

THE LATE SESSION OF CONGRESS

When we took a few days ago, a brief view of the measures of a public nature which had been consummated during the late Session of Congress, we intimated an intention to notice, at a future day, those measures of a like character, which were proposed, but were either positively rejected, or failed, from the want of inclination, or the want of time, to receive a final decision in both Houses.

First, in the order of importance, may be ranked the question of the power of Congress over internal improvement, which occupied so large a portion of the time of the House of Representatives. The vote which was taken on this subject cannot be said to have settled any principle—the votes respecting it, both in the affirmative and negative, having been given under various constructions of the terms of the several propositions submitted for decision, on all of which the opposing sides were nearly balanced.

The bill, reported in the House of Representatives, to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia of the United States, was not so much as taken up; nor did any bill pass the Senate on the subject. Thus, from Session to Session, from Congress to Congress, this subject is agitated, referred to committees, reported on, and deferred for a time of greater leisure and more convenient opportunity. Meanwhile, time waits not for Congress; the opportunity passes by; and the approach or prospect of another year will stimulate attention to it, at a season and in a state of the public mind, of all others the most unfit for correct legislation on it.

The question respecting the Massachusetts claim, for the services of their militia during the late war, was presented to the attention of Congress, referred to committees, but not acted on. It is believed that the prosecution of the claim was voluntarily deferred, by its advocates, to the next Session of Congress. A worse fate attended the claim of certain citizens of Georgia, for militia services rendered during the last administration of President Washington; which was debated with much zeal, and some acrimony, and finally rejected.

There were several propositions and bills rejected, at different periods of the session, which may be classed in a series of measures, the basis of which was gratitude and benevolence, and the anticipated effect, to secure to the United States the cheerful rejection of its military ranks, should any future emergency require it. The whole of these measures we cannot recal; but the following are the principal objects they embraced: to authorize the commutation of soldiers' bounty lands for money; to provide for the widows and orphans of the soldiers of the regular army, who were killed in battle, or died in service during the late war; to extend, for a further term of five years, the pensions heretofore granted to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers of the militia who were in like manner killed or died in service; to give donations of land to the disbanded and deranged officers of the army; to allow an additional ration per day to each commissioned officer in the service of the United States.

The establishment of a corps of invalids was again proposed at the late session, and again rejected. A like fate, on similar grounds, attended the proposition to establish three additional military academies, and, on what grounds we know not, the motion to establish an additional armory on the Western waters. But the fate of none of these is so much to be regretted as of the bill concerning invalid pensioners. This is an annual bill, for adding to the pension list those crippled and worn down veterans who present themselves at the Pension Office during the preceding year. The bill failed at the late session, because its passage in the House of Representatives was deferred to so late an hour of the session, that the Senate could not act on it. In like manner, failed in the Senate the bill, which had passed the other House, for the relief of the veteran STARK, and the only bill, which had passed the ordeal of the vigilant committee of Claims and House of Representatives, for indemnifying a citizen for his property destroyed whilst in the military service during the late war. This mode of rejection, so lit-

tle satisfactory, is the result of debates too long protracted.

The bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, and that to regulate the exercise of the right of expatriation, the one a question of expediency merely, the other involving also considerations of national and constitutional law, shared the same fate; having been debated, sustained for a while, and finally rejected. Anxiously supported and warmly opposed, they waited the decided countenance of the public to carry them through. It is not known, but appears to be generally believed, that both the propositions will be revived at the next session—the former, it is hoped, with a prospect of better success. Those in the various sections of our country who favor this measure, have it in their power, by due activity, to do much to secure the passage of the law. Where the Representative doubts, the voice of his constituents will regulate his vote. The passage of the Bankrupt Law and the revival of the Claims' Law, as it is generally called, on both of which Congress turned their back at the late session, would gladden many a heart, and have a general tendency to invigorate society and brighten the chain of union.

