

leave them in this situation. His motion looked to such a state of things, and proposed to enable the government in such an emergency to supply the deficiency. The resolution he then offered was in the following words:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the President of the U. S. to cause to be issued, if he deems it necessary, any amount of treasury notes not exceeding fifteen millions of dollars, in sums not less than ten nor more than one thousand dollars, bearing interest of six per centum per annum, payable quarterly, except the first year, and that at the end of the year, reimbursable in five years; and also into the expediency of laying duties on watches, gold seals, plate, boots and fine hats, to discharge the interest on said notes.

Mr. Grundy of Ten. said he hoped the resolution would be adopted and the subject placed in a proper train of examination. He was glad to perceive that gentlemen were at last impressed with the necessity of providing for possible cases. The adoption of the resolution would answer at least one good purpose. If the plan it embraced should be discussed and found inefficient, the proposition which he (Mr. G.) had made would meet with a more favourable reception than heretofore. All that he asked was, that the same liberality should be extended to his proposition as he was willing to extend to that of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. McKim said he should be sorry to deny to the gentleman the courtesy of having his resolution referred, were it not for one consideration. If the gentleman would add to his motion a proposition for such further tax as should be necessary to redeem the notes when they became due, he should concur in his motion. But he asked of the house to take a deliberate view of this subject before they referred the resolution. In his little experience in the world he had found it necessary, when his business was small, to be cautious in signing notes; and so ought the government to be exceedingly cautious. If there was any one point on which government should be cautious, it should be its credit—and a regard for the credit of the government would not justify the issuing of these notes without providing for their redemption.

Mr. Wright said he most cordially concurred with the gentleman from Kentucky, whose whole soul he knew to be devoted to the best interests of his country—as he had proved by his zealous voluntary personal co-operation in the war during the last campaign—but he wished to add to his list of taxable articles several others which he named, viz. lottery prizes, a tax every body would be glad to pay; saddle and carriage horses, certainly articles of luxury; houses and lots in the District of Columbia, which are now exempt from the direct tax; and a continuance of the direct tax on land.

Mr. Stuart of Md. moved to amend Mr. Wright's proposed amendment by including in it "also race horses, mares and fillies."

Mr. Wright's and Mr. Stuart's motions were both disagreed to.

The question being stated on Mr. Desha's motion—

Mr. Eppes of Va. said that the committee of ways and means would be happy at any time to receive any instructions from the house; but it was due to that committee to state, that the system to be pursued during the war had been decided on by Congress, before the appointment of the present committee of Ways and Means. It had been decided that taxes should be laid sufficient to raise the revenue to pay the interest on the old debt and on the new debt to be created by Loans during the war. It was true that, in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury at the commencement of the session, it had been stated that the revenue of the present year would fall short of the necessary amount 750,000 dollars. It had been shortly afterwards stated to the committee, however, that the proceeds of the internal revenue would so far exceed the estimated amount during the present year as to cover the supposed deficit; which intimation had been since formally confirmed by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, which had been recently presented to the House. The committee therefore had only to consider, whether it would be better to take up the general subject of providing the next year's revenue at this time, or to leave it until the next session. The com-

mittee, after considering the unsettled state of our foreign relations, the uncertainty of the continuance of the war, &c. had found it altogether impossible to decide what amount of taxes would be necessary for the ensuing year. It was impossible for the committee to decide whether or not the restrictive system would be in force during the next year—and of course they could present nothing more than a mere guess of the amount of revenue which it might be actually necessary to raise during the ensuing year. It had been therefore thought better to let the subject rest till they could act understandingly, and the means could be proportioned to the end. On this view of the subject, they had postponed taking it up until the next session of Congress. Other considerations had an important bearing on this determination. All the internal taxes being now in operation, it would be improper to make a change in them, because any change would effect the whole system, and instead of increasing the revenue would diminish it. As to the direct tax, in several of the states it was fully paid in, while in others it was now collecting, and of course could not be revised or modified—and it would be much better for Congress to take up the whole subject on their meeting in the fall. So much for the payment of the interest on the loans. But, on the subject of Treasury notes, a sufficient sum was already authorized for the service of the present year. For one he had no wish to see paper money introduced as a general system; and whenever it came to that question, that we cannot provide for our pecuniary wants without establishing a paper money, he was for rejecting those wants. He did not believe Treasury notes could be circulated to an amount greater than our annual revenue, which he estimated at something more than eight millions of dollars. The amount of treasury notes beyond our revenue must be in the nature of paper money, representing nothing, and possessing only a nominal value. He merely made these observations to justify the course of the committee of Ways and Means, and to shew that they had not been inattentive to their duty.

