

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, DEC. 31.

Among the petitions this day presented and referred, were two from the inhabitants of the States of Rhode-Island and Maine, presented by Messrs Eddy and Hill, praying for the establishment of a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which were respectively referred to a committee of the whole, when on that subject.

Mr. Floyd called for the consideration of a resolution by him submitted on a former day, calling for information from the President of the United States relative to the disbursements that had been made under the acts passed upon the subject of civilizing the Indians.

The House agreed to consider the same; when

Mr. Tracy moved to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following words: "specifying the times when, the persons to whom, and the particular purposes for which, the expenditures were made."

The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution adopted.

The Speaker presented a communication from the War Department on the subject of the vessels sunk at the mouth of the harbor of Baltimore during the late war, which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Little, was referred to the Committee on Claims.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Navy Department, estimating the additional expense of examining the different harbors belonging to the United States in the Pacific Ocean, and transporting 150 tons weight of artillery to the mouth of the Columbia River at \$25,000.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, the said communication was referred to the select committee appointed on the subject of occupying a military post at the mouth of Columbia River.

The Speaker further presented a communication from the Comptroller of the Treasury Department, containing an abstract of the outstanding balances due on the books of the Third Auditor of the Treasury; which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

An act to authorize the re-conveyance of a tract of land in the city of New-York being under consideration.

Mr. Ross, of Ohio, moved to recommit the same, with instructions to amend, by adding thereto a section, the purport of which was, that the materials of which Fort Clinton was composed, be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, for the benefit of the U. States.

The recommitment was supported by the mover and by Messrs. Eustis, Cambreleng, and Cocke, and opposed by Mr. Colden—when the question was taken on the motion for recommitment without special instruction, and carried.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved that, when the House do adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Wednesday next. Carried.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 2.

Mr. Eustis, from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill supplementary to "An act relating to the ransom of American captives of the late war," which was twice read and referred.

Mr. Hemphill, from the committee on Roads and Canals, made a detailed report thereon, accompanied by the following bill: An act to procure the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, on the subject of Roads and Canals.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause the necessary surveys, plans, and estimates, to be made, for a national road from the city of Washington to that of New-Orleans; and for canals, from the harbour of Boston to the South, along the Atlantic coast, and to connect the waters of the Ohio above with those below the falls at Louisville—Lake Erie with the Ohio river, and the tide waters of the Potomac with the same stream at Cumberland; designating what parts may be made capable of sloop navigation, and for communications between the Susquehanna and the rivers Seneca and Genesee, which empty into Lake Ontario; and between the Tennessee, Alabama, and Tombecby rivers; and for such other routes for roads and canals, as he may deem of national importance, in a commercial or military point of view. The surveys, plans, and estimates for each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, to carry into effect the objects of this act, the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to employ two skillful civil engineers, and such officers of the corps of engineers, or who may be detailed to do duty with that corps, as he may think proper; and the sum of — dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution, submitted by him a few days ago, requiring the Secretary of State to cause a digest to be made of the returns of manufactures, &c.—and to cause 1500 copies of the same to be printed. The resolution was read a first and second time; and the question being on ordering the same to be read a third time—

Mr. C. explained the grounds of the proposition, which was, generally, that the returns procured with so much labor and expense, were, in their present shape, of no manner of use, and could only be made useful in the way proposed. He had followed the course taken in regard to similar returns of the late census, with the exception of placing the execution of the work in the hands of the Secretary of State instead of the Secretary of the Treasury, presuming that the digest could be made by the Clerks in that office, instead of there being 2000 dollars paid for executing it, as was, in regard to the last census, paid to Mr. Tench Cox.

Mr. Cocke, desiring to examine this subject more thoroughly before acting on it, moved to refer the resolve to a committee of the whole, and

Mr. Campbell assenting to the motion, it was referred accordingly.

Mr. Whitman called for the consideration of the resolution he had submitted in the early part of the session, requesting information from the President of the United States, relative to any misunderstanding which may have existed between General Jackson and Judge Fromentin, in the territory of Florida, &c.

Mr. W. remarked, that he deemed the inquiry of the first importance, and if he had fully understood the reasons that had occasioned the previous postponement, they were

founded upon an expected communication from the Executive in relation to that subject, without a call from the House. But he (Mr. W.) had information on which he relied, that such was not the intention of the President, and, of course, it could not be indecorous to adopt the resolution.

