

CONGRESS.

House of Representatives.

Friday, Jan. 16.

CASE OF COL. ANDERSON.

The will of the house was ultimately consummated by the passage of a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That John Anderson has been guilty of a contempt and a violation of the privileges of the House, and that he be brought to the Bar of the House this day and be there reprimanded by the Speaker for the outrage he has committed, and then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms.

Whereupon John Anderson was brought to the Bar of the House, and addressed by the Speaker as follows:

"John Anderson: You have been brought before this House upon a charge of having committed a breach of its privileges in attempting to bribe one of its Members filling a high and responsible situation. The House has patiently heard you in your defence, and, in proportion to the pleasure which it has derived from the concurrent testimonies in support of your character and good conduct heretofore, is its deep regret that you have deliberately attempted to commit a crime so entirely incompatible with the high standing you have heretofore maintained. You have the less apology for the attempt which you made, because you had yourself experienced the justice of this House but a few days before, by the passage of two bills in your favor, founded on petitions presented to the House. Your attempt to corrupt the fountain of legislation, to undermine the integrity of a branch of the National Legislature, is a crime of so deep a dye that even you must acknowledge and be sensible of it. And if, John Anderson, you could have been successful in such an attempt; if it were possible that Representatives of the people could have been found, so lost to their duty as to accept your offer, you must yourself see the dreadful consequence of such a deplorable state of things: In your turn you might fall a victim: for your rights, your liberty and your property, might in the end equally suffer with those of others. The House has seen with pleasure, that, at a very early period after making your haste offer, you disclaimed, with symptoms of apparent repentance and contrition, any intention to corrupt the integrity of a member; and, in directing me to pronounce your discharge, the House indulges the hope, that on your return home, you will be more fully convinced of the magnitude of your offence, and by the future tenor of your life endeavor to obliterate, as far as it may be possible, the stain your conduct on this occasion has impressed on the high and honorable character you appear to have previously sustained. You are discharged from the custody of the Sergeant at Arms."

Whereupon John Anderson was discharged from custody.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

IN SENATE, Jan. 19.

The resolution for printing the Journal of the Convention, was amended and ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Williams, of Ten. from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, to provide for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, with amendments.

[The principal and only material amendment proposed by the committee, limits the benefit of the act to such as served to the end of the war, on continental establishment.]

From the Alex. Gaz. of Jan. 22.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT AT WASHINGTON.

Wednesday Jan. 21, 1818.

The transactions of the House of Representatives yesterday were

not of a kind calculated to amuse or perhaps interest your readers. It is true that gen. Harrison introduced the character of the great Kosciusko, accompanied with an encomiastic sketch of his life, his gallantry, his attachment to an early date to this country—his zeal in the cause of liberty, his services to the cause of freedom in this country, and his noble but fruitless effort to establish it in his own, and this the general did for the laudable purpose of awakening the house to a sense of the merit of that illustrious commander, in order to obtain from them some marked expression of their respect for that great man—for which purpose he proposed a resolution that a committee should enquire and report what measures it might be proper to adopt to show the public respect for the memory of gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko, formerly an officer in our service.

The time has been when the bare mention of that glorious name would, like the lyre of Orpheus, have made the very beasts dance in extacy, and the huge elephant himself "WREATH HIS PROBOSCIS LITHE in rapture." The time has been when, if it were for nothing but the appearance of the thing, any popular assembly in this country would have turned out at least one half of its members responding to a proposition to do that real patriot honor—if, indeed, to such a man any assembly could do honor; but every day that passes proclaims afresh the truth of Edmund Burke's assertion, that "the age of chivalry is gone, and that of sophisters, economists and calculators has succeeded." The proposition of gen. Harrison was laid in the most respectful silence on the table—not a word was uttered, save by the honorable mover, in recognition of the Polish patriot; and every skull seemed as chap fallen as that on which Hamlet lectures in the church-yard. The house could not properly do any thing, but certainly something in honor of Kosciusko ought to have been said.

But, come! we have something to recount worth patriots' talking of—we have

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

This, which had engaged the time of the house all Monday, was then called up; and the question being put that the amendments made in it by the committee should be concurred in by the house, Mr. Mercer moved that it should be taken by ayes and noes, in order that he at least should stand acquitted by the public of having assented to the dangerous precedent which the striking out of the appropriations for brevet officers was calculated to establish. And now a conversation arose, in which the topics of yesterday were again urged. Mr. Ingham, Mr. Robertson and General Harrison were against the amendment—Mr. Pitkin, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Forsyth in favor of it. On the question being taken, there were

Ayes 130
Noes 30

This was a trial of the sense of the house upon the subject of military ascendancy—and the issue is decisive. It is important in another and a constitutional point of view also—namely, as a successful assertion of the right of the house of representatives to stop the accomplishment of any impolitic or dangerous measures projected by the other branches of the government by the mere power of the people's representatives over the purse of the nation, and their competency to withhold supplies for any such measures as soon as they become aware of their tendency.

