

pensed with without detriment to the public interest, he should vote for its repeal.

Mr. Stanford spoke at considerable length against the direct tax, and all the other internal taxes, as unnecessary, if a correct policy was pursued; and pointedly condemned the course adopted of late years by the majority in the government, &c.

Mr. Burnside followed on the opposite side of the question; defended the direct tax as necessary, and replied to the reasons advanced against it.

Mr. M'Kee again supported the motion at some length, and urged the propriety of repealing the direct tax.

Mr. Wright followed on the same side, and warmly opposed the continuation of the direct tax.

Mr. Gaston explained, in a short speech, his motives for differing from many of his colleagues and friends, in opposing the motion, and for lending his support to the continuation of the tax in question; to whom

Mr. Randolph replied, and reiterated his reasons in support of the motion; not that he condemned the direct tax, when necessary, because he believed it all the most equitable; but at this time he was utterly against it.

After a few words against the motion from Mr. Woodward, and an ineffectual effort of Mr. Hardin, to procure an adjournment, with the view of submitting on Monday some propositions which, if agreed to, would obviate the necessity of the direct tax—

The question was taken on the motion to repeal the tax entirely, and decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Atherton, Baer, Barbour, Baylies, Blount, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Bryan, Cady, Cannon, Champion, Cilly, Clark, N. C. Cooper, Culpepper, Davenport, Goldsborough, Hale, Hardin, Hawes, Heister, Henderson, Herbert, Hulbert, Hungerford, Jackson, Jewitt, Kent, King Ms. King, N. C. Langdon, Law Lewis, Love, Levett, Lyon, Mason, M'Coy, M'Kee, Mills, Moore, Mosely, Novs, Paris, Pitkin, Powell, Randolph, Reed, Rice, Rugles, Sheffey, Smith, Va. Stanford, Stearns, Strong, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmage, Tate, Taul Thomas, Vose, Ward, Ms. Ward, N. Y. Wheaton, Wilcox, Williams, Wright, Yancey, —73

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Baker, Bassett, Bateman, Bennett, Betts, Birdsall, Birdseye, Brooks, Burnside, Eurswell, Caldwell, Calhoun, ChapPELL, Clark Ky. Clendennen, Clopton, Comstock, Crawford, Creighton, Cuthbert, Darlington, Desha, Forney, Gaston, Glasgow, Gold, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hahn, Hall, Hammond, Hugar, Ingham, Irving, N. Y. Irwin, Pa. Johnson, Ky. Kerr, Va. Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyle, Maclay, Mayrant, M'Lean, K. M'Lean, O. Middleton, Milnor, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Va. Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Pickering, Piper, Pleasants, Reynolds, Roane, Robertson, Root, Ross, Sargeant, Savage, Schenock Smith, Pa. Southard, Taylor, N. Y. Telfair, Throop, Tucker, Wallace, Ward, N. J. Wendover, Whiteside, Wilde, Wilkin, Willoughby, Thos' Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Woodward, Yates—81.

MONDAY, FEB. 5.
The Speaker laid before the house, a letter from the Governor of Ohio, announcing the unanimous rejection by the Legislature of that state, of the amendments proposed to the constitution by the states of Massachusetts and Connecticut.

On motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. the committee on the subject of the Militia were instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying, for the term of six months, the officers and soldiers of the Militia who were taken prisoners at Fort Meigs in the late war, when under the command of Col. Dudley, who fell in battle on the occasion.

The motion of Mr. Randolph to enquire into the causes of the variance in amount of the statements obtained from the Treasury in 1809 and at this time, in regard to the receipts and expenditures of the government since the year 1789—was taken up and agreed to, no objection being made to it.

THE COMMERCIAL TREATY.
The house then, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill from the Senate, concerning the commercial Convention with Great Britain.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the bill was amended from its declaratory form, by striking out the whole of the bill, and inserting in lieu thereof, in the very terms, the bill which passed this house several days ago, and was rejected in the Senate.

