

Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, June 29.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill concerning the lead mines in the territory of Missouri, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lacock reported a bill, in pursuance of the resolution submitted by him and agreed to on Saturday last, for amending the naturalization laws of the U. States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of Foreign Relations, reported without amendment the bill prohibiting the exportation of certain articles during the continuance of the war.

Mr. Newton moved the following as an additional section to the bill:

"And be it further enacted, That no ship or vessel admitted by the fifth section of this act to enter any port or place within the jurisdiction of the U. States shall import into the U. States any goods, wares, or merchandise, unless the same shall be the produce of the country to which the said vessel belongs."

This amendment was objected to as denying to neutrals those rights which we, whilst in that character, had strenuously insisted on, and as therefore exhibiting an inconsistency of conduct not suited to a great nation contending for its rights. Mr. Newton replied that the circumstances of the civilized world had so materially changed as to destroy the force of this argument altogether.

The question was then taken on the proposed amendment and decided in the negative, 59 to 31.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill allowing additional compensation to the President pro tempore of the Senate, acting as such when the office of Vice-President shall be vacant. Mr. Cheves moved an amendment importing that in such case the President pro tempore should receive the compensation attached to the office of Vice-President of the U. States; which was agreed to—Ayes 54. And the bill, as amended, was reported to the House, by whom the said amendment was concurred in, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading.

The engrossed bill authorising transfers of stock of the U. States, &c. the bill to compensate the President of the Senate acting as Vice-President of the U. States, and the bill for the relief of James Wilkinson, were severally read a third time and passed.

Tuesday, June 30.

The House proceeded to consider the amendments of the Senate to the bill for raising four additional companies of rangers, which amendments reduced the number from four companies to one. The amendment was agreed to, on the suggestion of Mr. Grundy, who said if four additional companies could not be obtained from the Congress, he was, for his western constituents, willing to take what he could get for their further defence.

The House refused to take up Mr. Wright's bill respecting American seamen, 43 to 24. [It is not probable it will be again taken up at this session.]

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act giving further time to the purchasers of public land north west of the river Ohio to complete the payments of the same, was read the third time and passed.

The engrossed bill to prohibit the exportation of certain military stores &c. to Canada, was rejected 52 to 50.

It was afterwards agreed to reconsider the bill and it was recommitted.

Mr. Harper, from the committee of Foreign Relations, after leave given, introduced the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the proviso contained in the first section of the act, entitled "An act respecting alien enemies," passed on the sixth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, which proviso is in the following words: "Provided, That aliens resident within the United States who shall become liable as enemies, in the manner aforesaid, and who shall not be chargeable with actual hostility, or other crime against the public safety, shall be allowed, for the recovery, disposal and removal of their goods and effects, and for their departure, the full time which is or shall be stipulated by any treaty, where any shall have been between the United States and the hostile nation or government, of which they shall be natives, citizens, denizens or subjects; and where no such treaty shall have existed, the President of the United States may ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality," he and the same hereby is repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That where there shall be no existing treaty between the United States and such hostile nation or government, the President of the United States be, and he hereby is authorised to ascertain and declare such reasonable time as may be consistent with the public safety, and according to the dictates of humanity and national hospitality, for the recovery, disposal and removal of the goods and effects of such alien enemies, and for their departure from the United States.

The bill was twice read and committed.

VOLUNTEER FORCE.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

With a view the better to adapt to the public service the volunteer force

contemplated by the act passed on the 3d day of February, I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of making the requisite provision for the officers thereof being commissioned by the authority of the U. S. Considering the distribution of the military force of the United States required by the circumstances of our country, I recommend also to the consideration of Congress the expediency of providing for the appointment of an additional number of general officers, and of deputies in the Adjutant's, Quarter-master's, Inspector's, and Pay-master's Departments of the Army; and for the employment in cases of emergency of additional engineers.

JAMES MADISON.

June 30th, 1812.

