

The numerical value of the ingots, piasters and colonial produce, brought by the Vengeance (rigate to Cadix, is estimated at 4,309,374 piasters and a half, without counting the silver in the vessel; the greatest part of which is for private individuals.

Different letters from the interior announce the arrival of Spanish prisoners of war at their homes. They are forced to acknowledge that the French nation treated them with the greatest kindness; even providing them with supplies of money for which they proclaim their gratitude. This testimony of the good understanding with the French cannot be effaced by the false and exaggerated ideas spread by the absurd declamations against them.

The affairs of the congress are progressing rapidly since the emperor of Russia has signified his intention of leaving Vienna before the last of this month. It is also said that an official note has been delivered on the part of Russia to the congress, in which it is declared that the intention of his majesty is that no kind of alteration shall be made to the treaty of Paris, which is to be maintained in all its form and tenor.

It has been resolved that the discussions of the Congress shall be made public through the medium of the press. It has likewise been determined that the plenipotentiaries of Austria, Russia, England, France, Prussia, Spain, Sweden and Portugal, shall compose the general congress.

It is confirmed that M. Prince Talleyrand Perigord, minister of France, has delivered to the congress a memorial of high importance. This circumstance excites great public curiosity.

The nomination of Count Stadion to the office of Minister of Finance, has been received with pleasure by all classes of society. Hopes are entertained that this appointment, and the present circumstances, will produce a happy effect on our paper money.

Her imperial majesty Maria Louisa will arrive this day at Schoenbrunn—several sovereigns are to go to meet her majesty.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

From the Aberdeen Chronicle, Sept. 8. The affairs of Norway are said to be finally settled, and Prince Christian has formally stipulated for the subjugation of the Norwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was surrounded by that of Sweden. The letters and public documents of this prince have for some time been of a very undecided description. He affected to be the determined warlike leader of a people resolved to sacrifice all for independence, and at the same time he informed his enemy that he would faithfully represent to the people the dangers to which they were about to expose themselves in the war. In the present era of duplicity and underhand intrigue it will not be very wonderful if it appear that Prince Christian had merely gone over to manage the Norwegians—to take the lead among them with many patriotic declarations, in order to prevent some more determined man from assuming the character of their chief, and finally to bring about their subjection to the crown of Sweden. The spirit of the people was certainly good, their good discipline and valor unquestioned, and the passes of the country such that a comparatively small army could effectually stop invaders. But with all the advantages we find the fortresses on the frontiers given up without resistance and after some unmeaning movements in the field, on the part of the Norwegian army, an armistice agreed on, which virtually resigns the independence of Norway.

With regard to Poland, no person can be sanguine enough to expect that it will be restored to independence during the present order of things. The partitioning of Poland will form an important part of the discussions to take place at the approaching congress. A report has been circulated that the emperor Alexander had some intentions of erecting it into an independent kingdom, under a Russian Prince; and were this to be accomplished, Poland would be but a vassal state of Russia; but the court of Vienna, it is said, will oppose this arrangement, & insist upon the dismemberment of the territory. It is thus that the allies give liberty to Europe; and when we reflect that in Spain despotism in church and state is restored, in all its horrors, and in France—the most ridiculous attempts are made to restore the priestcraft, and the explo-

ded notion of the divine right of kings, we cannot help saying that, within our recollection, the liberties of Europe never appeared in a less threatening way.

And whatever we may think of the blessings we have conferred upon Europe by the late revolution, it is yet certain that a majority of the continental states do not at all thank us for our good offices. The French express no gratitude or good-will for breaking their bonds—the Spaniards undo every thing we have done while endeavoring their deliverance—the Dutch, with much apathy, decline our commerce & threaten to discontinue the Orange Baten, since their Prince imposed a tax of three half pence a pound on butchers' meat—Austrians are apprehensive of renewed attacks from France which are loudly threatened—and of all the nations of Europe, perhaps Russia and Prussia only would thank Britain for her exertions, and Sweden, while the Crown Prince retains his influence; all the three having to expect the treatment of treacherous allies had France proved successful in the war.

