anaratte from the message of the gover Penmylvania, to the legislature of that

in a government like ours, essentially de-pendent for its efficacy on public opinion, the diffusion of knowledge, to culighten public opinion, should be considered an obprimary importance. To regulate multiply and strengthen the sources of edu cation, is the best means for the dissemina tion of knowledge, ought therefore to be the duty, as it must be the delight of every virtuous and enlightened legislature. Un der the influence of this sentiment, and in pursuance of the constitutional injunction the assembly havefrom time to time bestow ed partial endowments on various semina ties of learning. In some parts of the state, the mera is one difference of private citizens, combining with well directed measures of forme, legislatures, have placed education within the reach of all who are willing to receive it. For the establishment of schools, in which the terms of tritton of achieves and the reduced and in which these are greatly reduced, and in which those who are of able to meet the expense are taught gratuitously, the citizens of Phila delphia s'and pre eminent. Their schools, established under different acts of assembly on the Lancasterian system of education, are at this time preparing for future use al-ness, five thousand three hundred and sixty nine scholars, many of whom would other wise be permitted to grow up in ignorance, and become a prey to those vices of which and become a prey to those vices of which it unfortunately is so fruitful à source.

Tois plan of education in Probadelphia,

is a veluable addition to the number of those useful li every and benevolent institutions, which adorn our metropolis, and distinguish it as the seat o science, and nursery of the arts. The polibrithrophy and zeal manifested by the individuals who preside over and superintend the numerous its students. which adorn our metropolis, and disting over and superintend the numerous insitu-tions established in that city, for the pro-motion of instruction and alleviation of distress, without any inducement but the public good, and for no other reward than he smiles of an approving conscience, en title them to the warment leelings of public

In the various acts for the establishment of academies, it agreeats to have been the intention cittle legislature, that they should serve as nurscries, where youth aspiring af ter literary attainments, might be prepared for entering on a course of collegiate edu-cation to greater advantage. Some of those endowed by registative grants are representated as being conflucted in a manner correspondent with the design of their institution, but in many cases the money granted for their establishment has been expended in the erection of full dings, and thus the managers have the still of the resident of the still of the sti nagers being left w thout funds, other than those derived from tration, are unable to employ teachers superior in qualifications, to those engaged in common schools

As an auxiliary fund for the so test and extension of education. I would respectfully rejet to a report and sundry resolutions of the state of Marchael, communicated by message to your production, and the state of Marchael, communicated by message to your predicessors at the last These resolut ons having for their object the establishment of an equitable claim which it is presumed the original states have, a just proportion of public lands for the support of schools, are clothed with a character of such serious importance, and so interesting to the state, that the will of course become a subject of your de-liberation. Several other states are now engaged in their discussion, and in New Hampshire they have received a final decision, a copy of which, the reasons ad-sanced in avour of its a loption, will be found in the documents accompanying this

The pensions allowed to the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, is at once an evidence of their merit, and a proof of the liberality of the state in granting them. It cannot be long until this worthy class of citizens will the gathered to their fathers," and the fund appropriated for this honourable purpose, amounting nearly to \$20,000 per annum, will then revert to the state. It case of the death of such as may be entitled to arrears, every facility should be afforded their surviving triends, to receive such nart as may have account the ceive such part as may have accrued at the time of their decease. With the view of removing every impediment out of the way of their receiving payment, I would suggest to the legislature the propriety of passing a law, making it the duty of the resnective registers to grant letters of admit nistration, without any fee or charge what ver to the widow, or heirs of such as may

