



NOTICE.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.
November 15, 1814.

In pursuance of powers which have been duly vested in the Secretary of the Treasury, under an act of Congress, entitled "An act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars," approved by the President of the United States this 15th day of November, proposals will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury from that time until the first day of January next, and each proposal will be decided on as soon as it is received, and immediate notice of the decision given, for a loan to the United States of the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, or any part thereof, on the following terms and in the following manner:

1. For the amount loaned, stock will be issued, when the instalments are completed, bearing interest at six per cent. annum, payable quarterly yearly. The stock will be reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States at any time after twelve years from the 31st day of December next; and the Sinking Fund is charged with the payment of the interest and the reimbursement of the principal, according to contract.
2. The proposals must state the amount to be loaned, the rate at which the stock will be received; the instalments in which the party will make the payment; and the bank in which the payments are to be made.
3. The payments will be received either in money, or in approved bank notes; or in Treasury Notes due on or before the 1st of January next, at their par value, with the interest thereon accrued at the time of payment. But on failure to pay any instalment at the time stipulated, the next preceding instalment shall be forfeited for the use of the United States.
4. Scrip-certificates will be issued by the Cashiers of the banks where the payments shall be made, to the persons making the payments; the Cashiers will, also, endorse the payment of the successive instalments; the scrip-certificates will be assignable by endorsement and delivery; and will be funded at the loan office of the State in which the Bank is situated, where the payments have been made.

A. J. DALLAS,
Secretary of the Treasury.

NOTICE.

The subscribers having qualified on this day, as the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Harmon, Miller, late of Randolph county, deceased—request all persons having demands against their Testator to exhibit the same for payment within the time prescribed by law.

H. MILLER, } Ex'ors.
J. MILLER, }

Randolph, Nov. 8, 1814. 92 3w

State Bank of North-Carolina,
Raleigh, 15th Nov. 1814.

Agreeably to the 2nd section of the act incorporating the State Bank of North-Carolina, an Election of nineteen Directors of the Principal Bank shall take place annually on the first Monday in December.

The Stockholders of the said Bank are therefore called on to hold said Election, and to attend to such other business in relation to the general interests of the Institution as may be judged necessary, on Monday the 1st of December next, at 9 o'clock in the morning, at the Academy buildings in the City of Raleigh.

By order of the Board,
WM. H. HAYWOOD, Cash.

Such Stockholders as do not attend the Election of Directors personally, will authorize proxies in the form heretofore prescribed.

EAGLE HOTEL,

THE Public are respectfully informed that the subscribers having purchased this establishment from Mr. Charles Parish, have taken possession, and are prepared to accommodate travellers in the best manner, having provided themselves with good beds, the most choice liquors, and every article in the line that the country affords—and one among the best Stables in the southern States, and moreover are prepared to take from thirty to forty members of the ensuing General Assembly. They hope it is unnecessary to add that in all cases the most unremitting attention will be paid to those who favor them with their custom—they have also engaged a Bar-keeper and superintendent from Philadelphia, whose obliging manners and experience will enable them, with the aid of careful and attentive servants, (they trust) to give the most complete satisfaction.

SAML. C. BRAME & CO.
Raleigh, Oct. 28, 1814. 88—1f

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away from Jacob Harley, 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, and a blue coat lined with white muslin. 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.

Yesse Metcham.
Catham county, Oct. 16, 89 3w

A Female Teacher wanted.

THE situation of Female Teacher in the Academy at Raleigh is at present vacant. A Lady well qualified to teach the Ornamental Branches of Female Education, such as Painting, Drawing, Embroidery and plain & fancy Work, and who has besides a competent knowledge of Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, &c. and whose manners are calculated to inspire respect from the Young Ladies who may be placed under her care, may meet with a comfortable and permanent situation or making immediate application to Joseph Gale, President of the Board of Trustees, at Raleigh, N. C.

November 24, 1814.

The next Session of the Academy will commence on the 1st of January.

CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Nov. 12.

Mr. Hall, of Geo. submitted five resolutions on the subject of Treasury notes. The 1st directed an enquiry into the expediency of issuing a million of dollars in that species of paper, which alone, with gold and silver, should be receivable in duties and taxes, due to the U. States. The 2d proposes making them a legal tender. The 3d directs that the Secretary of War shall cause to be purchased in each State, supplies for the Army and Navy equal to the amount of taxes collected in it. The 4th provides that at the end of 12 months, the Treasury Notes may be funded for 6 per cent. stock. The 5th directs that the taxes, duties &c. shall be pledged for the redemption of the Notes.