Relating to the Judiciary, and judicial proceedings, there were several propositions before both Houses, of a general as well as particular nature, which did not pass. The prominent one was that to alter the organization of the courts of the U. States, so as to constitute a Supreme Court, to be composed of the present Circuit Judges, and to authorize the appointment of other Circuit Judges in lieu of them. This proposition was not debated, and of course not decided on. A bill to increase the compensation of the present Circuit Judges passed the Senate, and was rejected in the other House; revived in a different shape, but finally rejected, on the last night of the Session, in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses as to some other point in the bill. The bill to prescribe the effect which certain records and judicial proceedings of the courts of each state, and in the courts of the United States; the bill respecting fugitives, from justice; the bill to regulate passenger ships and vessels; the bill respecting the transportation of persons of color for sale or to be held to labor, all failed, the first of them after a long debate, in which much law learning was displayed. In regard to those subjects strictly legal, we profess not to be sufficiently acquainted with to speak of them. We cannot but believe, however, that the framers of the constitution never intended the judges of our highest court of judicature to travel, the year round, with the undignified speed of postboys, from Court-house to Court House, leaving a space of a few days in a year only for their most solemn duties. With such a bench as ours; independently of all consideration of the general interest, a little more regard we think, ought to be paid to the personal comfort, nay, to the personal safety, of those who illustrate it by their character and abilities.

The proposition to increase the salaries of the Heads of Departments was also rejected, in consequence of a disagreement between the two Houses as to the rate of increase. This measure, as well as the increase of the compensation of the Judges, may be regarded as only deferred until the next session of Congress; when it appears to us impossible they should not take effect. The poor stipend now allowed to them does not pay the household and marketing of the former, and scarcely the innervary expenses of the latter, even on the most economical scale; and it is derogatory to the character of a nation, to call its eminent citizens from home into public stations, leaving to them the option of starvation or impoverishment.

The bill to authorize the appointment of a Vice-President and Vice-Cashier for the Bank of the United States, passed the Senate, but was rejected in the House of Representatives, being warmly assailed, by the Western members particularly, whose constituents were suffering under the pressure occasioned, as they contended, by the operation of the Bank and its branches. We should think, from what passed, that this proposition never will receive the sanction of Congress.

Besides these propositions of a public nature, which failed after being submitted to one or the other house, there were more than an hundred reports and bills respecting private claims, which were rejected, or not acted on for want of time. Far the greater part of them fell within the latter description, and most of them, if acted on at all, would have been rejected. One of the rejected cases we cannot help regarding as one of great hardship. It was that of a bill, or two bills, for the relief of John Anderson, in cases of losses, of small amount, sustained in consequence of his spirited and patriotic conduct during the late war. After these bills had found favor with the House of Representatives, he committed that unfortunate mistake, by confounding the duties of a mere clerk with those of a legislator, and offering money to a member for labor he desired to be rendered, which cost the House so much time. His error was not so great, but public exposure as a criminal was, and indeed, was so deemed by Congress, a sufficient punishment. If a fine had been levied for this offence, it would have been a different matter; but we cannot consider that what was rather folly than crime, should have operated as a bar to the recovery of claims against the United States, which had been solemnly pronounced just. But, perhaps there were other petitioners, seduced to the seat of Government by the hope of success, some with, and some without just cause, meriting equal commiseration.—The claimants from Niagara, who borrowed from their neighbors the means of travelling here; whose hopes were confident of at least partial relief, were left, on the rejection of the bill embracing such a provision, penniless, to find their way home, and console, as they could, their wives and children. Such, however, it may be said, and we acknowledge, with much truth it may be said, is generally

the consequence of the disappointment of sanguine expectation and elated hope.

Notwithstanding this formidable list of rejections, we are on the whole impressed with the belief, that as little was left undone at the last session, of what had been proposed, as at any session for ten years past. And, in regard to the good that was left undone, it is no inconsiderable consolation of the regrets which may be felt on that account, that it is of a nature which may be well done at a future day. There were many propositions before Congress, as there always are, which assumed no affirmative shape; such, for instance, as that to appoint a branch of the General Post Office beyond the Alleghany mountains; on which the committee reported unfavorably. We should have been sorry had it been otherwise; for we cannot conceive, unless merely the establishment of subordinate superintending offices in every section of the country were intended, a measure of so little apparent magnitude, that would have a tendency so fatal to the integrity and perpetuity of the union, which it would be the entering wedge to rive asunder.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FROM HAYTI.