A French paper relates the following anec-

A diligence was on the point of passing the French frontiers to enter a neighbouring kingdom, where several artices of French manufacture are not admitted; a French manufacture are not admitted, a beautiful emale, who was one of the pas-sengers, expressed her hopes that she should be enabled to smuggle a fine lace veil, which was concealed very secretly about her person. A taciturn gentleman, who was one of the passengers, and who appeared to be absorbed in reveric, said nothing, but on arriving at the custom house, he, on some pretext, alighted. On the passengers entering the office, the lady results of the passengers of the control of ing the office, the lady received a hint to re-tire into another room, and divest herself of the lace veil which she had about her, with the lace veil which she had about her, with which req est she, of course, found it necessary to comply. On resuming their seats in the diligence, the lady who had lost her veil broke out in a torrent of invective against the taciturn gentleman, whom she accused of having been the informer, and the other passengers joined her in heaping abuse upon him. On their reaching a considerable distance from the frontier, "Madame," said the taciturn gentleman, who had hitherto said nothing in return for the invectives poured so profusely upon him, invectives poured so profusely upon him, "you are right, I am the guilty individual, but please to tell me what was the value of the less of which you so much regret?" "It the loss of which you so much regret?" "It was worth nearly a hundred louis, monster that you are!" said the lady in a great passion and shedding tears. "Well, Aladame, dry up your tears, and if you will accept of 1000 crowns I am ready to offer it to you at "when the word is to be said to you at "Both" "Do not imagine, however, that it is the effect of remorse of conscience; I have introduced by means nearly similar to those you employed, contraband goods ofthe same ou employed, contraband goods of the same ind, of the value of nearly 100,000 fr. into this country. My denunciation against you dury a side all the suspicions that might they been conceived against me, and you have been conceived against me, and you have been conjugate or of as has been caught, ettanks to the trifling reparation which I own you. This exchangion had an immeowe you. This excitation had an immediate effect; the tacitum gentleman was the griphounced one of the hone-test man between his in the world; and the fair traveller, guite between A de york of the other passengers, charmant volcur.

From the Boston Repetlary.

APRICAN COLONIZATION.

In a late paper, we copied from the Intelligencer an article staying that lotters had been received from Mr. Winn, U.S. agent, and Mr. Wittberger, agent to the colonization rockety, in which they assert, that there is no doubt of ultimate success to the plans of the society in receivers in " the plans of the society if persevered in."
A letter from Mr. Thomas W Commeraw, A letter from Mr. Thomas w Commercial a coloured man, and a man of property, we'l known for his integrity and religious character, is published in the New York Drily Advertiser, which throws a very different complexion on the prospects of the Brity Advertiser, which throws a very dif-levent complexion on the prospects of the undertaking. It is dated Sherbro Island, April 3, 1821. He says whe has been look-ing round for 12 months for improvements for a colony, but can find none that is pro-bable—the natives are all heathen, & their example takes with us. Whatever might have been the primitive are committed by have been the primitive acts committed by our forciathers that caused the Almighty to pass his judgment upon them. I dare not presend to say but I would take my chance et being carried away and sold, conformableto the judgment, [rather] than to remain here a beathen. Glory to God in the highest that I was born in a Christian land; and I will follow my Christian profession initil my life's end-which will soon be, for I am old. But I movem the situation of my children should I leave them behind me Unable to get away from his place, they will have to how to heathen customs, their children likely to become heathen themselves. I have lost the p in ciral (part) of my family [my] whe and nieve. In this country the elimate is fa vorrable to slothfulness, and signness—its of is poor; generally had water. Its wild fowl all poor; fish scarce—in fact the country and people poor?"

From the Portmouth (N. H.) Journal France by her late claims on the U. States, is disposed to avail herself of the provisions of the Louisiana treasy, made with the late existing posteriors of that eventry. This s acting on a pericetty correct national principle; that every act done by an existing government is, under every change of eir ground deght the government of the U States to stand, and demand of France com pensation for all our property illegally cap med, alm st without pretence of right, and

concenned!
Great Britain has a ted on this principle with France, and has demanded and received in an ample manner, compensation for all their illegal confiscations, as the following extracts will show-

"PARIS, 3 th May, 1814. Act. 2. The British and French gov

ernments shall name without delay com missioners to liquidate. The commissioners mentioned in art. 2d, hail undertake the examination opon the French government, for the value of the property, moveable or immoveable illegally confiscated by the French authori-

France engages to ratify the report of the commissioners, and to discharge the sums

due.

Art. 6.—The vessels, ships, cargoes, and other moveable projecty, which shall have been seized and confiscated, either to the profit of France or to the profit of his most Christian majesty, in conformity to the laws of war, shall not be admitted to the liquidation.

Done at Paris, 20th Nov 1515 CASTLEREAGH. W. LLINGTON, RICHLIEU."

