The debate was resumed on this question, and continued about two hours. The motion to strike out the proviso, was decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

The committee at length got through the bill, when it rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

The House then went into a committee of the whole. Mr. Herbert in the chair, on the bill to alter the compensation allowed to the Members of Congress.

After discussing various propositions to amend the bill, as well as the principle itself, the committee rose, reported the bill and amendments to the House, which were concurred in.

Adjourned.

Friday, March 8.

Mr. Chappell, from the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, reported a bill increasing the pensions of invalid pensioners in certain cases; which was twice read and committed.

The bill from the Senate, concerning the settlers on the Public Lands, was twice read and referred to the committee on the Public Lands.

The engrossed bill to change the mode of compensation to the members of Congress, was read the third time, and the question stated, "shall the bill pass?"

The debate on this bill recommenced on the question of its passage, and continued till near 4 o'clock. It was opposed by Messrs. Huger, Ross and Stanford, from an unwillingness to increase the compensation of the members; and also by Messrs. Tucker, Gaston, Yancey and Forsyth, for different reasons. The bill was advocated by Messrs. Grosvenor, Randolph, King, of Mass. Calhoun, Wright, Hopkinson, Cuppepper, and Sharp.

The question was then taken on passing the bill, and decided in the affirmative—Yeas 81—Nays 67.

And the house adjourned.

Saturday March 9.

After the presentation and reference of various petitions:

Mr. Lowndes from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill to repeal the duties on household furniture and gold and silver watches; a bill to abolish the existing duties on distillation, and to impose other duties thereon; which bills were severally twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Ingham,

Resolved, That the secretary of the treasury be directed to report to the next session of congress what alterations, if any, are necessary to equalize the duties on the capacity of stills, boilers, &c.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of exempting from the payment of duties the carriage of Mr. Gore, governor of the British Province of Upper Canada, who landed at New-York and passed through the state of New-York in August last, on his way to his government.

NATIONAL BANK.

The intervening orders of the day were then postponed, and the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge of Virginia in the chair, on the national bank bill.

Mr. Cady offered an amendment to prevent the establishment of more than one branch of the bank in any one state.

The motion was opposed by Messieurs Calhoun. Bradbury, & Wright, and supported by Messrs. Cady and Culpepper, and then negatived without a division.

After some unimportant amendment, and the bill having been gone through, the question was stated on the committee's rising and reporting it to the house, when

Mr. Clay rose and delivered at length his sentiments in favour of the bill, its principles and details.

A desultory debate followed, between Mr. Jackson, Mr. Clay and Mr. Randolph, on one of two points of Mr. Clay's arguments—Mr. R. touching incidentally on the bill itself. After which,

The committee rose reported progress, and the house adjourned about 4 o'clock.

Monday, March 11.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from William Simmons, late accountant of the war department, stating certain defalcations and misapplications of public monies by Col. James Thomas, late a quarter-master-general in the army; also certain alledged improper reductions by the treasury officers, of the amount due by colonel T. to the government; and a belief that all was not fair, which had prevented the prompt communication of the information called by the house from the president on the 10th ult.

Mr. M'Kee moved that the letter be referred to a select committee, with power to send for person and papers.

This motion produced a debate of considerable scope and duration. Mr. Forsyth moved that the letter be laid on the table, in which he was supported by Messrs. Wright, Smith, of Md. and Alexander; and opposed by Messrs. M'Kee, Sheffey, Stanford, Grosvenor, Pitkin and Hulbert.

In favour of referring the letter to a select committee, for the purpose of inquiry, it was argued—that every person who came before the house on a public concern, was entitled to a hearing; that an enquiry at a former session had disclosed fraud in the individual accused by Mr. Simmons, and gave colour to the charges now made in the letter; that every thing calculated to awaken the attention of the house to a subject so important was salutary, and ought to be listened to; that the letter contained nothing offensive to decorum; that the character of Mr. Simmons merited no disrespect, and that the character of colonel Thomas himself required the reference, &c.