Boston, May 27.

A gentleman who arrived at Newburyport in the schr. Eagle, in the short passage of 14 days from Cape Henry, informs that the Emperor Christophe, attended with a splendid suite, was performing a tour, to examine the fortifications, public works, &c. and it was said, that he was endeavoring to effect a reconciliation with those in the late Petion's dominions, and consolidate the whole in one interest; himself, of course, to be head. A free communication was kept open between the two governments.

DEATH OF GENERAL MORILLO.

KINGSTON, JAM. MAY 10.

By the arrival here yesterday, or rather at Port Royal, of H. B. M. brig Rifleman, Capt. Duff, from St. Martha, the news of the death of the Spanish General DON PARLO MORILLO, from his wounds, is confirmed. The heroic defenders of liberty, and the cause of humanity and justice, have reason to celebrate the demise of such a cruel and barbarous warrior: one, who having made a dear bought conquest of Carthagea, marched, without opposition, I may say, (on account of the apathy & inconsistency of the Directors) of the unfortunate people of the Kingdom St. Fe de Bogata, where, in imitation of the horrid scenes resorted to in Carthagea, he filled with terror and gloom the Capital of Cundinamarca, where, for a time, nought but the expiring groans of her patriot sons were heard to rend the air, victims to rapacity and the hostile inclemency of a despot's supreme will.

Columbia of the South: rejoice at the fall of the Spanish Coryphoeus, and the last hope of Ferdinand the 7th in this part of South-America.

Yes, the companion of Wellington droops his head, and Venezuela's plains receive the remains of many a Spanish Chieftain, the eternal monuments of her fidelity and perseverance for the support of her singular dignity and felicity, her perpetual Liberty and Independence. [Chas. City Gaz.]

THE PRESIDENT.

The following is a copy of the address delivered by the Mayor of Annapolis to the President of the United States, in behalf of the corporation, & his reply:

TO JAMES MONROE, President of the United States.

The Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of Annapolis, in behalf of themselves and their fellow citizens, beg leave to welcome you on your arrival; to express the satisfaction which your visit to the Metropolis of Maryland has occasioned, and to offer any assistance in their power, for accomplishing the object of it.

Many of the inhabitants recollect your residence among them as a member of Congress in the year 1783, since which your public duties have called you to other states, and other climes. The rigour of the season at that time was unfavorable to a view of the situation of the place and its surrounding waters, the prospect of which is now expanded and embellished by the military establishments erected by the United States, which of course will come within your observation.

They avail themselves of the first opportunity that has occurred of offering their congratulations on your election to the highest office in the gift of our free and happy country, and of testifying their sense of the wisdom and firmness which have since marked your administration.

A continued course of arduous and useful services in our revolutionary struggles, and since, in various important trusts, had led the people to anticipate such a result, at the same time that they pointed to the most appropriate reward.

They conclude by expressing their best wishes for your health and happiness—their attachment to you as Chief Magistrate of the Union and their respect for your public and private character.

J. RANDALL, Mayor. May 28, 1818.

REPLY OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Mayor, Recorder, Aldermen, and Com. Council of the City of Annapolis.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In performing a duty imposed on me by the principles of our excellent constitution, which I have undertaken, at least, with zeal, to give all the effect in my power to the salutary purposes of the laws providing for the public defence, it is very gratifying to me to have found it consistent with that duty to make a visit to this Metropolis; and I beg you, and my other fellow citizens, its inhabitants, to accept my grateful acknowledgment for the kind reception given me.

