

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, MARCH 4.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to revise and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports and tonnage; which was twice read and referred to a committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Williams of N. C. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to instruct this House whether that portion of the Army of the United States, now in Florida, is commanded by the officers of the said Army, or by the Secretary of the Territory, and, if by the latter, by what authority he is invested with such command.

Mr. Tracy called for the consideration of a resolution by him submitted on a former day, proposing instructions to the Naval Committee to inquire into the expediency of recommending a modification of the annual appropriation for the gradual increase of the Navy, so as to authorize the construction of vessels of a smaller size than those now authorized by law. The House agreed to consider the resolution, which produced considerable debate. If the principle were carried into effect, it was said, its effect would be to diminish the naval power of the U. States. It was, however, at length, agreed to.

Mr. Wright submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads inquire into the expediency of preventing the carriage of the mails on the Sabbath Day, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Taylor of N. Y. required the question that the House do now consider the resolution; which question being taken, was decided in the negative. So the House refused now to consider the resolution.

The Orders of the Day being then called for, the bill making an appropriation for the support of the Military Establishment for the year 1822, was read a third time and passed.

The Bankrupt bill was the next subject in the Orders of the Day; and being called up—

A motion was made to adjourn, and negatived, 68 to 62.

A motion was then made by Mr. Bassett, to postpone the orders of the day until to-morrow; when the motion to adjourn was renewed, and carried, 74 to 63.

TUESDAY, MARCH 5.

Mr. John S. Smith, from the committee to whom was referred a resolution on the subject, reported a bill to abolish imprisonment for debt; which was twice read and committed.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Williams, of N. C. requiring information of what authority is invested with the military command in Florida; and the same was agreed to.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Buildings be instructed to inquire whether such an alteration can be effected of the Hall now occupied by the House, as will fit it for the purpose of a deliberative assembly, and, if this be deemed impracticable, whether a suitable apartment can be provided in the centre building of the capitol, for the accommodation of the House of Representatives.

Which, after some ineffectual attempts to amend it, was agreed to.

A joint resolution from the Senate for fixing the time of adjournment of the present session of Congress (1st Monday April) was received and read a first time; and, on motion of Mr. Hill, was laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the orders of the day; and, in pursuance thereof, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Lowndes concluded the argument which he commenced when the House was last in committee of the whole on this subject, against the principles of the bill.

Mr. Baldwin next spoke, and opposed at considerable length the motion to strike out the first section of the bill.

Mr. Tucker, of Va. took the floor in favor of the motion, to whom succeeded

Mr. Hill, of Maine, who occupied the attention of the committee until half past 3 o'clock; when the committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6.

After much preliminary business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Wright rose and addressed the Chair, in a speech of about two hours, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, when he was succeeded on the same side by

Mr. Cushman, who continued the debate until about 4 o'clock, when, on motion of

Mr. Dwight, the committee rose and reported, and on the question of granting leave to sit again—

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. remarked, that he had thought the time had nearly arrived in which it was proper for the House to expect the report of the committee of the whole on this bill. The subject had been a long time debated; and although he had listened with patience and pleasure to the able arguments that had been made on the question, yet he would suggest to the friends of the bill whether there was not danger, by protracting a decision on it, that they might experience a fate like that of the general who wasted in deliberations in the camp that time he should have employed in gathering laurels on the field. Mr. T. had intended to express his sentiments on the subject; but, from the course it had taken, his purpose had been changed, and he could not but hope that, when the House went next into committee, they would not rise again

until the preliminary question now under discussion, should be determined. He made these observations, therefore, with the hope that there would be to-morrow a full house, prepared to decide on the question.

Mr. Sergeant concurred in many of the sentiments advanced by the gentleman from New-York, (Mr. Taylor) but he thought this was a subject, in regard to which, from its nature, the House must regulate how far and to what length the debate should be extended. He could not forbear, however, to notice that the subject of this bill, though several years on the tapis, had never received a full and fair discussion or decision, and that it had not really occupied at this session as much of the time of the House as would appear, inasmuch as it had been often put aside to give way to other business, that seemed to press upon the House. He would further observe, that the advocates of the motion, who were opposed to the bill, were principally first heard, and perhaps it would be but justice that its friends should be heard in reply. Although he accorded with the general sentiment advanced by his friend from New-York, yet he hoped the house would not fix with precision the day or the hour on which the debate should close.

