MONDAY, JAN. 21.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on public lands, reported a bill 'for the relief of certain purchasers of public lands; which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

> TREASURY DEPARTMENT 19th January, 1822.

SIR-I have the honor to transmit here with, for the information of the House of Reresentatives, an estimate of appropriations, roposed for the service of the year 1822,

For the Civil List \$868,603 42 For Miscellaneous Expences 456,375 60 For Foreign Intercourse 148,000

For Military Department, including pensions arming the militia, Indian Department and arrearages 5,165,896 19

Naval Establishment, includ-2,252,410 27 ing the Marine Corps

\$8,891,285 4 The funds from which the appropriations for the year 1822 may be discharged, are the

1st. The sum of six hundred thousand dollars, annually reserved by the act of the 4th of August, 1790, out of the duties and customs, towards the expenses of govern-

2d. The surplus which may remain, of the customs and arrearages of Internal duties and direct taxes, after satisfying the sums for which they are pledged and appropriated. 3d. Any other unappropriated money

which may come into the Treasury during the year 1822. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

sir, your obedient servant, WILLIAM H. CRAWFORD. The Hon. the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Sergeant, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy, Mr. Taylor in the

The first section of the bill being under

consideration-Mr. Sergeant said, that the whole of the civilized world, so far as it was commercial, had adopted, with some modification or other, a bankrupt law; and that whatever modification those nations had provided, two principal points were regarded, viz: security to the creditor and relief to the debtor. He did not mean to be understood that there were no specific differences among those laws between the several nations. In respect to the administration of those laws the differences were considerable-but, after all, the conclusion seemed to be fixed, and that by the common consent of nations, that, where there was commerce, there a bankrupt law must be-not only as a necessary, but as a salutary, measure. This consideration was fortified by the fact that the framers of the Constitution of the United States, foreseeing the destinies of our country, made this special provibelieving as they doubtless did, that ech a provision would be found essential as the commercial resources of the nation should be developed and expand. In this country there seemed to be a peculiar necessity and propriety in adopting such a law. Commerce, so far from being disreputable, was considered as an honorable employment. It was useful, and favored by the government. But the profession was exposed to hazards. There were accidents and disasters which human sagacity could not foresee, & against which human prudence could not guard. If there was no redemption, therefore, by public law, the merchant might be deem ed perpetually liable to ruin, in its most extended sense. Nor are himself and fa mily only involved in it. It may extend to all those to whom he is indebted .-Whoever has often seen mercantile failures, knows that there is a sort of blindness or infatuation that seems to affect them. The insolvent is unwilling to penetrate his situation, or to believe it as hopeless as it really is; and hence he lingers with some chimerical, undefined, hope, till his affairs have become more deeply involved, and his embarrassments otterly irretrievable. He is, perhaps, the very worst person that could be selected to judge of his own affairs. He is led by the demsion to keep up his credit, as long as he possibly can; and yet, to him is confided the uncontrolled power of dis-

hope of payment. Some there are who say, that a debtor ought never to be discharged but with the assent of all his creditors—that once a debt should be always a debt, unless with the assent of the creditor. If it were simply a question, Mr. S. said, between debtor and creditor, and no other person were concerned, this argument would go a greater length than it now does. But society has an interest in it, inasmuch as it is the interest of society that every man be able to maintain himself and family, &c. Could it be possible that any one would seriously maintain, that under no circumstances would it be competent or proper for the government to interfere between creditor and debtor, and, when a certain state of things shall have arrived, to discharge the debtor? Every advantage is given to the creditor of arresting the person and laying hands on the property of the debtor. But when it was become evident that the debtor had given up every thing in his power; that is the condition in which he is placed, he can neither be serviceable to himself or to others, and may, indeed, be dangerous to society, whilst, in different circumstances, he might be a valuable member of the community would gentlemen, Mr. S. asked, contend

posing of his estate, He may waste it

destroy it ; or put it beyond the reach of

his creditors; and when he comes to the

final step of an assignment, he has then

the power to make his preferences, and

to provide for the circle of his friends, while this distant creditor, perhaps equal-

