

stocracy which already aspires to dictate to the Legislature whose influence, if not countenanced, will render it necessary that your very laws shall read "by and with the consent of the State Bank," which has cost the people of the state, by the loss of three hundred thousand dollars paper money, the necessity of borrowing money and increasing taxes to pay the interest; which has already sunk the state, in taking from it the interest of its United States debt, thirty thousand dollars; but, so miserably was the Legislature chosen by those State Bank men, that they have actually expended their stock from taxation, and permitted one million of dollars, the property of these privileged men, to be locked up in those brick walls, free from taxation, and which even at this day of difficulty and distress, when the poorest man is taxed in his salt and whiskey to support his distressed country, contributes not one cent to the public treasury. En courage them then, sir, to one act of service to the state; let them surrender their charter, and set the Legislature at liberty to establish what banks it pleases and upon what terms it pleases.

The gentleman from Orange (Mr. Cameron) was pleased to say he did not know who were the stockholders in the banks of Cape Fear and Newbern. I am sure, sir, it must be very mortifying to them, not to be known to the honorable gentleman from Orange—but, sir, if that gentleman desires to know them, by applying at the treasury he may learn all their names—one of your acts having required that their names shall be annually sent to the treasurer, and made them personally responsible for all the debts of the banks, thereby giving a security to their notes greater than that of any other bank in the world. On my part I do know some of the stockholders of the State Bank; your city is filled with them, and when I see them, not very decently in my opinion, pursuing and besetting the members of the legislature to influence them in behalf of their scheme, I can but wish that each one of them was distinguished by a badge on his back, like every unsuspecting member might be put on his guard against their designs. There are stockholders of the State Bank in this house too, sir; I know they are honorable men, yet when I see them to a man united in support of the memorials of the State Bank against the memorials of the banks of Newbern and Cape Fear, I cannot but say I feel the difficulty of supporting a cause, however just, before a tribunal where private interest destroys the hope of an impartial decision. If the bill before you fails it may believe the people to know that it is rejected by the votes of interested men. If an impartial decision of the question is desired, the people must send fewer State Bank stockholders into the legislature.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

From the Boston Gazette of April 4.

LATEST FROM SPAIN.

By the Mail Francisca, from Cadiz, arrived here yesterday, we have Spanish accounts to 18th Feb.—several days latest. Don Pedro Mendez Arguella, a passenger brought despatches from the Spanish government to their minister in this country; and despatches for the Government of the U. S. Many letters and papers were also received, and are lodged in the Post Office. Being denied these sources, we can only give the verbal news by this arrival. We learn, that Lord Wellington still besieged Bayonne; & was about proceeding to Bordeaux with 110,000 men, with a view of opening a communication with the allied armies in the North.—That the late report of Bonaparte having made a treaty with Ferdinand 7th, but which the Cortes rejected, is confirmed—but that reports from Madrid, stated that Ferdinand had reached the frontiers.—That Suchet had abandoned Catalonia, leaving only small garrisons in Barcelona and Figueras.—That it was understood at Cadiz, that no proposition for peace from Bonaparte, would be listened to by the Allies; and it was confidently believed the Napoleon Dynasty would soon cease, and the French nation choose a Sovereign from among the Princess of the old dynasty who were purposely with the allied armies—and that the Duke of Angouleme (who was with Lord Wellington) it was believed as most agreeable to Austria, &c.

THE WAR.

New York, April 2.

By the Northern Mail which arrived at 3 o'clock, we received a Plattsburg paper, from which we have made the following extracts:—
A Spy detected.—At length, redoubled vigilance, in spite of the defects of our laws, the corruption of some of our citizens, and the arts and cunning of the enemy, one Spy, of the hundreds who roam at large over this frontier has been detected, convicted, and sentenced to death.—He came from the enemy as a deserter, in the uniform of a British corps, had obtained a pass to go into the interior, visited this place & was on his return to Canada in citizen's clothes, when a virtuous citizen who had seen him as he came from Canada, recognized and made him prisoner—and notwithstanding the arts of one of our citizens (a peace officer) who advised him to let the fellow go, brought him

to this place. He has acknowledged he was a sergeant in the 103d regiment of British infantry, and calls his name William Baker. We understand he is to be executed this day at 1 o'clock, P. M.

Later accounts say he was executed on the 26th.

Major Forsyth has advanced on the other side of the Lake, within three miles of the island, and has now made his quarters at Chazy or Champlain. We understand that a large reinforcement is to join him to-day from Plattsburg.

A considerable portion of the troops at this place are now under marching orders—destination a secret.