The House, thereupon, agreed to consider the same; and the first question in order was upon an amendment heretofore proposed, to strike out the words "think proper to communicate," and to insert in lieu thereof, the word "possess"—thereby requesting all the information possessed by the President in relation to the subject. The question was taken on this proposition, and lost—ayes 61, noes 72.

The question then being upon the whole resolution—

Mr. Cannon moved to strike out all that part of the resolution which related to the supposed misunderstanding between Governor Jackson and Judge Fromentin. Mr. C. could perceive no good consequences likely to grow out of the proposed inquiry. It was not calculated, in his opinion, to lead to any beneficial result. It might protract debate, and excite a ferment—but for any national purposes, it was worse than useless. It related to a supposed misunderstanding between two subordinate officers—and there was as little propriety for this inquiry as there would be if this House were to call upon the President of the U. States for information relative to alleged differences between the Marshals of different districts.

This motion, after considerable debate, was negatived.

Mr. M'Lane thought, if an inquiry was to be made, it should be broad enough to enable the House to avail itself of all the information of which the case was susceptible. He wished the House to be put in possession of the sentiments and views of the Executive in relation to the subject. The conduct of his subordinate agents was called in question. The opinion which the President entertained had not been disclosed. It might, perhaps, if obtained, relieve the House from any further trouble. He therefore moved to add to the resolution a further request, that the President of the United States would communicate to the House such parts of the correspondence of the late governor of Florida with the Executive as have not been heretofore communicated, and which may be consistent with the public interest to disclose, touching the proceedings of the said Governor during the period of his government of Florida.

The amendment was agreed to; when the question on the resolution, as amended, was taken, and carried.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, in conformity to an act of Congress to fix the compensation, &c. of the Clerks, &c. of the different Departments; which, on motion of Mr. Little, was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

THURSDAY, JAN. 3.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the subject of the militia, reported a bill to provide for the discipline of the militia of the United States; which bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky. submitted for consideration the following resolve:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing an additional National Army, to be located on the Western waters.

On request of Mr. Cocke, of Ten. who desired time for a consideration of the subject, and by consent of the mover, the resolve was ordered to lie on the table for the present.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, Resolved, That the committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorising the building and equipment of an additional number of small vessels of war, of a force not exceeding 12 guns each, for the purpose of protecting the commerce of the United States in the West India Seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to prevent smuggling and piracy.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on the subject of the apportionment of representation according to the fourth census, presented a table shewing the results of the various ratios, which had been prepared for the committee, and on his motion, it was ordered to be printed. It is expected that this important committee will report immediately—on Monday at farthest.

Mr. Smith, of Md. then moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill for making partial appropriations for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1822. [This motion, being not in regular order of business, required an unanimous vote to carry it.]

Mr. Cocke, of Ten. objecting to the motion, Mr. Smith got at his object another way, by moving to postpone all the orders of the day which precede that to which he had referred—which motion was agreed to, 68 to 44; and the House accordingly resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject.

Mr. Smith, of Md. handed to the Chair two letters from the Secretary of War to the committee of Ways and Means; which were read.

[The letters, dated Dec. 17 and 22, which Mr. S. handed in, state that the appropriations for the Quartermaster General's Department, and the Indian Department, are exhausted, and that the appropriations for the pay and subsistence of officers of the army will be so at the close of the year; and that a partial appropriation, for 1822, of \$150,000 for the Quartermaster's Department, \$100,000 for the Indian Department, and of \$300,000 for the pay of the Army, is necessary. There is also a deficit in the appropriation for Revolutionary Pensions, for 1821, of \$451,866, and that sum is necessary to complete the payments to pensioners for the year 1821.]

After considerable debate, the blanks in the bill were filled up as recommended by the War Department. The committee rose and the House confirmed all the appropriations, except that which provides for the Indian Department, which, on motion of Mr. Ross, was not included.

Mr. Ross moved that the question of concurrence, so far as it related to the appropriation for the Indian Department, be taken by Yeas and Nays. The motion was agreed to, but before the question was put, the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 4.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufactures, to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to manufactures, and the promotion of the national industry, reported, as he stated, by instruction of a majority of that committee, the following resolve:

Resolved, That it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject.

And the resolve was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Butler, Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to consider the expediency of changing the duties of all kinds of paper imported from ad valorem to specific duties.

Mr. Metcalf submitted for consideration the following resolve, which lies on the table one day of course.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to submit to the House any information which he may have of the condition of the several Indian tribes within the United States, and the progress of the measures hitherto devised and pursued for their civilization.

The House, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. then agreed to take into consideration the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill for making a partial appropriation for the military service of 1822, &c.

