

Challegis... In order, however, to obviate this difficulty, as far as it is practicable, distinct statements will be presented for 1816; 1st, of the probable demands on the treasury; 2dly, of the revenue estimated according to the laws now in force; and 3dly, of the revenue estimated according to the modifications, which will be respectfully submitted.

(To be continued.)

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 2, 1816.

A multitude of petitions were presented and referred to various committees.

The engrossed bill for enlarging the time for ascertaining the annual transfers and changes of property subject to the Direct Tax, and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed.

The house, according to the order of the day, again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for establishing three additional Military Academies.

The amendment on the table at the former sitting on this subject, (viz. on motion of Mr. Pickens, to limit the increase to two Academies, one within the District of Columbia, and one at Asheville, Buncombe county, N. C.) was taken up, and rejected.

Mr. Wilde then proposed to amend the bill so as to establish one additional Academy only, and that one within the District of Columbia. This motion he supported by arguments going to shew the expediency of such an Institution being as much as possible of a national character, and under the eye of the government. His object was not to diminish the number of cadets, but to give the institution of the Military Academies, as far as possible, a national character, which he thought would be assisted by depriving them of local or sectional features, &c.

Mr. Sheffey required a division of the question, so as to place the question simply before the house whether the additional number of Academies should be one or three.

The question to strike out three and insert one, was decided in the affirmative, ayes 91.

Mr. Pickering then moved to strike out the words "within the District of Columbia, and insert "at or near Harper's Ferry, on the Potomac."

On suggestion of Mr. Clay, Mr. Pickering varied his motion so as to confine it to striking out the District of Columbia, leaving the blank to be filled as the house might think proper.

The motion, so varied, was decided in the affirmative by a large majority. So the District was put out of the question.

Mr. Clay then moved to fill the blank in the section with the words "Pittsburg, at the junction of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers." This motion being under consideration—The committee rose and had leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 3.

After several petitions had been presented, the house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the establishment of additional Military Academies.

Mr. Clay (speaker) withdrew the motion he had yesterday made to place the only Academy remaining in the bill at Pittsburg; and in lieu thereof moved to establish it at or near the mouth of Licking river on the Ohio, not as a point he preferred, because he thought better situations than that might be selected, but because the committee on Military Affairs had originally decided in favor of that site. Mr. C. urged various arguments in favor of this location of the additional academy.

The question on this motion was decided in the negative, 68 to 58.

A motion of Mr. Cannon to insert Nashville in the State of Tenn. met with no better success, there being only about 50 votes in favor of it.

Mr. Lewis then moved to insert in the blank Harper's Ferry in the State of Virginia.

Mr. Lewis's proposition met with no favor, there being but 15 or 16 votes in the affirmative.

Mr. Burnside then moved to insert Carlisle in the state of Pennsylvania. This proposition received about the same number of votes as the last.

Mr. Barbour had preferred greatly the District of Columbia, if only one additional Academy was to be established; but, as the house had departed from the District, he thought the position of the Academy ought to be determined by geographical considerations, having reference to the one already established. Under the impression that this was a point which combined geographical with local advantages, he moved Abingdon, in the state of Virginia.

Mr. Cannon spoke in favor of Knoxville, in Tennessee, in preference to Abingdon; in which idea he was supported by Mr. Wright.

Mr. Barbour having withdrawn his motion, to allow the question to be taken on Knoxville, there appeared to be in favor of that place 81 votes; against it 63, so the house decided to insert Knoxville, in Tennessee.

After some other unsuccessful attempts to amend the bill, the committee rose and reported the bill with the amendments.

The amendments, which go to limit the additional Academy to one, to be established at Knoxville, Ten. were agreed to without a division.

Mr. Taylor then moved an amendment directing that the cadets should be admitted into the Academies from the several states and territories in numbers proportionate to the Militia Returns thereof, and that the Secretary of War should make an annual return of the names and residence of the cadets of these Academies, the time of their admission and their respective places of residence.—Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hubert, the bill was recommitted to the Military Committee to adjust its details to the principles already decided on.

The Speaker laid before the House the estimates from the Treasury of the expenses of the government for the ensuing year; which were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

THURSDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Clark of Ky. presented the petition of the Kentucky Abolition Society, praying that a tract of vacant and unappropriated lands may be set apart for the residence of free negroes and mulattoes, and that they may be transported to said lands at the public expense.

Many other petitions were presented.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a bill to provide for the widows & orphans of the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of the volunteers and militia, who have been killed in battle, died in service, or of wounds received whilst in the service of the United States, during the late war; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Pleasants, in offering the following motion, remarked, that he had no wish to produce any sensation in the house, nor to agitate at present any question relating to the unfortunate affair of Dartmoor prison, but he was desirous to be placed in possession of any official documents in relation to it which may be in the hands of the executive department: with that view he moved,

"That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House, if in his opinion it will not be inconsistent with the public welfare, any communications which may have passed between this government and the government of Great Britain, in relation to the transactions at Dartmoor prison in the month of April last, so far as the prisoners of war there confined were affected by them."

