

erected on a greater scale than would be necessary for the sole purpose of preventing the passage of our inlets by large ships of war. They are, in most instances, formed for defence against a more powerful invasion, both by land and sea. There are, however, some differences between the works which are deemed necessary in the Gulf, and those in other parts of our Union, founded on the peculiar situation of that part of the coast.—The vast extent of the Mississippi, the great outlet and channel of commerce for so many states, all of which may be affected by the seizure of that city, or of any part of the river, to a great extent above it, is one of those striking peculiarities which require particular provision. The thinness of the population near the city making it necessary that the force requisite for its defence should be called from distant parts and states, is another. The danger which the army assembled at New-Orleans, would be exposed to, of being cut off in case the enemy should throw a force on the river above it, from the difficulty of ascending the river to attack it, and of making a retreat in any other direction, is a third. For an attack on the city of New-Orleans, Mobile Bay, or any part of the intermediate coast, ships of war would be necessary only as a convoy to protect the transports against a naval force on their passage, and on their approach to the shore, for the landing of the men, and on their return home, in case they should be repulsed.

On the important subject of our defences generally, I think proper to observe, that the system was adopted immediately after the late war, by Congress, on great consideration and a thorough knowledge of the effects of the effects of that war,—by the enormous expense attending it,—by the waste of life, of property, and by the general distress of the country. The amount of debt incurred in that war, and due at its conclusion, without taking into the estimate other losses, having been heretofore communicated, need not now be repeated. The interest of the debt thus incurred, is four times more than the sum necessary, by annual appropriations, for the completion of our whole system of defence, land and naval, to the extent provided for, and within the time specified. When that system shall be completed the expense of construction will cease, & our expenditures be proportionally diminished. Should another war occur before it is completed, the experience of the last war in characters too strong to be mistaken its inevitable consequences; and should such war occur, and find us unprepared for it, what will be our justification, to the enlightened body whom we represent, for not having completed these defences.—That this system should not have been adopted before the late war, cannot be a cause of surprise to any one, because all might wish to avoid every expense, the necessity of which might be, in any degree, doubtful.—But, with the experience of that war before us, it is thought there is no cause for hesitation. Will the completion of these works, and the augmentation of our navy, to the point contemplated by law, require the imposition of onerous burthens on our fellow-citizens, such as they cannot or will not bear? Have such, or any burthens, been imposed to advance the system to its present state? It is known that no burthens whatever have been imposed; on the contrary, that all the direct or internal taxes have been long repealed, and none paid but those which are indirect and voluntary, such as are imposed on articles imported from foreign countries, most of which are luxuries, and on the vessels employed in the transportation; taxes which some of our most enlightened citizens think ought to be imposed on many of the articles, for the encouragement of our manufactures, even if the revenue derived from them could be dispensed with. It is known, also, that, in all other respects, our condition, as a nation, is, in the highest degree, prosperous and flourishing, nearly half of the debt incurred in the late war having already been discharged, and considerable progress having also been made in the completion of this system of defence, and in the construction of other works of great extent and utility, by the revenue derived from these sources and from the sale of the public lands. I may add, also, that a very generous provision has been made, from the same sources, for the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army. These important facts show that this system has been so far executed, and may be completed, without any real inconvenience to the public. Were it, however, otherwise, I have full confidence that any burthens, which might be found necessary for the completion of this system, in both its branches, within the term contemplated, or much sooner, should any emergency require it, would be called for, rather than complained of, by our fellow-citizens.

From these views, applicable to the very important subject of our defences generally, as well as to the work at Dauphine Island, I think it my duty to recommend to Congress an appropriation for the latter. I considered the withholding it at the last session as the expression only of a doubt, by Congress, of the propriety of the position, and not as a definitive opinion. Supposing that that question would be decided at the present session, I caused the position, and such parts of the coast as are particularly connected with it, to be re-examined, that all the light on which the decision, as to the appropriation, could depend, might be fully before you.