For what reasons we so pertinaciously urged the war against France will ever be a pertinent question, while the fatal effects arising from the war are felt. Indemnity for the past & security for the future we have not obtained. We have added about six hundred millions to our national debt, and, of course, thirty millions to our permanent taxes—and have just as little security, as at any period of the reign of Bonaparte.

THE WAR.

Extract of a letter, dated Erie, Nov. 21, 1814. "We are informed by Capt. Woodhouse of the United States' schr. Prevost lately from Long Point, that Gen. M'Arthur has been down there from Detroit, burnt three mills, and took three hundred embodied militia prisoners, and paroled them. No boats or other warlike preparation making in that vicinity."

FROM CANADA.

Quebec, Nov. 3. The evacuation by the enemy of our territory on the Niagara, is a striking illustration of the importance of the command of the Lake. The enemy did not cross over to our side, till the moment his fleet was ready to assume the superiority. The reappearance of our fleet has effected what could not be done by the expense of much blood and treasure.

Nov. 8. Loss of the Transport Sovereign.—The Transport ship Sovereign, Captain —, bound from England to Quebec, was wrecked on the 18th of Oct. on the island of St. Paul, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence—she had on board 9 officers and 186 soldiers of the 49th and 58th and 81st regiments—two sergeants, 21 women and children—in all, including the captain, mate, and 19 seamen, forming a total of 289 persons. Only thirty-seven lives were saved! The Sovereign was sailing at the rate of 7 knots an hour; and it being about 7 o'clock in the evening, the rock on which she split was not observed above three minutes before she struck. The survivors were taken off the Island two days after, by the Champion, and arrived here on the 3d inst. They had saved but a small quantity of provisions, and could not have subsisted very long. Lt. Rulfe of the 58th regiment, is the only officer saved; together with 2 surgeons, 24 rank and file, and 10 seamen.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Saturday, Nov. 25. The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the tax bill; & after further discussion thereof, rose and reported the amendments they had made to the bill "to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by duties on spirits distilled within the United States, and by amending the act laying duties on licences to distillers of spirituous liquors;" which amendments the House immediately proceeded to take into consideration. Several of the amendments were agreed to, without debate. Other questions of amendment were debated; among which were the following. An amendment was made in committee of the whole to strike out twenty cents, the amount of duty to be paid on each gallon of spirits distilled, and insert fifteen. The question on concurrence in this amendment was negatived 73 to 72. A motion was made by Mr. William Reed to amend the bill by adding to it a new section allowing a drawback of

10 cents per gallon on exportation, negatived 99 to 47.

Mr. Culpender moved to amend the bill by striking out twenty cents (the amount of duty on each gallon of spirits distilled) and inserting in lieu thereof twelve and a half cents. Negatived 81 to 41.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Monday, Nov. 28. Mr. Lowndes of S. C. from the select committee to whom was committed the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America, reported that the committee had had the said bill under consideration, but not having been able to discover any means of uniting the conflicting opinions on the subject, had therefore directed him to report the bill without amendment. Mr. L. also laid before the house a letter obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury by the committee, on the subject of the amendments made to the bank bill.

[This letter was read. It is written with remarkable frankness, and expresses a decided disapprobation of the issue of Treasury Notes, proposed by the amendments made to the bill.]

The house proceeded to the consideration of the bill.

The question depending when the bill was referred to a select committee, now recurred. It was on a motion of Mr. Gaston to strike out fifty millions (the proposed capital of the Bank) and insert twenty. Motion negatived 85 to 54.

Mr. Lowndes then moved to amend the bill by striking out fifty and inserting thirty millions, which question was decided without debate by the following vote—Carried 75 to 67.

Mr. Hanson then moved to strike out the first section of the bill; which he supported by a speech of considerable length and vehemence. He was opposed to the bill as it now stood, as an efficient and impracticable measure, not suited to the great exigency of the times.

Mr. Calhoun followed in reply to some points of Mr. Hanson's speech, and in energetic defence of the bill.

[During the speeches of these gentlemen, both of them were called to order more than once by the Speaker, who earnestly endeavored to prevent the introduction of personal matter into the debate.]