Mr. Barnett said if the motion now before the House had answered no purpose, it had brought out information of which he before knew nothing. He was one of those who were for prosecuting the war at any cost; and he would rather see further taxes resorted to than some other plans which had been suggested for raising a revenue. He believed that there were some schemes before the House, which had their origin in an impression that the loan would not be obtained without their adoption. A proposition to establish a National Bank had been supported on the grounds that funds were wanting to support the war; which same ground had also been assigned for the passage of the bill to repeal the embargo. But now the House were told there was revenue enough, and that all was well. If so, Mr. B. said he was satisfied, and if the committee of ways and means would tell the House there was no occasion for it, he would vote against this and every similar proposition; and he hoped to hear no more of these schemes for raising revenue. He was sorry to hear one observation from the gentleman about reducing the wants of the country; which he could not construe in any other meaning than that of giving up our rights and making a dishonorable peace. He would resort to any thing rather than that.

Mr. Eppes said, in reply to Mr. B. that his conduct in this House and elsewhere would prove that he was as much disposed to support the war as any gentleman, and felt as little disposition to surrender the rights of this country. But, in regard to the Treasury notes, they must depreciate whenever there was not a known fund sufficient for their redemption, &c. As to the restrictive system, which had been hinted at, he was attached to it; but when a question was presented to his mind, whether he would remove that system or issue paper money, he could not hesitate. When paper money is resorted to, there must soon be an end of all measures requiring money to support them.

Mr. Desha's resolution was rejected by 108 to 37.

Yeas and Nays on the passage of the bill to repeal the Embargo, &c.

Yeas—Messrs. Alston, Amerson, Archer, Bates of Mass. Beall, Bigelow, Bowen, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Brown, Ca-

person, Calhoun, Champion, Chapman, Calley, Clark, Comstock, Conrad, Cooper, Cox, Creighton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davenport, Davis of Penn. Duvall, Ely, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Fidelity, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsyth, Gaston, Geddes, Gholson, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Grosvenor, Hale, Harris, Hasbrouck, Howell, Humphreys, Hunterford, Ingersoll, Irving, Jackson, of R. I. Jackson, of Va. Kennedy, Kent of N. Y. Kent of Md. Kerr, Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. King of N. C. Law, Lefferts, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Moseley, Markell, Oakley, Pearson, Pickering, Picketts, Piper, Pitkin, Pleasants, Post, John Reed, Rhea of Pa. Rhea of Ten. Rich, Ridgely, Ringgold, Robertson, Ruggles, Sevier, Seybert, Sharp, Shaffey, Sherwood, Shipperd, Skinner, Smith, of N. H. Smith of Va. Stanford, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Telfair, Thompson, Udree, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mass. Winter, Wright—115.

Nays—Messrs. Alexander, Bard, Barner, Butler, Caldwell, Clopton, Conrad, Crawford, Danoyelles, DeSha, Earle, Franklin, Hall, Haves, Hawkins, Ingham, Irwin, Johnson, of Ky. Lyle, Macon, McKim, McLean, Moore, Morice, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Parker, Potter, Wm. Reed, Roane, Strong, Tannehill, Troup, Whitehill, Wilson of Penn. Yancey—37.

So the bill was passed and sent to the senate.