Mr. Randolph moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole House, with a view to bring into maturer discussion and review the undefined appropriation that had been asked for by the Secretary of War.

The question on recommitment of this bill was put and carried; and the House immediately resolved itself into a committee of the whole on said bill.

Mr. Chambers moved to insert, after the words "for the current expenses of the Indian Department," the words "including a deficit of \$70,000 of the appropriation for that object in the year 1821"—\$100,000.

Mr. Smith remarked that the adoption of this amendment would save the committee of Ways and Means a great deal of trouble.—Mr. S. then recurred to the letter of the Secretary of War to show that the amount asked for, however convenient it might be to cover a deficit, was not solicited for that purpose. If the House should feel that they were sufficiently informed on the subject to justify an unsolicited appropriation he did not feel inclined to oppose it—especially as he believed it would be faithfully applied, if applied at all. Mr. S. then took a general view of the situation of our Indian affairs, in relation to the several subjects of amities, trade, civilization, &c. and shewed that the bill under consideration was not affected by them, its object being totally dissimilar and distinct.

After considerable debate, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

The Speaker presented to the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, containing a report from the Director of the Mint; which was ordered to be printed and laid on the table.

The Speaker also presented to the House a communication from the Treasury Department, relative to sick and disabled seamen; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Blair laid on the table a resolution calling on the proper department for information touching the operation of the old bankrupt act, the number of cases arising under it, &c. Adjourned to Monday.

MEXICO.

FROM THE AURORA.

Proclamation of Gen Yturbide commanding the Mexican Army to the people, on his entering the city of Mexico.

MEXICANS!—You are already in a situation most auspicious to your happiness; your country is independent of all foreign authority: at Iguala I promised you it should be so; I have already traversed the vast space which separates slavery from liberty. I have employed all the means which appeared to me best adapted to assure to every American the right to express freely and securely his opinions; those causes which have hitherto excited apprehension, and constraint, are removed, and concealment is no longer necessary; where evil or perverse dispositions have prevailed, they learned to become moderate and liberal ideas have superseded those that were contracted and unequal.

Therefore it is that you now see me in the capital of this great nation, which it is my pride to have entered without shedding one drop of blood; without having been the cause or the instrument of making one widow, one child an orphan, or causing one parent to load with execration, the destroyer of his child; I have traversed the principal provinces of this nation, and every where have found an unanimous people overcome with joy, addressing to the army of the three guarantees, the most cheering and gladdening congratulations—and pouring out their ejaculations to heaven on the independence of their country. These demonstrations have given to my inmost soul delights that are inexpressible; and have repaid with tenfold interest, the fatigues, privations, and nakedness of my fellow soldiers of the country, who have on all occasions displayed cheerfulness, valor, and consistency.

Already you know how to become free; it belongs to you now to deliberate on the means best adapted to secure and perpetuate your happiness. The junta shall be installed, and the congress assembled, and laws prepared, adapted to secure your rights and property. I must now conjure you to cast away from your minds ungrateful recollections—blatant from your hearts and language, the odious and frightful word extermination, and henceforth substitute in your thoughts and actions, union and unshaken friendship. It is the duty of every man to contribute to the service of his country, his particular knowledge and experience towards the formation of a code of laws and government. Abstain from the too common practice of satire, and the indulgence of malignant passions. Maintain order, and the authority, and respect due to your Magistrates, and cooperate with the sovereign congress in completing the great work which I have begun.

Nor let me omit to call your regard to the state of things which has but a short time been changed, so that you may see what Providence has done for us, in placing in our hands, and committing to American wisdom and prudence, the accomplishment of that freedom and happiness of which we are susceptible.

If all efforts were due to our country,

and that what I may have done, should, in your opinion, entitle me to any reward, I ask only this, that your display your devotion and fidelity to the laws, and let me return to the tender embraces of my beloved family, desiring no more, than that you will occasionally remember with esteem.

Your friend,
Y. TURBIDE.
Mexico, 27th Sept. 1821.

It is with great pleasure we publish the following. There is no spectacle more agreeable than to see an honest man successful in unravelling the tangled skein of his own accounts. If Mr. Gordon had been as good an accountant as he seems to be an honorable man, he had never been placed before the Legislature in such a light of his own creating, as that in which he was lately presented.

FROM THE TRENTON AMERICAN.