After a few further remarks by Messrs. Taylor and Sergeant, the committee obtained leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7.

Mr. Sergeant, from a committee heretofore appointed, to inquire whether the Bank of the United States has not been in the practice of loaning money, &c. at a greater interest than at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, made the following report thereon:

The Committee on the Memorial of the Bank of the United States, to whom was referred a resolution, directing them to inquire "whether the Bank of the United States has not taken, and is not in the practice of taking, more than six per centum per annum, for or upon its loans or discounts"—Report:

That, having inquired into the facts deemed to be material in relation to the question proposed in the resolution, they find,

1. That it is, and, from the establishment of the Bank of the United States, has been, the practice of that Bank, in calculating the discount upon a note payable a certain number of days after the date, to compute the interest upon a month of thirty days and the fractions of such a month; thus, 1 per cent. is charged for sixty days.

In this respect the Bank has conformed to the established, and it is believed, universal usage, in the United States, prevailing among individuals as well as in monied institutions, and to the most approved tables heretofore in use.

2. That, in charging the discount upon a sixty days' note, the Bank and its Branches have followed the usage of the place where the loan was made, as to the number of days (including the days of grace) for which the discount should be computed. In general it has been the practice in the United States to charge the interest for sixty-four; but there are some places where the interest is charged for only sixty-three days, and the Branches established at such places have conformed to the practice there prevailing.

The Committee do not think that there is any thing in either of the modes of computing interest adopted by the Bank which calls for legislative interposition; and, therefore, submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

Mr. S. moved that the said report be laid on the table and printed.

Mr. Colden opposed the motion. He wished to bring the subject under the consideration of the House without further delay, and he was unwilling that any course should be taken which would have the effect to carry over the subject beyond the present session. Mr. C. had examined the orders of the day, and found some what more than 100 cases already referred to the committee of the whole, all which it would be difficult to dispose of at this session of Congress. He thought the facts were distinctly stated in the report. They were clear and simple in themselves, and they were as susceptible of being understood and discussed now, as at any future time, and he hoped the subject would be immediately disposed of, without further procrastination.

The question was taken, and the motion to lay on the table prevailed.

Mr. Randolph moved to take into consideration the joint resolution from the Senate, to fix a period to the session, which now lies on the table; but the House refused to take it up.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy through the United States.

Mr. Dwight took the floor, and opposed the motion to strike out the first section of the bill; and was succeeded by

Mr. Burrows, of Con. on the same side, who was followed by

Mr. Sergeant, who continued his remarks in favor of the bill, and opposed to the motion, until about 4 o'clock; when,

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. the Committee rose and reported, and obtained leave to sit again.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the navy of the United States for the year 1822; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Smith, from the same committee, reported a bill further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury, War and Navy Departments, which was twice read, and, on motion of Mr. S. was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Newton, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill "to provide for sick and disabled seamen," which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Vance, from the committee on Roads and Canals, made a report, accompanied by a bill for making a road from Fort Meigs to the Connecticut reserve, which was twice read and committed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy.

Mr. Sergeant resumed the argument which he commenced yesterday, and concluded it at a little past 3 o'clock.

Mr. Randolph then took the floor, and occupied it till after 5 o'clock, against the bill; when

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

The following important Message was transmitted by the President of the United States to the House of Representatives:

To the House of Representatives of the United States.

In transmitting to the House of Representatives the documents called for by the resolution of that House of the 30th of January, I consider it my duty to invite the attention of Congress to a very important subject, and to communicate the sentiments of the Executive on it, that, should Congress entertain similar sentiments, there may be such cooperation between the two Departments of the Government, as their respective rights and duties may require.