From the United States Gazette.

Mr. Bronson. On the 31st day of Dec. last the following publication appeared in the Democratic Press, purporting to be an extract from the minutes of the Washington Benevolent Society, ordering the name of Stephen Decatur to be erased from the list of Honorary Members. To expose the baseness and falsity of the publication, you will please to insert in your valuable paper the publication abovementioned, and the correspondence between the corresponding secretary of the Society and Com. Decatur on the subject.

By order of the Society.

From the Democratic Press of Dec. 31, 1813.

"Extract from the minutes of the Washington Benevolent Society—  
"The letter of Stephen Decatur of 20th December 1813, to the Secretary of the Navy being read, on motion the name of the said Stephen Decatur was erased from the list of honorary members."

Letter from the Corresponding Secretary of the Washington Benevolent Society of Pennsylvania, to Commodore Stephen Decatur. Philadelphia, Jan. 9, 1814.

Dear Sir, A paragraph having sometime since appeared in the Democratic Press, a paper printed in this city, purporting to be an extract from the minutes of the Washington Benevolent Society, pronouncing a sentence of expulsion against you, and it being understood that this licentious paragraph has been republished in other states, in a manner which may possibly lead to its obtaining some credit, I have been directed by an unanimous vote of the Society to address you on the subject.

It would be useless to state to you, that at the time of the publication no proceedings had ever taken place, in which your name was mentioned, as certainly it never would have been referred to in any other terms, than those of praise & animated attachment. But the occasion necessarily calls upon us, to express our regret, that the editor of any news paper, should have deemed himself authorized to take so gross a liberty with you, in order to publish an offensive libel upon us, and to assure you, that in a society probably containing a large majority of your early friends and acquaintances, there are none who do not justly estimate your distinguished qualities, as a gentleman and officer, or who are less desirous to celebrate your fame, than you have in a glorious career, proved yourself solicitous to extend the honour of your country.

Commodore Decatur's letter to the Corresponding Secretary of the Washington Benevolent Society in reply.

United States Ship United States, New London, Feb. 18, 1814.

Dear Sir,

The multiplicity and the urgency of my employments during the

month past, has deprived me of the honour of acknowledging the receipt of your favour on the 9th ultimo, written in pursuance to a vote of the Washington Benevolent Society of Philadelphia.

The Paragraph which appeared in the Democratic Press, and which gave rise to that communication, I had seen; not being a member of the Washington Benevolent Society, I could not for a moment be misled by that statement, but was at the instant satisfied of its untruth.

To know that we are held in remembrance and esteem, by our earliest friends and acquaintances, and I have the honour and happiness to recognize a majority of your Society as such, is most gratifying.—I beg you to assure the gentlemen of the society, that I shall never cease to reciprocate their friendly feelings, that I always have and do still place, the utmost confidence in their friendship, and feel the highest pride in their commendation.

With sentiments of great respect and esteem, I am most truly, your friend and humble servant,  
STEPHEN DECATUR.

Boston, April 8.

THE CONSTITUTION FRIGATE.

The Frigate Constitution 44, captain Stewart, from a cruise of 3 months, was chased into Marblehead on Sunday about 2 P. M. by the British frigates Junon and Tenedos, of 38 guns each—who had been in chase of her from day-light. The frigates or one of them, we understand, got within 2 or 3 miles of the Constitution at one time—and to effect her escape, she was obliged to throw overboard her provision and every thing moveable, and started all her water. Some prize goods, it is reported, were likewise thrown overboard. The Constitution got under way at Marblehead on Sunday afternoon in sight of the enemy, and was towed into Salem.

We have not received the particulars of the cruise of the Constitution; but understand generally, that she has captured the *Pitan*, British King's sch. and several merchantmen, which were destroyed; and chased a British frigate in the West Indies, which escaped under cover of the night, she being a very fast sailer.

FROM SPAIN.

Intelligence from Cadiz to February 18.