In recurring to the period of 1783, when Congress held their session here, you bring to view incidents in the highest degree important. It was then and here, after a long and arduous struggle, which secured our Independence, that the treaty of peace was ratified. It was then, and here, that the illustrious commander of our revolutionary armies, after performing services which a grateful country can never forget, nor time obliterate, restored his commission to the authority from whom he had received it. To me, these events, so profoundly interesting to all, were peculiarly imposing and impressive. It was then, in very early life, that I commenced my career in the national councils, in which I have since so long continued. To meet again so many of those who were present at those great events, some of whom were parties to them, affords me the highest gratification.

For the good opinion which you have been pleased to express of my conduct, in the various trusts committed to me since, by my country, I have all the sensibility, which such sentiments ought to inspire in the mind of one who considers the approbation of his fellow-citizens the best reward which he can receive for his services.

In performing the duty which bro't me here, I shall be happy to receive the aid which you have offered; and, in whatever situation I may hereafter be placed, I shall always entertain for your prosperity and happiness the most unfeigned solicitude.

JAMES MONROE.

GREENSBORO' ACADEMY.

THE semi-annual Examination of the Students of this Institution, will take place on Monday and Tuesday the 15th and 16th instant. Parents and guardians & the friends of the institution in general, are respectfully desired to attend. The exercises of the 2nd Session will commence on Monday the 6th of July next, under the direction of Mr. Nathaniel H. Harris, assisted by Mr. James Kerr. From the healthy situation of this Academy, and the very moderate price of board & tuition, the trustees hope that they will receive a liberal share of public patronage. By order of the Board JNO. M. DICK, Sec'y 77 Sw

June 3

EDUCATION.

A Gentleman & Lady, wish to open a SEMINARY in some healthy situation in the Southern States, where attention to Scholastic duties, would have a probability of meeting with success. The Gentleman is a Graduate from the University of Glasgow, Scotland, and has for the last ten years been habituated to teach the English, Latin, Greek, Hebrew and French Languages, Mathematics, Geography with the use of the Globes and Maps, History, Elocution, Rhetoric & Belles Lettres, Logic, Moral and Natural Philosophy, &c.

The Lady is qualified to teach the various branches of English and French Literature, Music, Plain and Ornamental Needle Work. The most satisfactory recommendations can be procured. Letters (post paid) addressed to J. F. E. Raleigh, North Carolina, will be punctually attended to.

They are furnished with excellent Globes and Maps. Raleigh, 9th June. 77 Sw

NOTICE.

THE subscriber obtained Letters of Administration at the County Court of Chatham, May term, 1818, on the rights and credits of SILVANUS STOKES, formerly of said county deceased—requests all persons indebted to the Estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims, to bring them forward, properly authenticated. GEO. LUTHER, Admr. 77 Sw

June 12

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, living in Edgecomb County, within 10 miles of Tarborough, about the 28th of May, a small bright Bay Horse, about 4 feet 9 inches high, 4 years old next spring, short switch tail, no brand or mark recollected, a fistula on his withers. Whoever will deliver said horse to me, or give information, so that I get him, shall be rewarded for their trouble, and all reasonable expences paid. FRANCIS HATTON. 77 Sw

June 3

N. B. The above described Horse was purchased of William Dusa, a noted horse dealer, who lives in the upper part of this State.

THE Report of the Trustees on the examination begun on the 27th of May, and continued from day to day till the 30th.

The "first class" consists of Mary Smith and William Parker, who were examined on Spelling in words of one and two syllables, and are approved.

The "second class" consists of Sophia A. McGehee, who was examined on Spelling by rote and in the words of one, two, three and four syllables; and on Reading. She acquitted herself much to her credit.

The "third class" is composed of John Daniel, John Hinton, Samuel McGehee, Sidney McGehee and Thomas Pass, who were examined on Spelling by rote in words of two, three, four and five syllables, and on Reading. They all performed well, and are approved.

The "fourth class" is made up of Maritza Daniel, Martha McGehee, Mira Parker and Jane Shirley, who were examined on Spelling by rote in words of two, three, four and five syllables, and on reading in the Spelling Book, and are all approved.

The following persons compose the "fifth class" Maritza Durhan, Nancy Rainey, William Daniel, Joseph Hunter and Robert Parker; who were examined on Spelling by rote, and on Reading in Murray's English Reader. Nancy Rainey and Martha Durhan are the best scholars, and Robert Parker is the next. The others are approved.