In the first survey, the report of which was that on which the works, intended for the defence of New-Orleans, the Mississippi, the Bay of Mobile, and all the country dependant on those waters, were sanctioned by the Executive, the Commissioners were industriously engaged about six months. I should have communicated that very able and interesting document then, but from a doubt how far the interest of our country would justify its publication, a circumstance which I now mention, that the attention of Congress may be drawn to it.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, March 26, 1822.

without risk of injury—and whereas a like machine has never been invented in any country or age of the world, so as to be applied to purposes of practical utility, and as it is more than probable that artificial flying would not, for a thousand years to come, be brought to the same degree of perfection, had not your petitioner, under Providence, accomplished it; and, as it must be evident to all that Letters Patent would be of little use to the inventor in consequence of various modifications or improvements which might be made, and which never would have been thought of, had not the way first been opened by your petitioner: He therefore solicits a special act of the Congress of the United States to secure to him and his heirs for the term of forty years, or for such other term as in their wisdom may be deemed just, the right of steering flying machines through that portion of earth's atmosphere which presses on the United States, or so far as their jurisdiction may extend.

By granting your petitioner's request the honor of the invention shall be conferred on the United States.

J. BENNETT, A and M.  
Philadelphia, Feb. 14, 1822.

Mr. Milnor moved to refer the petition to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Sergeant opposed the motion. He said that the committee did not undertake to soar into regions so high. Their duties were nearer the earth. He moved to lay it on the table. *Negatived.*

Mr. Walworth moved to refer it to the Committee on Roads and Canals. *Negatived.*

Mr. Little renewed the motion to lay it on the table. *Carried.*

Mr. Blackledge, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill making appropriations for the public buildings, which was twice read and committed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill supplementary to the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, which, after undergoing a number of amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

TUESDAY, MARCH 26.

Mr. Long submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reviving and continuing in force the law that allows half pay pensions to the widows and children of deceased soldiers of the late war.

After receiving a modification, at the suggestion of Mr. Sergeant, by assent of the mover, the object of which was to refer the subject to the Committee of Revision and Unfinished Business—

Mr. McCoy moved that the resolution be ordered to lie on the table; which motion was negatived, and the resolution was adopted.

The bill supplementary to the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war, was read a third time, and passed.

The House then agreed to consider the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stock bearing an interest of five per cent. for certain other stocks bearing six and seven per cent.

Mr. Smith of Md. proposed certain amendments to the bill, in order to meet the wishes of other gentlemen—the effect of which, if agreed to, will be to include in the stocks to be redeemed by five per cent. stock, the six per cent. stocks of 1814 and 1815, in addition to what is already embraced by the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be printed, and the further consideration of the bill postponed to Thursday next.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on a bill from the Senate to establish a territorial government in Florida; which, after undergoing sundry amendments, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the Commerce and Navigation of Florida, which was reported to the house without amendment, when the same was ordered for a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the military fortifications at Dauphine Island and Mobile Point, accompanied by sundry documents. The message and documents were read and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and the message ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27.

Mr. Reid called for the consideration of a resolution submitted by him yesterday, for placing a glass ceiling under the dome of the Representative Hall, but the House refused to consider the same, ayes 52, noes 64.

Mr. Reid submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the canvas lately covering the Hall, be replaced, under the direction of the Speaker.

But the House refused to consider the same.

The bill from the Senate providing for the establishment of a territorial government in Florida, with the amendments adopted in this House, was then read a third time and passed; as was also the bill concerning the commerce and navigation of Florida.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labor or service in any of the States or Territories, who shall escape to any other State or Territory. After spending some time on which, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, MARCH 28.

Mr. Burton, after a few remarks, in which he deprecated the idea of our fellow-citizens being suffered, under the authority of our laws, to be slaughtered by hundreds with indifference, and asserted

his belief that he should be able to establish the fact that the vaccine agency is a mere nuisance, and one of the most dangerous kind, too, and ought therefore to be abolished or essentially changed in its details, moved that the subject should be referred for examination to a select committee.

The Judiciary committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject as moved by Mr. Burton.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the report of the committee on Foreign Relations, recommending the recognition of the independence of the South American provinces, and proposing an appropriation to carry the same into effect.

The resolutions with which the report concludes are as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives concur in the opinion expressed by the President, in his message of the 8th of March, 1822, that the American provinces of Spain, which have declared their independence, and are in the enjoyment of it, ought to be recognized by the United States as independent nations.

*Resolved*, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill appropriating a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars, to enable the President of the United States to give due effect to such recognition.