The message was read and referred to the committee on Foreign Relations. The joint resolution from the Senate to appoint a committee of each House to request the President to cause to be proclaimed a day of humiliation and prayer, was taken up, read three times and passed, without material opposition.

Wednesday, July 1.

Mr. Turner, from the committee appointed on the subject, made a report of business thought by the committee necessary to be acted on previous to adjournment; and also a resolution authorising the adjournment of both Houses of Congress on Monday the 6th day of July instant, which was taken up and agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Turner, from the same committee, reported a bill fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress (viz the 1st Monday in November next), which was twice read and ordered to a third reading to-day. It was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred a letter from Wm. Duane transmitting to Congress a military work, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, That the President of the U. States be and he is hereby authorised to prescribe, from time to time, the discipline for the regular troops and militia of the U. S.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Wright, from the same committee, reported a bill making further provisions for the army of the U. States, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Cheves, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making further appropriations for the defence of the maritime frontier of the U. States.

Mr. Cheves read a report from the Navy Department, on which the Naval Committee had predicated certain proposed amendments which they had directed him to move to this bill. He then moved sundry amendments making further appropriations for the refitting vessels, &c. for the repair of vessels damaged in action, for purchasing and fitting out vessels which may be captured from the enemy, &c.

The committee rose and reported the amendments to the House, and the bill was ordered to a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Lacock, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the naturalization laws; which was reported to the House without objection.

M. Cheves then moved to amend the section allowing persons to be naturalised, by adding the following proviso:

"Provided, That no alien enemy shall be admitted to the rights of citizenship who shall not within six months after the passage of this act, make such application and declaration of his intention, as is required by law."

The amendment was adopted and the bill ordered to a third reading.

The bill supplementary to the act respecting alien enemies passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Ridgely, the doors of the House were closed, and so remained till about 4 o'clock, when they were opened, and the House adjourned.

Domestic.

From the "ENQUIRER."

THE LANGUAGE OF TREASON.

We have seen with emotions of indignation that we cannot express, the traitorous sentiments of the Editor of the Boston "Repertory" of the 26th June. Aye, the Editor of that paper is a traitor to the very core; and it will not be his own fault, if he escapes the indignant justice of his country. Let him but dare to do what he dares to say, and the lightning of the nation must consume him. It is not a Fries, ignorant of the very language of the laws; nor is it a law levying a tax on whisky—but it is a man in the very heart of Massachusetts, versed in the language, "aware of his hazard," recommending "To The people of Massachusetts" to resist the laws of the Union, to rebel against the constituted authorities in their most solemn appeal to the valour and virtue of the people; and eventually, to dash in pieces the holy ark of the Union of our country.—If these overt acts are attempted; if this man or any other dare to put the treasonable enterprize into execution, this go-

vernment must be weaker than a rope of sand; if the wretch escapes the scaffold.

