

and which, therefore, ought not to be... The motion was negatived, 30 only... The question on the resolution, as... The next and last resolution was in... The following words: "Resolved, That it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several States." The House decided on this question without debate 66 to 40. The committee then reported the several resolutions as agreed to, with the amendments made thereto. The resolution for increasing the Direct Tax came up for concurrence. The resolution as reported the committee of the whole proposes to add 100 per cent. to the present amount of the Direct Tax. Mr. Oakley moved to amend the resolution by inserting one hundred and fifty in lieu of one hundred—in other words, to lay a direct tax for the ensuing year of seven and a half millions. This motion was negatived 116 to 20. On the question to concur with the committee in amending the resolution so as to increase the direct tax 100 per cent. on its present amount, making the total direct tax to be raised six millions of dollars—it was carried, 100 to 38. The question then being on agreeing to the resolution as amended, going to increase the present direct tax as before stated, and the Yeas and Nays having been demanded thereon— Mr. Webster of N. H. explained at considerable length the motives and feelings with which he should vote for this tax, and for the taxes generally.— These motives and feelings were of a character wholly adverse to the present administration of the government. When he concluded— The House adjourned. Tuesday, Oct. 25. The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the report of the committee of Ways and Means, recommending the imposition of additional taxes; & the first resolution, for adding 100 per cent. to the present amount of the Direct Taxes, being on its passage,—after some debate it was carried 89 to 37. The second resolution, "to increase the duty on spirits distilled by an additional duty of twelve and a half cents per gallon," being under consideration, together with the amendment made in committee of the whole going to increase the same to 15 cents per gallon. Mr. Fisk of N.Y. renewed his motion to insert twenty five instead of fifteen. The house adjourned without a decision. Wednesday, Oct. 26. The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the question on the motion to strike out 15 (the proposed increase of the tax) and insert twenty five cents per gallon in addition to the present duty on the capacity of the still. This was negatived 74 to 67. Mr. Fisk moved to amend the amendment of the committee of the whole by inserting twenty instead of fifteen cents per gallon. This motion was carried 75 to 69. Mr. Yancy of N. C. then moved an amendment going to place a duty of cents on every gallon of spirits distilled from domestic materials, instead of dividing it between the capacity and product of the still. Mr. Y. spoke in support of his amendment, which he conceived necessary to do equal justice to all distillers, &c. Mr. Macon also spoke in support of the motion. He acknowledged the necessity of providing a revenue, & there was no better subject of taxation than spirits, provided it was not taxed higher than it could bear. This motion was negatived 67 to 55. Mr. Cannon of Ten. then moved to strike out the additional duty of twenty cents per gallon, and in lieu thereof proposed an additional duty of 100 per cent. on the present duty on sails.—This motion was negatived without a division. When the Direct Tax resolution adopted yesterday and that just agreed to, were referred to the committee of Ways and Means to report bills pursuant thereto. Thursday, Oct. 27. Mr. Troup of Geo. from the Military committee, reported a bill making further provision for filling the ranks of the Regular Army by classifying the free male population of the United States.— This bill proposes to provide for the division of the whole free male population of the U. States, by the assessors, into classes of twenty-five men each; each class to be compelled, under a penalty of — hundred dollars to furnish, within — days after the classification aforesaid, an able-bodied recruit for the service of the United States.— The bill is of some length, and contains very full provisions for carrying itself into effect. Mr. Troup also reported a bill "To authorise the President of the U. States to accept the services of Volunteers who may associate and organize themselves and offer their services to the government of the United States."