The question on consideration of these resolves was taken separately.

The house agreed to consider the 1st, 3d, 4th and 5th, but refused to consider the 2nd.

But after some few observations, the question on laying the resolutions on the table, was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

A bill was received from the Senate, entitled "An act making further provision for filling the ranks of the army of the U. States." This bill was twice read and referred to the same committee of the whole house, to whom is committed the classification bill of this house.

Mr. M'Kim of Md. offered for consideration the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the committee of Ways & Means be directed to enquire into the expediency of imposing a duty on all goods and merchandise, imported into the U. States, which under existing laws may be admitted to entry free of duty."—Agreed to.

Mr. Eppes of Virg. made the following report from the committee of conference.

"The managers on the part of the Senate and on the part of the House of Representatives at the conference on the amendments of the Senate disagreed to by the House of Representatives to the bill entitled "An Act to authorize a loan for a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars," report, that the Senate do recede from their amendments to the said bill, except so much thereof as strikes out the last clause of the 5th section, and do agree as a substitute therefor to the two following sections, &c.

"Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That in addition to the annual sum of eight millions dollars heretofore appropriated to the Sinking Fund, adequate and permanent funds shall, during the present session of Congress be provided and appropriated for the payment of the interest and reimbursement of the principal of said stock created by this act."

"Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That an adequate and permanent sinking fund to reduce and eventually to extinguish the public debt contracted and to be contracted during the present war shall also be established during the present session of Congress."

The report having been read, it was, on motion of Mr. Eppes ordered to lie on the table, until the bill should be returned from the Senate. It was subsequently taken up, & the report agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Fisk of N. Y. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States of America. After the reading of the bill through, to give it preference in the orders of the day—

The committee rose, reported progress and the House adjourned.

Monday, Nov. 14.

Mr. Troup of Geo from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize a donation in land, to persons in the military or naval service of the enemy, who shall come within the limits, and claim the protection of the government of the U. States. Twice read and committed.

Mr. Rhea of Ten. laid upon the table the following motion which by the rules of the House must lie for one day:

"Resolved, That the following rule be added to the rules and orders of the House:

"That when a bill be taken up for consideration, whether in the house or in the committee of the whole house, the house or the committee of the whole house shall continue in session until the bill is gone through."

The house then resolved into a committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the U. States of America.

The first section of the bill having been read which proposes the establishment of a Bank with a stock of 50 millions, divided into shares of \$500 each and that subscriptions be opened at Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Richmond, Charleston and Pittsburg; for 30 millions, the other 20 to be reserved for the government.

At the instance of different members, the places for receiving subscriptions were extended to Lexington, K. New-Orleans, Nashville, Washington City, Raleigh, Savannah, New-Brunswick, Utica, Portsmouth, Chillicothe and Hallowell in Maine & Pittsburg was struck out. The commissioners named for receiving Subscriptions at Raleigh are Messrs. Sherwood Haywood, Beverly Daniel and Wm. Peace.

Mr. Lewis made a motion, the object of which was to establish the Principal Bank at the city of Washington, instead of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lewis's motion was negatived, about 30 members only rising in favor of it.

Mr. Gaston of N. C. said, before the committee proceeded further in the bill, he wished to propose a material amendment to it, and, with a view to ascertain whether the house were disposed to hear him in support of his motion at this late hour of the day, he moved that the committee now rise which was negatived; and

