

# CONGRESS.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. Rodney rose and said, that in the war which we were now waging against the pirates in the West-India seas, it was proper, he thought, to give some stimulus to our seamen engaged in it. Our gallant tars, he said, were not likely to gain in such a war the honor they acquired in the late war, and as there was but little of that to be got, he wished to supply the deficiency by providing a stimulus of another kind. He therefore asked leave to offer the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the officers and crews of the public armed vessels of the United States; and to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, for the prisoners captured and the guns taken by them, in any piratical vessel; which lies on the table one day of course.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

The resolution offered by Mr. Rodney, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the public armed vessels of the United States, and to the owners, officers, and crews of the private armed vessels of the United States, for the prisoners captured and the guns taken by them, in any piratical vessel, was read for consideration; and after some remarks by Mr. Rodney, was agreed to.

The bill to allow a drawback on the exportation of coal, manufactured from foreign hemp—was rejected, 24 to 16.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, was taken up, when

Mr. Johnson, of Ky., introduced some amendments in addition to those offered by Mr. Van Buren; and then all the amendments were ordered to be printed, and the bill postponed to Monday next.

Mr. Taylor, of Md., rose to ask leave, of which he yesterday gave notice, to introduce a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States. Mr. T. prefaced his motion with a few remarks. He adverted to the circumstances which led to the former amendment of the Constitution in relation to the election of President and Vice-President of the United States, by which it was required that the person should be designated for each office by the electors; he described the evil which that amendment was intended to cure, and said that it had been foreseen that the evil could not occur in a different form, i.e. remedy would have been extended to meet it. Mr. T. deprecated any fastidiousness in recurring to the Constitution, either for instruction or for its improvement. If ever the time should arise when it would be considered as unwise or ridiculous to do so, the powers of the Constitution would become remitted, and merged in legislation and precedents; and we should gradually return to the spirit, the principles, and the practice of the British government, where precedent and legislation controlled everything. Mr. T. intimated, impressively, a constant attention to the Constitution, the practice of testing every act of legislation by it, and a vigilant care not only that its powers should be rigorously exercised, but that it should be repaired and improved whenever the public good should require it to be done. If an appropriation of money, he argued, were necessary to repair a public road, it might be said, with equal propriety, that an appropriation of attention and care were necessary to keep the Constitution in repair. Inattention to that, he said, would produce in it furrows and dilapidation, and would be as it were into the same disease, that neglect would cause in a public road. Mr. T. after some remarks of the same character, and to enforce the same general sentiment, went on to say, that whenever any opinions or wishes were demonstrated to be general with the people, they ought to be attended to and put in practice. It was manifest, he thought, that this was the case in regard to the present mode, in the last resort, of electing the President of the United States, and that the people universally deprecated the election of the President by the House of Representatives. Thinking so, he had sought to provide a remedy, and therefore asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States:

"The election of a President and Vice-President shall meet on the — day of — next, preceding the expiration of the time for which the existing President may have been appointed, vote for a President and Vice-President, according to the Constitution, and make two lists of all persons voted for, to be signed and certified by them; one to be delivered sealed to the President of the United States, within — days thereafter, to be opened and examined by him; and if it shall appear that no person has received the votes of a majority of the electors appointed, the President of the United States shall forthwith, by proclamation, and also by notifications to the Executives of each state, publish the number of votes given to each person as President, whereupon the said electors shall again meet on the — day of — next succeeding their first meeting, and vote for one of the two persons as President, who shall have received, at their first meeting, the greatest number of votes for that office; or, if it should happen that more persons than two should have received the greatest number, and also an equal number of votes, the said electors shall vote for one of them as President. The said electors shall transmit one of the lists to be made at their first meeting, and also that to be made at their second, should it take place, to be proceeded upon as the Constitution has prescribed, except that the person having the greatest number of votes at the second meeting of the said electors shall be the President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, and an equal number of votes at the second meeting of said electors, the House of Representatives shall choose one of them for President in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The leave was granted, and the resolution was read and passed to a second reading. The bill from the other House, to continue the present mode of supplying the army, was taken up in committee of the whole, reported without amendment, and ordered to a third reading.