[The title of this bill sufficiently explains its object.] Mr. Troup also reported a bill "to provide for the further defence of the frontiers of the U. States by authorizing the President to augment the present military establishment." [This bill proposes to provide, that in addition to the present Military Establishment of the United States there be immediately raised forty regiments in such proportions of infantry, artillery, riflemen and cavalry, as the President of the United States may deem proper, to be enlisted to serve during the war, unless sooner discharged, and limited as to service to the defence of the frontiers of the U. States. &c. The three bills were severally twice read and referred. Mr. Troup also laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary at War to the Military committee: Department of War, Oct. 17. Sir—The great importance of the subject and the other duties of the Department, which could not fail to be very sensibly felt, as so interesting a period, by a person who had just taken charge of it, are my apology for not answering your letter of the 24th of September at an earlier day, on the defects of the present Military Establishment. Due consideration has been bestowed on the subject matter of that letter, and I have now the honor to submit to the committee the following report: 1. That the present Military Establishment, amounting to 62,443 men be preserved and made complete, and that the most efficient means authorized by the constitution and consistent with the general rights of our fellow-citizens be adopted, to fill the ranks, and with the least possible delay. 2. That a permanent force, consisting of at least 40,000 men in addition to the present military establishment be raised for the defence of our cities and frontiers: under an engagement by the Executive with such corps that it shall be employed in that service within certain specified limits, and that a proportional augmentation of general officers of each grade, and other staff be provided for. 3. That the corps of engineers be enlarged. 4. That the ordnance department be amended. Respecting the enlargement of the corps of engineers, I shall submit hereafter a more detailed communication. For the proposed amendment of the ordnance department, I submit a report from the senior officer of that department in this city, which is approved. I shall be ready and happy to communicate such further remarks and details on these subjects as the committee may desire, and shall request permission to suggest hereafter the result of further attention to, and reflection on our military establishment generally, should any thing occur which may be deemed worthy its attention. I have the honor to be, &c. JAS. MONROE, Hon. G. M. Troup, Chairman Military Committee, House of Representatives. [Accompanying this letter is an interesting paper of some length, from the pen of the Secretary, headed "Explanatory Remarks," which we shall publish as soon as we can lay our hands on it.] The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Ways and Means. The resolution for imposing an additional duty on postage being under consideration, together with the amendment going to increase the rates of postage one hundred instead of fifty per cent. on their present amount—after considerable debate, The question on inserting one hundred instead of fifty per cent. was carried 95 to 45. The question on adopting the resolution (as amended) was then stated. Mr. Gaston assigned, as the principal reason why he should vote against this tax, that this was not a subject, the revenue on which could be safely or properly pledged to the public creditor.— The revenue therefrom according to fact, he conceived to be exclusively pledged to the perfection of the Post-Office establishment. The question was then taken and the resolution was carried 96 to 47. The next question for consideration presented itself in the following words: "Resolved, That it is expedient to add 100 per cent. to the present duty on sales at auction;" and was agreed to without debate. The next resolution was that embracing a tax, among other articles, on cotton yarn, and other manufactures, furniture, &c. The questions to concur with the committee of the whole in striking out cotton yarn and shoes (that is, exempting them from taxation) were decided in the affirmative without debate; as also was the proposition for taxing all manufactured paper at the rate of five per cent. Mr. Oakley of N. Y. moved to strike out tallow candles which was negatived 74 to 59. Mr. J. Reid then moved to strike out spermaceti candles, on account of the peculiar oppressive operation of such a tax on the island of Nantucket and town of New Bedford in Massachusetts. Negatived 73 to 50. Mr. Bigelow then moved to strike out the word leather so as to exempt it from taxation which motion Mr. B. supported at some length. The motion was negatived by a considerable majority.

