

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**MONDAY, JAN. 29.**

A number of petitions were presented and referred to committees.

Mr. Yancey, from the committee of claims made an unfavorable report on the petition of Zach S. Hoemaker, a paymaster in the army, who prayed to be allowed for a certain sum of public money stolen from him. The report lays down the principle that paymasters ought, in all cases, to be made responsible for losses of money, actually received into their possession. The report was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Yancey, from the same committee, made a report on the petition of Daniel Gould and others, of Randolph county, praying to be allowed certain monies stolen from Capt. J. W. Wamsley at Richmond, which he had received at Norfolk on their account and for their use, in payment for militia services. On the principle that the government ought to bear the risk of transmission until it is paid into the hands of those to whom it was actually due, the committee report a bill for their relief. The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for ordnance and ordnance stores for the year 1816. The bill was twice read.

Mr. Ingham, from the committee on post offices and post roads, made the following report:

The committee of the Post Office and Post Roads, to whom was referred a letter addressed to the Speaker by the Postmaster General requesting an investigation of the fiscal concerns of his department, report, that they have had a conference with the Postmaster General on the subject of this letter, who states that a rumor is in circulation with respect to the conduct of certain persons in his department, which he considered was of such a nature as to require an investigation by a committee of the House of Representatives. Your committee have ascertained that the rumor has proceeded from Clerks in the General Post-Office, and that it purports to indicate a suspicion that some persons in that department have been in the practice of selling drafts upon Deputy Postmasters, for premiums which have not been passed to the credit of the Department on the books. Your committee have not ascertained any fact to justify this rumor, but they consider it due to the character of the Post-Office Department, as well as to the interest and policy of the government, to comply with the request of the Postmaster General in recommending a more particular enquiry than would have been in their opinion compatible with the duties assigned to the committee of Post Office and Post Roads by the rules of the House. They therefore submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed, in conformity with the request of the Postmaster General, to investigate the conduct of the Post Office Department.

The report was concurred in, & a committee ordered to be appointed accordingly.

Mr. Cannon, after a pretty full explanation by him of the circumstances of this case, offered a resolution, which (having been modified) on the suggestion of Mr. Deha, to embrace the case generally of all Militia who had been situated in the same manner as those of Tennessee, whom Mr. C. desired particularly to relieve) was agreed to in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs, be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law, for paying the different volunteers and militia corps, in the service of the United States during the late war with Great Britain, for the transportation of baggage, when such transportation was not furnished by the government.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the Revenue subject.

The question still under consideration was the proposition, by way of amendment, to repeal the Direct Tax.

Mr. Parris, and Mr. M'Keay, spoke in favor of this motion; Mr. Chy went at length in opposition to the motion; and Mr. Hopkinson in reply.

The speeches of the two latter gentlemen covered the whole field of the general policy past and present, of the government.

When Mr. Hopkinson concluded, on the suggestion of Mr. Throop, the resolution respecting the Direct Tax was ordered to be laid on the table, and the House proceeded to consider the following resolution, as being more pressing in its nature:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal from and after the 18th day of April next, the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on various goods, wares, and merchandise, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 18th of January, 1815, and also the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying a duty on gold, silver and plated ware, and jewellery, and paste work, manufactured within the United States," passed on the 27th of February, 1815, from the same day.

Mr. Deha moved to strike out so much of the resolve as proposes to repeal the duties on manufactures of jewellery, &c. which motion was however negatived, being opposed by Mr. Lowndes.

The resolution was finally agreed to, & referred to the committee of Ways and Means to bring in a bill accordingly.

Mr. Randolph (in consequence of what had fallen from Mr. Clay in debate) laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the Military Establishment of the United States.

And the House adjourned.

**TUESDAY, JAN. 30.**

The petitions being presented and referred.

Mr. Nelson of Va. from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill, authorizing the judges of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, to prepare a code of jurisprudence for said District.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, on the subject of the revenue.

The question being on the proposition to repeal the direct tax—

Mr. Wright supported the abolition of the direct tax, and in a speech of considerable length, delivered his opinions on public affairs generally.

Mr. King of Mass. followed, also in support of the proposed amendment, & spoke at much length on our national concerns, in reply to the advocates of the government.