On motion of Mr. M'Kee, a resolution was agreed to, creating a committee of five members to enquire into the state of the accounts rendered and settled by James Thomas, late a deputy quarter-master, and also to examine all accounts connected therewith, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

NATIONAL BANK.

The house then resumed the consideration of the bank bill.

The house successively concurred in the amendments of the committee of the whole, without objection until it reached that which substituted the sum of *fifteen* dollars as the second cash instalment to the Bank, instead of *five*.

Mr. Calhoun repeated the objections that he made in the committee to this amendment, and moved that the house disagree thereto, with the view hereafter of making the sum *ten* dollars.

After a few remarks from Mr. Smith of Md. in justification of the amendment;

It was agreed to by the house.

The house then proceeded to that amendment of the committee which restrained the government from appointing more than three of its directors from any one state.

This amendment was objected to in a few words by Mr. Telfair, and opposed also by Mr. Robertson at some length, who wished the clause restored to its original state.

After a few remarks from Mr. Smith of Md. in favour of the amendment, it was concurred in.

The next amendment considered, was that which added the word "*native*" to a clause of the bill, and thereby excluded from the direction naturalized citizens.

Mr. Calhoun opposed the adoption of this amendment, on the ground formerly stated; and Mr. Randolph again advocated it in a short speech; when

The decision of the committee was reversed, and the word "*native*" rejected—ayes 44, noes 67,

On motion of Mr. Webster, the bill was then so amended, after a short discussion, in which Mr. Smith of Md. opposed the motion, as to make it equally compulsory and penal on the bank to pay its *deposits* in specie, as its notes or bills.

When the house arrived at the amendment providing sanctions for compelling the bank to perform its engagements—

Mr. Wright made a motion substantially to strike out the clause which makes the charter forfeitable, in case of the non-payment of specie, and thereby leave only the penalty of paying ten per cent. on their notes if not so paid.

A debate commenced on this motion, which continued until near 5 o'clock, without a decision, when

The House adjourned.

Washington, March 14.

Hall of Representatives, Tuesday Evening, 12th March, 1816.

A number of the Republican Senators and Representatives, assembled for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of recommending proper persons as candidates for President and Vice President of the United States—the honourable Jeremiah Morow, Senator from Ohio, was called to the Chair, and Lewis Condict, of New Jersey, was appointed Secretary.

Resolved, That in order to obtain a more general expression of the sentiments of the Republicans, relative to the approaching Presidential Election, the Republican Senators, Representatives and Delegates, be invited and requested to assemble in this place on Saturday Evening the 16th inst. at 7 o'clock; and that the invitation be given, by publishing the proceedings of this meeting in the National Intelligencer and the Washington City Gazette signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

By order of the meeting,

JEREMIAH MORROW.

Lewis Condict, Secretary.

The above article being deficient in detail, it may be agreeable to our readers to know the state of such facts as are not mentioned.

There were present at this Meeting fifty eight gentlemen, we are informed; the whole number of Republican Members at present at the seat of government being estimated at about one hundred and twenty five, and several others being accidentally absent. Of the fifty eight present at the Meeting on Tuesday Evening, it is understood that ten or more were not favourable to the views of those who, it now appears, convoked this meeting.

The Meeting now proposed differs in its character widely from that which has taken place. A meeting is urged by known Republicans, and responsible names are signed to the Notice of the Meeting. It is not known what course will be pursued, on this occasion, by the great body of the Republican Members. They will no doubt act in such manner as under all circumstances, appears most advisable.

It will be as disagreeable to the Republican party, to witness this difference among friends, as it might have proved dangerous to the best interest of the country, if such a nomination had been made here as would have distracted and astounded the Republican party. There is now reason to hope, that eventually, the harmony and integrity of the party may not be seriously disturbed by the circumstances which have menaced it. If ever doubted, the public opinion has been recently so decidedly expressed, as to leave little doubt, that the prominent candidate will, in the end, unite the suffrage of the whole Republican party. [*Nat. Intel.*]

THE PRESIDENT.