Mr. Wheaton then moved to strike out the article, nails manufactured by machinery; in support of which motion he made some remarks, to which Mr. Eppes replied. And the motion was negatived without a division. Mr. Gaston then moved to strike out so much of the resolution now under consideration as proposes to tax furniture above a certain value, (beds, bedding, kitchen furniture, and articles of domestic manufacture excepted) which motion was, without debate, decided in the negative 72 to 43. The question on the adoption of the whole of the resolution (as amended by striking out cotton yarn and hats) was decided in the affirmative 76 to 34. The next resolution, is "That it is expedient to class the retailers of foreign merchandize, and add fifty per cent. to the present duty thereon." The next resolution was so to impose a duty on plated harness, combined with the tax on carriages, as to add to the present duty on carriages 100 per cent. The eighth and last resolution, "That it is expedient to establish a National Bank, with branches in the several states," being under consideration. On motion of Mr. Hawkins— The House adjourned. Friday, Oct. 28. The House resumed the consideration of the remaining part of the report of the committee of the whole—it being a resolution "that it is expedient to establish a National Bank with branches in the several States." This proposition was opposed by Messrs. Clifton, Eppes, Burwell, Stanford, Hawkins and Post; and advocated by Messrs. Wright, Dural, Grosvenor, Wilson & M. Kee, and carried 93 to 54. The resolution from the Senate, expressive of the sense of Congress relative to the victory of the Wasp over the Reindeer, was read a third time and passed. Mr. W. Reed of Mass. after remarking, that he had understood there was before the Senate a bill for the increase of the naval force of the United States, in order to acquire information necessary to enable the House to act understandingly on the subject, submitted a resolve for consideration, which, after undergoing some modification, presented itself in the following shape: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be and he is hereby directed to report to this House, a statement of the number of armed vessels belonging to the U. States at the declaration of the existing war, designating the names and force of each and their present condition; also, the number of new vessels authorized to be built by law since that time, and the progress made in the execution of these laws—and, if not completed, the causes that have prevented their execution. After some desultory conversation as to the state of the information on this subject, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table—and the House adjourned. From the National Intelligencer. By the Congressional Report of yesterday it will be seen that a System of measures, correspondent with the exigency of the times, has been reported by the Military committee. The principal measure proposed is the classification of all the free males in the U. States into classes of 25, each of which classes is to furnish one recruit for the Army. Thus, if one hundred dollars, the present legal bounty for recruits, be too small an inducement to any one of that number to enlist into the army, the voluntary contribution of ten dollars, or more, from each member of every class, will constitute a premium for which recruits may be obtained in abundance. The principal objection which this measure will receive, and an objection of some weight, too, will be its novelty. But, certainly, if we look at the present state of things; if we look at the force and means of annoyance which the enemy has at his disposal; if we look at the determination he has evinced to "humble the Yankees" for their insolence in daring to resist his vile atrocities; if, in putting this & that together, we reflect upon the danger to which we shall be exposed unless measures adequate to the crisis are adopted—we shall acknowledge these are arguments sufficiently strong to conquer any objections on the score of novelty to the measure proposed. A novel state of things demands novel measures. Britain requires us to surrender a large portion of the soil of 2 of our states as a preliminary to negotiation. God knows what she would have required before the end of it, had we been base enough to yield that. The People with one voice spurn the insolent demand. The demand then must be resisted. Our present regular force is incompetent to cope with that which the enemy can array against it. The process of recruiting is too tardy to supply the requisite number of men. To call out the Militia en masse, and march them the necessary distance

from their homes, putting out of the question the constitutional scruples which many of our citizens conscientiously entertain, would be an unequal and, in many respects, an oppressive measure. There is then, no alternative between the measure proposed, and designating by lot every twentieth or thirtieth man in the nation, and forcing him into the ranks. The course now recommended avoids that last and painful resort, and we hope, in this view, will meet, when correctly understood, the general approbation of the people.

State of North-Carolina, Wilkes County, Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, August Sessions, A. D. 1814. Moses Seroggs, Ass. vs. John Jeans. Original Attachment, levied on two hundred acres of Land on Bushy Mountain joining the lands of Alexander Gilreath, Peter Kuton, John Ball and William Byford. IT appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State; It is therefore ordered that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months that unless the defendant appear at the next County court of Pleas and quarter Sessions, on the two first days of said court, to be held for the County of Wilkes at the Court-house in Wilkesboro' on the 5th Monday in October next, and reply and plead, or judgment final will be entered against him. Test. R. MARTIN, Clk.