Mr. Trimble, Mr. Poinsett, Mr. Rhea, Mr. Nelson, of Va. in succession delivered their sentiments, the two first at considerable length, generally in favor of the propositions before the House.

The committee then rose, reported to the House their agreement to these resolutions.

The question was taken on agreeing to the first resolution, and carried 159 to 1.

The negative vote was given by Mr. Garnett, of Virginia.

The second resolution was agreed to unanimously, and then the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 29.

As soon as the journal of yesterday's proceedings was read,

Mr. Eustis addressed the chair, and stated that he was necessarily absent yesterday when the vote was taken on the resolutions relative to the recognition of the independence of the late provinces of Spain in South America, and that he wished to record his vote thereon.

After some debate, Mr. Eustis's and seven other members' names were recorded.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report of considerable length, concluding with the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That it is inexpedient to modify the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States," so as to require a part of the annual appropriation to be expended in the construction of vessels of an inferior force to those now authorized by the said law to be built.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. M. from the same committee, reported a bill "to fix and render permanent the Naval Peace Establishment of the United States;" which was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Cook, from the Select Committee to whom was referred sundry communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the inspection of the western land offices, &c. made a report thereon, entirely exalting the Secretary of the Treasury, or other persons, from censure on the ground which was the subject of this inquiry, and concluding with a resolution "that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

Mr. Cook then submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the employment of members of Congress by the Executive, or any Executive officer of the United States, in the performance of any public service, during the continuance of their membership, for which they receive compensation out of the public Treasury, is inconsistent with the independence of Congress, and in derogation of the rights of the people, and, if it be not already, ought to be prohibited.

Both were ordered to lie on the table.

The House then took into consideration the bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent. for stock bearing an interest of five per cent.

Mr. Smith, of Md. proposed the amendments which he had submitted some days since, and which the House had ordered to be printed, accompanied with a few explanatory observations; which, after some debate, were respectively carried without a division; & the bill was thereupon ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, ayes 79.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labor or service in any of the states, or territories, who shall escape into any other state or territory.

The question was, on the motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill.

Mr. F. Johnson was willing to legislate on the subject, but he thought this bill was calculated to introduce new and unknown rules in relation to property. Its operation was not confined to the slaveholding states, and he thought its tendency would be injurious to society, and to the administration of justice. He was also opposed to it on the ground that it authorized a suspension of the right of the writ of habeas corpus. He hoped that the bill would be laid on the table, or recommitted, in order that these objections may be removed; and with that view, he proposed that the committee rise and report, which motion was put and carried, ayes 55, noes 43.

In the House, leave to sit again was refused the committee, and the bill was recommitted.

BLANKS

Of every description, may be had at this Office.

## FOREIGN.

### INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

The following letter from the Havana announces, as will be seen, a most important measure which is about to be taken in regard to the commerce of that Island—it is no other than the establishment in that port of a free system of "entrepot" for all the commodities of the world.—*N. Y. Amer.*

"HAVANA, March 2, 1822.

"Sir—We have the satisfaction of announcing to you that the measure which has been some time in contemplation, will now undoubtedly be carried into effect, having received the sanction of the Cortes in Spain, and of all the authorities here, viz: That of establishing in this place a deposit for merchandize of every description, with the liberty of re-exportation to any quarter, and with every flag, on the payment of one per cent. on import, and one per cent. on export only.—The term of such deposit will be any period under twelve months and a day.

"We anticipate the greatest benefit from such an arrangement, as well with regard to the already languishing commerce of this island, as to our relations with other countries. The situation of this port, its superior harbor in all seasons, and the tranquility, in a political point of view, which it continues to enjoy, amid the storms which agitate the surrounding colonies, together, give it a decided preference over every other near us, whilst the immense exports from the Island enable us to furnish returns; not only for the imports of internal consumption, but also for such as may now be introduced for the supplies of all our neighbors.

"Already the average yearly crops of sugar exceed 300,000 boxes of assorted, exclusive of Muscovado, which is considerable; and of coffee 30 millions lbs.—Cotton is also raised, but not abundantly, and the tobacco of this island, the cultivation of which increases annually, forms already an important article in quality and quantity. The value of these may amount to from twelve to fifteen millions; and, when we add the logwood from Campeachy, cochineal, indigo, bark, sarsaparilla, & other products of the Maine, most generally to be found here, the total value of exports from this place may be calculated to exceed twenty millions of dollars.