When Mr. K. concluded, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 31.**

The House was occupied in Debate on the Revenue subject. Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Calhoun, spoke in favor of a continuation of the Direct Tax, and Mr. Ross, against it. Mr. Randolph replied to Mr. Calhoun. On motion of Mr. Tucker, the committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

A message was received from the President, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, and sundry documents, respecting the transactions at Dartmoor, in April, 1815. They were ordered to be printed.

**THURSDAY, FEB. 1.**

After a number of petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. Lowndes from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to repeal the act imposing duties on certain Manufactures of the United States. Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Ingham, the committee appointed to enquire into the management of the fiscal concerns of the General Post Office, were clothed with power to send for persons and papers necessary to the investigation thereof.

The resolution from the Senate for causing the Judges of the Supreme Court, to be furnished with a copy of the Congressional documents, was read a second and third time, and finally passed.

The House, in committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of the Revenue subject.

Mr. Tucker spoke against a total repeal of the Direct Tax, and on the state of the nation (that being in fact the subject under debate) for half an hour.

Mr. Randolph then moved that the committee should rise, in order to take into consideration his proposition for reducing the Army, previous to deciding on the question now before the House.

This motion having been negatived—

Mr. Randolph rose, and delivered a speech of three hours on the opposite side of the general question from that taken by Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Tucker, to whom principally his speech was in reply. When he concluded—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Randolph rose to make a motion respecting a discrepancy he had discovered between the account of the receipts and expenditures from the commencement of the government, recently laid before the House, and that which was laid before Congress some years ago.

Before the motion was stated from the chair, it was discovered there was not a quorum present; and

The House adjourned.

**FRIDAY, FEB. 2.**

The House were principally occupied in discussing the bills and resolutions reported by the committee of Ways and Means, on the subject of the Revenue. Amongst the most important decisions made in the course of the sitting, was the passage of the bill to a third reading for repealing the duties on certain domestic manufactures. Another leading decision of the House was the rejection of Mr. Hardin's proposition, submitted several days ago, to abolish the Direct Tax.

**FOREIGN NEWS.**

**LATEST FROM FRANCE.**

**BOSTON, JAN. 31.**

By Captain Marchant, of brig Climax, which arrived yesterday from Bordeaux, we were favored with papers to the 16th ult.

One of these papers contains the Law of Amnesty which has been proposed to the French Parliament.

The persons excepted from the Amnesty, are, Lalemand, Douet d'Erion, Lefebvre Desnouettes, Ameilh, Bray, Gilly, Mouton, Duvernet, Grouchy, Laborde, Clause, Debelle, Bertrand, Cambronne, Lavallette, and Rovigo. These to be arrested and tried.

The following are ordered to quit France in two months, not to return without leave: Soul, Alix, Exelmans, Bassano, Marbot, Felix, Lepelletier, Bonlay, (de la Mourthe) Meehe, Fresinet, Thibeandean, Carnot, Vandamme, Lamarque, Lobeau, Harel, Pire, Barrare, Arnault, Pomme-reuil, Regnault, Arrighi, Dejean, Garrau, Real, Bouvier, Dumorlard, Merlin, Darbac, Dirat, Defermont, Bory St. Vincent, Felix, Desportes, Garnier, Mallinet, Hullin, Bluys, Courtin, Forbigny Janson, Lelorgne, Dideval.

Bonaparte's relations are all to leave France within a month, under pain of death.

**MARSHAL MONCEY.**

Letter from Marshal Moncey, to Louis XVIII. on his refusal to sit on the Court-Martial for the Trial of Marshal Ney.

SIRE—Will your Majesty permit me to raise my feeble voice to you? Will it be permitted to one who has never deviated from the path of honor, to call the attention of his sovereign to the dangers that menace his person and his kingdom?

Yes, sire, nothing less than the imminent dangers of the state, would allow me to express myself to you with the frankness which you ought to expect from all your faithful subjects, and especially from your marshals—from those who dared to uplift their voice on the most difficult occasions, when the absolute will and blind ambition of a master were every thing, and the counsels of wisdom and prudence were nothing.

I believe, that after my letter of yesterday to the Minister of War, he would have judged sufficient the reasons which I gave for refusing to sit in a court-martial where I could not preside. I find myself mistaken, as he has transmitted me a positive order from your Majesty on this subject.

Placed in the cruel dilemma of obeying your Majesty, or of obeying the dictate of my conscience, it becomes my duty to explain myself to your Majesty.