State of North-Carolina, Richmond county, Sept Term 1814. Mary Love and Erasmus Love, vs. The Ex'rs of Wm. Love, dec'd. Legacies. IT appearing to the satisfaction of this Court that James Smith, one of the defendants, is not an inhabitant of this State, ordered that publication be made for five weeks successively in the Raleigh Register, that James Smith appear on the first Thursday after the third Monday in March next at a County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for said County at the Court-house in Rockingham, and plead, answer or demur, otherwise the said Petition, as to him, shall be taken pro-confesso and heard ex-parte. Test. MAPLIN D. CRAWFORD, Clerk.

State of North-Carolina, Northampton County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1814. Francis Dancy vs. Benj. Johnson. Original attachment returned levied on a tract of land, &c. IT is ordered that publication of this suit be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court, to be holden on the first Monday in December next, and reply, plead, answer or demur, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned and subject to be sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim and costs of suit. A Copy. Test. J. C. HARRISON, c. c.

State of North-Carolina, Northampton County, Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1814. Anthony Tucker, and William P. Walker, vs. Judicial attachment returned levied on a tract of land, &c. ORDERED, that publication of this suit be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, for the defendant to appear at the next term of this Court to be holden on the 1st Monday in Dec'r next, and reply, plead, answer or demur, otherwise the property levied on will be condemned and subject to be sold in satisfaction of the plaintiff's claim and costs of suit. A Copy. Test. J. C. HARRISON, c. c.

DIRECT TAX. NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax laid in conformity to the acts of Congress, passed the 22d July, and 2d August, 1813, upon the following described property, is now remaining unpaid, and that unless the said tax, with ten per cent. in addition thereto, shall be paid to the subscribers on or before the 12th day of December, the said Property, or so much thereof as shall be necessary to satisfy the said tax and twenty per cent. in addition thereto, will be sold at Public Sale, at the Court-house in Raleigh, in the County of Wake—The sale to commence at 12 o'clock A. M. on the said 12th day of December, viz. Samuel Sugg, L. Lot in Raleigh, No. 116, adjoining R. Smith; tax 20 1-2 cents. Lewis Nicholson, 1 Lot in Raleigh, No. 253, with part of Lot No. 252 & two other Lots; tax 22 dollars 75 cents. John Rhodes, 300 acres land adjoining S. Smith; tax 3 dollars. Aisey Sanders, 550 acres land on Middle Creek, 200 do do on W. Neal's Creek; tax 2 dollars 85 1-2 cents. Britain Stephenson, 202 1-2 do do adjoining Lewis Page; tax 1 dollar 73 cents. Josiah Mitchell, 60 do do do Henry Warren; tax 31 cents. Ezekiel Mobley, 100 do do do John Allen; tax 41 cents. Francis Jones, 50 do do do Avea Parham; tax 15 cents. Given under our hands this 1st day of November, 1814. Cyrus Whitaker & Willis Whitaker, Deputy Collectors for Wake County in the 8th Collection District of N. Carolina.

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD. DESERTED from my recruiting rendezvous, at Windsor, North Carolina, the 10th October, EPHRAIM GONE, born in Hartford County, aged 40 years, six feet high, black eyes, a hair, by profession a farmer. The above reward will be given on his delivery to me or to any officer of the U. States' army, and all expenses paid. It is likely he has made for Wake or Franklin County, in both of which he has resided. FRANCIS D. CHARLTON, Lieut. 35th Regt. U. S. Infantry. November 4 1814

TEN DOLLARS REWARD. RAN away from Jacob Hadley, on the 7th day of September last, a mulatto Man by the name of JIM, 21 years old, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, spare made, with a scar on his head, perhaps one in his face, has a sly down look when spoken to. He took with him a large fierce yellow Dog, also a quantity of fine clothes, a broad cloth snuff-colored surcoat coat lined with white homespun. It is supposed that some person has given him a Pass, or likely he may attempt to pass for a free man. The said Jim belongs to the heirs of Wm. Ramsey, dec'd. The above reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said Jim to me, or secure him in any Jail and give timely notice. Jesse Meacham, Chatham county, Oct. 16 1814

