

# Edenton Gazette.

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## 20 Dollars Reward.

**R**UN away from the subscriber negro man PETER. He is low and spare made, had on when he went off a blue cloth short jacket, and a pair of tow and cotton pantaloons. Any person that will apprehend, secure, and deliver the said negro fellow, shall receive the above reward.

Charles E. Johnson.

February 21, 1810. U209

## 50 Dollars Reward

**W**ILL be given to any person who will deliver to the Subscriber in Edenton, negro man ANDREW, the property of Mrs. Lowther—He is about forty years of age, sharp visage, a little bald, with a retreating forehead—a fellow rather surly, and answers short and quick. His clothes are homespun, of wool and cotton. He sometimes pretends to be a Doctor.

It is expected he will attempt to pass as a free man and endeavor to get into Philadelphia or New-York, where his wife who belongs to Mr. Cabarrus (near this place) is soon to be sent—If he is apprehended out of the state all reasonable expences incurred by bringing him to Edenton shall be likewise paid—Should any Captain of a vessel take him on board, to convey him out of this state ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given to any person who will cause such Captain to be apprehended with legal process, and give the subscriber, timely information of the fact, so that he may be able to attend the trial.

Commanders of vessels it is presumed are not ignorant, that to be convicted of such an act is by the law of this State punishable with DEATH.

Joseph B. Skinner.

Edenton, March 1, 1810. U209

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, April 2.

On motion of Mr. Quincy, the committee of the whole to whom was referred the report of the committee appointed to enquire into the state of the ancient public records of the United States, were discharged from the further consideration thereof. The report was re-committed to the select committee with directions to report a bill; and Mr. Quincy from the same committee, forthwith reported a bill providing for the better accommodation of the post office and patent office and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

### NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. Love, from the committee to whom was referred a proposition on the subject of a National Bank. [The Bank to be established at the City of Washington, with branches in each territory and state, provided the consent of the state legislatures shall be obtained thereat.] The bill was twice read and committed.

### BATTURE.

The engrossed bill providing the means to ascertain the title to the Batture in front of the suburb St. Mary's in the City of New-Orleans, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 88; Nays 16.

### NON-INTERCOURSE.

The order of the day was called for

on the following resolution submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Randolph.

*Resolved*, That the act interdicting commercial intercourse, &c. ought to be immediately repealed."

To this an amendment had been moved by Mr. Montgomery in the following words: "and that provision ought to be made by law to maintain and defend the rights, honor and independence of the United States against the edicts of Great-Britain and France."

Mr. Rhea moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject till to-morrow, with a view to take up the bill for establishing Post Roads.

Mr. Livermore objected to the motion; he could not see what possible benefit would be derived from postponement.

Mr. Rhea spoke in favor of postponement.

Mr. Randolph spoke against postponement, as it would go to defeat his principal object, dispatch.

Mr. Montgomery was also against postponement. Since the commercial bill had been lost between the two houses, he thought some other measure should be immediately originated, for he believed that to repeal the non-intercourse law, without a substitute would be a submission.

Mr. Dana spoke against postponement. If the subject was not postponed, he wished to see some modification of the amendment of Mr. Montgomery, which only pledged the house to maintain the independence of the nation against Great-Britain and France. He feared lest mentioning those two should imply an unwillingness to defend our rights against the encroachments of other nations.

Mr. Randolph again spoke against postponement. He said it was not at all surprising to him that those who could bring themselves to believe that the present non-intercourse, as practised upon was *resistance* to the belligerents, should also believe that to repeal it was submission—both of which he denied.

Mr. Johnson made some observations in favor of postponement. He contended that the proposition submitted on Saturday last by Mr. Randolph, and now moved to be postponed, was the same in substance with that which the house had decided but a few minutes before.

Mr. Lyon spoke against postponement.

Mr. Taylor spoke against postponement. He thought it the duty of the house immediately to repeal a measure whose operation was confessedly injuriously to ourselves.

Mr. Key also spoke against any postponement. No good purpose, he contended, would be answered by such a course.

Mr. W. Alston spoke in favor of postponement. He preferred to see the law die of its own accord, unless the house should re-enact it.

The question on postponement till to-morrow was taken by yeas and nays, and negatived, 55 to 37.

And the house agreed to resume the consideration of the subject, 55 to 49.

Mr. Randolph said that his sole object was to try the sense of the house on a naked proposition to repeal a measure the operation of which every one acknowledged to be hurtful; but an attempt having been made to defeat his purpose by moving an amendment, he said he should accept the amendment as a part of his own motion, and call for a division of the question, so as to take the question simply on his original proposition to repeal the non-intercourse.

Mr. M'Kee moved to amend the proposition under consideration, by striking out the word "*repealed*," and inserting "*revised and amended*."

This amendment, being in the nature of a substitute for the original motion, was declared by the speaker not to be in order.