This rebellious spirit pours forth two columns. To the people of Massachusetts;—he inveighs against the War; he reviles his friends; he declares it to be a "war with a nation desirous of our friendship, in servility to a tyrant who knows no mercy;" all this abuse might have been passed over, it is the same thing which has been said over thousands of times and as often refuted.—But Mr. John Park does not pause here—nor on the verge of the precipice, but he plunges boldly into the doctrine of treason. When he goes on to point out to the citizens of Massachusetts a remedy for all the evils, which his imagination has created, it is then that the cloven foot peeps forth in all its deformity. "A question of solemn import (says he) is now to be decided by the people. Will you second the faction who have pronounced you at war? will you submit to be the slaves of Bonaparte? Slaves of Bonaparte! We swear, by the majesty of truth, that in all our communions with the republican party, the great as well as the simple, (and we have computed with thousands,) who have never met with one of them who in the most distant manner ever whispered that he would directly or indirectly be the slave of France.—"Or (says John Park,) will you be men, be prosperous, be free? Choose your destiny—There is now no evasion. You have no practicable middle course. You must bow to the yoke or break it in pieces. You have before you the disasters of war, or peace, tranquility & prosperity. In three months from this portentous day, you may be secure in the enjoyment of happiness and independence, or you may be struggling against a nation whom you cannot subdue, whom it would be your ruin to subdue.—What then is to be done? Anything, every thing, not to be involved in war. We must have no part in it" (How can Massachusetts avoid it without resisting the laws?) "There is no necessity that we should.—We have but to say the word, and we are exempt from all its calamities; it revenges us a glorious opportunity to resume our long violated rights." (Take them out of the hands of the U. S. and dissolve the Union.) "We have only to say we will enjoy what was so long been denied us—our freedom, our commerce, our prosperity, our tranquillity, and we shall enjoy them.—Let us be true to ourselves, and our path is bright and clear. We have physical force on our side, so decidedly, that force will be unnecessary, and tranquillity may be rendered secure.—Let us have order, good civil government, encouragement to industry, security to property. Let the People see, that though forsaken, or rather cruelly persecuted by our national government, we have a rock of salvation, under God, in the Executive and legislature of Massachusetts.—If the Senate are abandoned, let direct appeal be made to the people, and a correspondence be established throughout the State, to ensure concert, firmness & promptitude."

Is there a man who can mistake these allusions?—That threats, resistance, rebellion and civil war are to be the resources of the people of Massachusetts? And does this miscreant dare to wish the blood of his fellow-citizens to flow in civil war? But that no doubt may cover his designs, he soon after tells the people not to wait for the only constitutional means of changing measures, a change of men; for says he, "the changes in political characters, to which some so sanguinely look, as the mode of relief on which we ought to rely, may not be so easily effected."

No—we will not believe that the great body, or even any considerable proportion of the People of Massachusetts, will countenance these designs. The Federalists of that State are too much devoted to the ark of our union to abandon it on such grounds. But, if such an infatuation should unfortunately seize on them—if the shade of Washington should in vain frown on them, thro' his farewell address—if all their love of order should be forgotten, the republic must be saved—the energy of the government must be tested; and the panic which repealed the Embargo, must not be permitted to extinguish the war.

If there is any one principle more sacred in a Republic than another, it is this—that the law must rule; and the majority, constitutionally chosen, must make that law. The federalists of the south, to whose political spirit since the war we bow with respect, would be the very first, if necessary, to put down a traitorous opposition to that law.

Individual & Commercial Patriotism.

The Merchants of Philadelphia having it under consideration to build a Ship of War, and loan her to the United States, have appointed a committee to receive subscriptions for that purpose. The first person applied to was Mr. Jacob Gerard Koch, a gentleman who has underwritten largely, and is personally deeply interested in the return of many vessels now at sea. What think you was the answer of this right worthy citizen? Why truly he subscribed Five Thousand Dollars, and then said, "This I subscribe as a gift, but if it is intended to loan the ship, I will build a Ship of War myself for the Government."

This is indeed unadulterated patriotism; and we confess we feel proud

that so good a citizen inhabits the same city in which we reside. Let his name, and fame, and good deeds be published in every newspaper, and he will himself be esteemed and respected from the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi, and from the Atlantic to the Lakes! May his riches multiply abundantly, and his happiness have an exceeding great increase!—Phil. Press.

A Seaman's harangue.—Commodore Rodgers, when he received the declaration of war, on board of the President, ordered all hands on deck; and is said to have addressed them as follows:—

"Now, lads, we have got something to do, that will shake the rust from our jackets—War is declared! We shall have another dash at our old enemies. It is the very thing you have long wanted. The rascals have been bullying over us these ten years, and I am glad the time is come at last when we can have satisfaction. If there are any among you who are unwilling to risk your lives with me, say so, and you shall be paid off and discharged. I'll have no skulkers on board my ship, by G-d!"

ARMY REGULATION.