On Thursday of last week, Colonel Clark advanced with his detachment into the enemy's country as far as South river, (within 6 miles of Isle-aux-noix) captured the enemy's picket or advanced guard, took sixty stand of arms, a quantity of ammunition, one hoghead of rum, 4 oxen and 6 horses, after which he returned to Missisquoi bay, planted the American Standard and has there taken up his quarters. The Colonel has been joined by General Macomb with most of the infantry from this post, and several detachments of artillery from Plattsburg.

Previous to Col. Clark's invasion of the enemy's country, he gave positive orders to his detachment, in all instances to respect private property, under the pains and penalties of the Rules and Articles of War.

Auburn, (N. Y.) March 23.

On Saturday last, 1300 men from French Mills and Sacket's Harbor, of the 11th, under Major M'Neil, & 25th regiment, under Col. Bailey U. States infantry, passed this village on their march to the frontiers. On Sunday Gen. Brown went through. And on Monday the 8d regiment of artillery under Col. Mitchell amounting to about 600 men, quartered here. On Tuesday morning, the artillery regiment had orders, by express, to return immediately, and to march 30 miles per day. The 1300 men of the 11th and 25th regiments, which passed on Saturday last, are also re-passing through this village to day. The 9th and 21st regiments, which quartered at Skaneateles (7 miles below this place) on Monday evening, have also returned. The cause for this retrograde movement, cannot, here, be ascertained. It is said the British have evacuated Niagara, destroyed the Fort, and made off towards Kingston, for the purpose of attacking Sacket's Harbor. Rumor says that the British had attacked the Harbor, which is the only cause of the troops returning. Another report states, that the troops were purposely marched thus far with an intent only to draw off the British troops from Kingston, supposing that the moment they understood that Wilkinson's troops had gone to Niagara, that the British troops would set off from Kingston to Niagara, also; and thus, by the countermarching of our troops to Sacket's Harbor we might easily get possession of Kingston, in the absence of the British troops. However amongst all these rumors, we are entirely in the dark, as yet, for we cannot even learn from what quarter the express came. At any rate never did a body of men pack up their alls in greater haste.

INDIAN WAR.

On Saturday last, a detachment of 450 of the North Carolina militia passed through this place on their march to the Creek Nation. They were commanded by Lieut. Col. Atkinson—Maj. Furcraintine, who unfortunately had his leg broken by the fall from his horse, was conveyed along in a waggon. On Sunday, Brig. Gen. Graham and suite, and the other part of the regiment, (650 men) under Col. Pearson, passed through. A company of riflemen, under Capt. M'Lean, passed on Friday morning, with whom was M. J. Kerr. This company was so far behind the others, owing to the late period it was called out. We were highly pleased with the conduct and appearance of the officers; and with the order, sobriety and discipline of the men of this body. We learn that the same good order has been preserved since the detachment marched from Salisbury.

Washington, (Gen.) Monitor, March 26

We have just learned, that the South Carolina militia, with about 500 United States troops commanded by Col. Milton, have marched from Fort Hawkins against the hostile Creeks. The impatience of the militia could not be restrained till the arrival of North Carolina troops, who have also passed the frontiers, and it is to be hoped will be

able to join the advance of the army before a battle. Those who have seen this detachment, say it is one of the finest military corps in the southern country; in excellent order and well provided with every equipment for the field; that their zeal and patriotic ardor may be crowned with their merited reward, is the sincere prayer of their country.—Augusta Chronicle, April 1.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, April 2.

Mr. Wilson of Pa. submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be requested to enquire into the expediency of a provision by law for opening or improving such military routes by land and inland navigation as the President of the United States may find necessary to the operations of the war the present year.

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of a provision by law for the progressive improvement of the routes of communication by land and inland navigation throughout the United States and the territories thereof, upon the principles and general plan contained in a report by Albert Gallatin, late Secretary of the Treasury, made in the year 1809, in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, passed in 1807; to be carried into effect as soon as may be practicable and expedient after the termination of the war in which the U. States are now engaged.

Mr. Wilson supported his motion in a speech of considerable length. This motion gave rise to a debate which continued the whole of the session and the house adjourned without taking the question.

Mr. Troup said the subject had been referred to the Military committee at the commencement of the session, but they had not reported on it, not from a want of respect for the subject, but from the multiplicity of business referred to the committee. They had likewise consulted the Secretary of War as to the improvement of certain routes just mentioned by Mr. Wilson, but he did not believe such an undertaking was now absolutely necessary, and it was thought the money might be more eligibly employed, &c.

The question was then taken, at the instance of the mover, on the first resolution and lost.