Messrs. Printers—As the report of the committee of the Legislature of New-Jersey, who were appointed to settle my accounts as Treasurer, has been published in all your papers, and in which report it is stated that I was a defaulter of \$16,384; and feeling assured that there must be errors through the multiplicity of accounts standing for 18 years, without being accurately examined, and feeling conscious that I never speculated nor made use of the public's money—in order to discover the errors, and take off the stigma thrown on my character, Mr. Lambert Rickey, who is esteemed an excellent accountant, proffered his services to begin and go through the whole accounts from the commencement. We accordingly commenced, debiting me for all moneys received from every source, and crediting all moneys paid; thus we went through the whole 18 years that I have occupied the office, and finally found that I had received \$1,044,163 86, and paid out \$1,048,407 13, including some moneys paid to the officers of government, &c. for which no warrants as yet have been obtained. From this investigation it finally appeared that, instead of a defalcation to the large sum of \$16,384, I had overpaid \$4,190 27. But, for fear we had erred in the examination, it was thought best to go over the whole a second time; accordingly, I procured the assistance of Garrett D. Wall, Esq. Ch's Packer, Esq. Mr. Samuel T. Machett, with Mr. Lambert Rickey; on which re-examination, was found an error in my favor of \$50—making the sum of \$4,243 27, which it appeared I had overpaid.

It is true, that I have not discovered where the errors are, but certainly they exist in some of the accounts; and I am pursuing the investigation, and have not a doubt of final success, although the task is laborious, and requires time. All I beg of the public is, that they suspend their condemnation—and hope and trust my character will finally appear clear of censure.

PETER GORDON, late Tr'r.
Trenton, Dec. 27, 1821.

WILLIAMSBOROUGH ACADEMY.

THE Trustees of this institution take pleasure in announcing to the Public, that they have engaged Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON, late of the Raleigh Academy, as principal; a gentleman whose qualifications have been tested by a very successful course of teaching in that institution for the two last years.

The different branches of Education as established by the Faculty at the University of this State will be adopted in this Institution. The price of Tuition for the Languages and Sciences is \$12 50—Reading, Writing and Arithmetic \$8 a Session.

Board can be had in the most respectable families at \$35 per session.

The Exercises to commence on the 2d Monday of January.

The Trustees refer to the annexed Certificate as the best recommendation of this Institution to the public patronage.

LEONARD HENDERSON,
JOSEPH H. BRYAN,
WILLIAM ROBERTS,
THOMAS TURNER,
RICHARD SNEED,
Trustees.
January 1, 1821.

Mr. ALEXANDER WILSON, late of Belfast, Ireland, has been a resident of this city for several years, and during the term of five Sessions has acted as first Assistant in the Male Department of the Raleigh Academy.

The undersigned, regarding Mr. Wilson as a Scholar and a Gentleman, do cheerfully certify, that his correct moral deportment—his talent for school discipline & government—his literary attainments, & particular taste for the Latin and Greek Classics, entitle him, in their opinion, to rank among the first Academic instructors of the State.

W. M'PHETERS, Princ'l of R. Academy.
J. GALE, Pres't Board of Trustees.
JAS. M. HENDERSON,
JOHN LOUIS TAYLOR,
JAMES F. TAYLOR,
A. S. II. BURGESS.
Raleigh, Jan. 1, 1822.

\$25 REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber living in Person county, N. C. on the 9th inst. a bright mulatto fellow by the name of SAM, (sometimes calls himself Sam Overton) about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, slender built, about 21 years of age, light colored hair, pale complexion, large eyelids which appear to be swelled and hang very full over his eyes; he is very active, jumps well, runs fast, and can play a little on the fife and flute; took with him a flute which was not his own; wore away a light mixed coat and pantaloons of homespun, white waistcoat and black hat—He was raised by me from a child in Person county, and I learnt him the Hatter's trade, and he can make a very good fur or wool hat. I have no doubt but he will attempt to pass as a freeman and work at his trade. Any information respecting him will be thankfully received, and the above reward given for his delivery to me or being confined in any jail in the United States so that I get him.
S. COCHRAN.
Person county, Dec. 21.

NEGROES FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE Woman with two young Children may be had very low for cash. Enquire of the Printers.

January 14. 64

WASHINGTON'S BIRTH DAY.

FIFTH CLASS OF THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT LOTTERY

Which will commence drawing in the City of BALTIMORE, on FRIDAY, the 22d of next month, (FEBRUARY,) being the Anniversary of the Birth of the illustrious Hero and Statesman, who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen."

GRAND SCHEME.

