CONGRESS. House of Representatives.

SATURDAY, JAN. SO.

Amongst the petitions this morning pre sented was one by Mr. Smith, of Mrl. from James Wilkinson, late a Major-General in the service of the United States, praving to be indemnified against the effects of a judgment for 2.500 dollars, recovered against him by Gen. John Adair, in consequence of his having arrested the said Adair in the city of New-Orleans, in the year 1806, on a charge of his being concerned in the alleged conspiracy of Auron Burr; which petition was read, and re ferred to the committee on military affairs.

Also a petition presented by Mr. Scott from suadry inhabitants of the Arkansas Country, praying a separate territorial government, and that commissioners may he appointed to fix a scile for the seat thereof.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill to increase the duties on certain manufactured articles [shovels, spades, plain flint glass, copperas, shot and oil cloths,] imported into the United States; which was twice read and committed.

The House again resolved itselt into a committee of the whole on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Anderson, of Kv. concluded the speech which he vesteriay commenced against the report and resolutions of censure.

Mr. Lowades occupied about an hour in delivering his sentiments, generally, in favor of the proposition before the house, except so much thereof as relates to the execution of Ambrister.

Mr. H. Nelson, of Va. followed, in opposition to the peport and resolutions; & had spoke but a short time; when, hav-

ing given way for a motion to that effect, The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

Mr. Spencer presented for consideration a resolution on the subject of the Bank of the U. States. It proposes to withdraw the public deposits from the bank, refuse its notes for public dues, and issue a scire facias, on the 1st day of July, provided that by that day the bank does not agree to 12 amendments (specified in the resolution) to its chart r ; one of these is, that Congress may provide the necessary means to enfirce the 1st fundamental article of the charter respecting the right of voting for directors-another, that Congress may provide for the reductions of the capital stock, in a just and equal proportion thereof, by the stockholders convened in general meeting-another, that the Presi dent of the . States may remove any director for misconduct-another, that every stockh Ider who has paid up any instalment on his stock by the proceeds of discounted notes, shall be compelled to pay up, as soon as circumstances shall admit, the deficit, in coin and funded debt, according to the provisions of the charteranother, that the assent of one public director at least shall be necessary to allow any discount, &c. &c., Mr. Spencer moved to refer this resolution to the committee of the whole House Mr. Tyler assented to this motion; but declared his determination, when the motion was made to vote against it, under the the hope that the house would, in preference, direct a seive facine to issue forthwith. Mr. Johnson of Virginia, hoped it would not be committed, but laid on the table ; he said it was his intention, if no other person would, to move to instruct the Judiciary Committee to report a bill to repeal the charter of the bank ; the patient was too far gone to be recovered ; expedients were useless, as dissolution was inevitable; and it was better to meet the question at once. He therefore moved to lay it on the table-to which Mr. Spencer assented, and the House agreed.

asaw. Treaty, which it seems was requested by the House when in private session on Thursday last. The message having been read,

The galleries were cleared and the doors closed, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. and the House remained in private session until near 5 o'clock ; and then Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 4.

The House met this morning under closed doors, and continued in private session until near four o'clock, when the doors were opened, and the injunction of secrecy having been in part removed from the secret proceedings, it appeared that the amendments proposed by the Senate to the Military Appropriation Bill, to carry into effect certain stipulations of the late treaty with the Chickasaw Indians, had been the subject of the private deliberations of the house, which resulted in concurrence with the Senate's amendments. We were not able to procure, for this morning's paper, a more particular statement of the proceedings, nor is it very important, the votes and a part of the proceedings being yet undisclosed ; but we shall present, to morrow, all that the house may deem it proper to make pub-

FRIDAY, FEB. 5.

Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a bill further to establish the compensation of the officers employed in the collection of the duties on imports and tonnage, and for other purposes, which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Joseph Lancaster, expressive of the gratitude with which he is penetrated for the honor conferred on him in admitting him to a seat within the hall of the House of Representatives : which letter was read and laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Garnett, the committee on the post office were instructed to enquire into the expediency of extending the privilege of franking, to Agricultural Societies, which are of may be hereafter incorporated in any of the United States, through their Presidents or Secretaries, as may be most expedient, and of limit ing the privilege to the correspondence of such societies with each other. The resolution from the Senate propos-

passengers, and proceeded in search | of the mail, which was forward. They cut a hole of about twenty inches in the portmantean, through which they drew as many packages of letters as filled a pair of saddle bags and a pocket handkerchief. They then made off, having detained the stage about fifteen minutes.