The second resolution, was on motion of Mr. Archer laid on the table.

Mr. Webster of N. H. moved that the House now resolve itself into a committee of the whole House on the report of the Secretary of State, made at the last session on the repeal of the Berlin and Milan decrees. The question was negatived 75 to 37.

Mr. Grundy of Tenn. submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of establishing a National Bank; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Newton of Va. moved that the resolution be postponed indefinitely.

This motion gave rise to a debate which continued the whole of the session, and the house adjourned without taking the question.

Monday, April 4.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee of Foreign Relations, to whom was referred the message of the President of Thursday last, made the following report:

REPORT.

Taking into consideration the great importance of the measures recommended, the committee think it a duty which they owe to the House and the nation, to state the grounds on which their report is founded.—Uniting with the Executive in the policy of these measures, they wish to explain the reasons which have produced that union.

Of the past it is unnecessary to take a review the attention of the committee is drawn with more solicitude to the future.

Previous to the late changes in Europe, the hearing of our restrictive measures was for the most part confined to our enemies; the obstruction to our commercial intercourse with the friendly powers of the world being in a manner insuperable. At present a prospect exists of an extended commercial intercourse with them highly important to both parties, and which it may be presumed they will find an equal interest and disposition to promote. Denmark, all Germany and Holland, heretofore under the double restraint of internal regulation and external blockades and depredations from a commerce with the United States, appears by late events to be liberated therefrom.

Like changes equally favorable to the commerce of this country appear to be taking place in Italy and the more extreme parts of the Mediterranean. With respect to Spain and Portugal, in the commerce with whom the United States, have great interest, it may be expected that commerce may be carried on without the aid heretofore afforded to the enemy. Should peace take place between France and her enemies, including Great Britain, the commerce of the U. States with France will fall under the same remarks.

The consideration of an internal nature which urge a repeal of these acts, at this time are not less forcible than those which have been already stated. Among those are the following: The committee are persuaded that it will considerably augment the public revenue and thereby maintain the public credit; that it will enhance the price and promote the circulation of our produce, in lieu of specie, which has, of late, become so much the object of speculations tending to embarrass the government.

Mr. C. then reported a bill to repeal an act entitled "An act laying an embargo on all ships and vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States,"

and so much of any act or acts as prohibit the importation of goods wares and merchandise of the growth, produce or manufacture of Great Britain or Ireland, or any of their colonies or dependencies thereof, or of any place or country in the actual possession of Great Britain and for other purposes."

Mr. Calhoun from the same committee, reported a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold or silver coins or bullion, both bills were twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. C. then observed, that the message embraced another subject, which did not appear to the committee of Foreign Relations to appertain to their province—he meant the continuance of the double duties. He therefore moved that the Committee on Foreign Relations be discharged from the consideration of so much of the message, and that it be referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Ingham of Pa. having required a division of the question, the question on discharging the committee of Foreign Relations from the consideration of that of the part message was decided in the affirmative.

The other part of the message lies on the table, but with the avowed intention of Mr. Ingham, to move an instruction to the Secretary of the Treasury to report to this House a tariff of duties, independently of the message.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday in relation to a National Bank. The resolution for appointing a committee to report a bill on this subject was agreed to 76 to 69, after negating a motion of indefinite postponement 80 to 76.

Tuesday, April 5.

The following gentlemen compose the Committee appointed in the House of Representatives on the Bank question: Messrs. Grundy Oakly, Calhoun, Gaston, Jackson, Lowndes, Ward, Ingham, and Pisk of N. Y.

The bill from the Senate "making Elizabeth City the port of entry and delivery for the district of Camden in N. Carolina," was yesterday read three times and passed.

Mr. Eppes from the select committee appointed to consider the subject, reported a bill fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress (the third Monday in October next) which was twice read.

Mr. Jackson moved to amend the bill so as to fix on the first day of November as the day of meeting and assigned as a reason the occurrence of many elections about that period, which it would be desirable to members to attend, and also the advantages of short sessions, in which as much business was generally done as in long ones.

Mr. Eppes, said it was desirable that Congress should meet at as early a day as gentlemen residing at a distance could venture into the climate; for the reason that, if the present war continues not only the direct tax must be revived but other taxes must be put in operation. It was supposed that three months would be sufficient to put the Direct tax into operation after the law should pass for laying it. Allowing a month for enacting the law, it might go into operation within the month of February, & a considerable part of the proceeds come into the Treasury during that year. If the war continued, it would be proper for Congress to meet in time to make efficient provision for the service of the next year. The month of October would be as inconvenient a time for himself to be absent from home, Mr. E. said, as for any gentleman in the House—but private convenience must yield to the public interest, &c.