MARSHAL'S SALE. ON Monday the 21st instant, in pursuance of the Decree of Condemnation and Order of Sale of the Honorable Court of Admiralty for the District of Hampton, there will be sold, for cash, at Public Auction, in the town of Newbern, the Brig AVON and CARGO, Prize to the armed sloop Sabine of Baltimore—consisting of 85 Pipes and 20 half Pipes of Teuerrife Wine. At the same time and place will be sold, the Cutter FLYING FISH and CARGO, Prize to the same—consisting of 9 Pipes Sweet Oil, 30 half Pipes do, 300 Cases do, (30 bottles each case) 17 Jars do, 17 casks Cream Tartar, 110 half barrels Anchovies, 50 kegs do, 29 bags and 1 barrel Juniper Berries, 3 casks Lamb and Kid Skins, 47 cases Argol, 3 casks ditto. B. DANIEL, Marshal. November 4 1814

RALEIGH: FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1814.

To-morrow week will commence the term of the Circuit Court of the U. States for this District.

The United States Steam Vessel of War FULTON THE FIRST, was launched at New-York on the 29th ult.

A General Fast.—Mr. Clifton, from Virginia, at the request of the Baptist Association, on the 29th ult. moved that the President of the U. States be requested to issue a Proclamation for a day of fasting and prayer, which will doubtless pass.

A new Loan.—On the same day, the blank in the bill authorising a new loan, was filled with three millions.

We received by the mail yesterday, an Address to the citizens of Hertford, Bertie, Martin, Northampton, Halifax, Nash, Edgecomb, Johnston, Warren, Franklin, Granville and Wake, and to the patriotic citizens of North-Carolina generally, signed by the Col. Leut. Col. Majors and Captains, of the detachment of Militia from these counties now at Norfolk, appealing to their benevolence, patriotism and humanity, for assistance to procure winter clothing for the soldiers, who have already suffered, and will if not speedily supplied, suffer greatly from the inclemency of the season for the want of them. We have not room for the address at length in to-day's paper; but we hope enough is said to call forth immediate relief to our brethren in arms. It is proposed that Receivers be appointed in each county, for woollen clothing, blankets or money. The Editor of the Register will thankfully receive and forward whatever may be sent to him for this purpose. Persons in the country having woollen cloth or blankets for sale, are requested to bring them to the Editor, who will purchase them for this purpose. Gen. Porter, in a late letter to his Excellency the Governor, says "the N. Carolina Regiment are fine men, but they want winter clothing."

THE ENEMY ON OUR COAST. Currituck Court House, N. C. October, 1814.

SIR—On the 19th inst the British came in at Currituck Inlet with nine barges, and supposed to be three hundred or upwards of men. They proceeded immediately up the channel, where they captured three coasting vessels and carried them out, burnt three more, took several small lighters, but gave them up. Some of their barges proceeded as far as the upper end of Church's Island, others off Knot's Island, chasing oyster boats and canoes and firing on them. They then returned to the inlet, and that evening killed fourteen or fifteen head of cattle, where they staid all night with two of their prizes. Early the next morning they got under weigh and proceeded to the ship and brig which lay off the inlet, all of which got under weigh and stood to the northward. The greatest alarm and confusion prevailed during their stay in our waters, on Church's and Knot's Island. They shot a great many balls through Thomas Walker's house, and destroyed all the furniture. He lives on Betsey's Marsh, about a mile and a half from the inlet. The militia were called out; but before a sufficient quantity of ball and cartridges could be procured, the enemy left our waters. If we had three or four pieces of artillery and a small fortification on Raiman's Marsh, fifteen or twenty men would be able to keep off the barges, and render this place perfectly secure. The Enemy threatened to pay us another visit soon. JOHN MACKIE, F. M. To the Editor of the Register.

DIED. In this city, on Sunday last, Mr. Benjamin Pulliam, an old and respectable inhabitant. In Granville county, lately Miss Jane Daniel, sister of the Marshal of said District.