The Revolutionary movement, in the Spanish Provinces in this hemisphere, attracted the attention, and excited the sympathy, of our fellow-citizens, from its commencement. This feeling was natural and honorable to them, from causes which need not to be communicated to you. It has been gratifying to see the general acquiescence which has been manifested, in the policy which the constituted authorities have deemed it proper to pursue, in regard to this contest. As soon as the movement assumed such a steady and consistent form as to make the success of the Provinces probable, the rights to which they were entitled by the law of nations, as equal parties to a civil war, were extended to them. Each party was permitted to enter our ports with its public and private ships, and to take from them every article which was the subject of commerce with other nations. Our citizens also have carried on commerce with both parties, and the government has protected it, with each, in articles not contraband of war. Through the whole of this contest, the United States have remained neutral, and have fulfilled, with the utmost impartiality, all the obligations incident to that character.

This contest has now reached such a stage, and been attended with such decisive success on the part of the Provinces, that it merits the most profound consideration, whether their right to the rank of independent nations, with all the advantages incident to it, in their intercourse with the United States, is not complete. Buenos Ayres assumed that rank by a formal declaration in 1816, and has enjoyed it since 1810, free from invasion by the parent country. The Provinces composing the Republic of Colombia, after having separately declared their independence, were united, by a fundamental law of the 17th of December, 1819. A strong Spanish force occupied, at that time, certain parts of the Territory within their limits, and waged a destructive war. That force has since been repeatedly defeated, and the whole of it either made prisoners, or destroyed, or expelled from the country, with the exception of an inconsiderable portion only, which is blockaded in two fortresses. The Provinces on the Pacific have likewise been very successful. Chili declared independence in 1818, and has since enjoyed it undisturbed; and of late, by the assistance of Chili and Buenos Ayres, the revolution has extended to Peru. Of the movement in Mexico our information is less authentic; but it is, nevertheless, distinctly understood, that the new government has declared its independence, and that there is now no opposition to it there, nor a force to make any. For the last three years the government of Spain has not sent a single corps of troops to any part of that country; nor is there any reason to believe it will send any in future. Thus it is manifest that all those Provinces are not only in the full enjoyment of their Independence, but, considering the state of the war and other circumstances, that there is not the most remote prospect of their being deprived of it.

When the result of such a contest is manifestly settled, the new governments have a claim to recognition by other powers, which ought not to be resisted. Civil wars too often excite feelings which the parties cannot control. The opinion entertained by other powers, as to the result, may assuage those feelings, and promote an accommodation between them, useful and honorable to both. The delay which has been observed in making a decision on this important subject, will, it is presumed, have afforded an unequivocal proof to Spain, as it must have done to other powers, of the highest respect entertained by the United States for her rights, and of their determination not to interfere with them. The Provinces belong to this hemisphere, are our neighbors, and have successively, as each portion of the country acquired its Independence, pressed their recognition, by an appeal to facts not to be contested, and which they thought gave them a just title to it. To motives of interest this government has invariably disclaimed all pretension, being resolved to take no part in the controversy, or other measure in regard to it, which should not merit the sanction of the civilized world. To other claims a just sensibility has been always felt, and frankly acknowledged, but they, in themselves, could never become an adequate cause of action. It was incumbent on this government to look to every important fact and circumstance, on which a sound opinion could be formed; which has been done. When we regard, then, the great length of time, which this war has been prosecuted; the complete success which has attended it, in favor of the Provinces; the present condition of the parties, and the utter inability of Spain to produce any change in it, we are compelled to conclude that its fate is settled, and that the Provinces which have declared their Independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized.

Of the views of the Spanish government on this subject, no particular information has been recently received. It may be presumed, that the successful progress of the revolution, through such a long series of years, gaining strength and extending, annually in every direction, and embracing, by the late important events, with little exception, all the dominions of Spain, south of the United States, on this Continent; placing, thereby, the complete sovereignty over the whole in the hands of the people, will reconcile the Parent Country to an accommodation with them, on the basis of their unqualified independence. Nor has any authentic information been recently received of the disposition of other powers respecting it. A sincere desire has been cherished to act in concert with them in the proposed recognition, which several were some time past duly apprized, but it was understood that they were not prepared for it. The immense space

between those powers, even those which border on the Atlantic, and these Provinces, makes the movement an affair of less interest and excitement to them than to us. It is probable, therefore, that they have been less attentive to its progress than we have been. It may be presumed, however, that the late events will dispel all doubt of the result.