Extracts from Hertslet's Collection o freaties and Conventions, v 1, pp 263, 207-printed 1820]

Brooklyn, (Conn.) Dec 3 There is now living in Killingly, a man by the name of Moffest, who has had three wives, who are all alive, and whose present wife has thee husbands, who are all living, and what is still more remarkable, the cond wife of the husband is married to the second husband of the wife, making a mu tual exchange; and to crewn all, Moffett's daughter is married to his present wife's daugner is married to his present view son! A difficult question of genealogy for our learned judges to settle, if a large estate should descend to the heirs hereafter, as should descend to the heirs hereafter, as well as a practical comment upon our divocet laws, which adopt, with such facility, the whimsical caprice of man to the standard of legality! We believe, however, that there was a Scriptural reason for granting each of the hills of divorces, but of this we are not positive _Observer.

A friend has politely handed us the following extract of a letter received here per schooner Henry, dated

"An unpleasant circumstance occurred n board the American schooner Ajax, Captain Shane, of Philadelphia, laying at the quay, on the evening of Sunday last at this port. To learn the particulars is im-possible, even on the spot. I believe, how-ever, some soldiers wenton board to rob the vessel, and succeeded so far as to get the Captain's watch and some of his clothes, Captain's watch and some of his clothes, when he, (Capt. Shane) in defending his property as well as his I fe, being approached by two soldiers with drawn daggers, fixed two pistols, and, I believe, killed one and wounded the other, when immediately a body of armed soldiers rushed upon the deck and cut the Captain down with their swords. He lies badly wounded, one cut extending across his right eye to the left corner of his mouth, and one cut across his head, but I believe the skull is not fractur corner of his mouth, and one cut across his head, but I believe the skull is not fractured; a stab in the belly which the doctors think is mortal yet I have hopes he is getting better. The mate is also so badly wounded that his life is despaired of. The sailors are all put in Jail, together with the ringleaders of the Spaniards in the affair—The vessel is given up to the consignees, and I am told by reputable authority that the Governor approbates the conduct of and I am told by reputable authority that the Governor approbates the conduct of Capt Shane. This affair has produced much excitement here among the rabble, much excitement here among the rabble, and Americans are much in danger." Amr.

ANDERSON, of whose accounts o "Mahomet's Coffin suspended in the air," the public have heard so much, is stated in the Philadelphis papers, to have been un successful in his application for a person to edite his "Travels in Asia," "because confidence cannot be placed in his representations."

FIRE. On the evening of the 19th inst. St. Philip's Church. (African) in Collect, between Authory and Lawrence streets, New York, took fire and was totally con-S 324111 2

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTA-TIVBS,

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Br. Rhea reported a bill, entitled, "An Act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary War."

Mr. Cocke thought the provision contained in the bill relative to the security to the required of the Acesses of whom is com-

be required of the Agents to whom is com-mitted the disbursement of the public money, was inadequate to the object. Fur ther observations were made on the subject by Messrs. Was worth and Rhea, when, Mr. Hardin remarked that he was glad

the attention of the house had been called to the subject by his friend from Tennes-see, (Mr. Cocke.) It had become matter to the sonject by his intend that see, (Mr. Coeke.) It had become matter of serious concern, and a proper subject for the interposition of that house. A case had fallen under his special observance in which the definites and fallen under his special observance in which a district paymaster was a defaulter, and had failed for the sum of \$374,000, when the only bonds that he had given for the faithful discharge of his duty, amounted only to \$60,000 in the aggregate. He be lieved that in 19 cases out of 20 the penal bonds that had been taken, in cases of defaulters, had been inadequate to the public security. He was alrogather connected to radicers, had been inadequate to the public security. He was alrogether opposed to taking penal bonds in any case. He pre-ferrer a bond that should be limited by no precise sum, but should extend to a full indemnity for every extent of delinquency He would, therefore, propose to amend the for the due discharge of the duties imposed. nor the due one nange of the due to my one of the due of bends for a specific sum, so as that the government might recover of sureties the whole amount which it might lose

by the neglect or misconduct of the prinipal

Mr. Cocke would cheerfully asquiesce in any measure that should be more effec-tive in attaining the object in view, than that he had suggested—he therefore assent-

ed to Mr. H's proposition
Mr. Rhea opposed the amendment, but his remarks could not be heard by the re-

