

It is objected, that the entire industry of the country may be most profitably exerted in clearing and cultivating our extended vacant lands. But what does it avail the farmer, when neither in the nation from which he purchases his goods or elsewhere, can he find a market for his abundant crop? Besides, the diversion of labor from agriculture to manufactures, is scarcely perceptible. Five or six adults, with the aid of children, will manage a cotton manufactory of two thousand spindles.

From the gloomy condition of the manufacturers, the mind turning to another quarter, is cheered with the brightest prospects to others. In the more southern states, it is believed, that the amount received, during the last year, from the export of two or three articles of agricultural produce only, exceeds forty millions of dollars.

An appeal is made to the equity, to the patriotism, of the southern statesman: his aid and co-operation is invoked for the relief of the suffering manufacturers of the northern and middle states.

In conclusion, your petitioners humbly pray, that provision may be made by law, for making the present duties on imported woollens and cottons permanent; for prohibiting the importation of cotton goods from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, for consumption or use in the United States (according to the example of several European governments); for restraining auction sales of goods, and for the more general introduction and use of domestic goods in the army and navy of the United States.

October 1, 1817.

### CONGRESS.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 7

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of the amount received by each clerk in the Treasury Department.

A report was received from the Secretary of War, in compliance with a resolution of this House, upon the subject of land warrants issued and extra pay allowed since the third of March last, under the act granting bounties in land, &c. to certain Canadian volunteers.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting two statements, the first shewing the quantity of land in each district in which the public lands have been exposed to sale, the quantity which has been sold, and the quantity which remains for sale; and secondly, the emoluments of the receivers and registers of the land office for four years preceding the 1st of October, 1817; which was referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Basset submitted to the House a bill for organizing and classing the militia, &c. to be taken up upon the consideration of the bill reported during this session on the same subject by Mr. Harrison, which was ordered to lie on the table.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

This bill gave rise to a discussion which occupied the committee until sun set, in the course of which the merits of the act of 1816, for the relief of Gen. St. Clair, the act of limitation, the merits of the petition, the justice of his claim, &c. were all brought into view, as well as the propriety of various amendments offered to the bill. The proceedings were then protracted to be here attempted in detail.

A motion, made by Mr. Forsyth, to amend the bill by directing the accounting officers of the treasury to adjust the claim of Gen. St. Clair, and allow him the principal and interest of whatever may appear to be due, any law to the contrary notwithstanding, was under consideration, when the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; after which the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 8

The House took up the amendments of the Senate to the bill making an appropriation for the payment of arrears in the military establishment, and concurred therein.

Mr. Lowndes reported a bill to authorize payments in certain cases on account of Treasury notes which have been lost or destroyed; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Herbert, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the Columbian Institute; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Smith of Md. from the committee appointed to lay before the President a resolution calling for information respecting claims for spoiliations by the late government, reported that the committee had performed that duty, and that the President had

returned for answer, that due attention should be paid to the wish of the House.

Mr. Comstock, from the select committee to whom was referred the memorial of Dr. James Smith, agent for vaccination, made a report, expressive of their confidence in the efficacy of vaccination, and of their satisfaction at the manner in which Dr. Smith has discharged the duties belonging to him as agent therefor; but declaring their opinion that vaccination can be efficaciously disseminated amongst the Army and Navy of the United States by the Surgeons thereof, without incurring any additional expence.—Concurred in.

Mr. Trimble submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the demand made by the President of the United States upon the King of Spain for the liberation of Richard C. Meade, a citizen of the United States, detained in confinement in the Castle of Santa Catalina at Cadiz, ought to be supported and enforced by vesting the President with authority to make reprisals, in the event of a failure on the part of Spain, promptly to discharge the said Meade.—Laid on the table.

Mr. Lowndes, after briefly explaining the liability of the government to be defrauded of its revenue by drawbacks on the re-exportation of foreign liquors from the absence of any means of identifying them, except the marks on the casks, &c. moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for allowing for foreign wines and distilled spirits to be deposited in the stores of the government, and of limiting the drawback on exportation to such as shall have been so deposited.

The resolution was agreed to.

The House then resumed the unfinished business of yesterday, and again went into a committee of the whole on the bill for the relief of Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

The debate on the merits of this case, and on the propriety of Mr. Forsyth's amendment was resumed and continued with increased ardor and unusual eloquence, until after four o'clock, when the committee rose, by the casting vote of the chairman, obtained leave to sit again; and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

The motion submitted yesterday by Mr. Forsyth, was taken up and agreed to as follows:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire whether the Bank of the United States is authorized by its charter to receive a pledge or security for loans made to individuals or corporations, transfers of public debt made to the Bank, or to any officers thereof, and if, in their opinion, such transfers are not authorized by the act of incorporation, to report to the House some effectual mode of preventing them from being hereafter made.

Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, made a report on the amendment of the Senate to the bill making the annual appropriations for the military establishment; which was read and made the order of the day for this day.

The first amendment made by the Senate to the bill, was the insertion of a provision appropriating \$20,000 for additional pay, rations, &c. to officers having brevet commissions, when commanding separate posts, districts, or detachments, requiring them to act in their brevet rank.

This amendment the committee of Ways and Means recommended to the House to disagree to, and on this question the debate was revived, which had engaged the House when the bill was first introduced—embracing in its scope the expediency of continuing brevet emolument, the propriety of defeating an existing law by refusing the appropriations necessary to give it effect, &c. &c.

The question was finally decided against the Senate's amendment. The committee agreed successively to the other amendments of the Senate, which produced no debate, and rose and reported their proceedings to the House.

The House took up the report of the committee of the whole, and in concurring therewith, on its disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, the question was decided as follows:

For the Senate's amendment \$2, against it, 125.

The remainder of the report was then agreed to; and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 10

The House then resumed, in committee of the whole, the consideration of the bill, for the relief of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair.

After some further debate, the question was taken on Mr. Forsyth's motion to refer the settlement of the claim to the Treasury Department, and negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Clay then, after offering his reasons, moved an amendment to the bill, providing for placing Gen. St. Clair on the pension list, and allow-

ing him an annual pension of six dollars, and moved to fill the blank with 600 dollars.

Mr. Harrison moved to fill the blank with the sum of 1000, which, after two counts, was carried—ayes 80, noes 73.

The question was taken on Mr. Clay's amendment, with the blank thus filled, and negatived—ayes 68, noes 80.

Several other sums were proposed and disagreed to; at length the sum of sixty dollars a month was agreed to 75 to 71; and, thus amended.

The committee of the whole then rose, and reported the bill, as amended, to the House.

The question was then taken on concurring with the report of the committee of the whole, granting a pension of sixty dollars a month, and decided in the affirmative, 122 to 40.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A letter was received, by Mr. Secretary Cutts, announcing the insisting of the Senate on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, in the subject of extra allowance to brevet officers in certain cases, which amendment had been disagreed to by the House of Representatives.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House, the reports of the several boards of commissioners appointed for the settlement and adjustment of land claims in the State of Louisiana and territory of Mississippi and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 11

Mr. Taylor, from the committee of Elections, made a report, accompanied by sundry documents, amongst which is a letter from Mr. Mumford to the committee, on the case of Geo. Mumford, a member of this House from North-Carolina, whose right to a seat has been questioned, because he had not, previously to attending the House, resigned the office of Principal Assessor in his district. The report concludes, on the ground that the duties and compensation of the office (and of course the office itself) had expired, that George Mumford is entitled to a seat in the House. The Report was read and committed.

Mr. Southard, from the committee of Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the Senate's bill directing the manner of appointing Indian Agents, and continuing the Act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes, reported the same without amendment; and it was referred to the committee of the whole to whom was referred a bill previously reported by the same committee respecting the civilization and education of Indians.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War stating that the report of this House from the War Department, dated on the 20th February last, contains all the information to be found in the Department, in relation to "the claims of the state of Massachusetts, for expenses of calling out the militia of that state during the late war, and the reasons why they have not been allowed;" which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Barbour, of Va. the committee of Ways and Means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President to distribute an additional sum amongst the assessors of the United States, for extra services.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, it was Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested (if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest) to lay before this House the correspondence with the government of Spain, to which the letter of George W. Er-

\*The following is the letter referred to. Mr. ERVING to Mr. CEVALLOS, Madrid, Oct. 25, 1816.

To his Excellency Don Pedro Cevallos, first Secretary of State, &c.

SIR—By your excellency's note of the 17th inst. in reply to mine of September 26th, respecting the proclamation blockade of Gen. Morillo, and the ravages on the American commerce which are committing under it, I am told that his majesty has ordered that information shall be taken (as *se pide informá*) of the tribunal of admiralty.

That General Morillo has issued such a proclamation as I have described in my note of Sept. 26th, is a fact of universal notoriety; your excellency has had before you long since, the correspondence between the American Secretary of State and Mr. Onís on the subject, and I have transmitted to you a copy of the letter of Don Francisco Motalvo, viceroy of Santa Fe, to the American Commissioner, Mr. Hughes, in which the existence of the blockade is admitted, and in which the American government is referred for redress to his catholic majesty. It was therefore that, by the orders of my government, I wrote to you on the subject.

