

even to a peck of grain, is guarded against theft and plunder.

The productions of genius must be protected in order to prosper—with due attention the extent of American industry will very soon astonish and surpass all other nations.—*Aurora.*

## CONGRESS.

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, January 2.

Mr. Wright called up for consideration a resolution which he had laid upon the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the protection, recovery and indemnification of American seamen. It was accordingly taken up, agreed to, and a committee of five members appointed.

### ADDITIONAL ARMY.

The House then took up the order of the day, which was the bill from the Senate to raise an additional Military Force.

Mr. Wright moved to amend the bill, by adding thereto a new section, providing: "that the officers appointed by virtue of this act shall respectively receive their commissions during such term only as the President of the U. States shall deem necessary; and it shall be the duty of the President to discharge such officers whenever their services are no longer wanted. And that no general, field or staff officer who may be appointed under this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emolument until called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall remain therein."

This amendment was carried, there being 69 members more in favor of it.

Mr. Bibb moved further to amend the bill, by adding to the end of the first section, to the words which provide that after three fourths of the privates requisite to complete six regiments have been enlisted, the commissioned officers for the remaining seven regiments shall be appointed, "unless circumstances shall, in the opinion of the President, render the appointment of officers to the seven regiments, or any part thereof unnecessary; in which event, he shall determine what part shall be appointed."

This amendment was advocated by Messrs. Smilie and Bibb, and opposed by Mr. Grundy. The question was decided in the negative 66 to 57.

Mr. Smilie moved to add the following words to the end of the first section of the bill, "if in the opinion of the President the public service shall require such appointment to be made."

Mr. Findley spoke in favor of this amendment, and Mr. Alston against it.

Mr. Troup observed, that if it were found, some time hence, that 25,000 men were unnecessary, Congress could at once say that only a certain part should be raised. It had, in his opinion, been correctly said, that if we do not want 25,000 men, we do not want one man. Can the gentleman from Pennsylvania doubt that 5,000 men will be wanted for the defence of N. Orleans? And is it not stated by the Secretary at War that 12,000 men will be wanted for the fortifications on our seaboard, exclusive of the aid to be derived from the militia, which takes 17,000 out of the 25,000 men? And is there a man who has a knowledge of military affairs, who would be willing to sit down before the Gibraltar of America, Quebec, with less than 20,000 men? In his mind, however, the capture of Halifax, would be more important than Quebec, as from thence may be expected the chief attacks upon our commerce; but Halifax could not be taken until Quebec was first secured. He could see no reason for adopting the amendment.

Mr. Calhoun voted in favor of the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, though he was in favor of raising the whole 25,000 men, because he wished to carry the present measure by as large a vote as possible. He believed nothing but the most energetic course would answer any purpose. The news of the steps already taken have no doubt passed over the Atlantic. The country against whom we are taking measures, may have taken her stand. Unanimity and decision in our councils alone can save the country. He believed the public sentiment was with Congress; but if gentlemen will not, in any instance, sacrifice their opinions, but pertinaciously insist upon amendment after amendment to measures brought forward for our defence, we might be forced into war before we are prepared for it. We ought either to submit, or make an energetic defence. He perceived that the public sentiment began already to doubt whether Congress was really in earnest, from the tardiness of their movements. He should vote against the proposed amendment in order to prevent further delay.

The question was taken by Yeas and Nays, and negatived 63 to 54.

No other amendments being proposed, the question "Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading?" was put, and carried 90 to 35.

Friday, January 3.

Mr. Rhea from the committee of Post-Offices and Post-Roads, to whom was referred the petition of several Religious Societies in the western parts of

Pennsylvania, complaining of the practice of travelling with the mail, and opening it at the post-offices on the Sabbath, reported, that however desirable the regulations for which they pray may be, that at this particular crisis of our affairs, it is inexpedient to make any alterations in this respect.—The report was concurred with.

Mr. Porter, the chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations, said, that it having been discovered that there were some parts of the bill for raising a Volunteer Corps, which required correction, and which could be better done by the committee who reported it than in committee of the whole, he would move to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, in order to recommit it.

The motion to discharge the committee of the whole was agreed to, and the bill re-committed.