Mr. Tucker, of Va. was in favour of the Mr. Tucker, of Va. was in favour of the general object which the inover had in view, but doubted the expediency of introducing it in the present bill. He thought that this was not a proper time, especially as it would operate unfavourably on the objects of the public bounty. It was now the practice, in those states where there were such hardwards against the guaranteed thought. were such bank as the government thought proper to entrust with the deposit, to ladge with them the sums necessary to meet the ayment of these pensions. In other states payment of these pensions. In other states he believed the semi annual claims of inva-ing pensioners were not of an amount too

great for the security of \$5000 bonds. If the amendment should be adopted, he fearthe amendment should be adopted, he fear-ed it would occasion a very serious incon-venience to the pensioners, as they might be under the necessity of obtaining their payments in the city of Washington instead of receiving them in the states to which they belonged, for the banks would never give bond for so small an object as this temporary deposit.

Mr. Hardin could foresee no such difficulty as the gentleman from Virginia seem-ed to apprehend. The security required by his proposition would never be more ex rensive than the possible defalcation. He was willing, however, to meet the wishes of gentlemen, provided the public interest was sufficiently secured. He had drawn the amendment in haste, and should have no objection that the bill lie on the table, to the end that a plan be matured to reme dy the evil that the public suffer.

Mr Tucker made a few remarks in re-

ply, when Mr. H. Nelson observed, that it was common for offenders to escape justice, and so difficult for Congress to enact him which ingenuity could not evade that it would certainly be inexpedient to device a new system, without being well assured that it was reducible to practice, and efficacions to produce the result that the mover intended. it had been many years since he had been conversant with investigations of this sort, but to him it would seem that the perform ance of duties, as expressed in the amend ment, would not be held to involve pecuni ary responsibility in the disbursement of the public moneys. At any rate, it was a subject on which the acuteness and astute less of lawyers would be able to raise questions that rarely result favourably to the public. He would therefore move, that public. He would therefore move, that the bill be recommitted to a committee of the whole, to the end that its friends may have opportunity to extricate it from all those difficulties in which it seems to be at

present involved.

Mr. Cook was apprehensive that the course proposed would involve the Screeta-ry of Wir in difficulties not easy/to sur-mount; for it could hardly be supposed that he could be able to ascertain the samounts that should be deposited from time to time with the agents to meet the paydent of the pensions, nor the sufficiency of the securi-ty that might be offered for the indennity

of the public. The recommitment was opposed by Messrs. Rhea and Little, and supported by Mr Warfield, who adverted to the transthat had been practised upon the United States to an extent that called loudly for a remedy. He thought the present a period as proper as any that would probably be presented during the session for taking the subject into consideration, and he hoped it would receive all that attention which its mportance demanded. The question was hen taken on the motion to recommit, and

Mr. Trimble submitted the following resolution:

Resolved. That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road, and for the establishment of toil gates

state of Virginia, through the saster of O. his Indians and Illinois, to the Mississist of the Indians and Illinois, to the Mississist of the Indians and Illinois, to the Mississist of the Indians are Illinois, to the Mississist of the Indians are Illinois, to the Mississist of the Lawrence of the Indians are under the same, and if that every member of this tent that every member of this that every member of this tent that every member of this that every member of this tent that every member of this that every member of this that every member of the this footing its would be the this footing. He will be the this fermion is the footing its would be the this footing its would be the this footing. He will be the this fermion is the tent of the statement which he had made in the house further trouble, withdrew his solver, which put an end to this firm joint resolution:
Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives be directed to ad journ their respective Houses from Saturday the 22d inst. until Wednesday the 2d

day of January next.
On motion Mr. H. Nelson, the rule of the House requiring the resolution to lie on the table one day previous to its being acted upon, was dispensed with, and the resolution was twice read; and, on the question of engrossing the same for a third reading.

A debate ensued which terminated in the

indefinite postponement of the resolutions.