The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; after which, they Adjourned to Monday.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.

Mr. A. Smyth, of Va., offered the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution:

No elector of President & Vice-President shall be nominated or appointed by the President elected, to any office, appointment, or place, whatsoever:

When the House of Representatives shall choose a President, no person who shall have been a member at the time of making the choice shall be nominated or appointed, by the President so chosen, to any office, appointment, or place, whatsoever:

When the Senate shall choose the Vice-President, no person who shall have been a member of the Senate at the time of making the choice, shall be nominated or appointed by the Vice-President, acting as President, to any office, appointment, or place, whatsoever. The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Fuller, took up the bill to incorporate the United States Naval Fraternal Association.

The remainder of the day's sitting was spent in debate upon this bill.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs were two: the one proposed to change the mode of electing the officers of the Association, so as that the election shall be held in Washington City, instead of at the different naval stations—the other was a new section, reserving to Congress a discretionary power to repeal the charter.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, in one or two particulars, the principal of which was, to limit the personal property to be held by the Association to the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

The debate covered a wide ground. On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C., the yeas and nays were ordered on the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed for a 3d reading.

The question was not taken, when, on motion, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.

Mr. Sawyer, of N. C., appeared this day. The joint resolution of Mr. A. Smyth, of Va., proposing several amendments to the Constitution, to disqualify for holding office all persons who shall be Members of the House of Representatives, at the time of an election of President of the United States, &c. being read a second time.

Mr. S. rose, and having stated the reasons which induced him to offer this amendment to the constitution, moved to commit the resolution to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, which was agreed to.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making a partial appropriation for the support of government, and no objection being made to it, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the United States Naval Fraternal Association.

The following gentlemen delivered their sentiments on the subject, pretty much at large. Messrs. Archer, Wood, Wright, Reid, in favor of the bill; and Mr. Golden, against the bill.

On motion of Mr. McLane, who wished the opportunity of replying to Mr. Archer when the House should be less fatigued than now, the bill was laid on the table till to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.

Mr. Ingham laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the Custom House bonds outstanding on the 1st of December, 1822, and falling due within the year 1823, with the amount of duties chargeable upon the same, and the probable expense of collection; also, a statement of the amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1821, and at the commencement of each quarter during that year, with the duties chargeable upon the same at the respective periods; also, the amount of revenue from customs which will probably accrue in the year 1823, and the portion thereof which will probably be received in the course of that year, stating the average amount which has been received on the customs accrued within each year, since 1816, inclusive; also, a statement of the whole amount of the unexpended balances of the sinking fund, distinguishing each year since 1817, and on what principle he distinguishes the balances that will accrue against that fund in 1823 and 1824 from those of preceding years, by which he proposes in his annual report of the 22d of December, 1822, to charge the estimated unexpended balances of 1823 and 1824 upon the revenues of 1823.

By the Rules of the House, this resolve lies one day, of course, for consideration.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill "to incorporate the Naval Fraternal Association," when

Mr. McLane, of Del. agreeably to the intimation he gave yesterday, delivered, at considerable length, his views in favor of the bill, and was succeeded by the following gentlemen:

Mr. Williams, of N. C. against the bill.

Mr. Forward, against it.

Mr. Ruggles, after a few remarks, offered an amendment, which was agreed to—58 to 53.

Mr. Wood then spoke against it, followed by

Mr. Hemphill, likewise opposed to it.

Mr. Fuller in reply to its opponents. The question recurring on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, it was decided in the negative, 92 to 69.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.

Mr. Tod, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported "A bill for the more effectual encouragement and protection of certain domestic manufactures," which was twice read, and committed.