CAUCUS NOMINATION.

From the Washington City Weekly Gazette.

Saturday Evening—11 *o'clock.*

The result of the grand caucus held this evening, has just been disclosed to us. All the friends of Mr. Monroe, that were in a *moveable* condition, appeared at the Hall of Representatives, on Capitol Hill, in *propria personæ*, and those that were not voted by proxy, and, after all, what was the result? Mr. Monroe had sixty-five votes, for president of the United States, and Mr. Crawford fifty-four, Gov. Tompkins had eighty-five votes, for vice-president, and Simon Snyder thirty.

Had the caucus taken place four weeks ago Crawford would undoubtedly have had a majority; should it have taken place four weeks hence Monroe's majority would have been increased. The cause of this, for the honour of republicanism, it is better to leave to conjecture, than to attempt to pourtray. Several in Pennsylvania and in New-York have lately abandoned Crawford, and given their votes for Monroe. As to the advisable course for the republicans of America to pursue, we avoid giving an opinion.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Shamrock which arrived at Boston from Liverpool, London papers and Lloyd's Lists to January 23, were received.

It is said a number of French prisoners at St. Helena, had formed a plot to rise, and take the island in the name of Napoleon, but it was discovered. The chief had a commission signed by Buonaparte. There were few troops to oppose them, and they might have succeeded but for the arrival of the Minden, 74.

Marshal Davoust has been banished from France. Marshal Augereau has been removed from office.

M. Talleyrand has sold plate to the amount of 80,000 livres.

The French Generals Soult and Vandamme are said to be seeking an opportunity to come to the U. States.

Lord Kinnard has been invited to quit the French territory. It is hinted that he was one of the letter writers of a London paper.

A man calling himself a son of Louis 16th, is committed to a house for lunatics in France, as insane.

A conspiracy against the principal British officers in Paris is reported to have been detected in that city.

According to some of the London papers, there is reason to expect another explosion at Paris. Opinion there is represented as much divided.

The royalissimo party is now the strongest in the French parliament—and has recently had several triumphs. The new minister to the U. S. is said to be of this party.

A bounty on the exportation of wheat is proposed in England to relieve the agriculturalists.

The Barbary powers have lately insulted the British flag and a British officer.

A meeting has been held in London to devise measures to relieve the manufacturers and weavers of Spitalfields; 6000 persons connected with the silk trade are said to be out of employment—owing to importation from France, &c.

From a late London Paper.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION.

The Hamburgh papers received yesterday contain the following particulars of the tragical event which happened at Dantzic on the 6th inst.—

"*Dantzic. Dec.* 10.

"On Wednesday, the 6th of December, about nine in the morning, the remaining gunpowder consisting of about 60 cwt. besides the filled bombs, and shells, were to be removed from the powder magazine close to the ramparts within the city near St. James's gate. For this purpose 12 cannoneers, a subaltern officer and an artificer, went into it—when just as the last man was going in (as it is reported) the magazine blew up. The effect of the explosion was dreadful. Those who lived at a distance took it for an earthquake; for the doors and windows flew open, the furniture was thrown down and the bells, set in motion by the pressure of the air, rang of themselves. The hissing of the balls in the air confirmed the idea that it was an earthquake; but the true cause was soon discovered by the balls that fell in the retmoe parts of the city, and by the lamentations of the wounded. A third part of the city, and precisely that inhabited by the poor class, between 6 and 700 houses, the churches of St. James and St. Bartholomew, the Chuseldam the market place, the Pseifferstadt, and the adjacent street, have particularly suffered. Corpses, which from mutilation and dust, were hardly to be recognized as human, lay in heaps around, and envied by the half living, who with their limbs csushed, and howling with pain, endeavoured to crawl from beneath the ruins. Those who had escaped with moderate wounds were asking or digging, with their faces and hands covered with blood, (whith the cold made freeze upon them) after their friends and their property. There lay, still convulsed, the torn members of a human body. A mother lamenting over three children whom she missed; the children were found but none of them were alive. Almost more shocking was the sight, in a long street leading to the powder magazine, which served as a market place for the country people who came here with little sledges loaded with wood, from Cassauben. It happened to be market time. Twenty of these poor people lay crushed under their horses and oxen, which were likewise crushed, and under their overturned sledges. Round the stump of a lamp post was a horse, whose bones were broken, twisted round like a cord. The instances of almost miraculous escape are many. Some persons were saved merely by the falling beams, &c. forming a kind of an arch over them. The extent of the damage may be conceived from the circumstance, that for the distance of a league round the magazine, in every direction, it rained, as one may say, balls, bombs, shells, cannister shot, pieces of brick-work, &c. The number of killed and wounded is between three and four hundred; and that of the houses damaged, six or seven hundred, and the loss sustained not to be made good for half a million of dollars.—