I enter not into the enquiry whether Marshal Ney is guilty or innocent—Your justice and the equity of his judges will answer it to posterity, which weighs in the same balance kings and their subjects. But the subject on which I cannot be silent, and on which I must speak distinctly to your Majesty, is the critical position into which you are rushing—Alas! has not enough of French blood been shed? Are not our misfortunes sufficiently great? The humiliation of France is it not pushed to the last extreme? And when it is necessary to rectify, to soften, to calm, it is then, you are required to sign new proscriptions! Oh, sire! if those who direct your councils had only in view your good, they would tell you that never did the scaffold make friends—Do they then believe that death is terrible for those who have so often braved it? Is it the Allies who require of France . . . . .

But, sire, is there no danger for your person and your august dynasty from them? They entered the country as your allies, and what title do they merit from the people of Alsace, of Lorraine, and of the capital? They have demanded the price of their friendship; they have required securities from those they came to deliver; they have required the inhabitants of the countries they occupy to deliver up their arms; and in two thirds of the kingdom there remains not even a single fowling piece. They have required that the French army should be disbanded; and there remains not a single man at his colors; not a single piece of cannon is harnessed—They have demanded the delivery of our fortresses, and if some of them still hold out it is because their commandants cannot believe your Majesty has ordered their surrender. So much condescension ought surely to have softened their passions—But, no! they wish to render your Majesty odious to your subjects; they wish to guard against every possible danger, by striking off the heads of those soldiers and statesmen whose names they cannot bear without being reminded of their own humiliation.

Let then a French General be allowed to say in the face of Europe, that if our armies have overrun the neighboring countries, they purchased their conquests with their valor and blood. Let your Majesty consider—Will the Allies ever forgive their conquerors? It is their shame and humiliation which they wish to efface, & not to strengthen your throne, which is more shaken by their outrages than established by their vengeance! But when you have given up every thing, what can you refuse? If the fate of Poland is to be ours, what means of resistance have you left? Your armies?—you have none! Your fortresses?—they are in the power of the allies? Your marshals, your generals, your statesmen?—their heads will have fallen! Will you then resort to the people—to that people so much humiliated, so much despised? Is it those who formed your councils? The recollection of the month of March, 1815, must shew your Majesty what you have to expect from their zeal and attachment.—There remains then no other resource than a reliance upon the generosity of your allies and our enemies. Have you then forgotten, that in order to gratify the man who occupied your throne, they refused you one after another an asylum in their dominions? So completely had they recognized his legitimacy that in their treaties with him they never thought of stipulating even an indemnity for you. Did not England herself negotiate with him?—Would she not again have treated with him at Prague, had his pretensions been less extravagant? Did not the people of London drag the carriage of his minister, when you were not even permitted to appear at court? Was your restoration thought of when they negotiated at Chareter? Had it not been for the hostile occupation of Bordeaux, and the loyalty manifested by the people of that city, a treaty would have been signed with Napoleon. Still more recently, at the Congress of Vienna, was your Majesty's minister able to obtain a guarantee for the integrity of our territory? Oh, sire, the man of Elba may have had correspondencies and intelligence in France; but who were they that went to seek for him? who told the English fleet to suffer him to pass? Has the Admiral who was entrusted with the superintendance of the island been prosecuted? Had not the King of Prussia 80,000 men near our frontiers who might have marched upon Paris & reached it before Napoleon? Are not the Prussian cannon daily placed in battery before your palace and pointed against your residence? And yet, you can rely on the generosity of your Allies! And yet, under such circumstances, you require me to take my seat in a tribunal where I shall perhaps figure in my turn not as a judge, but as a prisoner at the bar! Did I not lead the French army in 1794 to the borders of the Ebro? Even now the poignards of those who struck Brune, and . . . . . and so many others, glitter before my eyes, and shall I in my own person sanction a judicial murder? Ah, no! while there remains to my unhappy country only a shadow of existence, shall I associate my name with that of her oppressors? No, sire; you yourself cannot but approve my resolution: What! shall 25 years of glorious labors be silted in a single day?

Shall my looks bleached under the helmet be only proofs of my shame? No, sire! it shall not be said that the elder of the Marshals of France contributed to the misfortunes of his country.—My life, my fortune, all that I possess or enjoy is at the service of my king and country; but my honor is exclusively my own, and no human power can ravish it from me. If my name is to be the only heritage left to my children, at least let it not be disgraced!