On motion of Mr. Rankin, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of assigning

to the territory of Arkansas such limits as shall constitute the limits of any state hereafter to be formed from said territory; and of preventing settlements on the lands of the United States, or Indian lands, west of those limits; and that said Committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Vance, took up the bill to appropriate a certain quantity of land to defray the charge of laying out and making a road from the mouth of the Miami of Lake Erie to the Connecticut River; which after a debate of considerable length was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

A bill from the Senate, "appropriating money for the purpose of repairing the National Road, from Cumberland to Wheeling," was twice read and committed.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.

The resolution of Mr. Wright, laid on the table on the 20th ult. instructing the Military Committee to enquire into the expediency of providing for arming the militia with rifles, was considered and agreed to.

An engrossed bill, entitled "An act for laying out and making a road from the lower Rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie to the western boundary of the Connecticut Western Reserve, in the state of Ohio, agreeable to the provisions of the treaty of Brownstown," was a third time read, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill providing for disciplining the Militia of the United States, was resumed; when

Mr. Sanders, of N. C. rose, and opposed the bill, at considerable length, concluding by a motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by

Messrs. Chambers, Cannon, and Williams, who advocated the bill; and Messrs. Keyes, of Vt. Woodcock and Floyd, in opposition to it.

Mr. Dwight, from impressions of respect for the principle of the bill, and believing that, in some other shape, it would be more agreeable to the House, moved that the committee rise and report progress: which was agreed to.

Mr. Woodcock then moved that the bill be laid on the table; which was also agreed to.

## FOREIGN.

New-York, January 4.

The elegant fast-sailing packet ship *Montano*, Captain Burke, arrived at this port early yesterday morning, in forty days from Havre, which place she left on the 21st of November.

We have received Paris papers to the 19th of that month inclusive. They contain extracts from London papers to the 15th, which furnish accounts from Verona to the 7th.

Mirra was conducted to prison at Madrid on the 4th of Nov.

LONDON, NOV. 15.

We have received letters from Verona up to the 6th inst: they only contain the names of the distinguished personages assembled in that city, and an account of their dinners and diplomatic visits.

It is stated that the affairs of Spain were discussed at the first sitting, and that the Duke of Wellington seconded by other members, repudiated the intervention of any military force, which gave rise to considerable discussion; and further instructions must be had from the French government, before any decision can be taken on the subject. The second sitting was occupied in subjects of minor importance. At the third sitting, on the 5th, they had come to no decision.

NURMBERG, NOV. 11.

Letters have been received from Trieste, stating that a large body of Greek troops had penetrated into the southern part of Thessaly, where they attacked and entirely defeated the forces of Chourschild Facha, collected there. We are expecting a detailed account of this event, which is of the highest importance to the cause of the Greeks.

FRANKFORT, NOV. 12.

By a vessel which arrived at Oleson on the 15th Oct. from Constantinople, we learn that the Turkish fleet, which suffered so severely in the Morea, had finally anchored in the Dardanelles. Its disastrous condition had spread dismay throughout the whole city.

The Morning Chronicle of the 15th Nov. states that the King was seriously indisposed with the gout, at Brighton. The report is contradicted in the Courier.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE REGISTER.

Messrs. Gales & Son—I beg leave to ask the re-publication in your paper of the following letter from Lincoln which made its appearance in the "Western Carolinian" of the 7th inst. The subject of which it treats is one of general importance to the citizens of South-Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, and a great portion of this State.

The project of running a line of stages from Salisbury via Asheville to New-Port, in Tennessee, is not a new one, and the only obstacle to the accomplishment of an object so desirable, is the state of the road from Asheville to the Tennessee line. This difficulty, it affords me pleasure to say, will be obviated by the adoption of efficient measures at the next session of the Legislature, for the improvement of that road. By a reference to the "Report" of the Board for Public Improvements, of the last year,

it will be seen that the State Engineer, in accordance with the views and wishes of a large portion of the most respectable citizens of that part of the country has reviewed the road in question, and recommended to the Board the adoption of the proper measures for its immediate improvement. So soon as the road from Asheville to the Tennessee line is put in the proper state of repair, there can be little doubt but that a stage will commence running from Columbia, S. C. to New-Port. A company, for this purpose, was very nearly organized two years ago, under the direction of Joel R. Poinsett, Esq. the distinguished President, and Col. Blanning, an enlightened member of the Board of Public Works in South-Carolina. The unimproved state of the roads through Buncombe, alone prevented the immediate execution of this design. It is believed that the line of stages on the Columbia route would, in the fall and summer seasons, receive ample support from the visitors to the Warm Springs. The Salisbury line would certainly derive considerable encouragement from the same source.