In both these respects, I regard the event as a propitious one; and at the same time that I confess I regarded it at first as not very respectable; conceiving, till I was this day undeceived upon the subject, that the act of 1812 was mandatory upon the point of the brevet officers title to pay.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on this day.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 21.

A valuable friend has furnished us with the subjoined interest-

ing intelligence of the warlike operations in South America, received from his correspondent at Kingston, (Jam.) under date of the 8th Dec. From a knowledge of both the parties, we have no hesitation in vouching for its authenticity.

Very Important News.

FROM THE KINGDOM OF NEW-GRE-NADA and CARTHAGENA its principal SEA-PORT.

SAMANO, lately named Vice Roy, and residing at Santa Fe de Bogota the capital of the Kingdom, officially has communicated to Montalvo, the Vice-Roy of the said Kingdom exercising the functions of said office, until the aforesaid Samano his successor, may assume the command, that it is impossible for him longer to sustain the Kingdom, after having sent a division to the plains of Cassanare, which was completely destroyed by the Patriots; only the commander of the same and 17 soldiers escaping.—A second one was immediately afterwards dispatched to said plains, & only its Chief and two Drummers could escape from this still severer loss.

Morillo writes that he is about to execute the officer who commanded a division, that shamefully retreated from 3000 Independants, when those of his own consisted of 5000 men.

In Santa Fe a woman was about to be executed in consequence of there having been intercepted a detailed statement of the Spanish troops which were in said place and which she had forwarded to the Patriots in Casanare.

Brigadier Cupini and a Lieut. Col. had arrived at Carthagena; the only remains of the defeat at Margaritta, and said that they were on their route for Peru—the former to take the command as General.

On the 6th of October ult. was taken the province of Pamplona, by the Republicans, & where the Spaniards were completely defeated. This news is confirmed by a Sergeant that had arrived at Carthagena, and wounded in the said action.

In Carthagena there were collecting a donation, for the purchase of provisions of every description, to be in readiness in case a siege should be established by the Patriots against said city.

On the 17th of Nov. and almost every day since that period, three Playcards were put in different parts of the city, demanding the heads of Montalvo, Torres, the Governor and that of Cano, Judge Advocate for said place. These Playcards are supposed to have been stuck up by the soldiers and subalters, among whom there was a general discontent. Patroles were constantly employed in parading the streets, in order to take down these Playcards.

Recent news from the south sea.

By a gentleman lately arrived from Guayaqual and Panama, I am informed by him, in person, that the army of Chili, in July last, disembarked at Arica in lat. 18, 25, s. to unite themselves to the powerful armies of Buenos Ayres, which had already entered the Kingdom of Peru; and that the Royalist army in said province had capitulated to the Patriots—and that in consequence of this triumph, all the armies were on their march for Lima. Caseo, the former capital of that kingdom, had already become independent, which excited great alarm in Lima its modern capital, which it is generally believed here, must have fallen long since. The ports of Lima and Guayaquil are strictly blockaded by the Patriots, who it is said, have upwards of eighty vessels of war; among which are frigates, brigs and other smaller craft.—

Not a single vessel has arrived from Lima or Panama, since September, and it is positively believed that the immensely lucrative commerce which has been carried on between this Island & the Pacific Ocean, has now drawn to a close, for the Independent armed vessels have even appeared in front of Panama on the 24th of October; and it is supposed the Patriot flag will float in triumph from Cape Horn to the northern most point in Venesuela, within the space of six months.

Baltimore, Jan. 9.

General Mina—Again.

Capt. Gantz, arrived here last evening in the schr. Elizabeth, 28 days from Campeachy, states, that a few days before sailing advices were received there of General MINA'S having been EXECUTED in the neighborhood of Mexico, on account of which the town was brilliantly illuminated. Capt. G. further states, that it was asserted, and fully credited, that the followers of Mina were either dispersed or annihilated, of course, the cause of the Patriots in Mexico must be in a most forlorn state.

SEASONABLE RECIPE.

A young lady consulted a Physician of eminence, on account of some rheumatic pains and a troublesome cough, which she had labored under ever since the commencement of the cold weather. The prescription was sent to the Apothecary's as usual. He read it with a smile, and recommended the messenger to take it to a Haberdasher's on the opposite side of the street, as apothecaries did not keep the articles prescribed; upon which the footman enquired what the Doctor had ordered when he was informed by the young Esculapius, that the prescription ran thus: "Take a good warm, double Scotch Shawl, and apply it immediately round the shoulders and chest; add also a stout Welch flannel petticoat."

TRADE OF BOSTON.