- 1 prize.....\$30,000 is 30,000 Dollars.
1 prize.....20,000.....20,000 Dollars.
1 prize.....10,000.....10,000 Dollars.
2 prizes.....5,000.....10,000 Dollars.
2 prizes.....3,000.....6,000 Dollars.
2 prizes.....2,000.....4,000 Dollars.
20 prizes.....1,000.....20,000 Dollars.
50 prizes.....500.....25,000 Dollars.
100 prizes.....250.....25,000 Dollars.
500 prizes.....50.....25,000 Dollars.
6000 prizes.....10.....60,000 Dollars.
20,000 Tickets.....180,000 Dollars.

Not two Blanks to a Prize.

The whole payable in cash.

- First 3000 Blanks each, : \$10
First No. entitled to : : 3000
First No. 4th day, : : 1000
First No. 6th day, : : 1000
First No. 8th day, : : 2000
First No. 10th day, : : 4000
First No. 12th day, : : 1000
First No. 14th day, : : 1000
First No. 16th day, : : 10,000
First No. 18th day, : : 1000
First No. 20th day, : : 1000
First No. 22d day, : : 5000
First No. 24th day, : : 1000
First No. 26th day, : : 1000
First No. 28th day, : : 20,000
First No. 30th day, : : 1000
First No. 31st day, : : 30,000

TICKETS, : \$10 | QUARTERS, \$2 50
HALVES, : : 5 | EIGHTHS, : 1 25

To be had in the greatest variety of Numbers, at

COHEN'S

LOTTERY AND EXCHANGE OFFICE, No. 114, Market-street, Baltimore.

Where was sold to a gentleman residing in Albemarle co. (Va) the great Capital Prize of FORTY THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn week before last in the Grand State Lottery. Also, the TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in the same Lottery, sent by Mail to a young gentleman at Lancaster, Ohio; besides SIXTEEN OTHER CAPITALS to various parts of the Union.

ORDERS from any part of the United States, either by Mail or private conveyance, enclosing the Cash or Prize Tickets, post paid, will meet the same punctual and prompt attention as if on personal application—addressed to

J. I. COHEN, Jr.

Secretary to the Managers—Baltimore.

At COHEN'S OFFICE, more Capital Prizes have been obtained than at any other Office in America; and where, in the three last MONUMENT LOTTERIES, were sold the Capitals of \$40,000, in shares—30,000—2 of 20,000—2 of 10,000, &c. &c. Baltimore, Jan. 1, 1822. 64—6w

STRAYED

FROM the subscriber, residing at the University, on the morning of the 27th inst. a small white Horse, 13 1/2 hands high, about 9 years old, and shod all round—no marks recollected. A reasonable recompense will be given to any person who shall find and return said Horse to me.

WILLIAM D. PICKETT.

Chapel-Hill, Dec. 28. It

CAUTION.

A NOTE OF HAND, made by Joseph Sumner and Joseph Asson, payable to Thomas Pemberton, and endorsed by him, negotiable & payable at the Cape-Fear Bank in this place at 60 days, for the amount of One thousand nine hundred and fifty Dollars, dated January 1822, and sent to Raleigh to be endorsed by a friend, was either lost or mislaid. The public are therefore cautioned against receiving, trading for or taking an assignment of said Note—as the same will not be paid in any other way than intended by the subscribers makers thereof.

JOSEPH SUMNER.

Fayetteville, N. C. January 2, 1822. Sworn to and subscribed before me, 64 3t JOSIAH EVANS, J. P.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last will and testament of Richard Atkinson, late of Person county, dec'd at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions for said county, December Term, 1821—request all persons indebted to said dec'd, to come forward and make immediate payment; and those having claims to present them legally authenticated, within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a further recovery.

THO'S ATKINSON, } Ex'rs. IRA LEA, } 63—4t

Dec. 29, 1821.

FURTHER NOTICE.

ON Thursday the 7th day of February next will be sold at the late dwelling-house of Richard Atkinson, deceased, all the Real and Personal Property of said dec'd, consisting of a tract of Land, containing eight hundred and sixty acres, including the plantation where he resided, on which is a good dwelling-house, and every necessary out-house, a handsome young orchard of excellent fruit trees, and in all respects in complete order. Ten likely young Negroes; a valuable stock of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs; a large quantity of Corn, Podder and Oats; Household and Kitchen Furniture; Plantation Utensils, &c. &c. Twelve months credit will be given; Bonds with approved security will be required. The sale will continue from day to day until all is sold.

THO'S ATKINSON, } Ex'rs. IRA LEA, } 63—4t

Person co. Dec. 29, 1821.