"Of this value a small part only has been met by that of the imports for the consumption of the island: hence the necessity of remittances of specie to this quarter, of which several millions have been introduced during the last shipping season. Under the contemplated arrangement, the facility of supplies of goods at prices free of duty, the situation of the port, and the similitude of customs, manners, and language, must draw to this place purchasers from every part of the western continent: & on the other hand, an immense field will be opened for provisions and India goods from the United States, sheeting from Russia, German linens of every description, the cotton goods of Glasgow and Manchester, in all their varieties; crockery, glass ware, iron copper, &c.; and, lastly, the linens and fancy goods of Dutch and French manufacture: in a word, all the usual articles of imports, but in quantities considerably greater. Such a mart will offer the most advantageous prices for goods from the concurrence of purchasers, while the produce of the Maine will be obtained at prices very little above those in the original ports, by which means a voyage can be terminated here to every advantage, without the hazards to which the neighboring ports are subjected."

## LETTERS

Remaining in the Post-office at Raleigh, the 1st April, 1822, which will, if not taken out before the 1st July, be sent to the General Post-office as dead Letters.

A.—Bartlett Allen, Mary J. Alston, Elizabeth K. Alston, Lewis Atkins, Callen Andrews, John J. Alston, Calvin B. Avery. B.—John Braselman, 3, James Bishop, Wm. Brelot, Warren Beasley, Nathaniel J. Boyd, Dr. Jeremiah Battle, — Busbee, Nancy Buffelow, Josiah Brown, Benj. P. Bissell, Wm. Bell, (son of Zadock) Michael Burke, Wm. Bush, Joseph Beats, Rebecca Burns, James Burring, Isaac Buckworth, Neal Brown, Louisa Blackman. C.—John Crawly, Jesse Cogwell, 2, Wm. Crenshaw, John Clark, Clerk of Supreme Court, John Chavers, James D. Campbell, Clerk of Superior Court. D.—John D. Delacy, 2, David Davis, Alfred M. Davis, Winifred Davis, Wm. Duskin, John Drake, Harold Dickinson, Zadock Daniel, Wm. Daniel, John W. I. Daniel. E.—Mary Edwards, 2, Enoch Evans, James Ellenton, Richard Evans, Margaret Eastwood. F.—Mrs. Ann Falconer, Thomas Freeman, John W. Finch, J. G. Freeman, Lewis G. Fowler, Mary L. Fowler, Susan C. Fort, Fanny, (Mrs. Falconer's.) G.—Sherman Gause, Catharine Grady, 2, Ephraim Griffin, James Gordon, John W. Gill, 2, Kezia Grant, Henrietta Goin, Samuel Green, John F. Gonneke, Solomon George. H.—John Hudson, Joseph Horn, James Hinton, Joseph Holloman, John Howard, Toliver H. Hicks, Wm. Higgs, Ino. Hill, 2, Samuel High, Frederick Holloman, Isaac Hutchins, Isaac Hunter, David Hendon, Robert Hudson, Hannah Hudlen, Archibald Harris, Elmour Henly, Henry Hill Gray Huckaby. J.—Joseph Jarvis, 2, David Jones, John Jones, (coloured) John M. Johnston, 2, Benjamin Jewell, West Johnston, 2, Andrew Jennison, Laban Jones, Jesse Jenkins, John P. Johns, Mrs. Mary Jones, Hamlin Jordan. K.—Wm. Kennon, Samuel Kissam, Robert R. King, John King, Mrs. Nancy Knight.