Glass is wanting to mend the windows, which are almost universally broken by the pressure of the air.

H. G. Munroe,

Has just received, and will sell cheap

4-4 and 7-8 Coarse and Fine Irish Linens,
5-4 do. do. do. Sheetings,
3-4 & 7-8 do. do. Dowlass,
Linen Cambric,
Long Lawns,
4-4 & 6-4 Plain and Corded Cambric Book Muslins,
Cotton & Silk Hosiery,
3-4, 6-4, 7-4 & 8-4 Diapers,
Bed Ticking,
Domestic and India Cottons,
Calicoes,
3-4 and 6-4 Dimities,
Men and Women's Gloves assorted,
Shawls and Handkerchiefs, do.
And a variety of other articles in Dry Good Line.

Of A. Brown's Son's approved Bleaching.

On hand, a good assortment of IRONMONGERY, among which No. 1, 2, 3, 4 Virginia Broad and Ploughing Hoes.

Also,

A general assortment of GROCERIES. Loaf and Lump Sugar at Baltimore Factory Prices.

March 21.

FOR SALE,

THE RISING-SUN FARM.

By virtue of a decree of the honourable the Chancellor of Maryland, the subscribers will sell at public sale, on Saturday the 27th of April next, on the premises, all that valuable tract of land called Part of Howard's First Choice and known by the name of the Rising Sun, situate on the road leading from Annapolis to Baltimore, 10 miles distant from the former, and 20 from the latter place; containing about five hundred acres of kind land, full one half of woods heavily timbered, consisting of hickory, oak, chesnut and poplar. The property adjoins that of Thomas Franklin, Esq. who has used the plaster of paris to considerable advantage—it is well watered. The improvements tolerably good, with a great abundance of choice fruit, &c. &c. Any person wishing to view the land previous to the day of sale can see the same by applying to Augustine Gambrill near the premises. The terms of sale will be a credit—one third to be paid in six months, one third in twelve months, and the remaining third in eighteen months; the purchaser giving bonds with good security bearing interest from the day of sale. When the whole of the purchase money is paid a good deed will be given, by

William H. Baldwin,
Augustin Gambrill,
Thomas Worthington. } Trustees.

The editor of the Federal Gazette will please insert the above advertisement twice a week till the day of sale, and forward his account to this office for collection.

March 21, 1816. ts

Public Sale.

By virtue of an order from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, the subscriber will offer at public sale, on Thursday the 11th April next, if fair, if not the first fair day thereafter, at the late residence of Mrs. Mary Stockett, deceased, a part of the personal property of said deceased, consisting of horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, household and kitchen furniture, and sundry other articles—A credit of six months will be given for all sums of twenty dollars and upwards, with bond and approved security, and for all sums under twenty dollars the cash must be paid.

Richard G. Stockett.

March 21, 1816. ts

Farmers Bank

Of Maryland, 18th March, 1816.