Mr. Collen submitted for consideration the following resolve, which, according to the Rules of the House, lies on the table one day of course.
Resolved, That the Commissioners of the

Navy Fund be requested to report to this House whether all the sick and disabled scamen of the United States who have contriba ed to the sums received under the acts for the relief of sick and disabled seamen have, during the years 1817, 1818, 1819, and 1-20, been relieved when they applied for relief; and, if not, why relief in such ca-Resolved, That said commissioners be re

quested also to report what are the existing quested also to report what are the existing rules and orders to the agents of government which regulate the admission of sick and disabled seamen into the Hospitals of the United States

The engrossed bill providing for paying

to the State of Missouri three per cent the nett proceeds arising from the sale of Public Lands within the State, was read a

The bill directs that othere per cent of the nett proceeds of the sales of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Missouri, which since the first day of Jannary, 1821, have been, or hereafter may be, soluby the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, shall be paid, from time to time, to such person, or persons, as may or shall be authorised by the Legislature of the said state of Missouri to receive the same; which sum or sums thus paid, shall be applied to the making public roads and canals, within the said state of Missouri, under the direction of the Legislature thereof, &c. &c."

Legisla vire thereof, &c. &c.

Mr. Eustis <u>orgested a doubt derived</u>
from the language of the report, whether
the Congress had a right to prescribe to a
state, the manner in which any part of her funds shall be expended

Mr. S Smith submitted, that an altera-

tion might be perhaps advantageously made in the phraseology of the bill, by making it read "road or canals," instead of "roads and canals '

Mr. Scott explained to the house, that the bill had been drawn up in conformity to the provisions of the third clause of the sixth section of the act authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution and state government—which provides that five per cent, of the nett proceeds of the sales or lands within the state shall be reserved for making public roads and canals; of which three fifths shall be applied, to hose objects within the state by its Legis lature, and the remaining two-fifths shall be applied, under the direction of Congress, to the construction of roads and canals leading to the State In pursuance of those provisions, accepted by Missouri, and thus become a compact between her and the U-nited States, this bill had been framed, &c.

and required no amendment.

Mr. Rankin further suggested, that to make the amendment proposed by Mr. Smith, would be to change the terms of the compact, which it was not in the pow er of Congress, being one of the parties to Without further observation the bill was

passed, and sent to ale Senate for concuronce Mr. Patterson of N. Y. laid on the table

the following:
Resolved, That in consequence of the non-attendance of the Rev Mr. Sparks, the office of Chaplain to this house remains Resolved, That this house will to-mor-

row, at 12 o'clock, proceed to the election of Chaplain

peaker, on these resolutions being pir. Speaker, on these resolutions being read said he felt it the duty of the chair to state, that, on Mr. Sparks' being elected Chaplain, no official notice of his appointment had been given, not having been supposed necessary. On information that it was thought necessary, proper netice had been given; and the chair had been form been given; and the chair had been inform ed this morning that the gentleman refer-red to had arrived in the city and proposed to commence the discharge of the duties to which he had been called by officiating

Mr Patterson inquired whether any direct communication to that effect had been made to the Speaker by the Reverend Mr.

The Speaker answered in the negative, intimating he had been informed of what he had stated by a gentleman, not a mem-ber of the house.

Mr. Montgomery confirmed the fact, of the Chaplain's having arrived, &c. having himself knowledge of the fact. A motion was made to lay the resolutions in the table. Mr. Little said he hoped that they would

not he laid on the table, but would be met and negatived. The notion to lay them on the table was

Mr. Floyd thought the explanation given by the Speaker was a sufficient reason for rejecting these resolves; and, was also of opinion that it would be derogatory to the

on]
Mr. Farrelly submitted for continue the following resolve, which his on the

hie—
liesolved. That the secretary of her sury be instructed to lay before this is a copy of a report made by the tonationers appointed to view and inspect Cumberland road.

Time to Land Debtors.

Time to Land Dehtor.