We have ascertained that the following packages are missing.

FOR THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. From Philadelphia, one hundred single let. ters, eight double, two treble-one marked

623 cents, and one marked 75. From Baltimore, one bundle, in which was enclosed the bill, and of course the number of letters is not ascertained.

From New-Orleans, sixty-one single letters. For New-York State, four bundles are received, and it is supposed that six or eight have been taken by the robbers.

For Connecticut State, one bundle only received. The number missing not known, From Washington for Boston, About one half missing. The package marked No. 2, enclosing the bill, was received.

For New Humpshire State, several packages missing.

From Washington for the District of Maine, one backage missing.

For Massachusetts' State, only one package received, and that without the bill.

In addition to the above, many entire mails may have been taken, which cannot be ascertained in this city.

We understand that Mr. Cowan had time to secure his watch and money Another of the passengers tore a hole in the lining of the stage, and secreted a large amount in bills.

A gentleman from Newark informs us, that a large party started from that place early this morning, in pursuit of the villains.

Since the above was in type, we have been obligingly favored with the following official statement.

Account of Malls missing and received at New York, 1st Feby 1819

From Washington to New-York State, received bundles Nos. 1. 3, 4 and 5 ; bill missing, and the number of bundles not known. From do. to New-Hampshire State, Nos. 1

and 3. with bill missing ; No. 2 received. From do, to Verment State, No. 1 missing ;

and No. 2 and bill received. From to. to Boston, No. 2 bill received, and No. 1 missing,

From do. to Connecticut State, No. 1 received; rest with bill. missing.

From do. to Maine District, No 1 receiv-

of Maryland, friendly to intolerance, will question their talents, character, or services, nor doubt the right which they have of possessing a very important influence, in a country over which they have presided as chief magistrates ; and which country, at this day, exhibits a proud proof of the effect growing out of their wise, patriotic, and liberal measures :"

From Thomas Jefferson, dated Monticello, May 28, 1818.

"Your sect, by its sufferings, has furnished a remarkable proof of the universal spirit of religious intolerance inherent in every sect, disclaimed by all while feeble, and practised by all when in power. Our laws have applied the only antidote to this vice, protecting our religious as they do our civil rights, by putting all on an equal footing. But more remains to be done-for, although we are free by the law, we are not so in practice. Public opinion crects itself into an inquisition, and exercises its office with as much fanaticism as fans the flames of an auto da fe. The prejudice still scowling on your sect of our religion, although the elder one, cannot be unfelt by yourselves. It is to be hoped that individual dispositions will, at length, mould themselves to the model, of the law, and consider the moral basis, on which all our religions rest, as the rallving point which unites them in common interest, while the peculiar dogmas branching from it are the exclusive concern of the respective sects embracing them, and no rightful subject of notice to any other. Public opinion needs reformation on this point, which would have the further effect of doing away the hypocritical maxim of 'intus ut libet,' foris ut moris.' Nothing, I think, would be so likely to effect this, as to your sect particularly, as the more careful attention to education, which you recommend, and which, placing its members on the equal and commanding benches of science, will exhibit them as equal objects of respect and power."

From John Adams, duted Quincy, July 31, 1818.

"You have not extended your ideas of the rights of private judgment, and the liberty of conscience, both in religion and philosophy, further than I do. Mine are limited only by morals and propriety.

I have had occasion to be acquainted with several gentlemen of your nation,

ing the militia from the general ger. ernment, and clearly demonstrated their unconstitutionality and mischies vous consequences. They further contended, that the adoption of these resolutions would be such a disavowal of those principles and measures, would induce the general government to allow a greater part, if not all the claim. But it will be observed, they were not adopted, notwithstanding the editor of the Centinel says, " there was no denial by the Federalists of the constitutional power of the Presi. dent, contended for by Gen. King's amendment," The correctness then of the resolutions is virtually admitted, and the adoption of them would, in all probability be the means of helpingus to a million of dollars, and yet they were rejected, because forsooth, the Federalists are pledged to support Gov. Strong and all his measures. It is hoped the people will not lose sight of this important fact.

Ind. Chron.

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SALE CONTINUED.