The order of the day being called for, the bill for raising an additional force was taken up, and read the third time, and the question being put "Shall the bill pass its third reading?"

Mr. Sheffield rose, and spoke for about three hours against the passage of the bill, and in favor of maintaining the country in a state of peace.

After which, Mr. Rhea said he wished to deliver his sentiments on the passage of the bill; but as it was late, he moved an adjournment. Carried.

Saturday, Jan. 4.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of War, containing an account of the application and expenditure of monies in that Department for the past year:—Also, from the same Department, an account of the expenditures from the contingent fund: And a communication from the Treasury Department, in conformity to the act of 1810, with an account of the expenses a tending our intercourse with the British powers.

These several documents were referred to the Committee of Ways & Means, and ordered to be printed.

The order of the day, which was the bill for raising an additional military force, was then taken up, and Messrs. Rhea, Pickens, Lowndes, Widgery, Harper and McKim, spoke in favor of the bill; and Mr. Macon against it, at the arrangement of the force intended to be raised, but in favor of the general principle of the bill.

Sunday, January 6.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee of Foreign Relations, reported the bill authorizing the President to accept of volunteer corps, with sundry amendments, which was committed.

Mr. D. R. Williams said, by an act of 1808, a Regiment of Light Infantry was directed to be raised. This was considered by the Secretary of War as horse artillery; but the bill did not provide for mounting them. He therefore introduced a bill supplementary to an act for raising, for a limited time, an additional military force, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Blackledge said, it was represented to him as necessary to make some alteration in the times of holding the District Courts of the U. States. Indeed, he knew that it was impossible to hold them in a proper manner at present, as they were held at Wilmington, Newbern and Edenton, and not more than ten days allowed for the purpose. He therefore proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the times of holding the District Courts of the U. States for the District of North-Carolina, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. B. said, it had also been represented to him that, at present, the law does not require any security to be given in cases of appeal from the District to the Circuit Courts. He therefore offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of requiring security to be given in cases of appeal from the District Courts of the U. States to the Circuit Courts, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The resolutions were agreed to, and committees of five Members appointed upon each.

The House then took up the bill for raising an additional Military Force— which, after speeches by Messrs. Stanford, B. and St. against, and by Mr. D. R. Williams in its favor, finally passed. The Yeas & Nays were as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alston, Anderson, Archer, Avery, Bacon, Bard, Bartlett, Bassett, Bibb, Blackledge, Bleeker, Blount, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Calhoun, Cheves, Clay, Cochran, Clopton, Condit, Crawford, Davis, Dawson, DeSha, Dimmock, Earle, Emott, Findley, Fisk, Franklin, Gholson, Gold, Green, Grundy, B. Hall, O. Hall, Harper, Hayes, Heyman, Johnson, Kent, King, Lacock, Lefever, Little, Livingston, Lowndes, Lyle, Maxwell, Moore, M'Gow, M'Kee, M'Kim, Metcalf, Milnor, Mitchell, Morgan, Morrow, Nelson, New, Newton, Ormsby, Paulding, Pickens, Piper, Pond, Porter, Quincy, Reed, Ringgold, Rhea, Roane, Roberts, Sage, Sammons, Seaver, Seybert, Shaw, G. Smith, J. Smith, Sullivan, Strong, Tallman, Talliaferro, Tracy, Troup, Turner, Van Cortlandt, Williams, Widgery, Winn, Wright—94.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Breckenridge, Brigham, Champion, Chittenden, Daventon, Ely, Fitch, Huffy, Jackson, Key, Law, Lewis, Macon, M'Byrd, Mosely, Newbold, Pearson, Pitkin, Potter, Randolph, Rodman, Sheffield, Smilie, Stanford, Stewart, Starves, Stew, Taggart, Tallmadge, Watson, White, Wilson—42.

Tuesday, January 7.

Mr. Bacon, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the expense of equipping and supporting the company of rangers for 1812.

### MUNITIONS OF WAR.

Mr. Seybert called for the order of the day on the bill authorizing the purchase of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter-master's stores and small arms.