Mr. Topliff, of Merchants' Hall, has given an abstract of the arrivals and clearances at the port of Boston in the past year. The whole number arrived from foreign ports are stated at 775, including 132 ships and barques, 356 brigs, 263 schrs. and 24 sloops. The whole number cleared for foreign ports 685, including 116 ships and barques, 304 brigs, 242 schrs. and 23 sloops. Arrivals coastwise, 1649; clearances coastwise, 1994. In addition to these, the arrivals and departures of coasting vessels sailing under Licenses, which do not enter or clear at the custom house, and which are not recorded on the books of Mr. Hall, are estimated at 2000. Making a grand total of 7103 vessels which have arrived and sailed in the year; which is believed to be a greater number than any other port in the U. S. can boast of.

An improved method of covering the roofs of Buildings.

A material for roofing cheap and durable, is formed by dipping sheets of coarse paper (such as button makers use) in boiling tar, and nailing them on boards or laths, exactly in the same manner as slates. Afterwards the whole is to be painted with a mixture of pitch and powdered coal or chalk or brickdust. This forms a texture, which completely resists every description of weather for an unknown time. Extensive warehouses at Deal, Dover and Canterbury, and churches and farm-houses in the north have been so roofed for more than 50 years without requiring repairs.

London paper.

Washington, Jan. 16.

Colonization Society.

The Society for Colonizing the Free People of color held its first anniversary on Thursday, the first day of January, 1818, in the Chamber of the House of Representatives; and it will be well worthy of note, if on no other account, from the same and talents of the individuals, whose influence and exertions have been blended to achieve the objects of the society. Not can any subject more justly enable the efforts of genius, than the interests of an institution grasping so wide a field of patriotism and humanity. But to those patrons of it, by whose gracious endeavors it was begun and advanced, it must have been eminently gratifying to find in the report of the proceedings of the past year, such abundant proofs of its prosperity and improvement. The concurrence of every part of the country to strengthen and establish it, leaves no doubt that the warmest wishes of the philanthropist will be satisfied with the success of its issue.

Federal Republican

NEWBERN,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1818

WASHINGTON-CITY, Jan. 24.

The Commutation Bill is at length rejected, by a majority of two votes, in the House of Representatives; and it is thus determined to abide by the original terms of contract with the soldiers. We believe we do not err in saying, that the aversion to varying, in any manner, the terms of that contract, formed a preponderating argument on the minds of those who voted against the bill.

It is proposed by a bill reported in the House of Representatives, to add another star to our constellation, by accepting ILLINOIS into the Union.

Riding of the Judges the Spring Circuit, 1818.

Judge Holt—Wilmington.
Seawell—Raleigh.
Daniel—Hillsborough.
Ruffin—Edenton.
Taylor—Newbern.

[Star.]

Another Skirmish with the Indians.

An express reached Darien on Wednesday last from major general Gaines to major Nix, the officer commanding at Darien, dated at the mouth of the Oconee river, 5th January, 1818, stating that he (general Gaines) had just received an express from Col. Arbuckle informing him that major Mullenburg, who was ascending the Flint river with three vessels, having on board a detachment of United States' troops, provisions, &c. was attacked thirty miles below Fort Scott by TWELVE HUNDRED Indians and—, from both sides of the river, on the 16th ultimo. When the express left, which was on the 19th, the firing from both parties continued, at which time major Mullenburg had three men killed and thirteen wounded; but there was not the least apprehension of any of the vessels being taken that were under his command.—The troops so defended themselves in the vessels, from the enemy that they were perfectly safe. No man was killed or wounded only in the act of warping, or casting anchor. Captain M'Intosh, who commanded a post 12 miles from Fort Scott, with 50 men was attacked on the 15th ultimo, by between 2 and 300 Indians—Captain M. defeated them without losing a single man, and had since been relieved. There had also been a skirmish between the friendly and hostile savages, in which the chief of the former was killed, in consequence of which a number of the party under his command deserted and joined the hostile Indians. The drafted troops from this division were assembling at Darien every day, & it was understood, they would march immediately for Hartford. General Glascock at the head of 1000 men from this state left Hartford for the Indian nation on the 27th ultimo, in good order and high spirits. We understand the troops that were drafted from this city will take up their line of March on Wednesday next for Darien.

Sav. Republican 12th Inst.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 14.

U. S. Mail-Coach, with a guard.

By an advertisement in the Philadelphia papers, we perceive that hereafter, the U. S. mail coaches, that run between this city and Philadelphia, are to be provided with a guard, well armed, who will ride on the box with the driver, so that it will not only afford security to the mail, but also to the passenger. The way-mail is put in separate bags, after the European style, and is so arranged as not to detain the coach more than three minutes at each post office on the road. This is as it should be.

Internal Improvement.

We have perused with satisfaction the Report of the Board of Public Works, lately submitted to the House of Delegates. By