ly meritorious, is left without redress or

that the creditor should forever have it in his power to hold him in durance, &cc. &cc. To prevent this was one of the great objetts of a proper system of bankruptcy.— What can the bankrupt do, under these circumstances? He is indebted to a large amount. He has no discharge-no exemption. If he rises, it is but to fall. If his friends assist their advances and his own earnings are swept away, before he is able to repair his fallen misfortunes. If he struggles to extricate himself, he sinks under the load, and retires broken hearted and forlorn, without even the comforts of hope to sustain him. If this alternative of wretchedness is not experienced, there is another that inevitably follows, if possible, still more to be deplored. This is the coverisg of property under the names of others. Gentlemen from the eastward must often have seen on the stores of merchants, signs with the name of a merchant, and "A. B. agent." The agent is in reaprincipal has no real interest in the concern. But we are told that debtors will not be oppressed, and that creditors are benevolent. Mr. S. would admit there was as much benevolence among the creditors in this country as in any part of the world; but all history and experience had shewn that there was a small minority in every class of this sort who were of a different description. Bankrupt laws are founded on the principle, that a majority of the creditors are benevolent; and hence it is, the law should secure to them the benefits they ought to receive. It fortifies the argument, that when a majority say that the debtor has been honest and fair, he shall be delivered by their benevolence Mr. S. then adverted to the ineffectual imperfect, and partial operation of the insolvent acts of the respective states, and urged that now was a proper season in which to make a law so necessary and humane. The storm beneath which so many worthy men had fallen, had passed by. The face of the world was gladdened with smiles to all, save to the unfortunate debtor. He is the only exceptionthe only being who, however deserving, must bear the brunt and pressure of hard

TUESDAY, JAN. 22.

times, without a prospect of relief.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement, snewing the expenditure of moneys appropriated for the litary Affairs be instructed to inquire into contingent expences of the Military Es tablishment for the year 1821; which was read and referred to the committee of ways and means.

After attending to business of minor

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill) when Mr. Sergant finished the speech which he commenced yesterday.

Mr. Stevens rose to submit a motion, which was to strike out the first section of the bill. He purposed to express his sentiments on the question, but he wished to have the question fairly and fully discussed; and the object of his motion would be, to try the sense of the House on the principle of the bill, and if it should appear that a majority was in favor of legislating on the subject, it would then be desirable to unite in making the details as perfect as possible.

Mr. Sergeant expressed his assent to that course; and the hour of adjournmen' having passed, Mr. Stevenson moved that the committee rise and report.

Mr. Woodson then rose and said, the able and eloquent appeal by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, in behalf of the mercantile class of the community, is most honorable to the feelings of his own heart, and they are such as will be responded to by those of the nation. It is only to be lamented that they are not sufficiently comprehensive; that they do not attach themselves to that description of persons justly and emphatically termed the bone and sinew of a government. My allusion to the agricultural portion of the community cannot be mistaken. Ought our sympathy for them to sleep? Is the voice of humanity to be silent or unheard when it cries for their relief? Are we called upon to legislate exclusively for the mercantile interest? Would this be just? Can it be within the spirit or letter of our powers on this subject? I believe not. The authority to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy excludes the idea. It could not be intended to confine its necessary and salutary provisions to a privileged few. That others require and merit the interposition of their government, is evident to my mind; & that the proposed a mendment ought to be adopted, I shall hereafter, with the indulgence of this committee, use my feeble efforts to shew.

Mr. Stevenson waived his motion to rise and report; whereupon Mr. Woodson submitted the following amendment:

"That all classes of the community, other than the description of persons before mentioned, shall have the privilege, at their election, of becoming voluntary bankrupts, with in value of all the creditors of such voluntary bankrupt, previously obtained and duly certified. And that such bankrupt shall be subjected to the same proceedings, and liable to the same penalties, fines, and forfeitures, and be entitled to all the privileges, benefits and advantages, as are provided for, and made ap-plicable to all other bankrupts, by the regulations of this bill."

