not disregarded by putting a period to debate at three o'clock in the morning.

The bill passed to a third reading in the Senate on Friday, 20 to 6.

The dates of congressional proceedings are to the 23rd ult. at 5 o'clock on the morning of which day, the non-intercourse bill passed the house of representatives. The house had been sitting with only a short intermission, from ten o'clock in the morning of the 25th, and we learn the discussion gave rise to much disagreeable warmth on both sides. An altercation took place between Messrs. Eppes and Randolph, in consequence of which a chal-

lenge passed, and a meeting has probably taken place. The circumstances we understand to be these: When the bill was upon its 2nd reading, Randolph discovered that, with the amendments, it had been engrossed in anticipation of the vote for that purpose, and remarked upon the discouraging impressions under which gentlemen must debate the question, when so evident a disposition was manifested to adopt the measure at all hazards. Mr. Eppes replied that he had directed the engrossment, and that Mr. R. was only speaking "against time"—to delay the question, &c. Mr. Randolph used direct terms in contradiction and alluded to the course open to his colleague if he felt himself injured. This is the verbal account.

Raleigh Minerva.

**Insolent Demand.**—A letter from Washington, received at Philadelphia, says—"It is reported here, that the French Minister, Serrurier, is instructed to DEMAND THAT WE SHOULD INTERDICT OUR VESSELS FROM GOING TO CADIZ OR LISBON."

Nothing is more probable than this report. What, then, will be the result? The French Emperor once DEMANDED that the American Commerce with St. Domingo should be IMMEDIATELY INTERDICTED.

The disgraceful event cannot be forgotten.—The insulting Order of Bonaparte was instantly obeyed! No National Assembly, in the centre of Paris, were never more prompt in yielding obedience to HIS COMMANDS, than, in this instance, were the American Congress!

Yes—less than forty-eight hours obtained for the INTERDICTION, a vote of both houses of Congress, and the signature of the President!

N. Y. Com. Adv.

AMERICANS IN FRANCE—SOLD.

The following sale of American vessels with the price of each, took place at Bayonne on the 15th Dec. last, which we have from an authentic source.—N. Y. Gaz.

Ship Eagle sold for 19,500 francs.

—Wells 4,500

—Franklin 11,300

—Wilkinson 15,400

Brig Hawk (not sold)

—Rose in Bloom 16,300

—Tantivy 42,300

—Roebuck 3,500

—Enterprize 4,100

—St. Tammany 4,500

—Maria Ann 8,100

—Andrew 25,000

—Fox 80,200

Schr Freedom 2,000

—Sally 3,100

—Post Boy 31,000

—Y. Carpenter 25,000

—Betsey 4,000

—Hetty 4,000

—Salem 6,500

As a proof that, more than a dozen years ago, Frenchmen counted on the cowardice, meanness and treachery of Jefferson's party, we give the following extract from a speech delivered in the Council of Elders by Dupont:

EXTRACT.

"There is nothing American about them. They are divided into French and British. The French is rising, the British declining. Let us then not interrupt this favourable progress of things by a paltry tax on tobacco—they are avaricious and foolish, and will be vexed at it. Wait till the election is over, and then you may do as you please, for we shall have a president chosen from among our partizans—we shall have Mr. Jefferson and then the councils of America will be ours.—We ought from experience to be more wise.—Our party lost the question by only two votes on the British treaty, and that was owing to a political error in our own government,—that is to say, we were too liberal of our menaces and too retentive of our gold.

Mr. Dupont has not been disappointed in his calculations on Mr. Jefferson. While federalists were at the helm of state, it was deemed unwise ever to lay a paltry tax upon tobacco, but no sooner is a French partizan exalted to the chair of authority, than France makes the best use of her "partizans"—forces them to give her millions of money, secretly to join in the war against "the common enemy," robs our merchants of more, and instead of a trifling tax on tobacco, imposes a tariff swallowing up about half the value of property entered in her ports. The councils of America are theirs, therefore "men without energy or honor" will not complain of their masters!

Balt. Fed. Rep.

**More Sequestration.**—A Frenchman being arraigned at the sessions for stealing three bags of coffee, from on board a vessel in the East River, was asked by the Clerk of the Court if he was "guilty or not guilty?" Pretending, however, not to understand the terms the Clerk asked him in plain English, if he did steal the coffee? To which he immediately replied, "no save, me only sequestrare de coffee!"—E. Post.

JOEL BARLOW, Esq. has been appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to France, vice General Armstrong, resigned.

The executive of the United States, though it refuses to acknowledge the government administered in the name of Ferdinand as king of Spain, has, we are informed, sent an agent to that part of Carracas, which is declared by the mother country to be in rebellion.

Balt. Fed. Rep.

## PORT OF NEWBERN.

ENTERED

Sloop Samuel, Springer, St. Bartholomews.

CLEARED

Sch'r. Richard, Henry, Philadelphia.

Union, Chandler, St. Bartholomews.

Sloop Regale, Smith, New-York.

Sch'r. Union, Haywood, Charleston.

Brig Ann, Read, Madeira.

Sch'r. Matilda, Jenkins, St. Bartholomews.

Sloop Sally, Snow, Norfolk.

COMMUNICATED.

Departed this life very suddenly, on Friday evening last, Capt. WILLIAM JOHNSTON, in the 48th year of his age. The deep regret manifested, for his death by those who knew him best, is a more convincing testimony of his worth, than the most pompous eulogium that could be written. The corpse was conveyed to the Church, from thence to the burial ground, accompanied by the militia of this town, & Members of the Masonic Lodge, of which he was a distinguished Member, and a long train of relations and friends. The church bell tolled two hours, the flags of the shipping in the harbour were half mast, and minute guns were fired during the whole of the procession.

"Lo! soft remembrance drops a pious tear,  
"And holy friendship sits a mourner here."

Docts. Scott & Jones,

HAVE this day entered into Copartnership, and offer their services to the Public, in the different branches of their Profession.

They will always keep on hand an extensive assortment of

## MEDICINE,

Which they will sell by Wholesale or Retail, at their Shop near Mr. Mitchels Tavern.

Newbern, 1st March, 1811.

## State Bank.

THE undersigned Commissioners appointed by act of Assembly to superintend and receive Subscriptions for Stock in the Newbern Branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina, will on the first day of April next, open books for the purpose of receiving Subscriptions for Shares, pursuant to the act of incorporation.—Subscriptions will be received and receipts given individually by William Shepard, John S. West, William Blackledge, Moses Jarvis, Vine Allen, Asa Jones, Eli Smallwood and Jeremiah Mastin in Newbern; Henry Selby and William Orr in Washington; Thomas Holliday in Green County; Jesse Slocumb in Wayne County, and William Croom in Kinston.

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John S. West,

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Henry Selby,

William Orr,

Thomas Holliday,

Jesse Slocumb,

William Croom.

COMMISSIONERS

Newbern, March 11, 1811.

## To be Rented,

Two VALUABLE PLANTATIONS

On Trent River, in Jones County, one situated two miles above Trent-bridge, and thirteen miles from Newbern, containing 80 acres open land; the other situated on the Raleigh road 16 miles from Newbern, containing 140 acres of open land, a Dwelling house, Barn and other convenient outhouses, and a set of Turpentine Boxes. For terms apply to

NEEDHAM SIMMONS,

Jones County, Jan. 25—1811.

## ALMANACKS

for the year 1811.

(By the Gross or single one)

For Sale at S. Hall's Book-Store.