The house then, an motion of Mr. Is kin, resolved itself into a committee of whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chief whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chief.

whole, Mr. Simith, of Md. in the char, take into consideration the following is which was yesterday reported by the mittee on public lands:

Be it enacted by the Senate and Has of Representatives of the United State of America in Congress assembled. This currents are the purchasers, and every legal holder of a certificate of the public lands of the United States, who are entitled to, and who has not availed themselves of any of the presions of the act of Congress of the second March, 1821, entitled, "An act far than lief of the purchasers of public hads yit to the 1st day of July, 1820," he allow until the State of September, 1822, is a their original certificates, and actept to their original certificates, and actept to their original certificates, and actept to the reprovisions of said act as are who he to payments made after the constitutions. other provisions of said act as are ap other provisions of said act as are apple hie to payments made after the 30th day September, 18/1--and all such lind a would be otherwise forfeited for a failure file the register's certificate, and an aco tance of the provisions of said act, be nempted from forfeiture and sale until the of Sentember, 1822, and an line of Sentember 1822, and an line of Sent

30th of Sep ember, 822, and no long. No debate arising on this bill, and m mendinent being proposed, the common rose and reported the same to the house, and the bill was ordered to be engine and read a third time to morrow.

Some conversation took placeon then ject of the bill for the reliet of sundry ject of the bill it the relief of study of zens of Baltimore, Mr. Little having a ceived additional testimony on the soiled Finally, the bill was recommitted to a committee of claims.

Securities for Public Moneys.

The trous then resolved itself in committee of the whole (Mr Wright Md. in the chair) on the bill to rev cont nue in force for a further time them by known wound own wounds received in the reve

Mr. Hardin modified his motion of erday so as to propose now to amend bill by taking away the limit proposed the security given by pension agents, laing the amount of the bond discretions with the secretary of war and to soll provise that nothing in the act should so construed as to prevent a recovery of penalty from any defaulter to the whole tent of his delinquency

Upon this motion there arose a debat

some length, when the committeeresen reported progress—but, on motion of he Little, was refused leave to sit again. In the House.—Mr. Swan mored ton commit the bill to the committee on the he

diciary, which was opposed by Moss Rhea and H. Nelson, and lost. The amendment as reported by the tra-mittee was, on motion of Mr. H. Ness,

Two verbal amendments were propose hy Mr. Rhea, and respectively adopted. The bill was then oldered to be eagus ed for a third reading-and The House adjourned.

Thursday, Dec. 20. CUMBERLAND ROAD, &c. Mr. Trimble called for the considera f the resolutions submitted by him #

Tuesday relative to the progress and co-pletion of the Cumberland road. The first of these which was taken a was that which requests the President the United States to inform the house the progress which had been made in a survey of the continuation of the Cumb land road from Wheeling to the Mississpi. The resolve was agreed to without w

jection.

The two other resolutions respecting the repair of the Comberland Road, and the execution of the projected road from Wheelership of the projected road from the proj

ing to the Missussippi, were then read, as heing before the house— Mr. Farrelly wished the resolutions a remain on the table until the information Treasury, pursuant to the resolution that he had the honour to introduce, and which had been this morning adopted. It was desirable that the house should act upon the subject with the best I ghts that the case is forded. It was an important subject. Larp sums of money had been expended, and, in feared, to very little purpose, for he had so deratood that the commissioners, had the amined the road this season, and had gird an unfavourable report of the manner which the public money had been expended, and that those disbursements were made with an eye to private speculation rather

than public utility.

Mr. Trimble said his object was, to hard as early an inquiry as possible into this subject. He wished the committee to be raised. now, that they might have an opportunit of investigating this subject at a period of the session most convenient for the purpos, the house being less engaged than it would the house being less engaged than it were be after the holidays. When the paper called for by the resolution already passed were received, he proposed they should be referred to the committee with respect to this inquiry. Mr. T. reminded the grateman from Pennsylvania that opposition inquiries into this subject had sometimes here found in the same marrer in which the pinion that it would be derogatory to the character of the house to adopt such resonate in the proposed continuation of the Cumberland road, from Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, through the states of Ohio, Indiana and Iffinois, to the Mississippi river, and whether any, and if any, what provision ought to be made to enable the President to cause the said road to be constructed.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause this trouse to the foundation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling, in the state of Virginia, through the state of the source and to be constructed.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause this trouse to the foundation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling, in the disposition to shew more respect to one of the Cumberland road from Wheeling, in the Cumberland road from Wheeling, in the States have the said road to be constructed.

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause this trouse to the foundation of the Cumberland road from Wheeling, in the Cumberland road from the concurrence

the policy of the means of and he hoped it would be brought on in time to allow a de-ilberate contideration of it ilberts consideration of it is a second of the objection to the object of the testinations, and had only altrown out his suggestion on the subject for the consideration of the mover, without intending to object to the resolutions.