Mr. Taylor spoke at considerable length in favor of the repeal of the non-intercourse. He explained his ideas of the injurious operation of the measure. He said he could see nothing of resistance in it, nor any thing producing benefit to the United States.—Its operation, he said, was partial, affecting almost exclusively the products of the south. He contended also that there was no reason why the repeal of it should be simultaneous with the adoption of any other measure.

Mr. Mumford spoke against Mr. Randolph's proposition. He would not consent to repeal it without adopting some other measure. He observed that at present cotton or tobacco could not be sent to France, under an insurance of 50 per cent. even if it was already known to be in the rivers of France, because of the risk of confiscation. If it went under *convoy*, however, insurance might be done at 15 per cent. because the nature of the property would be certainly known; and therefore the object of the gentlemen from South-Carolina would not be answered by a simple repeal.

Mr. M'Kim was not insensible of the injurious operation of the non-intercourse law, and was willing to repeal it whenever he could do so consistently with the honor of the United States. That the house might have a full view of the subject, he moved to amend the proposition under consideration by adding the following: "And that provision be made my law for prohibiting importations from Great-Britain and France and their dependencies."

Mr. Randolph accepted the amendment as a part of his motion, and again called for a division of the question—which again recurs on Mr. Randolph's proposition.

Mr. Livermore spoke in favor of the motion.—He said that, notwithstanding the attempts made to divert the attention of the house from the real question before them, it was this: Would they now repeal the non-intercourse or let it expire at the end of the session?

Mr. M'Kee said as his former motion had been declared out of order, he could get at his object, if the present proposition should be rejected, by substituting a proposition to continue and enforce the non-intercourse. He regretted much that the bill which had originated in this house had been lost; but if there was a member in the house, who would in the present state of things repeal the non-intercourse and do nothing else, he was not worthy the name of an American citizen.

Mr. Root said that he had perhaps as ardent a desire as any gentleman to get rid of the restraints on our commerce; but he did not wish our vessels to be invited as it were, into the ports of the rapacious mistress of the ocean. Mr. R. moved to amend the whole proposition, as modified, so as to read, "that the act interdicting commercial intercourse, &c. ought to be repealed, when provision shall have been made by law to maintain and defend the rights, honor and independence of the United States against the edicts of Great-Britain and France."

Mr. Randolph conceived this motion to be out of order; but the speaker overruled this objection.

Mr. Randolph contended that the proposition which he had submitted on Saturday was not that which the house had just before decided. When the bill concerning commercial intercourse had passed this house, the section repealing the non-intercourse had not been stricken out; and with the same bill was returned from the Senate, it still contained that section. So that it was fairly to be presumed that both houses were convinced of the propriety of repealing the non-intercourse law.

Mr. Johnson explained his former argument, and insisted on the ground he had taken before, viz. that the naked proposition for the repeal of the non-intercourse was in substance that which the house had decided on Sunday last. He was proceeding to reply to some other remarks of Mr. Randolph—when

The Speaker reminded him that the question was on Mr. Root's amendment.

Mr. Randolph said he thought that the question was on an appeal which he had made from the Speaker's decision on the point of order.

The Speaker observed that he had not heard the appeal seconded.

A motion was made to adjourn and carried.

TUESDAY, April 3.

### GENERAL WILKINSON

Mr. Pearson called for the consideration of the resolution offered by him some time ago, relative to an enquiry into the conduct of Brig. Genl James Wilkinson.

The house agreed to consider the resolution, yeas 64, nays 15.

A division of the question was called for, so as to take the question distinctly on each clause. The first question was on the first clause in the following words:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Brigadier General James Wilkinson, in relation to his having at any time whilst in the service of the U. States, corruptly received money from the government of Spain or its agents in relation to having during the time aforesaid, been an accomplice or in any way concerned with the agents of any foreign power or with Aaron Burr in a project against the dominions of the King of Spain or to dismember the U. States.

This part, as well as the proposition generally, was supported by Messrs. Pearson, Pitkin, Key, Sheffey, Mason, & opposed by Messrs. Rhea, Holland, M'Kim, Smilie, Taylor, and Findley. The debate turned principally on the right of the house of representatives to institute an enquiry into the conduct of the commander in chief or of any officer of the army of the United States.

A motion was made by Mr. Bill under the impression that it was too late in the session to act on the subject to postpone the further consideration of the proposition indefinitely. The motion was *negatived*, 79 to 33.

The question was then taken on the first clause of the proposition, when there appeared to be a majority of upwards of forty votes in favor of it. Before, however, the result of the votes was declared, a member who voted with the majority, observed that he had intended to vote in the negative, and wished his name to be so entered by the Clerk. The Speaker having directed the Clerk so to rectify the vote, this course was objected to, and a discussion arose on the point of order, which occupied the house till five o'clock, when the house adjourned, 57 to 18.