The separate treaty with France had been rejected; but it was reported Ferdinand, King of Spain, had arrived on the frontiers.

The French gen. Suchet has abandoned Catalonia, leaving only small garrisons in Barcelona and Figueras; and the Spaniards were near them with 50,000 men.

We were yesterday favored with Cadiz papers to the 16th of Feb. from which the following articles are translated.

Madrid, Jan. 29.

It was reported that the Royal Family of Spain having met together in the Palace of Napoleon, he made Charles IV. ratify the cession of the crown in his behalf; in continuation of the same act Joseph executed the same; after which Napoleon executed it in favor of Ferdinand VII. and saluting him as the Monarch of Spain, he rose and addressing his Senate announced this act to them.

Treaty between Ferdinand and Napoleon.

A Cadiz paper of Feb. 3, contains the treaty between Ferdinand and Napoleon. It was negotiated by the Duke de St. Carlos, for the former, and Count Laforest for the latter, at Valency, Dec. 11, 1813.—Napoleon renounces the throne in favor of Ferdinand. Recognizes the territories of Spain as before the war. Ferdinand promises not to cede any of these territories, and to cause the English to evacuate them. Each power promises to maintain its maritime rights according to the treaty of Utrecht. The followers of Joseph to have an amnesty, and enjoy their property. Prisoners to be restored Ferdinand to allow a pension to King Charles and his queen. A treaty of Commerce shall be concluded, and the commercial relations remain till then as before the war of 1792. The ratification of the treaty to be exchanged at Paris in 30 days, or sooner if possible.

Madrid Feb. 7.

Upon the coming of Ferdinand VII. to Spain.

We have the satisfaction of manifesting to the public that marchioness de Santa Cruz, has received a letter from Lord Wellington, in which he says, that at the very mo-

ment he began to write, our much wished for Ferdinand VII. was in Paris, and that when the letter should come to her hand, he did not doubt but that he would be on the frontier of Spain.

Tru sons of your country! the moment has finally arrived of congratulating you upon the information that our beloved monarch breathes, free from the heavy chains that have oppressed him. If you lost him surrounded by enemies, you will recover him triumphant and full of glory.

The following statement of the officer employed to apprehend Johnson, the custom house officer, is a complete answer to the misrepresentations of the Chronicle and Patriot. It is due however, to the editor of the latter to say, that we understand he has promised to insert Mr. Tarbell's communication in his paper.

To the Editor of the Boston Patriot.

SIR, In your last paper under the head of "Continuance of the Federal Mob," was a statement calculated to produce erroneous impressions on the public mind, and to injure the character of the inhabitants of Cambridgeport.

Justice Williams did not refuse to grant a warrant as there stated, but did on Thursday evening, at about 7 o'clock, grant a warrant against Johnson and Ford, and that warrant was not intended to be executed that evening. The evening was perfectly quiet and undisturbed by a mob. Then, nor at any other time, on that or the next day, was any body in disguise—there was no violent conduct or threats of "Tar and Feathers" nor was there any "vexatious" conduct, that "no custom house officer should live in the port" nor was there any act or threat that would warrant the suspicion "that blood would be shed."

On Friday Maj. Tarbell who had the warrant against Johnson, had also a writ for a small demand of 3 or 4 dollars, which he mentioned to Mrs. Johnson, who requested the officer to take a chaise body; he did so, but had not moved it away before a friend of Mr. Johnson's paid the money. Some hours after the same officer received two other demands amounting to about 100 dollars with orders to secure them by attachment. In consequence he did attach three chaise bodies, which were in the shop, but did not remove them before they were received for by Johnson's friend. This was the "stripping the house and shop of Johnson" as stated in your paper. Mr. Johnson never requested to go by way of his house to speak to his wife—he only wished to go that way to ask some friends to become his sureties, in case he was bound to answer further by the justice.