With the fact which I have above stated before you, I am wholly at a loss to imagine what kind of information the tribunal of admiralty can afford, which may regulate the decision of his majesty on the subject.

The tribunal cannot deny the existence of the proclamation; it cannot show that the proclamation is legal; it cannot deny

ing, the American Minister near that court, of the 25th of October, 1816, communicated with his message of the 29th January, 1818, refers, and any subsequent correspondence between the two governments on the same subject.

And a committee was appointed to lay the said resolution before the President.

The House took up the Senate's message, insisting on their amendment to the military appropriation bill, (respecting brevet pay) and agreed to insist on its disagreement thereto; and to ask of the Senate a conference thereon; to manage which conference on the part of this House, Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md. and Pitkin, were appointed.

The engrossed bill for the relief of Maj. Gen. Arthur St. Clair, was read a third time, passed and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. J. J. Monroe, his Secretary, transmitting a report of the Secretary of State, in compliance with a resolution of this House, requesting information respecting the ratification by the states of an article which is printed in some late copies of the constitution, but which, it appears, has not yet officially received the sanction of three-fourths of the states of the Union.

The amount of the report from the Department of State is, that the 13th article of the amendments to the constitution of the United States has been ratified by Maryland, Kentucky, Ohio, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Vermont, Tennessee, Georgia, North-Carolina, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire. Rejected by New-York, Rhode-Island, Connecticut, Uncertain, South-Carolina, Virginia.

The Secretary of State, in the course of last month, addressed a letter to the Governor of Virginia and to the Governor of South-Carolina, requesting information as to any final decisions by those states in relation to this amendment, but had not received answers thereto on the 3d inst.

The house then spent some time in committee of the whole on Mr. Johnson's resolutions respecting a reduction of the army, the establishment of Military Academies, a Corps of Invalids, &c.; and, after some debate, the committee rose, reported progress, & obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Storrs, Resolved, That the Secretary of War be required to communicate to the House a statement of the balances now due respectively, from such persons now or heretofore, acting in the Quarter-master and Pay-master's Department, whose accounts have not been settled for the period of more than one year previous to the 27th day of December last.

After the adoption of this resolution, the House adjourned to Monday.

#### LATE FROM THE ARMY.

Millidgeville, Jan. 31.

Copy of a letter from Gen. Mitchell, Agent for Indian Affairs to Gov. Rabun, dated Creek Agency Jan. 28, 1818.

DEAR SIR—I have but barely time to announce to you, the execution of a Treaty with the Creeks on the 22d instant, by which they have ceded to the United States, for the use of Georgia, two considerable tracts of land. The one lying to the East side of a line, to be run from what is usually called Jackson's Treaty Line, by the head of a creek called by the Indians, Alcasacalikie, a direct and the nearest course to the Ocmulgee river. The creek referred to empties into the Ocmulgee some where near the Big Bend, and not far above Blackshear's road, but how far the end of it extends is uncertain, although from its size, being considerable, it must of course throw the line considerably above its mouth. The other tract lies between the Ulcofouhatchie, the Appalachie and Chatahoocie, and is said to be of considerable extent and value.

The price stipulated for the two tracts is one hundred and twenty thousand dollars.

I expect to leave this for Georgia the first fair day, and will then have the pleasure of presenting for your consideration, an exposition of circumstances, attending the present state of affairs in the Creek Nation, upon which you can rely; for, I perceive by the public papers, that as usual, false impressions are entertained, and mere conjectures taken for real facts.

I am dear sir, with great esteem and respect, your very obedient servant,  
D. B. MITCHELL, Agent for I. A.  
His Excellency Gov. Rabun,

that American vessels have been taken under the proclamation; it cannot contest the right of the American government to demand the restitution of such vessels.

In fine, sir, it is my duty to assure you, that any demur or delay in affording the satisfaction demanded in a case of this principal importance, cannot but be very sensibly felt by the government of the United States.

I renew to you assurances of the very distinguished consideration with which I am yours, &c.  
G. W. ERVING.

Copy of a letter from Maj. Gen. Gallic, to the Governor of this State, received by Express

HEAD QUARTERS,  
Hartford, Ga. Jan. 28, 1818.

SIR, I have just now received a letter from William Harris, Esq. of Telfair, containing the painful intelligence of the massacre of Mr. Daniel Dikes and his family, by a party of Indians, on the St. Tilla, 40 miles from Telfair Court-house. Mr. Harris adds, that there was reason to apprehend, so that other families have fallen near the residence of Mr. Dikes. I have ordered a detachment of Cavalry to that frontier, to pursue the Indians as far as practicable.