TILL be sold on Mo day the 15th inst being the first day of Wake County Court, the residue of my real estate, viz-My Swift Creek plantation, containing 400 a. cres and my Lot No 38 in the city of Ralegi, and 93 acres of Land below my former real. dence. If the plantation is not sold it will be rented. WM SCOTT. Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1819.

NOTICE.

T the County Court of Edgecomb, Nor's Term, 1818, the subscriber qual fiel as Administrator to the Estate of Joseph Pitt, deceased. He therefore requests all persons having demands against said estate, to eshibit them within the time prescribed by law. or this notice will be plead in bar of theirrecovery. Those indebted are requested to make immediate payment.

ISAAC NORFLEET, Adm'r. January 15 10 Sw

NEW GROCERY.

THE subscriber has opened a Grocery Store, on Fayetteville Street, a few doors south of Doctor Randolph Webb's corner, & directly opposite Mr. B. S. King's Store-Where he intends keeping a constant si ply of almost every article in that line. He has on hand at present. Loaf & Brown Sugar, Coffee, Imperial and Hyson Tes, Alapice, Pepper & Ginger, Copperas, Salt Petre, Nails assorted, Trace Chains, Pots, Ovens and Skillets, White Lead and Spanish Brown, Trace and Bed Cord Rope, Northern Cheese and Potatoes & superior quality, Molasses, Jamaica and West India Rum, Northern ditto, French Brandy and Holland Gin, Apple and Peach Brandy, Whiskey, Liverpool and Turks Island Salt-with a general assortment of Queen's Ware, vizi Plates, Dishes, Cups and Saucers, Bowls, Mugs, &c. He has also on hand , and intends to keep a constant supply of the best Family Flour, by the Barrel or less quantity. He has ordered and expects shortly to receive, a considerable addition to his present stock ; and as he intends to sell on as mode. r te terms as can be afforded, he will feel greatly obliged to his friends and the public for a share of their custom and patronage. WM SHAW

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

On motion of Mr. Livermore, it was ordered that eleven hundred copies of the reports of Theodoric Bland and J. R. Poinsett, on the subject of South America, be printed, for the use of the House, and that forty copies thereof be presented to Mr. Bland and Mr. Poinsett, respectively.

The House then again went into committee of the whole, on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Poindexter resumed his speech against the report and resolutions of censure, and spoke near three hours in support of his opinions, and in reply to gentlemen on the other side of the question.

Mr. Fuller, of Mass. rose in support of the report and resolutions, & spoke some time; but, before he got through his remarks, he gave way for a motion for the committee to rise; when the committee rose, reported progress; and

ing an amendment to the constitution of the United States, was twice read and committed to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States :

To the Senate and House of Representatives.

I communicate to Congress copies of applications received from the Minister of Great Britain in behalf of cortain British subjects, who have suffered in their property by proceedings to which the United States, by their military and judicial officers have been partics. These infaries have been sustained un-der circumstances which appear to recommend strongly to the attention of Congress the claim of indemnity for the losses occasioned by them, which the legislative authority is alone competent to provide.

JAMES MONRCE. Washington, Tes. S.

Which was read and referred to the committee of claims.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject of the Seminole War.

Mr. Harrison concluded the speech which he commenced on Thursday.

Mr Baldwin of Pa, followed in a deciled speech of an hour, in defence of the conduct of Gen. Jackson, and against the resolations.

Mr. Reed of Md. commenced a speech in support of the report of the committee, and spoke a short time ; when the committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

---ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

One Thousand Dollars Reward.

This morning about S o'clock, between Bridgetown and Elizabethtown. the United States' Mail Coach was stopped by three armed men, masked, who, after cutting the traces, opened the Coach door, and robbed the Passengers of their Watches, Money, &c. They cut open the mail, and, after taking from it such packages as they thought proper, and putting them in a pair of saddle bags, made off. One of the robbers spoke broken English, but whether affectedly or not, could not be ascertained.

It is impossible, at this time, to ascertain what part of the mail has been taken. All reasonable charges, with the above reward, will be paid for the detection of these villains.

THEODORUS BAILEY, P. M. Post-Office, New-York, Feb. 1, 1819

ed ; rest, with bill, missing From do, to Massachusetts State, No. 1 re.

ceivel ; rest, with bill, missing. From Philadelphia to New-York, No. 3, bill received rest, with bill, missing.