L.—John Locklear, Frederick Lewis, James Little, Jacob Liles, Thomas Little, James Lowry, Frederick Lilley. M.—Meredith Moore, 2, Jared C. Miller, James Murray, 3, Isham Malone, Thos. A. Mera, Robt. W. M'Atley, John H. M'Kethen, Moses Marshall, Frances M. M'Kethen, Joshua Mason, Sm'l Mumford. N.—James Nowell. P.—William Peace, John Prince, John Pope, Thomas Price, 2, Benjamin R. Pason, Harriett Pope, George Potts, Elvira Pleasants, John Pao, Dread Pollard, Samuel Patterson, Peter Porter, Leroy Pettiford, Roberts & Pullen, Abel Penir, Mary Philips, Washington Price, Philcon Pilkton, James Powers. R.—Benjamin Ragsdale, 5, Eliza Rogers, Nimrod Ragsdale, 5, James Roylin, Charles Raines, Thoma Rose, Lott Robinson, Jeremiah Rhodes, Luther Rice, Charles Renshaw, John W. Rogers, 2, Betsey Ray, Benjamin Rogers, Thomas L. Ragsdale. S.—Wm. Smith, Sheriff of Wake, 3, James Smith, 3, Elisha Spence, Cornelius Sawyer, Eliza Simons, David Sears, Stephen Stephenson, Eliza D. Ship, Britton Smith, Mildred Streater, Alfred R. Snipes, Betsey J. Silph, Willie Simmons, Bennett Simms, Henry Seawell, Wilson Sanderlin. T.—Wm. Taylor, James O. B. Thomas, Wm. Turner, Wm. A. Tharp, Angus J. Taylor, John L. Taylor. W.—Robinson Ward, James H. Wilson, Ambrose Wilhite, Berry Woodward, Joseph Wilson, John Williams, Charity White, E. A. Westbrook, James Weathers, Henry Wilkes, John Worsham, Mr. Wedding, Wesley Whitfield, Nancy Wilson, Cyrus Whitaker, Eliz. Ward, Wood's Moss, H. Wall, Wm. Womble. Y.—Eli Yeates.

Persons applying for letters, will please say whether they are advertised.

B. B. SMITH, P. M.

N. HARDING & CO.

HAVE just received a fresh supply of the following Articles:

Madeira, Sicily, Tenerife, Sherry and Malaga Wines, old Cogniac Brandy, ditto J Rum, Boxes Raisins, Prunes and Figs, Scotch Barley.

IN STORE, A general assortment of GROCERIES—all which they warrant of the best quality.

A small quantity of Garden Peas, Farmer's and Gardener's To Is.

A few half qr. Casks Madeira Wine, of good quality, and will be sold low. Cotton Bagging, first quality.

April 4. '76 1t

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

W. M. WILLIAMS has this day received direct from New-York, an assortment of Spring Goods, selected from the latest importations—which he offers at reduced prices—including the following Articles:

Flounced and figured Muslin Robes Super, striped & plain Merisilles Vesting Nankin and Canton Crapes Plain and figured Muslin (newest patterns) 3 pieces Union Mixture Fine 6-4 Cambric Russia Drilling—Calicoes—Furniture do. Ladies Morocco and Prunel Shoes.

April 4. '76 3w

A general meeting of the Trustees of the University of this State is requested at the Executive Office, in Raleigh, on Monday the 13th of May next.

GABRIEL HOLMES, Pres't. April 4. '76

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

Anson County. In Equity—March Term, 1822: Adam Lockhart and William Carr, vs. Boggan Cash, Ingor O B. D Cash, John B. Billingsley, Hezekiah Billingsley.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant Hezekiah Billingsley, resides without the limits of this State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for six weeks successively, that unless the said defendant (Hezekiah) appears at our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Courthouse in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said Bill, otherwise Judgment be taken pro confesso as to him, and a decree entered accordingly.

Test. A. LITTLE, C. M. E. March 24. '76 6w

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA. Surry County. Superior Court of Law, September Term, 1821.

Alexander Lane, vs. Elizabeth Lane. Petition for a Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant in this case, resides without the limits of the State; it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Raleigh Register for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court of Law to be held for the county of Surry, at the Courthouse in the town of Rockford, and plead, answer or demur to the said petition, or the petition will be heard ex parte and judgment awarded accordingly.

JOS. WILLIAMS Jr. Clerk Superior Court. 63

BOOTS & SHOES. THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Raleigh and its vicinity, that he has received a fresh supply of Gentlemen's and Ladies BOOTS & SHOES of every description, next door above Messrs. J. W. Peace—where he will sell on the most reasonable terms.

BARTLETT ELDRIDGE. Raleigh, Feb. 6. '68 10