In proposing this measure, it is not contemplated to change thereby in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties, but to observe, in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them. Of this friendly disposition an assurance will be given to the government of Spain, to whom, it is presumed, it will be, as it ought to be, satisfactory. The measure is proposed, under a thorough conviction that it is in strict accord with the law of nations; that it is just and right, as to the parties, and that the United States owe it to their station and character in the world, as well as to their essential interests, to adopt it. Should Congress concur in the view herein presented, they will doubtless see the propriety of making the necessary appropriations for carrying it into effect.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, March 8, 1822.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

By late papers from Mexico, which have been received in this city, it appears that the whole of that kingdom is independent, & tranquilly proceeding to organize its government. The following passage, from a proclamation of the Regency of Mexico, announcing the form of election, induces the belief that the Regency do not consider the treaty of Iguala as binding upon the nation:

"The sovereign junta has ordained the installation of a national congress, which will unite all the intelligence necessary to establish a constitution suited to the circumstances of the empire, where the legislative power is confided to a national representation, in order that it may be justly said that the resolutions of the Congress, and the Constitution they establish, is the legitimate expression of the will of the inhabitants of this empire.

"Exercise, therefore, citizens, the noble right of suffrage to which the Regency invites you. Remember that the object of assembling this Congress is, that it should proceed to perfect and consolidate a constitution, suited to the independence of the nation, which will discuss measures calculated to give stability to the empire, to secure its happiness, and to promote its glory. This is the plan of this great work."

The manner of electing deputies does not very essentially differ from that prescribed by the constitution of Spain. It is made imperative on some of the provinces to choose one deputy from among the secular clergy, one from the army, and one either a magistrate, a lawyer or a literary man.—Mexico is moreover obliged to send a miner and a nobleman; Guadalajara, a merchant; Vera Cruz a merchant; Puebla, a mechanic; Nueva Biscayza, a farmer; and so forth.

The deputies were to meet in Mexico on the 10th of February, 1822; to deliver their certificates to the Regency on the 15th, and the Congress was to be assembled on the 24th of that month.

As soon as the deputies meet, they are to be divided into two bodies of equal numbers, & with the same power, so that the laws which originate in one chamber may be revised in the other.

The following statement shows the number of intendencies, districts, and deputies chosen from them:

Table with 4 columns: Intendencies, Departments, Deputies, Provs. Lists include Mexico, Guadalajara, Puebla, Vera Cruz, Merida, Oajaca, Guanajuato, Valladolid, St. Luis Potosi, Zacatecas, Govern't. of Tlaxcala, Eastern Internal Provinces, Govern't. of N. Leon, Do. New Santander, Do. Coahuila, Do. Tejas, Durango, Ariape, New Mexico, California, Gov't. of L. California, Do. of U. California.

The papers contain other interesting particulars, which may be noticed hereafter. We will only add at present the following:

By the 12th article of the treaty of Iguala, all the inhabitants of New Spain, without any distinction, Europeans, Africans, and Indians, are declared to be citizens, and may hold any office according to their merit.

Nat. Intel.

RAN AWAY.

FROM the Subscriber, living in Wake County, about six miles east of Raleigh, on the 25th inst. a Negro Man named CESAAR, 21 or 22 years of age, of the common size, spare made, and of a dark complexion.—Cesar is a noted Whistler. He absconded some time ago, and passed for a free man by the name of WILLIS COBB; and will probably again try to pass for a free man.

Whoever shall apprehend said Negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or lodge him in any jail, shall receive Ten Dollars reward.

JOHN MOORE.

Feb. 28, 1822.