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

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 23.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill).

The question being upon the amend-ment proposed by Mr. Woodson, of Ky. the mover rose and remarked, that perhaps the discussion would be embarrassed by pursuing the course that had been proposed; he would by no means interfere with its most fair and favorable discussion, and therefore withdrew, for the present the amendment he had offered.

The question then recurred upon the motion of Mr. Stevenson to strike out the

first section of the bill for the purpose of

testing its principle. Mr. Stevenson rose and addressed the committee in a speech of an hour and an half, in support of the motion for striking

After Mr. Stevenson had concluded, Mr. Smyth observed that the hour of adjournment having passed, and the House being possessed of the impressive argument of his colleague (Mr. Stevenson would not probably be disposed to listen to the observations he proposed to submit on the subject. He therefore moved that the committee rise and report progresswhich was carried; and the committee thereupon had leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, JAN. 24.

Mr. Cannon called the attention of the House to a resolution submitted by him some weeks ago, and now lying on the table. It would be recollected, he said, that on the reduction of the army by Congress at the last session, a different organization had been given to it by the Se nate, than was proposed by a large majority of the House-which change, he believed, would not have received the sanction of a majority of the House, but for the lateness of the period at which the bill, with this amendment, was returned from the Senate. The difference of the expense of maintaining the military establishment as at present organized, Mr C. said, was vastly greater than it would have been if otherwise organized. He had, for the information of the House, made an estimate, not only of the amount of public money which would be saved by re-organizing the army, but also of the probable number of officers that would be discharged if the army should be re-organized according to the resolution which he had moved, and now meant to call up. Mr. C. stated that, should Congress pursue the course which he proposed, the total number of officers disbanded would be 784, and the whole amount per annum saved \$428,247 96, leaving out of view the reduction of the General Staff, which, if included by a proportionate reduction, or that fixed on by the House last session, would augment the annual saving by the

re-organization, to at least \$450,000. The House having agreed to consider the resolution, in the following words:

Resolved, That the Committee on Mi the expediency of re-organizing the regular army, (so that companies into different corps contain the number of noncommissioned officers and privates they did previous to the reduction and organization made under the act of the last session of Congress;) and that said commit tee inquire into the expediency of disbanding the supernumerary officers and reducing the general staff.

Mr. Cocke said, he had rather that the resolution should not confine the committee to any specific alteration in the army Let the committee, said he, have the subject referred to them generally; they can then examine every branch of the service. and make such alterations as the public interest may require. The committee might feel disposed to disband a part of the officers, and retain a part. But if the resolution passed in its present shape, the committee would be precluded from taking such a course. He hoped his friend would alter the resolution so as to bring the whole subject fully before the military committee.

Thus modified, the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Moore, of Alab, presented certain resolutions of the Legislature of that state, instructing their Benators and Representatives in Congress, to use their exertions to obtain the annexation of certain parts of West Florida to the sate of Alabama Mr. M. moved that the reading of said resolutions be dispensed with, and that they be referred to the committee heretofore appointed on that subject.

This motion produced considerable debate on a point of order. The papers were finally referred.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Department of State, transmitting a copy of the returns of the Marshal of the State of South-Carolina, under the late census, of Kershaw District, which was laid on the table and the necessary parts thereof ordered to be print-

The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from the Treasury Department transmitting statements, shew ing the Commerce and Navigation of the United States, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1821; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 25. Among the petitions this day presented,

was a memorial by Mr. Hooks, from sundry inhabitants of Wilmington, in the state of N. Carolina, praying for the establishment of an Uniform System of Bankreferred to the committee of the whole.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Bankrupt

Mr. Smyth, of Va. addressed the com-

mittee in support of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, in a speech of two and a half hours. On motion of Mr. Malary, the commit-

tee rose, and obtained leave to sit again; And the House adjourned to Monday.

NOTICE.