A detachment of Col. Wimble's Regiment of Infantry will be sent down the Flint on the Indian side, towards the Big Bend, with orders to reconnoitre the country, and attack any parties found in that quarter.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
E. P. GAINES,  
Maj. Genl. Comd'g

His Excellency Wm. Rabun.

Gen. JACKSON, in a letter to Governor Rabun, (received on the 29th) states, that he has instructions from the Secretary of War to repair to the scene of Indian warfare and take command, with authority to call out from this state and those adjacent, such force as will speedily put an end to the war.

#### PHILADELPHIA WARRANTED RYLES.

Made by Geo. W. Tryon,

No. 165, North 2nd Street,

THE assortment and quality of his Ryles on hand, and the arrangements made for supplying all orders with neatness, promptness and lowness of price, induces him to hope that the encouragement he has heretofore received from the Southern Merchants, will be continued and increased, as it is for their market, he principally forms his Work.  
January 22 58 39

#### 20 DOLLARS REWARD.

AN AWAY from the subscriber in Runnithersford county, North-Carolina, a yellow Man (save by the name of REUBEN, about 25 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, of a dark complexion; he rode away a black Mare, which is old and sway backed. Reuben has one short leg, and limps, one big toe out of, and is very freckled in the face; he is a sensible fellow, and I think it probable that he has procured a Pass by which he will attempt to pass for a freeman. I know not where he will go. I forwarn all masters of owners of vessels from employing or taking him on board, and will pay the above reward to any person who will secure him in any Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me, and all reasonable expences paid.  
WM. GREEN, Junr.  
Jade ry 20 58 39

#### SALES AT AUCTION.

ON the 3d of March, will be sold 30 Packages fresh Imported GOODS, received on consignment—consisting of the following Articles; without the least reserve; on a Liberal Credit. This sale will be worthy the attention of Country Merchants.

Imitation Quiltings, Herring Bone Veneers, 5 & 8-4 Fancy Plain Damask Shawls, 3 corded Sewing Cotton, 6-4 Cambrics, Mass Handkerchiefs, Pink, Blue and Colored late Furniture, Navy Blue Prints, 6-4 Ginghams, Pink, Chocolate & Buff, Plate-Furniture, Black, White, Purple & Yellow, 4 tin, Brass Platillas, Colerains, Undress, 4 tin, Fancy Plates, Hair Cord Quilts, Madras, Towels, Cassimeres, Supp. Broad Cloths, Flungings, Blue & White Handkerchiefs.  
ALSO,  
Fools cap & Letter Paper, Androns, Traces Chains, Carolina and Patent Hoes, Whim Nails, German Steel, and some Common Soldry.  
J. LEVY & CO.  
Fayetteville, Jan 26 58 39

#### MARK WELL!

COMMITTED to the Jail of Northampton County, North-Carolina, about the first of November last, a Negro Man, about 18 years of age, tall, dark complexion, straight and well made, a wart or mole on the end of his nose, of a pleasing countenance, shews his teeth when he speaks, which are remarkably white; says his name is Jack, that he was sold by Robert Beck of Frederickburg, Va. to Glaxton Stone of Tennessee, a specialist. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.  
CARTER JONES, Jailor.  
Northampton, N. C. Jan'y 3 6w

#### NOTICE.

I WISH to remove to the West, and will sell all my LANDS lying in Granville County, N. C. nine miles south of Oxford, on the south side of Tar River, containing 1676 Acres, with three or four hundred Acres of Flat Land on the River and Creek, equal to any in the County for the production of Corn, Wheat and Tobacco. The high Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton, Corn, &c. The Improvements are valuable. There is open land enough for 18 or 20 hands. Four years credit given for a part of the purchase money.  
LEWIS TAYLOR, Jr.  
Jan. 1, 1818.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

PERSONS indebted to the Firm of THOMAS W. & JOHN SCOTT, are informed that the notes and accounts due the said Firm, are left with me for settlement, and that it is expected they will come forward and pay the same without delay. I am also appointed agent to collect the debts due the Firm of THOMAS W. SCOTT & CO. and shall be glad to have the same speedily attended to. Impunity necessary will oblige me, at a very early day, to place the amounts remaining unpaid in the hands of the proper officers.  
WM. SCOTT, Junr.  
Raleigh, Jan. 15, 1818.

Those indebted to the Store at Smithfield will make payment to Green H. Scott who is authorized by me to receive the same.  
W. SCOTT, Junr.  
Agent for T. W. & J. S.