71 3t

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Sixth Annual Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in North-Carolina, will be held in the city of Raleigh, on Thursday the 18th day of April, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon.

It is earnestly hoped that a full delegation will be sent to the Convention. Those Congregations who have been duly organized since last April are particularly requested to send Delegates, in order that they may be formally admitted into union with the Convention.

By order, G. T. BEDELL, Secretary of the Convention.

Fayetteville, March 7, 73

NOTICE.

THE Medical Copartnership, heretofore existing under the Firm of FENNER & BURGESS, is, in consequence of the intended removal of Dr. Fenner, this day dissolved. All persons indebted to the Firm will see the propriety, and indeed, absolute necessity of immediately settling their accounts.

R. FENNER, A. S. H. BURGESS.

Raleigh, March 15, 73 3t

DOCTOR BURGESS

Will continue his Office at the same place—where applications for his professional services will meet with prompt attention. March 15.

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

THE Managers of the Hillsborough Masonic Lottery conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets. From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations yet a loss might be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on TUESDAY the FOURTH DAY OF JUNE next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

THE MANAGERS. March 5, 73

TICKETS in the above Lottery, may be had at the Book-store of J. Gales, Raleigh.

THE ATHENEUM.

THE Subscriber finding that his health will not warrant a regular attendance to the active branch of his profession, has determined to suspend his Practice so far as it extends to duties in Courts, for a year or two, or until his health shall be re-established; during which time he proposes to open a Class for the instruction of Youth of both Sexes in all the Branches of an English Education, both useful and ornamental.

He is not desirous to have any Latin or Greek Pupils, as such a course might interfere somewhat with the scope of his establishment. However, if he is insisted on, it will not be refused. Approved Assistants will be procured if necessary. The following Branches will be taught:

- Spelling, Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, at \$3 pr. qr. Grammar, Geography & Globes, at \$4 pr. qr. Rhetoric, Logic, Natural Philosophy, Ethics, Astronomy, Composition, Elocution and the French Language, at \$5 pr. qr.

Much attention will be paid to correct and graceful Reading and Speaking. As corporal punishments are too well calculated to debase the mind, they will never be resorted to.

He will commence on or about the 1st of April next. The Rooms have not yet been fixed on, but due notice will be given to such as may favor him with their patronage.

Applications to the Star Office, or at Mr. Gales's Book-Store, will meet with attention.

ANTHONY G. GLYNN.

March 14, 1822.

N. B. A. G. G. will execute all sorts of Conveyancing, give Counsel, issue Writs, and furnish Briefs of Cases for Trial, on moderate terms, with fidelity and promptitude.

APPREHEND HIM!

ABSCONDED from this neighborhood on the morning of the 25th ult. ARCHIBALD LEWIS, a fellow who had been for some time in this place, a part of which he kept School. Said fellow borrowed of the subscriber a Sorrel Mare, single-gig & Harness and Whip, for the purpose, as he said, of going to Elizabeth City, promising to return the next day, since when he has been seen on the road going towards Gates Courthouse—and has not been heard of since.

Lewis is of spare built, black eyes, black hair, dark complexioned, of the ordinary height, quick step, pouting lips, a little knockneck, is very presumptive in his manners, & about twenty-seven years old.

The Mare a light sorrel, blazed face, docked tail, middle size and has an old scar on her back about where the hind part of the saddle touches, the other marks not recollected—she is about thirteen years old. The Gig is a stick one, painted blue, and about half worn, the box goes in behind, plated knobs, the cushions of sheep skin, the leather of the spatterboard worn out, and the Harness plated and about half worn.

To any person apprehending said fellow and securing him so that the law can be enforced against him, and my property thus feloniously taken, recovered, I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars; or for any information such as to enable me to get the property, Twenty-five Dollars.

JAMES LEIGH.

Durant's Neck, Perquimans county, N. C. March 1, 73 9t

P. S. The said A. Lewis was censured of taking about the sum of seventy dollars from Dr. Ford; and from another person who had put into his hands a gold watch chain to be mended at the time he absconded. J. L.