Mr. Gaston proceeded, in a speech of considerable ability, and more than an hour in length, to lay before the committee his views in relation to this bill. He professed himself anxious for the establishment of a National Bank, which he had always favored when opportunity offered. But it was his decided opinion, he said, that a bill like that on the table would not answer the purposes of the nation or the government. This view of the subject he supported by various objections to different features of the bill, & particularly to the mode of subscription in stock of the U. S.; the operation of which he contended would be to throw into circulation a quantity of paper, founded not on a specie capital, but on the credit of the U. S. stock &c. which would therefore, be of no greater value than any other paper which the U. S. should make receivable in taxes, tho' much more expensive to the U. States than Treasury Notes or bills of credit would be, &c. In support of this idea, he adduced many illustrations, from writers on this subject from our own history, and from analogy. He objected also to the proposed appointment of a part of the directors by the President, to the large portion of the stock to be held by the U. States, &c. He wound up his argument on these and other points by observing, that as he was friendly in principle to the establishment of a National Bank, he should not consider himself as doing his duty, if, while he disapproved of this plan he did not offer another as a substitute to it. Instead of a bank of a capital of 50 millions, he would establish a bank whose capital should not at farthest, exceed 20 millions. He considered it as by no means important to its success, that the government should subscribe a cent to its capital stock; but as that was a fashionable idea, he would say a portion of the capital, 5 millions, should be subscribed by the government; and the other 15 millions to be subscribed by individuals, 5 millions of it at least in specie, the remainder either in Treasury Notes at par, or in 6 per cent. stock of future loans at par, or in 6 per cent. stock of future loans at the price at which it was contracted for with the government. So far from such stock being inalienable as now proposed, he would permit the Directors to manage & dispose of it as they pleased. They might lend money to the government if they found it to their interest and convenience to do so. He would abolish from such a charter the idea that the fat of the President should at any time suspend the payment of specie by the bank. If any plan of a National Bank could succeed, it must be on something like the plan of which this was the outline. To try the principle of this bill, and whether the House were disposed to accept any amendment whatever to it, he concluded his speech by moving to strike out 50 millions (the proposed capital stock of the Bank) and insert in lieu thereof 20 millions.

On motion the committee then rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Nov. 15.

Mr. Eppes of Va. remarked, that in the late calls of the militia from different parts of the United States, the persons composing most of the detachments had been compelled to leave their homes with that clothing suitable for the summer season, but unfit for that now approaching; and, in various instances, they were suffering for want of clothing fit for the season. They are unable to return for clothing, and in many instances are not able to procure it. To bring this subject before the House,

Mr. Eppes moved that the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War, on the application of the commanding officer of any detachment of the militia, to furnish the necessary clothing to such of the private soldiers of the militia as may request it, and to deduct the same from their pay. The motion was agreed to.

The house went into a committee on the Bank bill. Mr. Gaston's motion being under consideration, Mr. Fisk of N. Y. spoke at length against it, and Mr. Gaston replied. It was then negatived 79 to 47.

The 2d section was then read, which prescribes the manner of making subscription and the mode of payment, which was to be one fifth in specie, three-fifths in specie or stock of the U. S. and one-fifth in specie or Treasury Notes.

After several attempts at amending this section and considerable debate, on motion of Mr. Calhoun the committee rose.

Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Mr. Troup of Geo. from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making provision for the widows and orphans of soldiers who die or are killed in the service of the United States.

Mr. Troup from the committee on Military Affairs, reported that there was no occasion for any provision in respect to the furnishing of militia with clothing as contemplated by the resolve adopted yesterday—such a provision being already in existence.

The House resumed the consideration of Mr. Rhea's motion requiring that every bill under discussion shall be gone through, before the adjournment, on the day it is taken up—This motion, on suggestion of Mr. Bradley and Mr. O'key, was so modified as to require the question under discussion to be decided on the day on which it is made. Thus amended, the motion was opposed with wit and argument by Messrs. Wright, Pitkin, Duval, Gholson, Macon, Forsyth and Alexander and supported by Messrs Rhea of Ten. and Fisk of N. Y. Mr. Condit moved to postpone it indefinitely. At length, to put an end to an unprofitable discussion, the house, on motion of Lowndes, proceeded to the Order of the Day.

The house resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Subscribers to the Bank of the U. States of America.