From Baltimore to do. No. 1 received ; rest, with bill missing

From New-Orleaus to do. Nos. 2 and 3, with bill received ; No. 1, containing 61 lette's, missing.

From Savannah to do a mail due, but none received.

From Augusta to do. mail received entire. From North-Carolina to do. do. From Richmond to do, do. From Norfolk to do do. From Petersburg to do. do. From Alexandria to do do. From Washington city to do. do. From Chambersburg to do. do. From Winchester to do. do. From Fayetteville to do. do. Fram Nashville, (Ten) to do. do. From Georgetown, (Col) to do. do.

New-York, Feb. 2.

Yesterday afternoon, a number of stolen letters were brought to this city, by the Post Master of Rahway, New Jersey. They were found in a lane within sight of where the robbery was committed. They had been opened, and appeared as if torn asunder in great haste. They bore the post marks of Richmond, Va. Washington City, Georgia, and many of the southern towns, and were directed to this city, state, and eastern states. A great many of the letters, were from members of Congress, enclosing printed documen'ts, &c. &c. The letter's missing from Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, &c. had not been discovered last evening. Those found appeared to have contained very little money. A cocoa-nut shell containing some rum was found along with the discovered letters.

THE MAIL ROBBERS CAUGHT

Copy of a letter from the Postmaster of the City of New-York to the Postmaster Gen eral, dated February 3, 1819.

Dear Sir t I have the pleasure to inform you that two of the Mail Robbers mentioned in my letter of yesterday. (their names Maurie & Bertrand, both Frenchmen,) were this morning apprehended by two of our police officers and are now under examination before our city police magistrates. They found upon them, secreted in their clothes, about one thousand dollars ; the search not yet completed. The third robber is also a Frenchman, of the name of Doctor Henrie, who, it is believed, is making his way for Philadelphia. There can be no doubt bu that these are the villains who perpetrated the robbery. Very respectfully, &c. THEO. BAILEY. R. J. MEIGS, Esq. P. M. Gen.

and to transact business with some of them, whom I found to be men of liberal minds; as much honor, probity, generosity; and good breeding, as any I have known in any sect of religion or philosophy.

I wish your nation may be admitted to all the privileges of citizens, in every country of the world.

This country has done much; I wish it may do more, and annul every narrow idea in religion, government and commerce.

Let the wits joke; the philosophers sneer! What then? It has pleased the Providence of the "First Cause," the Universal Cause, that Abraham should give religion, not only to Hebrews, but to Christians and Mahometans, the greatest part of the modern civilized world !"

From James Madison, dated Montpelier, Mag, 15, 1818.

"Having regarded the freedom of religious opinions, and worshippers, equally belonging to every sect, and the secure enjoyment of it as the best human provision for bringing all into the same way pf thinking, or into that mutual charity which is the only proper substitute, I ob serve with pleasure the view you give of the spirit in which your sect partake of the common blessings afforded by our government and laws.

" Massachusetts Claim," so called.

The following are the Resolutions lately moved in the Senate of Massachusetts by the Hon. Mr. King. We think them of so much importance as to merit a second publication :

Resolved, That by the Constitution Congress has the power " to provide for calling out the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrection and repel invasions."

Resolved. That the right to determine when the exigences aforesaid, or any, or either of them, do exist, is by the constitution and laws of the United States vested solely and exclusively in the President, for the due exercise of which right, he is responsible only to the people of the United States, or their Representatives in Congress assembled.

Resolved, That whenever the President of the United States, shall or may decide, that any of the exigences afore-said do exist, and shall require the militia of this Commonwealth or any part thereof, to be called forth for the purpose of executing the laws of the union, suppressing insurrections or repelling invasions, t is and shall be the duty of the Governor of this Commonwealth, forthwith to call forth the militia agreeably to such requisitions of the President, & the same when called forth, to place under the command of the President of the United States, or such proper officer or officers as may by the President be designated to take the command thereof." An animated debate ensued, in which the Resolutions were supported by the Hon. Messrs. King, Varnum, Williamson, Parker and Moody-and opposed by the Hon. Messrs. Lloyd, Quincy, Fessenden, Lyman, Pickman, Saltonstal, Bannister and Noble. The debate took an extensive range, and resulted in the discomfiture of the Federalists, who finally took refuge in substituting a resolution, in substance, that " it is now unnecessary to give vocates of Mr. K's. resolutions review-ed the principles and measures nured the principles and measures pur-sued by Governor Strong in with bold - very kind of work in my line, will be done a I believe no person in the Legislature "sued by Governor Strong in withhold-"formerly until I remove.