The President and Directors of the Farmers Bank of Maryland have declared a dividend of 4 per cent on the Stock of said Bank for six months ending the first, and payable on or after the fourth of April next, to Stockholders on the Western Shore at the Bank at Annapolis, and to Stockholders on the Eastern Shore at the Branch Bank at Easton, upon personal application, on the exhibition of powers of attorney, or by correct simple orders.

By order

Jona. Pinkney, Cashr.

March 21, 1816. 3w.

DANCING.

MR. DUCLAIRACQ,

Respectfully informs the ladies and gentlemen of Annapolis, that he has engaged the Ball-Room, where he intends teaching dancing this Spring. He designs commencing at the end of the present month. A subscription paper containing his terms, is left at Mr. Carton's Hotel.

March 21. tf.

TO TRESPASSERS

The subscriber forewarns all persons from hunting or gunning, or trespassing in any manner on his farm on Patuxent river, about one mile from Mount Pleasant Ferry. He is induced to take this step in consequence of having sustained considerable injury. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

Benjamin V. Gray.

March, 14. 3w.

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

ANNAPOLIS, THURSDAY, MARCH 21

Editors of news-papers having accounts against this Office are requested to forward them as soon as possible.

Messrs. JOHN NEWE & Co. will be attended to in due time.

"Observer" is informed, that his piece is of too personal a nature for insertion *at present*. The person alluded to, however pompous in his carriage, is a very harmless animal. If his wit bore any proportion to his "*fat paunch*", it would indeed be a dangerous foe.

"—the desks of those public offices which are in the hands of federalists groan under the pressure of quill-drivers from abroad." [*Md. Republican.*

How unfortunate it is for the good people of this state that it was not the case in Democratic times! *Back Records* might tell, have been *brought up*. More anon.

Arrived off this port on Saturday last, His Britannic Majesty's brig Niger, of 32 guns, Captain Jackson. She saluted the town by a discharge of 17 guns, which was returned from the City Battery. In this vessel came passengers the honourable HENRY BAGOT, minister to this country, his lady and suite. They landed on the following day under a salute from the ship, and on Monday proceeded to the seat of government. This ship sailed for England on the 26th of January.

The Rev. *Henry L. Davis*, has been appointed Vice-Principal of St. John's College.

The editor of the *Hagers-town Torch Light*, in noticing the clamour raised by a few turbulent democrats against the conduct of the legislature when acting upon a bill to incorporate Frederick-Town, makes the following remarks:

Now gentle reader, peruse the following section, extracted from a law for the incorporation of Hagers-Town, drafted, presented, advocated, and approbated by—John Mason, Esq. !!! the late democratic candidate for United States' Senator, and UNANIMOUSLY sanctioned by our present democratic state senate.—

"*And be it enacted*, That the white male citizens of Hagers-Town, of the age of 21 years, upwards, AND PAYING TAXES in the said town, be authorised to elect on the second Monday in April next, and on the same day annually forever, five discreet persons inhabitants of the said town, and under the age of 25 years, *and be seized in fee, or for life, of a freehold estate*, situate in the said town or its additions, as commissioners of the said town."

Reader, here you have a fair sample of the *conduct* of the *pretended* guardians of the people's rights—judge for yourself—judge whether there is any coincidence between the *conduct* of these "guardians of the people's rights," in 1813, and their *language* in 1816—judge whether the man who could join heart and hand in the passage of the law from which the above section is cited, are sincere in their denunciations of laws of a similar nature, proposed by their political opponents. 'Tis vain to suppose so—it is only regarded as a political finesse to preserve some favourite scheme patronage for next fall's contest.

MR. HARDIN,

Of Kentucky, in a late debate on the taxes, or state of the nation, adverted to what are denominated "the gains of the war." Thus:

"The fisheries partly lost—the West India trade gone—that of the East crippled—the islands of Passamaquoddy, lost—this was what we had gained. But we were told we had got national honour—very true, our army and navy had fought bravely, they had gained honour, but they must make some distinction between them, and Congress and the people at large. With much honor he