Worthy the attention of the Patriot and Soldier.—We introduce to the attention of the public, the following important section of an act, which passed both Houses of Congress, and was approved, May 16, 1812.

"Sec. 7th. And be it further enacted, that so much of the act for establishing rules and articles for the government of the armies of the United States, as authorises the infliction of CORPORAL PUNISHMENT, BY STRIPES OR LASHES, be, and the same is hereby repealed."

It is well known that the present Commander in Chief, made several ineffectual attempts, while he was Secretary of War, to abolish the punishment by stripes and lashes, from the army—

The present Secretary of War, aided by the warm and urgent efforts of Major General DEARBORN, has at length accomplished this desirable object.—They had known from a long course of military experience and observation, the evil effects of such punishments; that they tended to depress the ardor, and humiliate the military pride of the soldier, without reforming the individual.—That more effectual and less humiliating punishments can be substituted, admits of no doubt; for in the immense armies under the control of Bonaparte, such corporal punishments are unknown. The parent, the brother, the wife, can now feel no such reluctance, to their friend and relative entering into the service of his country. The body of the Soldier is now holy; he suffers no irretrievable disgrace for venial offences.—Whatever punishment he may be subjected to for ordinary transgressions, he emerges from it, unstained and reformed.

Editors of papers in the Union, are requested to insert in their papers a notice of the abolishment of infamous punishment in the army.—Pet. Int.

PUBLIC FEELING, IN CANADA

Johnston, N. Y. June 23.

[The following letter to the Editor, seems to convey an idea that his majesty's subjects in Canada are not more anxious to defend that province from an invasion by the Americans, than many of his loyal federal subjects in the U. States.]

Extract of a letter from an officer in the U States Army to the Editor, dated Champlain, June 13, 1812.

"The Legislature of Canada have lately passed a law to raise an army by way of draft or conscription from the militia, composed of unmarried men from the age of 18 to 30 years; the drafted are not allowed to procure substitutes, but to be embodied immediately, for two years, without respect to person or property; which causes great uneasiness among his majesty John Bull's most loyal subjects.

"By a respectable gentleman direct from Montreal, I learn that about forty miles above Montreal, a body of men have collected together, composed of about four hundred, with a determination not to comply with the above mentioned law, but to resist to the last extremity; that on the arrival of this news at Montreal, the king's attorney had issued his warrants and sent a bailiff to apprehend certain of the ring-leaders; he being more prudent than courageous, did not venture within eight or ten miles of the main body where he found one of the unfortunate rebels, and confined him in Montreal jail. Since writing the above, by a gentleman from the same place, who states that about 20 leagues below Montreal, four parishes had arose en masse, with a resolution they would not take up arms to support tyranny; that one of the principal ring-leaders was put under arrest; the inhabitants, by way of committee, made known to the civil officers that if the prisoner was confined they were determined to level the walls of the jail to the ground. The priests have interfered to have the commonly comply with the law, but if no avail; they were resolved not to wear red coats to please his majesty.

"There are daily numbers of young men coming into the states from the province to evade the law."—Monitor.

GENERAL ORDERS.

To the several Regiments composing the Seventh and 11th Brigades in the Fourth Division of the Militia of North Carolina.

THEY are ordered to assemble for the purpose of being reviewed on the days and at the places herein expressed.

SEVENTH BRIGADE.

Iredell Regiment, at Statesville, on Monday the 7th day of September next.
Rowan third Regiment, at their regimental muster ground, on Tuesday 8th Sept next.
Do. second Regiment, at their muster ground, Friday 10th September next.
Do. first Regiment, at Salisbury, on Monday the 14th September next.
The Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 7th Brigade, at Salisbury, Monday 14th September next.

ELEVENTH BRIGADE.