Raleigh,	Feb.	12	- 1	A 188	12 6w

NOTICE. THE subscriber being anxious to close his L concerns, and to enable him to go to the southward, wishes to dispose of his PRO-PERTY lying and being in the city of Raleigh, and in the county of Wake.

The Lot containing one acre on which he resides, certainly one of the most eligible in the City, it being a street's width only from the State House square and Mr. Ruffin's Hotel; the improvements are such as to suit the accommodation of a genteel family, or any person disposed to do business of any kind, it being an excellent stand, and in the immediate neighborhood of the most wealthy and po. lite part of the city.

Likewise a tract of Land; about 4 miles from the City, containing 333 acres, by no means inferior to any one in the neighborhood, having on it a SAW MILL newly erected on a never failing stream, with a rock dam made as permanent as any other perhaps in the world, and the adjoining country, affording as much timber of the best quality, as will be sufficient for one hundred years consumption-The great demand for timber of all kinds in the City, and the adjoining courty, renders this Mill a source of much prol. ; also, a 1-rge MERCHANT MILL, partly finished, which, when completed will be of more value than any other within fifty miles, being in the heart of a pich neighborhood, and no manufacturing mill near it.

In the city I have a Lot, in a convenient part of it, of 3 acres of ground, with small improvements, yet sufficient for a family residence; and near the market-house, a lot which I purpose to divide to accommodate those who wish to obtain eligible scites for stores, shops, &c. &c. being in a most convenient and suitable situation; this last mentioned lot near the market house, I will sel at auction, on the 15th inst -Terms at sale; and for the other property a reasonable cre dit, to wit: one third pars on the 9th of October next, and the balance in one and two years upon good and sufficient security Possession will be given by the Dth of October next, or sooner if required.-JEHU SGOTT takes this opportunity of informing all those who have claims against him to exhibit then for settlement, and those who stand indebted to bim are carnestly desired to make payment without delay, as the situat on ot his business absolutely forbids longer indulgence.

12.11

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB, 3. Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the commotee of ways and means, reported a bill providing additional penalties for false entries for the benefit of drawback or bounty on exportation.

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

Mr. Fuller, of Mass, occupied the floor nearly two hours in conclusion of the speech which he yesterday commenced, in support of the resolutions of censure. Mr. Walker, of Ky. made a short speech in defence of the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, followed, on the same side, and had spoken about an hour ; when, having given way for a motion to that effect,

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

ing some information touching the Chick-

Particulars of the Robbery - In addition to the above official notice (says the N. Y. C. Advertiser) we have collected the following particulars of this attrocious villainy. At the time and place mentioned above, one of the men ran before the leading horses, and told Wm. Smith, the driver, to stop. The other two immediately presented themselves, armed with pistols, and took the driver from his seat. They cut the traces and one of the reins, & went to the Coach door ; one presenting a pistol, the other a large knife or || dirk, and demanded whatever money the passengers had. There were five gentlemen and a lady, passengers .---From one they obtained a pocket book, containing only a small sum ; from another a gold watch ; and from a Sd, Mr. Cowan, of this city, a small sum A message, in writing, was received in change. They attempted to force from the President of the U.S. comunicat- this gentleman out of the coach, but, he remonstrating with them, they left the

THE JEWS.

The Editor of the National Advocate, himself of the Hebrew persuasion, speaking of the recent decision in the Legislature of Maryland against toleration, says, " to shew, by comparison, the difference in the characters and feelings of men, I subjoin extracts from Messrs. Adams, Jefferson and Madison, on the subject of the Jews. Raleigh, Feb. 4, 1819.

P. S As I am determined to sell the above described property, a great bargsin mar h had by an early application - I avail myselfol this opportunity of returning my sincer thanks to a generous public for past favors and inform them that I have a large and hand some assortment of Jewelry, Ladies and Cet tlemen's Gold Patent Levers, Silver do. and a great variety of other Watches, and good i eight day Clocks, with Mahogany cash warranted to keep time; -also, a quanti-