The "first Arithmetic class" consists of Lewis Clay, William Henry McGehee, Joseph McGehee, James G. Rainey, Joseph Rainey, David Simms, Alexander Smith and Robert Smith, who were examined on Fike's Arithmetic, from the beginning to Compound Addition, on Murray's English Grammar throughout, on Murray's Exercises, from the beginning to the sixth Section, and on Spelling by rote and Reading. Benjamin Hinton and William McGehee belong to this class and were examined with it on every subject except Arithmetic, on which having progressed farther than the rest of the class—they appeared with a class farther advanced. The best scholars are Lewis Clay, Benjamin Hinton, William Henry McGehee, William McGehee, Joseph Rainey and David Simms; amongst whom there is no marked distinction. The rest of the class are approved. Charles Simms was examined with this class in Arithmetic, English Grammar and Murray's Exercises, and Addison Hall appeared on all the studies except Grammar and Exercises. They are approved.

All the classes mentioned above had copies prepared for inspection.

The "second Arithmetic class" is constituted of Robert Coles, Jonathan Harrison, John Jones, Thomas McGehee and Maurice Smith, who were examined on Pike's Arithmetic, from the beginning to Practice, and on Murray's English Grammar throughout, except Robert Coles & Thomas McGehee who appeared only to the conjugation of the verb "To Have;" and Maurice Smith who having progressed farther than the other members of the class was examined with another class in Grammar and Exercises. The best scholars are John Jones and Jonathan Harrison. Thomas McGehee passed a highly approved examination on Arithmetic, but cannot be distinguished among those who are on full standing in the class. The rest are well approved.—Of this class Jonathan Harrison, John Jones, and Maurice Smith and with them Charles Simms from another class, were examined on Morse's Geography to Europe, and the Geographical Questions in Wellet's Geography. Maurice Smith & Jonathan Harrison are the best scholars. The others are well approved.

The "first class in Latin" is composed of James Glenn and Charles Hunter.—They were examined on six Colouques in Corderius, Rudiman's Rudiments throughout, and Murray's Grammar. Charles Hunter excelled. The other is approved. Simmons J. Baker, David Chalmers, Solomon Mitchell, John P. Rainey and Robert Scates constitute the "second class" in Latin. They were examined on Corderius, from the 51st to the 71st Colouque, on Murray's Grammar throughout, and on Spelling by rote and Reading English, and with them on the two last mentioned subjects, James Glenn and Charles Hunter were likewise examined. The best scholars are David Chalmers & Robert Scates, who are nearly equal.—The others are approved.

The following persons compose the "third class" in Latin. Wm. Brown, Joseph Clay, Archibald M. Debow, Geo. W. McGehee, James M. Scates, William Trigg, Thomas Webb and Robert Williams. They were examined on the second and third books of Virgil's Aeneid, on Mair's Introduction from the beginning to the 21st No.; on Wettenhall's Greek Grammar, from the beginning to the Verb; on Latin Prosody from the beginning to Lyric Verse; on Murray's Grammar throughout; on Murray's Exercises to the end of the first Chapter and on English Reading; except Thomas Webb, who did not appear on Greek Grammar, William Brown, who did not appear on Prosody, Greek Grammar or English Grammar, and George W. McGehee, who was examined only on Virgil and Mair's Introduction.

The best scholars are Joseph Clay first, and James Scates and William Trigg next. Among those who are not on full standing in the class some distinction might be made, but for the irregular manner of their appearing at the examination.

The best Speakers are Lewis Clay belonging to the "first Arithmetic class." Jonathan Harrison and Robert Coles to the "second Arithmetic class." David Chalmers and John P. Rainey to the "second Latin class;" and William Brown, George W. McGehee and Archibald M. Debow to the "third Latin class."

The Trustees feel much pleasure in speaking in terms of commendation of the attention to business and improvement of their learning evinced by all the classes in the Academy, and above all they are