This motion Mr. Forsyth supported by a speech, in which he compared the merits of the two bills, and condemned the Senate's bill as an interference with the judicial power, and also as an attempt to deprive this house of its just powers in relation to the origination of propositions affecting the public revenue.

The bill having been thus amended was reported to the house; and the question being on the concurrence in the amendments made in committee.

Mr. Lyon delivered a speech of about an hour in length, against the bill,

and against the necessity of legislation on the subject; to whom Mr. Forsyth briefly replied.

The question on concurring in the amendments which go to substitute the bill which first passed this house, in lieu of the Senate's bill, was then decided as follows:

For the amendments 84
Against them 70

And, thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

TUESDAY, FEB. 6.
Mr. Johnson reported a bill for organizing the general staff, and making further provisions for the organization of the Army of the U. States; which was twice read.

The house on motion of Mr. King, resumed the consideration of the resolution submitted by him yesterday—He now withdrew his motion, and in lieu thereof laid on the table, for future consideration the following:

Resolved, that the committee of Foreign Relations be instructed to enquire into the expediency of excluding from the ports of the United States, or of increasing the duties on all foreign vessels owned in, coming from, bound to, or touching at, any of the possessions of any nation of Europe in the West Indies, and in the continent of America, from which the vessels of the U. S. are excluded and of prohibiting or of increasing the duties on the importation in foreign vessels of any articles of the growth, produce or manufacture of such possessions.

THE REVENUE.
The house resumed the consideration of the proposition of the committee of Ways and Means to continue the Direct Tax of three millions another year.

Mr. Pickens' motion to reconsider the vote on the question of repealing said tax being under consideration—

Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Hanson, and Mr. Sargeant spoke at length against this motion, and Messrs. Stearns, Atherton, Randolph, and Pickens in favor of it—the debate turning on the merits of the proposed direct tax, on general principles, at the present conjuncture of our affairs; Mr. Tucker spoke briefly in explanation.

The question on the motion to reconsider essentially the question to repeal the tax altogether, was decided as follows:

For the re-consideration 68
Against it 87

The resolution to continue the Direct Tax of Three Millions for one year, was then agreed to, and referred to the financial committee to bring in a bill accordingly.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 7.
Mr. Pleasants, from the naval committee, reported amendments to the bill from the Senate, authorizing the appointment of Admirals, the object of which are to create one Vice Admiral and two Rear Admirals, instead of one Admiral and two Vice Admirals—a mere change of denomination.

Mr. King's resolution respecting the West India trade, was then debated, and agreed to.

THE REVENUE.
The following resolution, reported by the committee, of Ways and Means being under consideration:

Resolved That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit, by laying duties on spirits distilled within the United States and territories thereof, and by amending the act laying duties on licenses to distillers of spirituous liquors," passed on the 21st of December, 1814, excepting only the 16th, 18th, 19th, and 24th, sections thereof, from and after the first day of April next and from the same day 100 per cent to the amount of the duty which all stills now subject to duty are liable to pay.

Various motions were made to alter and amend—but none agreed to.

Thursday, Feb 8.
A proposition to amend the resolve of the committee of Ways and Means respecting the Whiskey Tax, by reducing the proposed addition of 100 per cent. on the capacity of the still, to 50 per cent. was further debated and negatived by a very small majority.

Mr. M'Lean of Ohio, moved to amend the resolve so as to equalize the rate of a license to distil per week, month, &c. to the rate of license per year; which motion was agreed to by a majority of 20 or 30 votes.

The main resolution (to repeal the duty on the quantity of spirits distilled, and to increase the duty on the capacity of the still 100 per cent) was then agreed to.

The next resolution was then taken up, as follows, viz:

Resolved, That it is expedient to repeal the act entitled "an act to provide additional revenues for defraying the expenses of government and maintaining the public credit by laying duties on household furniture, and on gold and silver watches," passed on the 18th January, 1815.

Mr. Lowndes defended the resolve, on the ground of the unproductiveness of the tax, having been calculated to produce 1,200,000 dollars, and producing in fact only 70,000.