COMETIME in the month of August last, I gave a permit to William Johnson, my apprentice, to come up from Fayetteville to his mother's near Raleigh. Heat that time had a very sore leg & wished to be with his mother, in which request I indulged him the said William. He has not yet returned.

The said Apprentice is about 18 years of age. Masters of vessels and others are cantioned against harboring, employing or carrying him off, or aiding him in any respect; as the law will be rigidly enforced against all such offenders.

JOEL BROWN. January 22, 1822, 66 3t

FOREIGN.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

New-Fork, Jan. 19. We are again indebted to the attention of Mr. Thomas W. C. Moore, supercargo of the ship Nimrod from Montevideo, for the following intelligence from South America. He also favored us with the files of Buenos Ayrean and Peru Gazettes, but all their contents, interesting to our readers, will be found in the subjoined summary.

Accounts from Lima to 12th Sept. had been received at Montevideo, via

Chili and Buenos Ayres.

The Spanish army that evacuated Lima on the 6th July, after forming a junction with the forces of Gen. Canterac, at Iauja, commenced its march again towards Lima on the 22d Aug. under the command of that officer Gen. Laserna remaining in Iauja with a squadron of cavalry, the hospitals and baggage of the army.

Gen. Canterac approached Lima on the 3d Sept. with his army, consisting of five battalions and 700 horse, took a position about two leagues from the city, and one from the army of San Martin, that lay outside the walls, to observe his movements; the two armies remained in sight of each other for several days, employed in taking different positions, and altho' that of the Spaniards was far greater in number to that of San Martin, no attempt was made by the latter to attack them, but they were permitted to reinforce the garrison of Callao without interruption, which they did with their whole force on the 11th Sept. As San Martin had imprisoned all the Spaniards of Lima, it is probable that he apprehended a plan had been laid to raise a revolt in the city at the same time that the Spanish army attacked him from without. The friends of the Patriot cause were by no means satisfied with this last information from Peru; some even began to doubt the success of the expedition.

Gen. San Martin assumed the supreme command in Peru, by a decree of the Sd Aug. in which, he declares

himself Protector!

Deputies from most of the provinces were at Cordova, but the sessions of the Congress had not commenced; indeed Buenos Ayres had recalled her representatives, determining to put the internal affairs of the province in order and security before taking any part in the difficult task of forming a federative system of government.

The province of Entre Rios, that had been pretty tranquil since the death of Ramirez, its former Governor, had again become the theatre of civil war, a party endeavoring to displace the present chief, Lopez.

The Junta of Buenos Ayres is composed of representatives from the different towns of the province, and are forty in number, viz twenty-six civilians, eight ecclesiastics, and six militathe President is appointed monthly; it meets almost every night to deliberate upon the affairs of the province; its sessions are generally public, and the number of spectators considerable. The members do not receive any pay for their services.

The government pursues a firm and enlightened system, which, if continued, will tend much to the prosperity of the country. This improvement in its administration is to be principally attributed to the zeal and intelligence of the present minister of state, Don Bernardino Rivadivio, formerly agent to the Court of France.

DISTRICT OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

DE it remembered, that on the D twenty-fourth day of Januathousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and in the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States, JAMES J. HARRISON, of Brunswick County, in the State of Virginia, and ARTHUR ARRIVETON, of the County of Halifax, in the District of North-Carolina, aforesaid, have deposited in this of fice, the Title of a Book, the right whereof they claim as Authors and Proprietors, in the words following, to wit: "The American "Stud Book; containing the Pedigree and "description of Race Horses, and other ap-

" proved Herses bred in the United States." ruptcy; which on motion of Mr H was I In conformity to the act of Congress of the 814 William Ewell United States, entitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of Maps, Charts, and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned." And also the act entitled " An act supplementary to an act entitled an act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the Authors and Proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned, and extending the benefits thereof to the acts of designing, engraving, etching, historical and other prints."

WM. H. HAYWOOD, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the U. S. for N. Carolin

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, ?