Montgomery Regiment, at Henderson, on Wednesday the 16th of September next.
Cabarrus Regiment, at Concord, on Friday the 18th of September next.
The Regiment of Cavalry attached to the 11th Brigade, at Concord, on Friday 18th September next.
Mecklenburg second Regiment, at their muster ground, on Tuesday 22d September next.
Do. First Regiment, at Charlotte on Friday 25th September next.
The Brigadier Generals to attend the Review through their respective commands. The Commandants of Regiments, will cause the Company Muster Rolls, to be called on the Regimental Parades, precisely at 12 o'clock.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

Maj. Gen. 4th Division N. C. Militia.

July 4, 1812.

TO MILLWRIGHTS.

THE undersigned intends to have two Saw Mills, a Grist Mill and a Filling-Mill built. One Saw-Mill and the Grist-Mill are to be at the same dam.—The other Saw-Mill and Filling Mill at different places. The Mills are to be erected in Warren and Granville counties, and not more than seven miles distant from each other. Any person who is well acquainted with building the above kind of Mills, and chooses to engage to do the work, will find me at Pleasant Hill, Warren County, where I shall be ready to make a contract.

PHIL. HAWKINS.

June 20, 1812.

NOTICE.

THE General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, at their late sessions, have chosen thirty-one Directors, to carry into operation their contemplated Theological Seminary.

They have also chosen the Reverend Doctor Archibald Alexander, of Philadelphia, as Professor of Theology. Princeton, in the mean time, is to be the site of the above Seminary—

at which place the Directors were to convene on the 30th ult. to organize said institution and prepare it for going into immediate operation. It is therefore expected, that the agents appointed in the bounds of the Synod of the Carolinas, by the Assembly, will adopt every practicable measure to forward, as soon as practicable, to the Treasurer of the Assembly, the sum which has been or may hereafter be subscribed for the support of said institution; as the Assembly's desire to put the money into state of activity, in order to establish a growing and permanent fund.

It is also expected, and earnestly requested by the Subscriber, that those collectors who are appointed in the bound of the Presbytery of Concord, both in those congregations where he did, and did not take subscriptions, make every possible and prudent exertion to send to deliver to him their respective quotas at the next stated sessions of said Presbytery, to commence on the first Tuesday of September next, at Providence Church, in Mecklenburg County, N. Carolina. JA. HALL, Agent. Raleigh, July 2, 1812.

BROUGHT TO THE JAIL.

Of Montgomery County,

TWO Negro Fellows, Runaways, one by the name of Ben, belonging to J. S. S. to Thomas Sneed of Wilmington; and the other by the name of James, belonging to William Wilkins, of the same place. The owners are requested to prove their property, pay the expenses incurred, and take them away. H. DELAMONTE, Jailor. Henderson, July 2. 3 68

PROSPECTUS.

The Subscriber, having purchased the Establishment of the "North-Carolina Journal" proposes to publish a Weekly Newspaper to be entitled

"The Informant."

AT a time when the civilized world is convulsed—the peace of Europe dried up—war and carnage; when ancient States and Kingdoms are changing their dynasty—this great and only Republic is on the eve of war with one of the most powerful nations on earth; the passing events will necessarily attract the attention of all classes and descriptions of people. To disseminate true and useful information of the passing occurrences of the times shall be the endeavor of the Editor.

The Informant shall hold up the Republic to the Constitution and laws of America, as a mirror in which the people may behold and remember their great securities of property, life and liberty.

The columns of the Informant shall be devoted to the publication of original pieces on Politics, History, Agriculture, and every other useful and miscellaneous matter. The Informant will be sent to all those persons who were subscribers to the North-Carolina Journal. Those who do not wish to continue taking the paper, can have their names erased from the subscription book as soon as information is given. The price of subscription will be \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 on expiration of the year. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual prices. All communications must be paid.

The Editor will endeavor to deserve the patronage of a generous public. W. M. V. TUNSTALL. Halifax, July 1, 1812.

WARRENTON ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of the second Session of this Institution commenced on Monday the 6th inst. under the direction of Mr. G. W. Warrenton, as heretofore. July 8, 1812.