Mr. Forsythe moved to amend the

resolve, by adding to the end thereof the words "extent so far as relates to the duty on gold and silver watches."

This motion was negatived.
Mr. Jackson of Va. then moved to amend the resolve, so as to embrace the continuance of the duty on household furniture, &c. "and also to provide against the evasion of said law." This motion was negatived, 68 to 63.

The resolved of the committee of Ways and Means was then agreed to by the committee, ayes 68.

The remaining resolution was taken up as follows:

Resolved, That it is expedient so to amend the rates of duties upon imported articles, after the 30th of June next, as that they shall be estimated to produce an amount equal to that which would be produced by an average addition of 42 per cent. to the permanent rates of duties.

And agreed to without a division.

FRIDAY, FEB. 9.

CIRCULATING MEDIUM, &c.
Mr. Ward of Mass. submitted for consideration the following resolutions:

Resolved, That all the duties, imports and excises laid by Congress ought not only to be laid uniformly throughout the U. States, agreeably to the provision in the constitution, but ought to be collected in all parts of the United States in the currency, or in currencies equivalent in value.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to receive, alone, in payment of duties, imposts and excises and debts due the United States, gold silver and copper coin, treasury notes or the notes of such banks as pay specie for their bills excepting in cases in which it is otherwise provided by law.

ENQUIRY RESPECTING OFFICE &c.

Mr. Randolph submitted for consideration his promised motion which after a long debate, was modified and agreed to in the following:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire, whether the appointment to, and acceptance by the honorable Peter B. Porter, late a member of his house, from the state of New-York, of the office of Commissioner under the late treaty at Ghent, is in contravention of the constitution of the United States.

THE REVENUE.

Mr. Throop moved to amend the proposition of the committee of Ways and Means, respecting the duty on distillation (which was to add 100 per cent to the present tax on the capacity of the still) by striking out 100 and inserting 50 in lieu thereof, so as to reduce the additional capacity tax from 100 to 50 per cent on the existing duty.

This motion was decided without debate, by the following vote:

For the amendment, 74
Against it 70

So the amendment was agreed to.

HIS MAJESTY'S RED ALLIES.

St. Louis, Feb. 3.

News from the Missouri and upper Mississippi was received in town yesterday, from confidential agents, residing with the Indian tribes, that British emissaries were travelling thro' all the Indian villages in this territory and Illinois, inviting the Indians generally to a great council to be held shortly at St. Joseph's, near Mackinaw. It is confidently asserted by several respectable characters, that the number of British spies, not only travelling among the Indians, but residing now in our villages, are very numerous.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Copy of a letter from the Commanding Officer at Fort Wayne, on the Miami of the Lakes to a member of Congress dated.

Fort Wayne, 8th Jan. 1816.

Permit me, sir, to acquaint you with a communication just made to me by a Miami Indian, a branch of the White Loon's family, who has always expressed the greatest friendship to me, and of whose fidelity to our government, (as far as a savage mind can possess that sentiment) I have not the least doubt.

He says the British have sent out runners among all the tribes to the north and west, inviting the war-chiefs, with their young and most active warriors only, to come with as little delay as possible to Malden; that they have a large quantity of goods there, which they keep in reserve for that class only, whenever they shall arrive, and be seen to take a strong hold of the tomahawk, as they have been known to do. My informant, who calls me his uncle, states that he himself had received the invitation three days since, with many other Miami chiefs, several of whom have resolved to go to Malden merely to see and hear the British father; but for himself he is satisfied to remain at home.

For several days past great numbers of Potawatamies and others, have passed here on their way to Malden.

What their intentions are, is yet doubtful, but my informant assures that it is his opinion that a war will break out early in the Spring.

In haste, as the express is now waiting for this letter. I am, &c.

DANIEL CURTIS.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 27.

The brig Cora, Capt. Kitchen, arrived at this port yesterday in 35 days from Liverpool—bringing London papers to the 18th December. These papers contain Paris dates to the 12th December—they are filled with the treaty and conventions relative to the peace concluded between France and the allies, and the proceedings of the trial of Marshal Ney and M. de Lavellette.