North-Carolina District. I. WM. H. HAYWOOD, Clerk of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the District of North-Carolina, aforesaid, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy from the records of Office.

At Office, Raleigh, 24th day of Jan- 836 J hn Liscombe uary, A. D. 1822, and in xivith year of our Independence. WM. H. HAYWOOD, clerk,

WM, B, BAYWOOD, Jun'r.

Dep. Blerk.

A List of Military Land Warrants. Issued to the President & Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the No. of Original No. of | Original

Warrant. Claimants. 843 John Needbam 665 James Ammins 844 Jesse Nettles 666 Peter Rough 845 Abisha Oliver 667 Jesse Rowell 846 Patrick O'Kelly 847 Leonard Parker 668 Jack Rock 673 Wm. Richards 674 Nathaniel Harris 848 Samuel Parker 849 Thomas Peavey 677 William Logan 850 Drury Perkinson 678 John Wonks 851 John Roberts 679 Hains White 859 John Richardson 680 Mones Steam 681 Michael Seattlin 853 Wm. Rochester 682 John M'Kean 854 Charles Stewart 695 William Cliffin 855 Benj. Stedman 858 William Shield

696 Sim. Christoppers 856 James Scott 697 William Barber 857 Martin Slavers 698 Hardy Cheshre 699 Arthur Arndd 859 Jesse Siddle 860 Thomas Silled 700 John Brevard 701 Richard Ward 861 William Talton 702 Knibb Wynn/ 862 Andrew Vanov 703 Peter Duncas 863 Joseph J Wade 864 James Varkize 704 Gilbert Millet 705 William Womack 865 Elisha White 866 Thomas Walker 706 Right Bass 867 John Burges 707 William Wynn 708 Samuel M'Dowg 868 Lewis Weaver 881 Eli Ely 882 John Edwards

709 Thomas Ward 710 Thos. Warwick 883 James Holden 711 Edward Fossett 884 Thomas Loyd 885 Thomas Tucker 712 Abiel Andrews 718 Randol Bryant 886 William Douglass 719 Benj. Bennett 887 George Harrison 888 David Jones 720 Collin Brown 721 William Boling 889 Hardy Ridley 722 John Booth 723 Thos. Blackleach 890 Edmund Blount 891 Willis Davis 724 Jesse Benton 725 Job Butts 892 John Barrows 893 Job Mitchell 894 John Southerland 726 Christ. Brannon 727 William Conner 895 Isaac Roberts 896 Gabriel Terrell

728 John Conley 729 Charles Conner 730 John Condon 897 Ethel'd Bozman 898 Allen Baggott 731 John Darby 899 Henry Jason 732 William Ford 733 Thomas Hewings 900 Bartlet Moreland 901 Robert Palmer 734 James Hilliard 735 Elisha Hubbart 902 William Shepard 903 William Hill 736 Hardy Hines 737 Mal'm. M'Daniel 204 Larie Linch 738 Matthew Newly 905 Charles Richards 739 Edw'd Pendleton 906 James Chambers

740 James King, sen. 907 Ezekiel Griffin 741 Hezekiah Rice 908 Nich. Edmunds 742 Anth'y. Simmons 909 Benj. Caffield 743 Adam Sykes 911 Solomon Cooper 744 Philip Themas 912 Thomas Watson 745 William Townly 913 George Close 746 John Tillery 747 Matthew White 914 Joseph Hodges 748 Henry Wiggins

915 David Walden 749 Thomas Bullock 916 Robert Williams 750 Baxter Boland 917 Benjamin Bird freturned & filed. 1918 Josiah Green 751 William Baker 919 Gerrard Craig 920 William Groves 752 Robert Brewer 921 Richard Bradley 753 Henry Coker 922 Jn Cheesborough 754 Dennis Dowling 923 Robert Duncan 755 James Gilliham 924 Peter Kippey 925 William Huel 756 Thomas Grisurt