This subject assumes more importance from the consideration that, when these links are supplied in the chain of correspondence, a direct line of stages from Washington City and Charleston, S. C. via Asheville, N. C. and Nashville, Tenn. to New-Orleans, will afford to the traveller a speedy and agreeable mode of transition from one extreme of the Union to the other.

As to the mail from Asheville westward, the writer of this article well knows that the correspondent of the "Carolinian" is guilty of no exaggeration. For the last five years, a failure on this route, owing to the great bulk of the mail, has been productive of the inevitable consequence of detaining a portion of the packets for four and sometimes six weeks.

It is needless to add that such things ought not to be. I hope the Lincoln writer will succeed in his attempt to attract attention to this subject from the proper quarter. N. A.

Lincolnton, Dec. 29, 1822.

Messrs. Editors:

Gentlemen: The mails from Salisbury westward are becoming so heavy that much inconvenience is experienced in its transportation on horse-back, as not long since the mail via this place, failed perhaps four weeks ago, which has caused the mail carrier to be so heavily loaded as to be compelled to leave a part every week. Last week the rider informed me he had left a number of packages at Salisbury, although he said when he left Salisbury he had two pair of saddle-bags packed full. As there is no expectation of the mails getting lighter, would it not be proper to establish a line of stages, say from Cheraw, S. C. via Charlotte, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville, Warm Springs, to New-Port, in Tennessee, to intersect the western line at Knoxville? Cheraw is becoming a place of considerable mercantile importance; and as there will be a line of stages from Cheraw, via Godfrey's ferry to Charleston, this would be a necessary addition. The line would be well supported by passengers, as the merchants on this line and from Knoxville would take the stage for Charleston, S. C.

The mails from Salisbury and Raleigh would fall into this line at Charlotte; and the mails would then not lie back two or three weeks, nor be in the mutilated state they so frequently are, from their being packed on horseback, exposed to wet, many of which, from this cause, are thrown out of the mails, from the wrappers being torn off and the directions lost.

A main line from Charleston west, is essentially necessary, as the packages now are obliged to be distributed in the many mails going westward, frequently taking a very circuitous route before they get to Asheville; and when received there, so great is the weight, that it is almost impossible for them to get on regularly. I am told the rider from Asheville westward, is compelled to have a led horse packed with the mails, his bare lying straight across the horse, from their being so tightly stuffed in this way the mails must be much injured.

As this route would go by the Warm and Catawba Springs, the stage would be supported by passengers from the sickly country, in the sickly months in the summer. This line would be an advantage to the Post Office Department, and a great convenience to South-Carolina, this end of this State, and Tennessee, and cause the communication from the west to be more direct to every part of this state.

If this line were established, many little routes might be dispensed with; if they were only to strike this line, much money would be saved in small mail routes.

I have seen merchants from Knoxville, who say it would be patronized by merchants from East Tennessee. The Post Office Department being in arrears, will be an objection to this line at this time; but take into view the horse contracts on the extent of this line, and a trifle more will pay the contract in stages, and many of the little routes might be shortened so as to fall into this line. As your paper is open to every thing serviceable to the state, I hope you will, if you think as I do, publish some of these remarks.

## FEMALE TEACHERS.

TWO LADIES (sisters) are desirous of obtaining a situation in a healthy part of the country, as instructors of Females. They will undertake to give to their pupils a complete English Education, including all the branches of Science usually taught in the best academies, together with the ornamental branches of Drawing, Painting, and Music. For further particulars, together with testimonials of their characters and talents, application (post paid) may be made to Andrews & Jones, Williamsborough, Granville County, North-Carolina. Jan. 4, 1823.

## VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 1894 acres, on Swift and Williams' Creeks, on the Road leading to Haywood, on the property of Joseph Lane, jun., formerly occupied in possession of T. L. West. It is believed that for soil, beauty and healthiness of situation, it is scarcely equalled by any Plantation in this part of the country. A considerable portion of this land is fire low ground, and the high land is fertile and very well timbered. A better range for Cattle and Hogs is no where to be found. There are considerable improvements, good Orchards, a Grist-Mill, &c. and fine Springs.

Apply to J. Gales, in Raleigh, or to T. L. West, on the premises.

With the above Tract of Land may be had 300 Acres of Pine Land, in the vicinity.

January 12.

WAS stolen from the Stable of the subscriber in Orange county, six miles west of Chapel Hill, on the 20th of December last, a Sorrel Horse, Saddle and Bridle. The horse is about 14 feet high, a small star in his forehead, white streak on his nose, some white on his hind feet, his mane hangs to the left side. The man suspected of being the thief calls his name Sneed, (sometimes Spencer); he is about six foot high, stout built, bald on the top of his head, and has the appearance of having been sick; his dress was a light colored coat and pantaloons. I will give the above reward for the horse and thief, or \$30 for the horse alone.

JAMES JOHNSON.

January 12.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale, the following PROPERTY, viz:

The PLANTATION on which he now resides, at the mouth of New River, on the south-west side, in Onslow county, containing, by estimation, one thousand acres—500 of which are cleared, and under good fence; equal in soil generally, to the best plantation on the seaboard, in the county; and about 250 of superior hammock—the whole covered, more or less, with sheds, the gradual decomposition of which will furnish manure for many years. Of the uncleared land, about 250 acres are of light and quick soil, and would produce two barrels of corn to the thousand till—the balance tolerably well timbered with pine. The improvements are equal, if not superior, to any in the county, consisting of a two story Dwelling House, newly repaired; Kitchen, Smoke House, Barn, Stable, and all other out-houses usual on a large plantation. The situation is open to the sea, dry and healthy, and possessing every advantage and convenience for fishing, oystering, and fowling; and is an excellent stand for a store.

Also, the PLANTATION on Cedar Point, directly opposite the above, containing 350 acres of land—the cleared under good fence, and equal to the production of 200 barrels of corn, and is said to be the best hammock on the river—about one hundred acres cleared, of pretty good soil, and the balance pine. The situation for fishing, oystering and fowling, is equal to the other, and affords an excellent range for cattle and hogs.

Also, the PLANTATION two miles from the Courthouse of Onslow county, on the west side of the river, containing 200 acres of land—sufficient cleared to produce 200 barrels of corn; part of which is the first quality of low land, and has produced ten barrels of corn to the acre, and is under good fence and ditch.

All or either of the above places would be sold a bargain, and on the most accommodating terms. Persons desirous to purchase, are invited to call and view the premises.

WILLIAM L. HILL.

Jan. 11.

Raleigh Register.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1823.

We remind our fellow-citizens that Monday next is the day fixed by law for the election of our officers of police for the ensuing year; and, as not only the good order of our little community, but its good health, may depend in a considerable degree, on the intelligence and vigilance of the persons elected, we trust the citizens of the different wards will not be inattentive to this duty.

The Supreme Court of this State now sitting, has appointed Francis L. Hawks, Esq. of Newbern, Reporter of said Court, under the Act of the last Session, entitled "An act to repeal the 15th section of an act passed in 1818, supplemental to an act concerning the Supreme Court, and also an act passed in 1821, supplemental to an act concerning the Supreme Court." As Mr. Hawks proposes to have the Reports of the present term ready for Press before he leaves the City, the Gentlemen of the Bar may expect them to be published in a few weeks after the adjournment of the Court.

The Cape-Fear Recorder of the 11th instant, states that several letters containing money, were deposited in the Post-office at Wilmington on the 4th December last, which have never reached their destination. It says also, letters are missing from Fayetteville—one containing 5 or 600 dollars. From the circumstance, that at the time the