After some debate, the bill was ordered to lie on the table for the present.

Mr. Ingham with a view to fulfil the intention he had avowed during the debate of yesterday, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to Congress at their next session a general tariff of duties conformably to the existing situation of the general and local interests of the United States.

Which after some debate, was passed. The bill concerning invalid pensioners was read a third time and passed.

The bill to provide for the collection, preservation, and exhibition of such flags, standards and colors as shall have been or may hereafter be taken by the land and naval forces of the U. S. from their enemies, passed through a committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to amend the Judicial system of the U. S. was on motion of Mr. Ingersoll, postponed indefinitely.

Wednesday, April 6.

The House, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to repeal the embargo and non-importation acts, and the bill to prohibit the exportation of specie. The first mentioned bill was first taken up; and the first section having been read—

Mr. Calhoun (chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations,) rose to speak to the merits of the bill. In order to judge of the propriety of the measure it embraced, he said it would be necessary to go back to the nature and character of the war in which this na-

tion is engaged. He accordingly took a view of this subject, and said the restrictive system, in his opinion, ought to have terminated in war earlier than it did. But let us now attend to the present state of the world. What is the condition of England? As between Great Britain, there are many nations of great power now in a neutral condition. Russia, Sweden, all Germany, Denmark, Russia, Spain, for even she may be considered neutral, and perhaps Holland under the entire change in the circumstances of Europe, ought not to be restrictive system then to terminate. Indubitably—because all the reasons which justified and recommended its continuance had ceased. It was originally resorted to as a pacific measure, having declared war, as a war measure it was continued, & was a forcible measure, because all Europe was shut against our enemy. All Europe being now open to her, that reason has ceased. Suppose we were to persist in the measure. Does any one believe that England will feel the measure as she did when the continent was shut? Certainly not. But in addition to that consideration, the fact is that we are now contending for free trade, and ought to precipitate as much as possible every nation which has the same interest as ourselves in its maintenance. In one word, it is our interest to attach the friendship of Russia, Sweden, Holland, Denmark &c. of all nations who have a deep interest in free trade, to the cause of America. Mr. C. felt a strong impression that if we opened our ports to them, and the maritime usurpations of Britain continued, they would in time make common cause with America; that in time their weight would be thrown into the scale with us to counteract the policy of Britain. It would not be decorous or wise for the U. S. standing up for the freedom of trade, to pursue a course of policy calculated to irritate those nations with whom we may have common cause.—What had the Emperor of Russia said in relation to our war with Britain, when apprized of it? He had expressed his solicitude for trade with America, and regretted that our difference with G. B. would interrupt it. This sentiment he had expressed at the moment when all France and her allies marched against him, and he did not know how soon France would plant her standard in his capital. That sentiment must have still greater influence with him now, when his enemy is repelled. The same feeling which governed the Emperor of Russia in this respect must in a greater or less degree govern every nation on the continent of Europe, whose interests are the same.

Several amendments were proposed to the bill, and the debate continued the whole of the sitting, without a question being taken. The opposition rejoiced that the restrictive system was about to be abolished, but insinuated that the measure was produced by the change which had taken place in the affairs of France, & not from any change favorable to this country.

Thursday, April 7.

The bills from the Senate authorizing an augmentation of the marine corps, and directing the disposition of money paid in the courts of the United States; were twice read and committed.

THE EMBARGO, &c.

The house resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the bill to repeal the embargo, and non-importation acts.

The motion to strike out the 3d section of the bill (prohibiting foreign vessels from taking on board American seamen) being still before the house.

After some debate the motion was negatived 78 to 70.

Mr. McKim, then moved to strike out the second section of the bill (which repeals the several non-importation acts). This motion was negatived 110 to 54.

The question on ordering the bill to be engrossed and read a third time was carried 114 to 38.

The house having determined it should be read a third time to day, it was read and passed 115 to 27.

The negatives were: Messrs. Alexander, Bard, Barnett, Butler, Caldwell, Clayton, Conrad, Crawford, Donoyelles, Desha, Eagle Franklin, Hall, Hayes, Hawkins, Ingham, Irwin, Johnston of Ky. Lyle, Macon, McKim, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Potter, Wm. Reed, Roane, Strong, Tannehill, Troup, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Yaney.

Friday, April 8.

Mr. Grundy, from the committee to whom was referred the resolution respecting the establishment of a National Bank, moved under the instruction of the committee, that they be discharged from the further consideration of the subject; which motion was agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill fixing the time for the next meeting of Congress, which was passed for the last Monday of October.

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