Permit me to ask your Majesty where were the accusers of Marshal Ney, when he was on the field of battle? Did they follow his steps and accuse him during 25 years of perils and labors? And if Russia and the Allies cannot pardon the Conqueror of the Moskwa, can France forget the valiant Hero of the Beresina? Sire, in the unfortunate retreat across that river, Ney saved the remnant of the army; in that army I had relations and friends, and soldiers (who are the children of their chiefs) who had served under me; & shall I doom him to death who saved the lives of so many Frenchmen, to whom so many parents are indebted for their children, so many wives for their husbands? No, sire! if I cannot save my country and my own life, I will at least save my honor; and if I feel any regret, it is that I have lived too long, since I have survived the glory of my country. Reflect, sire! this is perhaps the last time that truth will reach your throne; it is both dangerous and unwise to push the brave to despair. Where is there, I will not say the marshal, but the man of honor, who is not compelled to regret not having sought death on the fatal field of Waterloo? and perhaps if the unfortunate Ney had done there what he had so often done before, he would not have been this day dragged before a court martial, and those who demand his death would have been seeking his protection—Excuse, sire! the frankness of an old Marshal, who has always kept clear of intrigues, has known only his country and his profession; he believes that the same voice which was raised against the invasion of Spain and the war with Russia, might also speak the language of truth to the best of kings, the father of his subjects. If frankness is a virtue, it is not, I am conscious, the most profitable of the virtues, since although I am the oldest of the marshals, I am also the poorest.

I will not disguise the dangers in which the steps I have taken may involve me, nor the disgrace it may draw down upon me from the vengeance of courtiers: but if I have been fortunate enough to enlighten your Majesty as to your true interests, I shall consider myself as but too happy, whatever may be the consequences, and if in descending to the tomb I may say with one of your ancestors,—"All is lost, except honor,"—I shall die contented.

*MONCEY, Duc de Corregliano.*

[A gentleman recently arrived from Paris, asserts confidently, & relates circumstantially, that a conspiracy was formed for dethroning Louis XVIIIth, in which the principal officers in the service of England and Prussia, together with a strong party in Paris, were concerned.—As the Prussians and English sought the destruction of France, and the French her salvation, a difference naturally arose about the successor; and, finally, Wellington, who fancied the plot was disclosed by others, renewed his long-suspended intercourse with Louis, a few weeks before the execution of Marshal Ney. This mysterious affair was probably carried on with a knowledge of the English government, for purposes easily conceivable, as the complete coercion of Louis, who to save himself, would passively comply with all their orders, &c. &c. Several of the French engaged in the project retired to Prussia, by the permission and favor of Prussian officers. The French themselves could not agree; some being in favor of the duke of Orleans; others insisting on a regency and young Napoleon.]

*N. Y. Columbian.*

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

Verbal and newspaper accounts from Chili, state, that Gen. Carera has been chosen President of the new Republic; that Carera is a great admirer of the Americans. Among the successful adventurers is Don Henry Ross, who resided many years in Baltimore, and who in an action at Yerbas Buenos, received five wounds, and had his clothes, hat, &c. perforated by twenty nine balls—and for his bravery was instantly appointed a captain.

The occurrences in Chili deserve a faithful recorder. Three brothers surnamed Carera, of a frank, martial and enterprising spirit, who were educated in Spain, though natives of Chili, have been very instrumental in achieving its independence. One of them in particular, we learn, has passed through vicissitudes of fortune in the military events of his country, that have a greater resemblance to romance than to fact. By the aid of 3000 men from Buenos Ayres, General Joseph Michal de Carera, finally expelled the royalists and Spaniards from one of the finest regions of the New World.

In the early stage of operations the royalists, like the first Spaniards who enslaved the South, availed themselves of superstition, denounced the Independents as "enemies to God and the King;" and marched against them with an additional cross on their banners. To counteract the influence of this stratagem, Carera assumed the motto of "Virtue, Religion and Independence."

We observe the utmost fervor in the addresses of official dispatches and proclamations, published in this Weekly Republic, and the little cantoes of poetry are enthusiastic. There is a political catechism very compendious, and happily expressed—there are also some extracts from the political writings of Paine, with just applications to the affairs of Chili.