The House having agreed to take up this bill, it resolved itself into a committee of the whole, upon it; when, the bill having been read through, and the question being upon filling the first blank, Mr. Seybert spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman—The bill which I have called before the committee, is one of the first importance. A general report was heretofore made to the House, founded on the statements and facts which were communicated to the committee by the Secretaries of the War and Navy Departments; every position therein assumed, can be maintained by incontrovertible facts. Much has been said about expense; in my opinion, when a nation has decided upon the great question of war, every minor question is thereby absorbed & obliterated—this question amalgamates every succeeding one—War should only be entered into when considerations of expense can have no influence on the decision. Such appears to be the present condition of this nation. We have determined in favor of resistance to the unwarrantable and unjust aggressions of Great Britain on our sovereign rights—we cannot stop, we cannot draw back, unless she recedes and reveals her hostile edicts. When the war is commenced, it must be viewed as an appendage to the war for independence. You have already taken the previous question on the subject; you have voted a regular army of 25,000 men, in addition to your peace establishments—they cannot be kept idle; idleness is the bane of the honorable soldier; to make them efficient, you must supply them with arms. I have heard it said on this floor, that a part of your militia, the bulwark of the nation, is supplied with cornstalks instead of firelocks. If this be a truth, O! for Heaven's sake, apply speedily remedy; you have the means within your reach: at any rate, make your regulars as efficient as possible. Need I detail to you again, that we possess 630 operative forges, furnaces and bloomeries; 207 powder mills; that the iron which is annually manufactured is incalculable in amount; that your lead mines offer a superfluity of that article; that our resources for saltpetre in the western states are extensively known, and that the supplies may be made as abundant as the article is all important.

Sir, to some the amount which I shall require may seem enormous. It will be well applied; and to gentlemen who feel uneasiness on the subject, let them rest easy when they are told, that the greater part of the articles for which the expenditures are contemplated are such as are imperishable from their nature; so that if Great Britain shall proceed to do us justice, and I hope to God she will without forcing us to arms, these supplies will form a stock for the nation in cases of future emergency.

Sir, I will read to you the estimates which have been furnished by the proper departments, and will then submit to the committee the several sums which are necessary to be voted by the bill.

Mr. Seybert having read the estimates to which he alluded, moved to fill the first blank with one million five hundred thousand dollars, and the second with four hundred thousand dollars, which motions were agreed to without a division. The two sections of the bill then read as follows:

"Be it enacted, &c. That the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the President of the U. States, of ordnance and ordnance stores, camp equipage and other quarter-master's stores for the use of the army of the United States.

"That the sum of four hundred thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated for the purchase, under the direction of the President of the U. States, of saltpetre & sulphur, for making the same into powder and for ordnance and small arms for the use of the navy of the United States."

The committee rose, and the bill was ordered to be read a third time tomorrow.

### DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Mr. Dawson then called up the bill for the relief of infirm, superannuated and disabled officers and soldiers; which motion being agreed to, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole upon it.

Mr. Rhea moved to amend the bill, by a new section, "providing a pension for every non-commissioned officer and soldier, who, by reason of having a family, or other good cause, may not be able to join the corps of invalids, not exceeding half the pay of such non-commissioned officer or soldier."

This amendment, after some debate, was negatived, and the bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to lie on the table.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, enclosing a report from the Director of the Mint for the last year, in which it is stated that the supply of silver bullion had never before been more abundant, than it had been for the greater part of the year.

### STATUTE OF LIMITATIONS.

On motion of Mr. Gholson, the House resolved itself into a committee, Mr. Nelson in the chair, on a report of the committee of claims on the subject of excepting certain claims from the act of limitations. The report of the committee being read, which concluded with a resolve that it is inexpedient to open the act of limitations for the claims in question.

Mr. Clay (the Speaker) hoped the committee would disagree to this resolution. It appears that the officers of the treasury are of opinion that provision may be made for this description of claims without that danger of fraud which might possibly arise from a total repeal of the statute of limitation; that their whole amount does not exceed 300,000 dollars, and the probability is, that one fifth will never be applied for, should they be authorized to be paid. What, said Mr. Clay, is this statute of limitations, which, whenever mentioned in this House, seems to make every body tremble? It is a general rule prescribed by the government for the direction of its accounting officers in order to exclude unjust claims. What are statutes of limitation as applicable to individual cases? A rule under which individuals claim protection whenever they chuse to do so, and when, from the lapse of time, or loss of evidence, they would be injured, were they not to take this advantage. But in these statutes of limitation, there are always exceptions in fa-

vor of cases of disability, infancy, coverture, insanity, absence beyond seas, &c. But what is the course which an individual would take who found himself protected by a statute of limitation? He would examine the justice of the claim brought against him, if the claim were just, if he had been deprived of no evidence by the delay, if as able to pay it as if it had been presented at an earlier day, he will not hesitate to discharge the claim, and soon to take advantage of the statute, &c.

