HOUSEOF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 26.

Mr. Wilson, of Massachusetts, and Br. Stewart of North Carolina, appeared, were qualified and took their

gente. Wr. Robertson, of Louisiana, from the committee on the public lands, reperred a bill to centinue in force an act entitled " An act relating to set tiers on lards of the United States," which was twice read & committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the military committee, reported a bill respecting the organization of the army of the United States, and for other purposes ; which was twice read and oommitted.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee to whom was referred the patition of the American Bible Society, reported (in part) a bill for the remission of duties upon stereotype plates and upon Bibles and Testaments in fereign languages, imported by societies or assocuations, for the gratuitous distribu-

tion of the Holy Ecriptures.

Mr. Parris, of Mass. from the committee on expenditures respecting the Public Buildings, reported a bill to povide for erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of the respective departments, proposing two buildings suitable for offices for the Executive Departments, to be placed north of the buildings at present oc- livivilege from possible abuse. But, he curied by those Departments, and on a hare parallel therewith : each of said buildings to centain forty rooms of convenient size. The bill was twice read and committed.

committee of the whole, Mr. H. Nel- Ufirst instance of such a provision .son in the clair, on the bill " to amend ar art. entitled an act respecting ngit ves from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their mas-

The bill is one of considerable importance to the holders of slave prothat law efficacious, which is at present litt'e better than nominal.

Much discussion took place on the details of this bill, which were explained and illustrated by Mr. Pindall, of Verginia, and by several other gentlemen. Some amendments were made to the bill, the discussion of which occuried the whole of the day's sitting. and was not concluded, when

The committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; and the ifouse ailjeg: bed.

TUESDAY, JAN. 27,

Op motion of B r. Masen, of Mass. Ecsolved. That the claims of the state of Massachesetts for expenditures to their militia for their services during the late war, together with the dements on the files of this House, be referred to a select committee, to consider & report thereon.

On motion of Mr. Burnell. Fractued. That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House a to rount of the claims of the state of I was buse to for the expens s of callicut he militia of that state during he Is we and the reasons way those caims ters," having been announced-

have a toren settled by that Department. In englassed bill to remit the duties on structure plates and bibles. in foreign tensuages, imported for the use at the American hible Society, was read the third time, and the ques-

tion stated " Shall the bill pass " Mr. Strother, of Virgi & rose, not 20 urge the principal object, us which ! he intertained to this buil, but to call the actent on of the House to what he con derec an imperfection in its plavisious. The sum involved in this b !. he said, was of little importance : but the course now pursued wight give rise to preceedings bereatter of Dore consequence; and he thought it best to rease the principle on the outset. Mr. b. referred to the absence sof some provision to ensure the priviare from abuse. The bul proposed to xen it from duty all the Pibles, &c. lich had been imported by certain acieties, but what security was there her these books would be appropriates to the purposes contemplated is reast ng the duties? He knew it would be aid, the individuals conconec were men or honor and integrity; but this was not, it his mind, a inficient reason for departing from the correct pinc bes of legislation. Sac a security was again other sih in cases and from he broad turn. pike of egislation markes our bystone who is gone before us, we ought to be se uppliers, sale Mr. S. how we depart. He was thed that the object of the bill pear to extend a favor to individual engened in hear purposes, to encircle the count city with the nild spirit of the amendment of the difficulty friends on the correct case onsity of the period of the p are near to us all; but, in excending ti s benefit, even for e cer purposes we should not violate a correct part of civie of ie islation by on it is to guard the pri siege against possible

base. The general principle in coner

disturb—that, he then, was a bazar

to beth be. P air . he venton

dous thing. He was unwilling, in trivial matters to awaken passions which should for ever sleep. Yet, as he was aware that this bill might be the entering wedge to more serious objects. Mr. S. said he would reserve to himself, in voting on this occasion. the right of acting hereafter on simi milar propositions with perfect free dom. But, though not disposed to lispute the passage of the bill on its general principles, he should, without the introduction of the provision he had referred to, feel himself under the necessity of voting ageinst it.