*Chronicle.*

**VOLCANO.**

Extract of a letter from a merchant at Batavia, dated May 29.  
"We have had one of the most tremendous eruptions of the mountain Tombaro, that ever perhaps took place in any part

of the world; this mountain is situated on the island of Sumbawa, which is distant from Batavia not less than 550 miles.—We heard the explosion here distinctly, and had some of the ashes. It was totally dark at Macassar, long after the sun was up; and at Sourabaya, the sun succeeded in enlightening the good folks so far to allow them to see some yards around; the ashes lay at Macassar, which is 250 miles from Sumbawa 1 1-2 inches deep. Capt. Fenn, of the Dispatch, and Capt. Eastwell of the Banares, who have visited the island since the eruptions, both declare that the anchorage is much changed, and that they found the sea for many miles round the island so completely covered with trunks of trees, pumice-stones, &c. as to impede materially the progress of the two ships. Capt. Eastwell says, that he was told that a village of rice was inundated, and had three fathoms of water over it. Great numbers of the miserable inhabitants perished, and others die daily. The crops of rice have been utterly destroyed over a great part of the island, so that the situation of the unfortunate survivors will be really pitiable."

**MANUFACTURES.**

A writer in the National Intelligencer, in favor of promoting the Manufacturing Establishments of the country, says, "All the elements are put in requisition to aid the operations of man; even in our present imperfect state of improvement, it is reduced to a certainty, that with the machines now in use, one man performs the work of three hundred. Such has been the astonishing effects of multiplying the mechanical power, that in it Great Britain has found out the archimedean fulcrum on which she has held in equipose the destiny of the universe. With due encouragement held out to them in this country, our progressive improvement must be rapidly accelerated, and we may anticipate that America will present to the world a striking example that manufactures may be carried to the utmost pitch of perfection, without producing those evils which are supposed to be their inseparable concomitants, and without interfering in the smallest degree with the interests of Agriculture."

"If there be one principle of political economy which has been adopted with unanimity, and which appears to constitute a part of every system that has yet been propagated, it is that which establishes the superiority of the commerce which is carried on between the members of the same political body.—Every species of commercial intercourse which can possibly prove permanently lucrative, must be mutually beneficial to both the parties concerned. When the advantage rests altogether upon one side, the nation which derives a loss will so harass the trade with resistance and difficulties or load it with impositions, that it must either cease entirely or yield a mutual profit. In our commerce with foreign nations this advantage is consequently shared with them, & it not unfrequently occurs that their proportion of it exceeds ours by a considerable amount. More especially is this the case in our trade with the Oriental nations. They consume neither our native productions nor our manufactured commodities; they afford encouragement neither to our farmer nor to our artisan, but they occasion a wasteful drain of specie from the country, which operates unfavorably upon the balance of trade with other countries. In a commerce between the different sections of this extensive union, the nation at large will reap exclusively the entire profits. And if a wise policy should now be adopted, we need in this trade apprehend no competition from foreign rivals. American farmers will raise the raw material, American ships and sailors transport it, and it will be manufactured by American artisans. The amount of the national wealth will be increased, not only in this manner, but by the entire value communicated to our innumerable streams of water and scites for manufacturing establishments. Every rivulet will prove a mine of wealth, and the interior, as well as the surface of the earth, will furnish employment to honest industry.—The capital of the nation will be rapidly augmented, and population will increase in a still greater ratio."

"These considerations, universally admitted to be so powerful and weighty, are invested with additional force in their application to the United States. Political expediency enforces the truth of scientific calculation, and strengthens the deductions of abstract reasoning."

**JOURNEYMEN TAYLORS WANTED.**

THE HIGHEST WAGES will be given to two or three workmen on immediate application to the subscriber. Who requests those indebted to call and settle their accounts as he cannot grant further indulgence.

JAMES PITT.  
Two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.  
January 26. 54-tf.

**STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, Warren County.**

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1815.

James Riggan, and Clement Cheves, Ex'ors. of Darby Riggan, against Benjamin Forbes.

Original Attachment.

Return, "Levied this Attachment in the hands of Edward J. Jones and George Murphy, and summoned them as Garnisees."

IT appearing to the Court that Benjamin Forbes the Defendant, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is Ordered, That Publication of this Suit be made for three months successively in the Raleigh Register, that unless the said Benjamin Forbes make his appearance at our next Court to be held for said County, at the Court-house in Warrenton, on the fourth Monday of February next, and reply or defend said suit, the property levied on will be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.