The resolution recommended by the report was negatived, 54 to 31; and a resolution offered by Mr. Gold, recommending a provision by law for these claims, after some objections from Mr. Alston, was agreed to 49 to 36.

The committee then took up, on motion of Mr. Gholson, a resolution which had been referred to them, directing an enquiry into the merits of all claims referred to the committee of claims, notwithstanding such claims may be barred by the statute of limitation.

After some observations in favor of this resolution by Mr. Gholson and Mr. Milnor, and against it by Mr. Bacon, the committee rose without taking a question upon it, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Jan. 8.

The Speaker laid before the House an address & resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio, approbatory of the measures of the General Government—Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. M'Kee, from the committee to whom was referred the message of the President of the U. S. transmitting two letters from Gov. Harrison, respecting the affair on the Wabash, made a report recommending sundry resolutions making provision for the sufferers in that engagement, as well as for the widows and orphans of those who were killed. The report was committed.

The following bills were read a third time and passed, viz. an act to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to decide upon the case of the Eliza Ann, belonging to Ezekiel Hubbard; and an act authorizing the purchase of ordnance, ordnance stores, camp equipage, and other quarter-master's stores and small arms.

### VOLUNTEER CORPS.

On motion of Smilie, the House took up the order of the day, and went into a committee on the bill to authorize the President of the U. States to accept of certain volunteer corps.

A motion was made to allow every volunteer who had served twelve months, on leaving the service, eighty acres of land; but this was disagreed to, on the ground that the men who entered into this service would enter from patriotic motives, and ought not to be put upon a level with the regular soldiers.

The committee rose without going through the bill, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the Senate informing the House that the Senate had agreed to all their amendments to the bill to raise an additional military force, except the proviso in the first section, and the three additional sections, to which they disagreed.

The proviso disagreed to is in the following words:

"Provided, however, That commissioned officers for six only of the said regiments shall be appointed, until three fourths of the privates requisite to complete such six regiments have been enlisted, when the commissioned officers for the remaining seven regiments shall be appointed."

The following are the three sections disagreed to:

"That the officers who may be appointed in virtue of this act, shall respectively continue in commission during such term only as the President shall judge requisite for the public service; and that it shall be lawful for the President to discharge the whole or any part of the troops, which may be raised under the authority of this act, whenever he shall judge the measure consistent with the public welfare."

"That no general, field or staff officer, who may be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be entitled to receive any pay or emolument until he shall be called into actual service, nor for any longer time than he shall continue therein."

"That in the recess of the Senate, the President of the United States is hereby authorized, to appoint all or any of the officers, other than the general officers proper to be appointed under this act, which appointment shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session, for their advice and consent."

### ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1812.

(Founded on a Peace Establishment.)

Treasury Department, Dec. 31, 1811.

Sir—I have the honor to transmit herewith, the estimates of the appropriations proposed for the service of the year 1812; also a statement of the receipts and expenditures at the Treasury, for the year ending on the 30th day of September, 1811.

The appropriations, as detailed in the estimate, amount, in the whole, to six millions seven hundred and eighty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty five dollars seventy-six cents: viz.

For the civil list,	638,690 94
For miscellaneous expenses, including the additional estimate at foot for Indian trading houses	339,227 42
For intercourse with foreign nations,	142,000
For the Military Establishment, including 164,500 dolls. for the Indian Department,	3,161,277 80
For the Naval Establishment, including the marine corps,	2,504,669 60
	\$6,785,865 76

The estimate of the Secretary of the War department is calculated on the whole number of troops authorized by law; but it does not include the permanent annuities to certain Indian tribes, nor the annual appropriation of \$200,000 for furnishing arms for the militia; those objects being provided for by permanent laws. The sums which may be actually expended in the year 1812, for those objects, are not therefore included in the aggregate above stated.