Mr. Sergeaut made a few remarks in explanation, and in reply to Mr. Strother's objections. The operation of the bill was confined to cases that had occurred, he said, and of course there was no necessity for the guards against trauds which had been suggested; and the amount of the importations was but small. A bill for a similar object had, on a former occasion, judge of when proposed to them, &c. passed both Houses of Congress, which contained no such provision: it was not deemed necessary. Mr. S. urged the high character of the individuals composing the society, as obviating the necessity of the penalty suggested and as such a provision had not heretofore been introduced into similar bills, it would be remarkable and inlividious, he thought, to commence with this case, in walch the individuals were so far above suspicion. It would. moreover, Mr. S. said, be difficult to form a law which would secure the I repeated, the government had the best security in the character of the persons at the head of the institution for which the hill was intended; and he submitted it to the gentleman, whether The House resolved itself into a lit would not be unjust to make this the This bill was spoken of. Mr. S. said, I to be unobjectionable to any. as an entering wedge to more important purposes. To this he would re- in the debate, being called up by the ply, that the remission of duties was pecuniary interest which the state of cipi, of this measure &c he was wil- | ted with great force, and the necessling to give an opportunity for the full lity for the passage of an act of this ence to this bill, which he thought free ! a speech of cons derable length. from any such danger as had been ex-

tion made by Mr. Ingham, to lay the I tutional provision; which, he contendbill on the table was decided in the ai- ed, conferred on Congress full ower firmative, 84 to 62.

consideration of the bill respecting togitive slaves, &c. the consideration of ! which occupied the remainder of the |day ; and the committee rose before | jority. the subject was complered.

WEDNESDAY JAN. 28.

Mr. H. Nelson, figm the committee || the bill as amended. on the Judiciary, reported a bill, providing an additional compensation to the circuit Judge of the sixth circuit of the U.S; which was twice read, ling the manner of appointing Indian and committed.

The order of the day on the bill " respecting fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from their mas-

Mr. Rich, moved to commit the bill to a different committee, with a view of considering the propriety of certain amendments. After some little discussion, the motion was negatived.

The house then resolved int a the service of their masters"-

committee of the whole on the bill. bill which has for its object the pre- nual meeting of the Society of Friends venting the transportation, in any person of color, without having pre- ally the rights of free persons of color. viens v carried the same before some in we or justice of a court of record, oppressions to which these people were and giving sufficient proof of their being slaves, and the property of the person by whose authority they are so removed, under the penalty of a sum not exceeding ten t ousand dols.

This amenda ont Mr. Storrs had proposed to amen by substituting, tollowing words:

"That if any person, without colorable claim, shall knowingly and wilfully rocure, or cause to be procured, any such certificate trant of his property in any individual] with intention, un pretence thereof or the pr detain or trans cause to be arrested, detained, or cransported, any person whatsoever, not held to labor or service as aforesaid, he or she, on conviction thereof, shall suffer imprisonment not exceeding fifteen years, or fined not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both, in the Ascretion of the court before whom such aviction shall be had."

Mr. Stor and Mr. Pinall advocaand off v it of own not be appended he me but but eaght to be made the subject of a reparate act.

str. Rich vis dicated his own amend ent, or the ground of the enormit the pine of kidnapping, repeated sses of which had occurred, and hich appeared to him to require the intermettion of the legislature.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to, and then incorporated

in the bill, by a considerable majority. Further debate took place on the bill, and on an amendment proposed to it by Mr. Baldwin.

Mr. Fuller then, after an ingenious speech of considerable length, moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to destroy it entirely, on the ground that it transcended the constitutional provisions on the subject. He also took exceptions to various features of the bill.

Mr. Strong, in a more decided manner, expressed his opposition to the bill, on the ground, that the act already in existence on that subject had gone full far enough in carrying into execution the constitutional provision on the subject; which he regarded as a compact, the mode of executing which the non-slave holding states had reserved, and were at liberty to

Mr. Cobb replied to the two gentlemen from Mass. vindicating the rights of the holders of that description of property, as secured by the constitution, as inalienable, and as inviolable on any pretext by those who were averse to the toleration of slavery, &c.

Mr. Strong rejoined Mr. Hopkinson stated certain objections to the form of this bill, under which he thought it possible that freemen might be apprehended as slaves. without the necessary means of redress

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, made some remarks. of a nature conciliatory to the prejudices existing on both sides of this question; and intimated, that, though he was not in favor of all the provisions of this bill. he should vote against the striking out the first section, because he tho't that the bill might be so moulded as

Mr. Clay (Speaker) then engaged not new, but had often been granted : | which he is a representative, has inand he did not therefore consider the the passage of the bill. The nature fremark applicable to this case. To of slave property, its evils, and the perry particularly, as soing to make the effects apprehended from the prin- rights of its possessors, were illustraland free discussion without any refer- is sort sustained by many arguments, in

> Mr. Baldwin rose on the question of the construction which had been gi-Alter some further debate, a ques- | ven by some gentlemen to the constito legislate on the subject so as to The House then proceeded to the give the a rangest security to the holders of slave property.