757 Jacob Moore 758 Matthew Warren 926 Robert Singleton 927 Jethro Lassiter 759 Hercules Rvan 928 Levi West 760 George Redner 929 Henry Blurton 930 William Reark 761 Samuel Scott 702 Nathaniel Weat 931 William Kennedy 765 Negro Brutus 766 Negro Frederick 232 Wm. Washington 933 Daniel Wade

767 John Hardy 934 Thomas Whitley 768 Joel Martin 9.5 John Cottle 769 Josiah Millet 236 James Piner 770 Thomas Hutson 771 Matthew Brickel 937 William Scantlin 938 William Turpin 772 John Bagnall 939 William Yates 773 Henry Brantley 940 Joseph Hyman

774 David Burnett 941 Isham Carns 775 Charles Craben 942 Thomas Goff 776 Martin Cole 943 Lewis Outlaw 777 Cubit William Haygood 944 Joseph White 779 Jeremiah Messer 945 William Elks 946 John Arnold 780 William Stemm 947 Samuel Burrows 781 Henry Vize 948 Rich'd Whedbey 782 Peter Brown 949 William Neil 783 Christ. Barlow 950 Jacob Waddle

784 Moses Byrd 951 John Curtis 785 James Balentine 952 John Low 786 Richard Cordle 961 Matthias Brickle 787 William Fox 962 Thomas Kent 788 Wm. Flemming 963 James Keiton 789 Black Garrick 790 Benjamin Patrick 964 Sam'l W. Lewis 965 Jerome M'Mullen 791 John Toney 966 Juseph Miles 792 Daniel Twigg 967 John Morning 794 John Atkinson 968 Drury Chavous 969 John Cumminger

970 John Cook

971 Jacob Hamer

975 Caleb Koen

976 Robert Calf

977 William Hurley

979 Sam. Norsworthy

980 George Nicholas

981 James Roper

982 Robert Harper

983 Richard Martin

984 Caleb Albertson

985 Eben'r Blackley

987 Burrel Davis

308 Thomas Little

986 David Broadwell

989 Jeremiah Modlin

990 Michael Leoney

994 Thomas Pyot

999 William Risk

1019 Armwell Herron

1020 George Richards

1022 Charles Haship

1026 Francis Jack

1029 Job Ward

1027 Bryan Montagua

1030 Tim'y Plun pus

1031 Wm. Stewart

972 Isaac Cornelius

973 Thomas Pierson

974 Richard D. Cook

795 John Baker 796 Samuel Bradley. 797 John Boon 798 Lew Biddlehizer 799 Joseph Heamont 800 Joseph Cook 801 John Cook 802 John Campbell 803 David Conn 804 Edward Cox 805 Charles Coleman 978 Josiah Daws 806 Thomas Cook 807 Aaron Davis

808 James Dupree 809 George Dixon 810 Thomas Endless 811 Thomas Eburn 812 havid Easter 813 John Erwin 815 Jochua Fenton 816 Cobert Griffin

817 James Gunn 818 Stephen Harris of 991 Richard Bond Darnall's comp'y, 992 John Pilchard 819 Burrell Hughes 993 James Faddles 820 John Hart 821 Stephen Harris of 995 William Ward

Stedman's comp'y, 996 Richard Lucas 822 Shadrach Homes 997 Joshua Stocks 823 Sam'l. Hollowell 998 Wm. Kinkaid 824 James Hall 825 Thomas Hill 826 George Hill 827 Thomas Hopkins 1021 P. Harrington 828 Thomas Hicks 829 Little'n Johnston 1023 John Donnelly 830 James Jennings 1024 Benj Dorland 831 Thomas Jeffries 1025 Broton Jones 832 Elijah Jenkins 833 Jacob Kittle

834 Arch'd Kennedy 1028 Sam. Montague 835 John Ledum 837 Willis Marshall 838 Charles Mixom 839 John Moore 840 Bryan Madry

1032 Jacob Owens 1033 Sam. Goodman 10.4 Wm. Gregory 841 Samuel M'Elroy 1035 David Charney

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