The funds out of which appropriations may be made for the purposes above mentioned, are,

1. The sum of \$600,000 out of the proceeds of duties on imports and tonnage, which will accrue in the year 1812, which sum is by law annually reserved for the support of Government;
2. So much of the balances of appropriations unexpended on the 31st of Dec-

ember, 1811, as is not wanted to defray the expenses of that year.

3. The surplus of the revenue and income of the U. States which may accrue to the end of the year 1812, after satisfying the objects for which appropriations have been heretofore made.

4. The proceeds of such loan or loans as may be authorized by Congress.

I have the honor to be, &c.

ALBERT GALLATIN,  
The hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

From the National Intelligencer.

### THE ARMY BILL.

The bill for raising an additional military force of 25,000 men, yesterday passed its third reading in the House of Representatives by a majority of sixty votes. Some amendments have been made by the House, which require the concurrence of the Senate; and the bill has yet to receive the Executive approbation before it becomes a law.

The passage of this bill, it is expected, will dissipate the cloud of misrepresentation which has overshadowed the proceedings of Congress. Suspicion and jealousy can no longer affect to believe that Congress are not in earnest. After agreeing to raise 25,000 additional troops, there cannot remain a doubt of their employment in war, as soon as they can be organized for service; unless a very material change should take place in the state of our foreign relations.

It is, we believe, the sentiment of the nation, that decision ought now to characterize the measures of our government. Having, from a love of peace, and an indisposition to engage in European warfare, been for five years past reluctantly content with measures of commercial restriction; and now, perceiving that forbearance and remonstrance have failed to procure a respect for our rights; the People, their spirit roused by the indignities they have witnessed, loudly call for measures of a stronger character. Congress, acting under the impulse of public sentiment and feeling, and the recommendation of the Executive, have adopted one measure, and others are in forwardness, which, under present circumstances, can only be justified by a determination to employ the force in due season in open, active war. In this aspect we view the measure, and under this impression announce it to our readers as the first war measure.

As to ulterior measures, there is every reason to believe they will immediately engage the attention of Congress; who, having, in our view, passed the Rubicon, will see the necessity of proceeding in their course with energy and dispatch. The sword being drawn, the scabbard must be thrown aside. For Congress to refuse to follow up this step by the adoption of the necessary defensive or preparatory measures, would be to trace back the ground they have trod, and could only lead to humiliating defeat or degradation in the eyes of the world.

### BIOGRAPHY.

COLONEL JOHN P. BOYD.

A writer in the Virginia Argus has given an imperfect sketch of the history of this respectable officer—which we can give more amply from personal knowledge.

Col. Boyd of the 4th regt. U. S. infantry is about 42 years of age, and was born in the neighborhood of Boston.—He had very early felt an attachment to the military profession, and when about 16, it is believed obtained a commission in the service of the U. States. The circumstances of those times rendering the military life rather a business of indulgence and idleness than of activity, he resigned, and appears to have fixed his attention upon the theatre of Asia, where many other Americans had before adventured, and found military honors and employments.

Col. Boyd landed on the coast of Comorandel, where it is believed he found a friendly reception, as all respectable strangers did from his namesake Hugh Boyd, the true author of the celebrated letters of Junius.

From Madras, col. Boyd found no difficulty to reach the Mahratta country, where his soldierly appearance and manners soon found service, as the phrase is, in that country. After making a few campaigns as a soldier of fortune among the Mahrattans, & making himself master of their manners, military habits and the general policy of the country, during which he displayed both intrepidity and military talents, he was very soon distinguished, and had the command of several corps in succession; when the writer of this article first became acquainted with the reputation of Col. Boyd, in Asia, that gentleman had very high rank in the Mahratta services. Military rank in India is designated by the number of men, and a command is called *munsab*; the commander a *munsabdar*; these are of two, three, four or five thousand. Col. Boyd had a *munsab* of 10,000 cavalry, which he commanded in several actions with the highest credit. He had for his lieutenant, as *munsabdar* gen. William Tone, a brother of a gentleman who has distinguished himself in the history of an unfortunate and oppressed nation, the late Theo. Wolfe Tone.

Col. Boyd being attached to his native country, and the state of Asia ceas-