The motion to strike out the first section was negatived by a large a de-

Some further amendments having been made to the bill-The committee rose, and reported

THURSDAY, JAN. 29.

The bill from the Senate "direct. agents, and continuing the act for es tablishing trading houses with the Indian tribes," and the bill "concerning the District of Brunswick, in the state of Georgia," were twice read and committed.

The House having resumed the consideration of the bill to amend the act entitled " An act respecting fugitives from justice. & persons escaping from

Mr. Rich moved to recommit the The question was on an amend- bill to the committee to whom has ment proposed by Mr. Buch to the been referred the memorial of the anat Baltimore, with a view of so amendmanner, of any negro, mulatto, or ing the bill as to guard mor, effectu-This motion he enforced by arging the now subjected, and the necessity of some regulation on the subject, which he thought might be very properly connected with this bill.

> The question on recommitment of the bill was decided in the negative.

Mr. Sergeant made a proposition, in her thereof, a new vection, in the having in view to materially change the nature of the bill, by making Judges of the state in which the apprentices, slaves, &c. are seized, the tribunal to decide the fact of slavery, instead of the Judges of the states whence the fugitives have escaped. This was

negatived by a large majority. The question being on ordering the bill to a third reading:

A motion was made by Mr. W. P. Maclay to postpone the bill to Monday sext; which motion was negatived, 79 to 62.

After two or three ineffectual motions to procure adjournment, and to further amend the bill-the question was at length taken. "Shall the bill be engrossed and read a third time ?" and carried, 86 to 55.

A written Message was received from the President of the U. States during the sitting of this day, which was not read, owing to the lateness of hour at which the proceedings on

he above bill were terminated.

FRIDAY, JAN. 30. The Speaker laid before the house, a lette of the Secretary of the Navy,

tenuswitting, in obedience to a reselution of the house, copies of proceedings of certain naval courts martial, by which Capt. Oliver H. Perry & Capt.

John Heath, of the Ma nes, were tried A message from the President inclosed the following n te from the Secretary of State:

Depar ment of State. The Secretary of St. , to whom was referred the Resolution f the House of Rspresentatives of the d of Dec. last, requesting the Preside to cause to be laid before the House an information he may be able to commun ate, relative to the imprisonment, and tention in confinement of Richard W. eade, a citizen of the U. States, has the mor of submitting to the President the accompanying papers, received at the Department or that subject; with a letter addressed to the Minister of Spain residing here, since the resolution of the House, and the answer received from him. JOHN CUINCY ADAMS

The only demants published, are . letter from Mr. Adams to Mr. Onis, requesting him to make a representation of this case to his Court, and his

On motion of Mr. Smith of M'd, the President was requested to have laid before the house, such information as he may possess, relate to the claims of the merchants of the U. States, for their property seized and confiscated under the authority of the King of Naples

renly, promising to do so.]

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means. note a report on the petition of the pew solders of the Monumental Charch in lichmoud, unfavorable thereto. The petitioners ask for the remission of the duties payable on the importation of an Organ After some debate, e report was

agreed to. The house resumed he consideration of the bill providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves, &c. the question being on its passage. The debate was continued to a late hour. The bill was finally passed, 84 to 69.

SOUTH-AMERICA.

adopted by the 1 egislature of Kentucky. Resolved by the General membly of the

Commonweal h of K neky :--1. That the liberty a nations is derived from God and Na e. and is not the gift of kings and a intates.

2. That all mak pon is derived from the people; the doice of forms of government belongs right to them and those (or their stocessors) wh constitute one form, n abrogate it.

8. That in all just governments, the good of the governed is the end to be acc mplished; and the people upon whom each particular overnment opersies, are the only fit unges of the performance of the end- for which the government was instituted.

4th. That the general revolt of a nation against oppression, and in vindication of their own liberts, cannot be justly called a rebellion.

5. That the struggle of the Patriots of S. America for the rights of self-government is justified by the laws of God and Nature, and senctioned by the unalienable rights of man.

6. That the success of too-e who are struggling for the liberty of independence of South-America. is a consummation sevoutly to be wied. highly interesting to the friends of freedom and humanity in general, and call for the deepest sympathy & a cordance on the part of the people of these United States of North America.

7. That it is the opinion of this general assembly, that such of the provinces of South-America as have declared themselves free and independent, and have shewn a reasonable ability to maintain their independence, ought forthwith to be acknowledged by the General Government of the U. States of North-America as sovereign and independent powers, to be treated as such, and introduced to the other sovereign powers of the earth; and generally, that all the rights, countenance and hospitality should be given by these United States to the so acknowledged sovereign South-America, which by aws of nations may be justly and perceably afforded by the people and magistracy of one neutral nation, to the people and magistracy of another nation in war and in peace.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the President of the United States, and to each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States; and that the acting Governor be requested to transmit

them accordingly.