On the suggestion of Mr. Jackson of Virg. that there might be documents in the possession of the government, relating to this subject, not connected with the correspondence with the British government, the resolution was modified so as to embrace such documents; and

Thus modified the motion was agreed to, and a committee ordered to be appointed to lay the same before the President.

Mr. Jennings proposed that the committee on the Public Lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending by law to all settlers on the Public Lands of the United States who have settled thereon since the first day of January, 1808, the same privilege extended to such settlers prior to that day by the second section of the act of Congress passed March 8d, 1807.—Agreed to.

Mr. King of Mass. offered for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the situation of the unfortunate merchants and traders, reduced by misfortunes and by circumstances beyond their control, from competence to want, now demands that Congress should exercise the power vested in them by the people for the relief of the unfortunate debtor by the establishment of an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to prepare and report a bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

Mr. K. said, that as a bill on this subject would require much labor in perfecting its details, he thought it would not be worth while to put this burden on any committee, unless the house should show a disposition to adopt the principle. He had, therefore, thrown his motion into an imperative form. The power to establish such a system was expressly given in the constitution, and, being given, Mr. K. contended, was not intended by the framers of the constitution to lie dormant there, but to be exercised for the benefit of the people. Mr. K. cited as evidence of the popular sentiment on this head the acts of the Legislatures of several of the states on the subject, some of which had been declared by the judges unconstitutional, inasmuch as the constitution had ex-

pressly given the power to the general government. This was a strong reason why Congress ought to act on the subject. Mr. K. called the attention of the house to the situation of the merchants, whose fortunes had for some years been as fluctuating as the waves; and to the operation on the mercantile community of the restrictive system, of so little importance against an enemy, and so cruel an operation to them. Every motive, in short, which ought to actuate legislators or gentlemen. Mr. K. remarked, ought to induce the house to grant the relief desired to the suffering merchant and tradesman.

Mr. Wright, in a few observations on this subject, denied the right of State Judges to decide against the validity of insolvent laws, passed by the States.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. expressed his views on this subject, which were, substantially, that he was willing and he presumed there would be no objection to vote for an enquiry into this subject, though he was unwilling, without investigation, to decide in favor of a general bankrupt law. He thought if the proposition were for an enquiry into the subject merely, that there would be no objection to it.

Mr. King then withdrew his motion, with a view to accommodate the wishes of gentlemen friendly to the object, and in lieu thereof, substituted the following:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of establishing an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. S.

This proposition was agreed to without a division.

The House, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to carry into effect the stipulations of the treaty of commerce, lately concluded with Great Britain. The first section of the bill having been read,

Mr. Forsyth, (the chairman of the committee of Foreign Relations) stated the general object of the bill, and the nature of its provisions. The bill, he said, was intended to carry into effect those parts of the treaty which require legislative interposition; which he enumerated, and compared the provisions of the bill in this respect, with the provisions of the treaty. He then stated to the House, the present discriminating duties on tonnage and on importation, and shewed that the bill went to conform them to the provisions of the Treaty, and placed British merchants in that respect on the same footing with ours. He next adverted to the British tariff, and shewed the British discriminating duties, and the great advantages which would be derived to the United States by their abolition in pursuance of the Treaty, &c.

Two or three amendments to the bill were then moved by Mr. Forsyth, and agreed to, one of which went to give this act a retrospective effect, and to make its provisions take effect from the date of the ratification of the treaty; and another to confine the repeal of our discriminating duty to goods coming directly from the territories of Great Britain in Europe.

Mr. Clay explained, without going into the general discussion of the advantages of the treaty, the benefit the United States would derive from the article securing the freedom of trade to certain parts of the East Indies.

Mr. Gaston denied that the treaty secured any greater advantages in this respect than were already freely accorded by the British government to all friendly nations.

Mr. Clay replied that the privileges now granted were by the local government of India, and subject to its pleasure; whilst the treaty stipulated that this commerce should not be interrupted as to the United States.

Some discussion or rather conversation took place on the disputed point of the necessity of legislative provisions to carry into effect treaty stipulations. Mr. Gaston denied, and Mr. Forsyth affirmed their necessity; but so indefinite were the terms of the debate, that perhaps it cannot properly be said they differed materially on the question. Mr. Gaston accorded, in the views of Mr. Clay on this point, who said this bill was properly introduced, and ought to pass, because in the opinion of this (the Republican) side of the house, it was highly necessary and indeed indispensable that it should, whilst in the opinion of gentlemen on the other (the federal side) if not necessary, it could at least do no harm, and would put the question beyond doubt.

The committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the house. The amendments being under consideration in the house—

Mr. Milnor objected very strongly to that one which limits the repeal of discriminating duties to direct importation from the territories of Great Britain in Europe, as not consonant to the treaty which makes no such limitation.

Mr. Forsyth replied to this objection, that this regulation was in perfect consistency with the treaty, and with the general nature of reciprocity which pervaded the whole instrument, &c.