A terrible commotion took place at Nismes, (in the south of France) in which the commandant of that city, general Legarde, was killed.

A pamphlet has been received published in Paris, the object of which is to recommend the ejection of the present king and crown prince of Sweden, and the restoration of Gustavus Adolphus. The Morning Chronicle states on the authority of what is called "a source of high respectability," that the congress of Vienna had decreed the restoration of the deposed king, and that this decision had been subsequently confirmed by the assembly of the great powers at Paris.

PARIS, NOV. 27.

Lavalette's trial closed at midnight on Tuesday, when, after five hours deliberation, the jury found him guilty. The criminal was immediately brought into court, and the sentence of death was passed upon him. Three days, however, were allowed him to appeal against the sentence, which he has done. The appeal would be heard on Saturday, and as there was no doubt of its inadmissibility, his sentence was expected to be carried into execution to-day. Madame Lavalette has had audience of the king and the dutchess of Angouleme to implore mercy for her husband. He conducted himself with fortitude during the trial and at the passing of the sentence.

DEC. 1.

It is not true that the king has spared Lavalette's life on condition of his going into perpetual banishment. He begged his life, which the king declined granting. There is no mention of Lavalette's appeal to the court of revision against the judgment of the court martial.

From the London Morning Chronicle of Dec. 11.

Extract of a letter from Paris.

"The English who are in Paris, and who frequent Bois de Boulogne, the theatres, and the duke of Wellington's balls, think they see a great deal of Paris and of France, and that nobody is better able to judge of the state of the country, and the wise measures of the king and ministers than themselves. Besides, these people observe the debates in the French parliament, and take for very fine and genuine stuff what they hear about the charter and the constitution, and the limited authority of the ministers. Despotism and terror are the order of the day.—The prisons are all so full, that in a short time the only way will be to turn some large town into a prison. In the Abbaye there are no less than eight generals besides colonels, and an infinite number of persons of distinction, not one of which was in the king's July list of proscribed; neither is there one of them who knows for what reason he is arrested. General Belliard is among the number. They are accused of no crime, but are arbitrarily kept in close confinement, without trial and examination, at the pleasure of the minister of police."

BONAPARTE did not send a single letter to Europe by the ship arrived from St. Helena, nor would he permit one of his companions to write. So that nothing can be known from themselves of their situation or their sentiments. Minutes of all Bonaparte's political conversations were carefully taken. It seems he spoke with great freedom of the characters and views of all the potentates, as well as of their ministers; and those minutes, which are considered truly important, are now in the hands of our ministers. According to Bonaparte's opinion, the confederacy of the allies was on the point of breaking at the eve of the battle of Waterloo, and if he had gained the ascendancy would have been broken asunder in forty-eight hours.

Extract of a letter from Spain.

"The persecutions in this unhappy country still continue, or even increase. Neither high nor low are separated.—Don Antonio Ruiz Padron, one of the most distinguished members of the cortes, an ecclesiastic of great merit, and a sincere patriot, has been condemned to perpetual imprisonment; and Don Pablo Lopez has been awarded ten years confinement. King Ferdinand, we are told, has made serious remonstrances to the English government on the subject of the freedom which the English journals have used in relating the enterprize of the patriotic Porlier, and lamenting his unhappy fate. A contribution of 500 millions of reals, (about 500,000l.) which the government intend to impose upon all classes of the nation (with the exception of the clergy) excites a general feeling of displeasure, and causes a fermentation that may result in unexpected opposition."

It is proposed to banish from France

Soult, Alix, Excelemans, Lamary Vandamme, and one or two others generals, besides some celebrated non-military revolutionists. Most of the latter we understand, are going to the United States of America, and measures they may there devise against our interests in that hemisphere, it hopes our government well to consider. The hatred of Soult, in particular against every thing English, is bounded; and he is beyond dispute the most skilful of all the French generals; would it not be a prudent step on our part to demand that these traitors should not be permitted to go to America? There are plenty of other wholesome islands in the Mediterranean, where they might live as comfortably, as Savary and Lallemand, or as Bonaparte and his associates at St. Helena. Any safe removal of that kind would be better than hearing of them a twelvemonth hence.