Mr. Johnson of Ky. assigning as a reason therefor his anxiety to expedite the public business, and proceed to the adoption of those measures which the times imperiously demand, required the previous question.

Which demand being carried 62 to 59, the previous question was put in the following form, viz. "shall the main question be now put?" and decided 75 to 67.

The requisite number having required the main question to be put, it was put on the engrossing the bill for a third reading; and was decided as follows:

For the motion	45
Against it	107

So the House decided that the bill should not be read a third time—in other words, that it should be rejected.

Mr. Forsyth of Geo. then rose, and said he had voted in the majority against the bill, and was therefore at liberty to move a reconsideration of the vote just taken. This motion he did make with a view to retain the bill still in possession of the house, in order to recommit it—that the house might not be deprived of an opportunity of passing a bank bill during the present session.

This motion gave rise to considerable sensation in the house, as indeed had all the proceedings of this day.

At length Mr. Forsyth withdrew his motion for the present, intimating that he might renew it to-morrow.

Tuesday, Nov. 29. Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee to enquire into the causes of the success of the enemy in his invasion into this district in August last, delivered in a Report, of very great length, together with a voluminous mass of documents.

This report (principally of a narrative character) Mr. J. moved to be printed, together with such documents; selected from the mass laid before the committee, as would tend to give an impartial view of the whole transaction.

The reference and printing of the report, as moved were both agreed to.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, viz. the motion to print the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury yesterday laid before the House by the Bank Committee.

The printing was agreed to and the letter was referred to the committee of ways means.

Mr. Kibbourn of Ohio said he had ever considered it to be the interest of the United States that a National Bank should be established, for the convenient management of its finances. It was with satisfaction he found that to be the opinion of a great majority of the house, by the vote, some time ago on the proposition that it was expedient to establish a National Bank. The project before the house having been rejected, he held in his hand a resolution embracing a sketch of a plan, which, if

approved, might be put into the shape of a bill. Mr. K. then offered his resolution for consideration.

[The resolution embraces the same plan, with a few variations, as that contained in the bill which was yesterday rejected by the House.]

This motion the Speaker pronounced to be out of order as in substance and matter the same as that already rejected.

[No re-consideration was moved to-day of the National Bank bill, which was therefore finally rejected in this House, but may and probably will be revived in the Senate.]

The bill to provide an additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government, and for the payment of the public debt, by laying an additional duty on spirits distilled, and for amending the act already in existence for taxing that article, was read a third time.

After some debate the motion was negatived 111 to 44.

The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, and was carried 107 to 41.

On motion of Mr. Epes, the house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the two other tax bills.—The bill first taken up was that for imposing additional taxes on pleasure carriages and the harness thereof.

The bill having been read through, Mr. Epes stated in a very lucid manner the grounds on which the committee had framed the provisions of this bill in the shape in which it was presented to the house.

This bill having been discussed and gone through, the other bill, for imposing a variety of miscellaneous taxes, was also taken up and gone through, & both bills were reported to the house.

A message was received from the Senate announcing the rejection of the joint resolution from this house for appointing a committee to enquire into the expediency of removing the sittings of Congress to some other building.

Wednesday, Nov. 16. The House resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the two tax bills; and the amendments made thereto were taken up and considered. And the bills having been further discussed and amended, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill from the Senate authorising a draft of 80,000 militia for the defence of the frontiers, and on the bill for filling the Regular Army by a classification of the free male population.

The bills were no more than read thro' when, the House being thin, the committee rose, reported progress and adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 1. On motion of Mr. Pleasants of Va. Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary establishment be instructed to enquire into the propriety of authorising the Judges of the Circuit courts of the United States to hold special courts for the trial of appeals from the district courts in admiralty, and especially in prize causes.

Mr. Robertson of Loc. offered for consideration the following resolution: Resolved, That so much of the title of this House as is supposed to preclude the re-examination of a subject decided on, be suspended, so far as relates to the establishment of a National Bank.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Navy transmitting a voluminous report in compliance with a resolution of this House of the 3d of March last, of the cost, expenditures and state of the various Navy-Yards, &c.

The bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining public credit, by duties on sales at auction, on the postage of letters, and on licences to retail wines, spirituous liquors and foreign merchandise, was read a third time.—The question on the passage of the bill was passed 114 to 35.

The bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining public credit, by duties on carriages, &c. was then read a third time and passed 120 to 34.

The following Message was received from the President of the United States by Mr. Coles, his Secretary.

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

I transmit for the information of Congress, the communications last received from the Ministers Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary of the United States at Ghent, explaining the course and actual state of their negotiations with the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain.

JAMES MADISON. December 1, 1814.

No. 1. Copy of a letter from Messrs. Adams, Bayard, Clay, Russell and Gallatin, to the Secretary of State, dated

Ghent, 25th Oct. 1814.

SIR—We have the honor of transmitting herewith copies of all our correspondence with the British plenipotentiaries, since the departure of Mr. Dallas. Although the Negotiation has not terminated so abruptly as we expected at that period that it would, we have no reason to retract the opinion which we then expressed, that no

hopes of peace are likely to result from it, could be entertained. It is true that the terms which the British government had so peremptorily prescribed at that time, have been apparently abandoned, and that the same terms then required as a preliminary to all discussion upon other topics, has been reduced to an article securing merely an Indian participation, which we have agreed to accept, subject to the ratification or rejection of our government. But you will perceive, that our request for the exchange of a project of a treaty, has been eluded, and that in their late note, the British plenipotentiaries have advanced a demand not only new and inadmissible, but totally incompatible with their uniform previous declarations, that Great Britain had no view in this negotiation to any acquisition of territory. It will be perceived, that this new pretence, was brought forward immediately after the accounts had been received that a British force had taken possession of all that part of the state of Massachusetts situated east of Peary's river. The British plenipotentiaries have invariably referred to our government every note received from us, and waited the return of their messenger before they have transmitted to us their answer, and the whole tenor of the correspondence, as well as the manner in which it has been conducted on the part of the British government, have concurred to convince us, that their object has been to delay their motives for this policy we presume to have been to keep the alternative of peace or of a protracted war, in their own hands, until the general arrangement of European affairs should be accomplished at the congress of Vienna, and until they could avail themselves of the advantages which they have anticipated from the success of their arms during the present campaign in America.

Although the sovereigns who had determined to be present at the congress of Vienna have been a few weeks assembled there, it does not appear by the last advices from that place that the congress has been formally opened. On the contrary, by a declaration from the plenipotentiaries of the powers who were parties to the peace of Paris of 30th May last, the opening of the Congress appears to have been postponed to the first of November. A memorial is said to have been presented by the French ambassador, Talleyrand, in which it is declared, that France having returned to her boundaries in 1792, can recognize none of the aggrandizements of the other great powers of Europe since that period, although not intending to oppose them by war.

The circumstances indicate that the new basis for the political system of Europe, will not be so speedily settled as had been expected. The principle thus assumed by France is very extensive in its effects, and opens a field for negotiation much wider than had been anticipated. We think it does not promise an aspect of immediate tranquility to this continent, and that it will disconcert particularly the measures which G. Britain has been taking with regard to the future destination of this country, among others, and to which she has attached apparently much importance.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, sir, your very humble servants,

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
J. A. B. YARD,
H. CLAY,
JONAS RUSSELL,
ALBERT GALLATIN.

(Documents to be continued.)

GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Thursday, Dec. 1.

Mr. Poxter introduced a Resolution for the appointment of a select committee to consider on the expediency of issuing half a million of Dollars in Treasury Notes, to be put in circulation by purchasing specific articles to be sold for cash in other States & the proceeds applied to the discharge of the debt which the State owes to the State Bank, &c. Sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The following bills were introduced: By Mr. Henderson, a bill to amend an act concerning old titles of land, and for limitation of actions and for avoidance of suits in law.

Mr. Boon, a bill to amend and explain an act passed at last session to raise a revenue for the payment of the civil list, &c. for 1815.

Mr. W. W. Jones, a bill to continue in force the 3d section of an act of last session respecting scotches for light-houses and fortifications.

The following Resolution, which was moved by Mr. A. D. Muffery, and unanimously passed in the Senate, was