Mr. Calhoun in a very ingenious and elaborate speech, laid before the house his views on this subject, and the reasons why he should propose a total change in the features of the bill. The motion he should make was one of limited character, but such a one as he proposed to follow up by other amendments, or by distinct legislative provisions, which should together embrace a plan of which the following is a brief outline: The Capital of the Bank remaining unchanged, at fifty millions, the payments of subscriptions to this capital stock to be made in the proportion of one-tenth in specie (which he afterwards varied to six-fifths) and the remainder in specie, or in Treasury Notes to be hereafter issued; subscriptions to be opened monthly in the three last days of each month, beginning with January next, for certain proportions of the stock until the whole is subscribed—payment to be made at the time of subscribing; the shares to consist of one hundred instead of five hundred dollars each; the U. States to hold no stock in the Bank, nor any agency in its disposal, nor control over its operations, nor right to suspend specie payments. The amount of Treasury Notes to be subscribed, viz. forty five millions, to be provided for by future acts of Congress, and to be disposed of in something like the following way, viz. Fifteen millions of the amount to be placed in the hands of the agents, appointed for the purpose, or in the hands of the present commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to go into the stock market, to convert the Treasury notes into stock; another sum, say five millions, to be applied to the redemption of the Treasury Notes becoming due at the commencement of the ensuing year; the remaining twenty millions he proposed to throw into circulation as widely as possible. They might be issued in such proportions monthly as to be absorbed in the subscriptions to the Bank at the end of each month, &c. This operation, he presumed, would raise the value of Treasury Notes perhaps 20 or 30 per cent. above par, being the value of the privilege of taking the Bank stock, and thus afford at the same time a bonus and an indirect loan to the government; making unnecessary any loan by the Bank until its extended circulation of paper shall enable it to make a loan which shall be advantageous to the U. S. The Treasury Notes so to be issued to be redeemable in stock at 6 per cent. disposable by the bank at its pleasure, & without the sanction of government; to whom neither is the bank to be compelled to loan any money. This, it is believed, is, in a few words, a fair statement of the project of Mr. Calhoun, which he supported by a variety of explanations of its operations, &c. the notes of the Bank when in operation, to

be received exclusively in the payment of taxes, duties and debts to the United States. The operation of this combined plan Mr. C. conceived, would be to afford relief from the immediate pressure on the Treasury; 2. A permanent elevation of the public credit; and 3. A permanent and safe circulating medium of general credit. The Bank should go into operation, he proposed, in April next. He concluded his exposition by a motion, the effect of which is to deprive the U. S. of a share in the stock of the Bank, and to change the proportions of specie and paper in which it shall be payable to one-tenth in specie, and nine-tenths in Treasury Notes.

This opened a wide and interesting scene of debate. The motion was supported by Mr. Lowndes and opposed by Messrs. Fisk and Forsyth. The committee then rose and reported progress.

Thursday, Nov. 17.

On motion of Mr. M'Kim of Md. the Judiciary committee was instructed to enquire into the expediency and necessity of providing by law for the punishment of persons voluntarily holding intercourse with the enemy without the permission of government.

A letter was received from the Acting Secretary of State, stating forth that all the material papers in that office were saved on the late incursion of the enemy into this district.

The house again in committee of the whole, on the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

The important amendment yesterday proposed by Mr. Calhoun to the bill being still under consideration, Messrs. Wright and Oakley spoke in its favor, and Mr. Ingham against it. The question was then taken and carried by a majority of about 60 votes.

The committee then rose and reported progress.

Friday, Nov. 18.

Mr. Troup of Geo. reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. S. to receive into the service of the United States certain corps which may be raised and organized by any state to serve in lieu of the militia thereof. Read, &c.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. remarked that he looked upon the decision of the house on yesterday as indicating a disposition on the part of the house to change the whole nature of the bill, now before a committee of the whole; for incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America. As many amendments in detail would be required, he thought the most proper way to act on the bill would be to re-commit it for amendment to a select committee.

This motion was opposed and withdrawn. The House again resolved itself into a committee and proceeded to the consideration of the 3d section of the bill, which contemplates the subscription by the United States of 20 millions in 6 per cent. stock to the capital of the Bank.

This section Mr. Calhoun moved to strike out of the bill.

This motion produced debate.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. said he hoped the section would not be struck out. He considered it important that the United States should hold a certain proportion of the stock of the Bank, because he believed the privilege of so doing would be valuable to the government. In the stock of the old Bank of the U. S. the government had held a considerable portion of the stock, and the benefit derived from it had not been denied. It had been a matter of boast on the other side of the house, and the republican Administration had enjoyed the advantages arising to the government from it.

Mr. Calhoun said the principle of his motion had been decided by the amendment which had been made on the 2d section. Consistency required that the house, after deciding as they did yesterday, should now strike out this section.

After some debate, the motion to strike out was carried 79 to 53.

The committee then proceeded in further examination and amendment of the details of the bill, in the course of which considerable debate took place, involving generally the minor principles of the art or science of banking.—Among the amendments agreed to were the following, viz: To increase out as much as gives the government a share in the direction of the Bank; so that as prohibits the bank from selling the United States' stock, which may come into its possession; so that the bank to loan thirty millions to the government, &c.

When the committee rose for an amendment was under