The officer told him that if they did not fall in with the persons named, before they came to the road leading by their houses, that he would send a messenger for them. They did however fall in with them, and Mr. Johnson accomplished all his wishes. The officer did everything in his power to accommodate him, and Mr. Johnson after examination was over, and he had been liberated on his recognizance, voluntarily went to the officer, and expressed his warmest acknowledgments to him for the gentlemanly manner in which he had performed his duty. As he was on his way to the Justice he was attended by only three or four persons—he was not followed or surrounded by any greater number of people than is usually attracted on such occasions, and these were at a great distance without offering either insult or abuse. There were not more than three or four persons on horseback, and those not together, one person had a fish horn, and another a flag, but they were neither made use of in any way to excite alarm or tumult, or that would be considered outrageous or insulting, nor did the persons having them receive any countenance, or was there any participation or concert, by the persons who went to the examination.

Thus it will be perceived that an honorable regard to truth and justice requires that the statement in the last Patriot should be corrected, that no false impression should be made and no improper irritations should be excited. The editor of the Patriot will no doubt be ready and desirous to avoid the imputation of inserting in his paper an unfounded and false statement which could only have the effect of exciting injurious animosities and irritations.

April 1, 1814.

Examination before his Honor Davis District Judge of the 29th and 30th Inst.

Mitchell, Curtis, Roulstone and Sumner, were examined before Judge Davis on the complaint of Johnson for taking him and his assistant in execution of official duties. A and Sumner were discharged, Roulstone and Paul were ordered to recognize in the sum of hundred dollars each, with surety in the like sum. We formed that the Judge in his opinion, overruled the objection that Johnson was not acting in his authority when he seized and detained Wetherbet in the high. He also ruled, that Johnson was authorized to seize and search a warrant, notwithstanding the provisions of the Constitution of S. His honor also expressed approbation of defending the nation by resorting to a construction of the Constitution, and of introducing witnesses on of the accused in a previous trial.

And he also said, that in examining the question whether ties accused were to be bound or not, he should govern himself by the evidence given on the prosecution. His honor read from Strange's reports, to shew even an *alibi* supported by affidavits, could not be received in a previous examination, but the party accused must be bound to the inference from all the to be that Custom House have a power that the citizen not dream of.—And a further evidence, not a little alarming, whatever evidence a citizen produce of his innocence charge brought against him, even such men as Johnson and the Justice or examining Magistrate must disregard such evidence for the accused to the Grand is worth while to examine in construction of Judicial duties strikes most men who have it, as new. If his honor the good citizens of this wealth are now under very impressions. If his honor is in opinion, the error be too soon corrected.

Boston Gazette.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY APRIL 1.

MR. OGILVIE.

Arrived in Annapolis last evening respectfully announces his intention to deliver two of his Orations prior to his departure; the first on Friday the second on Saturday next, 7 o'clock, in the Annapolis Room.

ENEMY'S SQUADRON.

Five vessels, a part of the squadron, were in sight all day from the dome of the State House. They appeared to be standing by, but the wind being light progressed very slowly—their appearing nearly the same in the morning that it was in the morning.

Since writing the above, a 7 tender, has arrived off our Harbor.

Extract from a letter dated Herring Bay, 12, 7 o'clock, P. M.

"A large ship, apparently (or it may be a 74,) and a Schooner came to about sunset immediately hoisted a large flag the main-top gallant mast head I take for the admiral's flag commodore's broad pendant. They were in chase of some boats and now, after 8 o'clock, there a large light near where the ship anchor, probably a bay craft or I expect she is the advance of the enemy's squadron."

A report has prevailed in the city for two or three days past, that arrangements were making by the government, with Sir Alexander Cochrane, the commander in station, for an armistice. foundation there may be a report we know not, farther that dispatches are said to have forwarded to the British through Captain Gordon, demands the Constellation at N. It is stated, that the proposition of a suspension of hostilities first came from Sir George Cockburn to our government, but as he had no control over the naval force was thought proper that the proposal should be consulted before a definite answer could be given to the proposition. If this be true it is sincerely to be hoped