Mr. Milnor was not satisfied with the answer to his objection, and maintained the letter of the treaty must be observed, and that nothing ought to be taken from it by inference, &c. To give time to consider this subject, the hour besides being late, he moved an adjournment. Which was agreed to.

FRIDAY, JAN. 5.

Mr. Pickering, from a select committee, on that subject, reported a joint resolution, requiring the Secretary of State to cause to be compiled and printed, once in every two years, a Register of all the officers and agents, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Jennings, from the committee on the subject, made a detailed report, accompanied by a bill to enable the people of Indiana territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of said territory into the Union as an independent state, on an equal footing with the original states; which was twice read & committed.

Mr. Pickens of N. C. rose to make a motion on a subject which he had for some time considered of great importance to the national interest. Altho' he had heretofore in vain pressed it on the consideration of the house, he thought the change of the circumstances of the nation, and the harmonious relations of political parties, at present, justified the hope that he should now meet with better success. The proposition he was about to submit had at different times been supported by the unanimous vote of both branches of the Legislature of North-Carolina; and under the sanction of this respectable authority, he thought it his duty again to offer it to the consideration of the house. [Mr. P. then submitted the Resolutions of this State for amending the Constitution so as to produce an uniformity in the election of Members of Congress and Electors.]

The resolution was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole.

On motion of Mr. Easton, the committee on Military Affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the printing and distribution among the Militia Officers of the several states and territories, of a suitable number of copies of the Militia Laws of the United States, the Rules and Articles of War, and the discipline adopted by the United States.

The house, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for carrying into effect the commercial convention with G. Britain.

After some debate on agreeing to the reported amendments,

Mr. Gaston, deviating from this line of discussion, made a motion to postpone indefinitely the further consideration of this bill; in support of which motion he contended, as the result of his reflection since yesterday, that the proposed law being wholly supererogatory and unnecessary, would, therefore, and for other reasons, have an injurious effect.

When Mr. G. concluded his remarks—

Mr. Tucker moved to lay the bill on the table, not that he was not ready to give his decided opposition to the argument of Mr. Gaston, but because he thought this was a question, to the consideration of which more time ought to be allotted.

The question on this motion was decided in the affirmative. So the bill was laid on the table.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to authorize a subscription to such laws of the United States as relate exclusively to the District of Columbia.

On motion of Mr. Cannon, the number of copies proposed to be subscribed for (1000) was reduced to 500.

The bill having been reported to the house, some further discussion took place on it.

On the question of ordering the bill to be read a third time, there were 41 for it and 61 against it.

So the bill was rejected.

Mr. Pickens then adverted to the miserable system of jurisprudence, by which this territory was ruled, composed of the laws of Virginia on one side, and Maryland on the other side of the river, as they stood fifteen or twenty years ago, the people of the District being deprived of the advantages of subsequent amendments made by these states; and, after remarking on the inability of Congress to devote time from more weighty occupations to examine and reform the judicial system of the District, moved in substance

That the committee on the District of Columbia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of employing a suitable person to prepare a code of jurisprudence for the District of Columbia, to be laid before Congress for their adoption.

Mr. Tucker moved that the Judiciary committee be substituted for the District committee. Agreed to by a small majority.

OIL AND FULLING MILLS.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has purchased of D. Yarbrough and R. Penny their interest in the Oil and Fulling Mills which have been newly erected. And has now on hand and intends keeping a constant supply of FLAXSEED OIL, at one dollar per gallon, or exchange for flaxseed gallon for bushel. And at present offers one dollar cash a bushel for Seed. Next Spring it is his intention to lay in a large quantity of Salt for the purpose of exchanging for Seed.

The Fulling Mill is conducted by Mrs. Jas. Boyle, a northern bred workman of skill and experience. Gentlemen sending Cloth to this Mill to be Full'd, may rely on it being done in a workmanlike manner and with the greatest dispatch, as the stream on which the Mills are situated never fails. Cloth may be left at the Store of D. Yarbrough & Co. in Hillsborough, or with Child & Clancy in the same town, where the mail stage stops. Cloth left at either of these stores shall be attended to. I will convey it to the Mill and have it full'd agreeable to directions and send it back when done to said stores.

Gentlemen who please to favor me with their custom, will please to send particular directions in writing in what manner they want their cloth full'd, dyed and dressed, and it shall be attended to.

Orange county, two miles east of Hillsborough, on the main road leading to Granville Court-house. WM. PICKETT.

DIRECT TAX.

Collector's Office, 13th December, 1815.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Direct Tax laid under the Act of Congress of August 2d, 1813, on the following described property, situate in this state, having remained one year from the time of the notification of the collector in whose district the said property lies, that the Tax had become due and payable: The same, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the Tax due thereon, with an addition of 20 per centum, WILL BE SOLD at public sale, at the court house in the town of Hillsborough, in the county of Orange, on the 15th of February 1816, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Table with columns: Names of Taxable Persons, Description of Property, Amount Payable. Lists names like Christopher Barbee, Sarah Bennet, Fanny R. Clark, etc., and their respective property and tax amounts.