A court of common council will holden on Thursday next, in consequence of a requisition received by the right honorable the lord mayor to take into consideration the sanguinary prosecution of the protestants in the south of France, and to adopt such measures either by voting an address to his highness the prince regent, or by other means, which may be judged expedient, to secure the religious liberties of the inhabitants, according to the constitutional charter.

In the New-York Commercial Advertiser, the following circumstances in detail is given, under the London head of an affair quite new to us, and, we likely, equally so to the citizens of New-York. The falsity of the whole affair is palpable, and only tends to show what zeal the war fever is fed in England—how imaginary wrongs wrought into national insults—and jealousy excited by our attempting to create a navy. Those who are too much to be advised, will, with their prescience, pass it over with dignified indifference—and those who will feel it when it shall have arrived at crisis, very logically convince themselves that present ease and security must, of course, continue.

Were it not that it would appear trifling with such sterling facts, we observe that it must cause the reader to smile on perusing that part relating to "British seduction"—"the Franklin (74) carrying 120 guns"—"the privateer ship Gen. Brown" "equal to 60 gunship," &c. It is, however, awkwardly let out, that the British captain "was fined 400 dollars for lawfully imprisoning American citizens."

"By the fast sailing brig which has arrived at Liverpool in New-York in 20 days, have been received files of newspapers and printed communications, containing intelligence of considerable interest. The Americans are using every exertion to place their navy on a most formidable footing. Not a vessel arrives at New-York from this country without a crew being immediately seduced to the American service! The bounty given to deserters from the British naval service is 40 dollars, and their pay is 12 dollars, monthly. Of the crew of the Rolla, consisting of fifteen seamen, eight entered on board the American frigate Java the day after arrival at New-York, and the eighth entered on board an American merchantman. Capt. M'Ewen of the Rolla, complained against these deserters through the medium of Mr. Moore the English vice-consul in New-York but so far from obtaining redress from the American government, Capt. M'Ewen was fined four hundred dollars for unlawfully imprisoning American citizens. It appears that the same in question had been secretly provided with certificates of American citizenship at the moment of quitting the Rolla.

"Nothing can exceed the zeal and politeness displayed by Mr. Moore supporting the claims of his countrymen in America; but we fear his powers are not sufficiently extensive, and Americans are able to baffle all his exertions, and actually set his authority at defiance.

"The Americans, besides the Jan now fitting out at New-York, as mentioned, have the Franklin, of 60 guns (but actually carrying one hundred and twenty guns!) nearly ready for sea. They lately sold a fine four gun frigate to Christophe, the black king of St. Domingo; this is called the Gen. Brown, and is supposed equal to a sixty gun ship, point of weight of metal!"

LONDON, DEC. 14.

At a late hour last night we received the Paris papers to the 11th inst. they contain very little news. The project of amnesty had been referred to the same committee which had under consideration the projects of Ney and others, and the report was to be made Monday. The case of Lavalette is to be decided upon in a cassation this day. The Journal des Debats has an article expressing great indignation at the plea of Ney, founded upon the capitulation of Paris, but adducing no argument to invalidate it.

DECEMBER 15.

It is proposed to banish from France Soult, Alix, Excelemans, Lamary Vandamme, and one or two others generals, besides some celebrated non-military revolutionists. Most of the latter we understand, are going to the United States of America, and measures they may there devise against our interests in that hemisphere, it hopes our government well to consider. The hatred of Soult, in particular against every thing English, is bounded; and he is beyond dispute the most skilful of all the French generals; would it not be a prudent step on our part to demand that these traitors should not be permitted to go to America? There are plenty of other wholesome islands in the Mediterranean, where they might live as comfortably, as Savary and Lallemand, or as Bonaparte and his associates at St. Helena. Any safe removal of that kind would be better than hearing of them a twelvemonth hence.