FINHAT on the 3d day of MARCH next, at the Store-House of Alexander Gray, on the Richlands of Ubarie, will be wild at Venlikely NEGROES; consisting of Men, Women and Children; belonging w the listate or Solemon Parke, dec'd.

NOTICE,

JESSE HARPER Adm're. ALEX. GRAY. 6 time Randelph county, Jan. 7

LATE FROM THE ARMY.

Milledgeville, Jan. 26.

Copy of a letter from Mid Gen Guines, to the Governor of this Stare, received last night by

> HEAD QUARTERS. Hartford, Ga. Jan. 20, 1318

By a letter just now received from Brig. Gen. Glascock, I am informed, that a party of Indians concealed in the swamp of Cedar creek, 7 miles east of Flint river, vesterday mornia, fired upon and killed Mr. Thomas Leigh, Assistant Waggon Master, and Samuel Lofters, of Captain Average company of Georgia Militia. The Waggon Master had been sent out with a small party of meu and a dense of pack-horses. laden with provisions which, by a prempt and judicious arrangement on the part of Maj. Heart. were secured, with the residue of the party and horses. Gen. Glasco k inmediately ordered out a detachment under Maj. Mergan, in pursuit of the Indians. By a letter from Col. Arbuckle of

the 18th inst. I learn, that the Indians were to assemble near the mouth of Flint on the 21st for the purpose of concerting measures for the destruction of the inhabitants of the Chatahoschie, and the reduction of Fat Scott. The latter they calculated up. on starving out. Fort Games it was apprehended would be attacked. One of the inhabitants (Mr. Weaver) had been killed near the Fort; a house had been burnt, and some other property destroyed.

The detachment and vessels under Maj. Muhlenburg with military stores. arrived at Fort Scott without any material loss, other than that mentioned in my last, although incessantly annoved by a very large force from each shore, from the 15th to the 25th of December. A supply of provisions, ordered in November last, had not reached the Appalachicola at the date of Col. Arbuckle's letter, (the 18th inst.)-The troops were then without meat, but had engaged nearly one month's supply upon the Chataboochie, part of which left Fort Gaines under a strong guard on the 16th. The supsly of flour at Fort Scott is sufficient, allowing full rations of that article to the troops there, until the middle of next month; and the arrival of sixty thousand rations from New-Orleans is daily expected; and even should this upply fail, I have not a doubt of having a competent supply sent flows the Flint and Chatahoockie, in time to prevent the troops from suffering.

I have been thus particular in communicating to your Excellency, the state of our supplies, as well as the movements of the enemy, from an impression, that a knowledge of these subjects would be acceptable to you. and beneficial to the state over which you preside—as well as from a wish to draw from you, a free communication of your views and wishes. spon whatever relates to the public service. connected with my command.

Thave seen in the news paners, with equal surprise and indignation, the attempts that have been made to lull the public mind into a belief, that the hostile Indians desire peace, and are willing to lay down their arms! Sir. there will be no pease until those Indians are severely clastiscil.

The Chiefs were required to sarrender the offenders! It was deliberately resolved in a large Council of the Saminules and " Red Sticks" at Mickasubce, that the denders should neither be punished not strandered.

Some of their Chiefs have triumphantly asserted that we cannot bent them! that we sever have beaten them except when we had " had People to help us." It is not extraordinary they should entertain these opinions --- they know little or nothing of the strength or resources of our country, & whatever information they have derived from their white friends, (British Officers and Taders) could have no tendency to give them favorable impressions towards us. They must be beaten before be can reasonably calculate upon Peace.

It is well known that seven of our citizens were killed by those Indians in the two years immediately succeed ing the late war with England. Their Chiefs admitted this, and that among the number was a woman and two children, (Mrs. Garrett of this state.)

The principal Chief, Chapichimico, in notifying the Warriors of the resolution of the Chiefs in Council, added that " the day never should come when he would give up or punish a red mis for killing a white man.' These facts have been communicated to me by Indians, and through interpreters who t believe to be men of truth-nor have I a doubt but these facts were well known to those philanthrophic writers of Peace, who have had the sagacity to discover, that hostilities were commonced by the troops under my command on the 20th of November last-and that we are the aggressors.

It is not an act of war, according to this dictrine, to massacre and alp seven moffending persons, and a in a them a weman and her infants! what