The question was then taken on the pas-

sage of the resolves, and decided affirma-tively without objection.

Mr. Colden submitted the following re-

Resolved. That the committee to whom was referred the memorial of the Bank of the U. States be districted to inquire and re-port to this house, whether the said Bank is not in the practice of taking more than six per cent, per annum for or upon its loans or discounts. Mr C. stated the object of the resolution

to be, to inquire and ascertain whether the Bank of the U. States had not violated its thatter it would be recollected, that, by the express terms of the act constituting the Bank, this house was authorised to institute a committee to make such inquiry. He had been informed by good authority that from its first establishment to the present time, the Bank had beer in the habit of requiring, and receiving, a greater inte by the charter. The manner in which this was done, was by miscalculation of time, giving to the year only 36. days, instead of 363. This might at first, appear to be giving to the year only 30 days. Instead of 365. This might at first, appear to be an unimportant matter; but it would be found on calculation, that, upon the discounts made at that Bank, the difference to the whole capital of the Bank. It was true that the charter limited the duration of the Bank of the true, that it polted forward to a renewal of its charter, and would probably be able to accomplish it object.

Mr. Tucker of Va. rose to inquire of the mover if he had other proof with respect to the taking of a greater interest than six per cent except such as grew out of the substitution of 360 days for 365, in their calculations of annual interest.

Mr Colden regard that he had—for he also understood at they took the interest of 6t days on a wan for 63 days. But he supposed all subsedinate enquiries would fall under that of the general character which he had submitted and hethought the practice to which the gentleman from Manyland (Mr. Smith) had alluded, however extensive it might he, afforded no exuse extensive it might he, afforded no exuse extensive it might be, afforded no excuse to the Bank of the U. States, for an obvious breach of the law.

Mr Tocker rejoined that, however correct the principle might be, were it introduced for the purpose of settling an inchoare precise, versus are usue e helicos re-ated by common consent throughout the Union, he did not feel willing to disturb it. It might create great confusion and alarm He believed there were lew, if any, bank-ing institutions that did not violate the li-teral construction of their charters. teral construction of their charters. Not only was this the case, in the two instances to which the gentleman from New York had referred, but also in requiring tite interest; but no law had forbidden it—and interest; but no law had forbidden it—and these usages had been adopted, so far as he was acquainted, by every bank in the country. The people had acquiesced in he was acquainted, by every bank in the country The people had acquiesced in them and communis error facit legem. It was a prescriptive law with which it was was not perhaps prudent to interfere. If the Bank of the U States, in this particular, were usurers, so were the state banks—and if we undertake to unsettle the custom, the whole country will be put into commention. The excess which these nice commotion. The excess which these nice calculations created were small in amount, and de minimis non curat lex. The banks lend their money at sixty days. Inchanks the year consists of 365 days, the 5 odd days must be lost by the bank or the borrower, and it has been gaterally admitted that the fraction should be calculated in favour of the bank. In view of all these considerations he did not this it may be a significant to the same that the fractions he did not this it may be a significant to the same that the tions he did not think it was expedient for Congress to interpose on the occasion

Air. Randolph left under obligation to the gentleman from New York, For bringing the subject in question under the consideration of Congress. In his opinion it was entitled to serious inquiry, nor did he apprehend that the enquiry would produce the effects which the gentleman who had that the description of the Plankers served to consider the effects which the gentleman who had the served to the effects which the gentleman who had the served to the effects which the gentleman who had the served to the effects which the gentleman who had the served to the effects which the gentleman who had the served to the effects which the gentleman who had the gentleman who had the gentleman just sat down (Mr., Tucker) seemed to con template. The Congress of the U States had nothing to do with state banns; but this institution was within their special cognizance. The difference of time on which usurious interest was exacted was regarded as a trifle! In the exchequer of the gentleman over the way (Mr Tucker) it might has trifles but to the months of the the gentleman over the way (Mr Tucker) it might be a trifle: but to the people of the United States it was no small amount.—
Once in 70 years there was thus exacted from the people an ambunt equal to the whole extent of its capital, by this hody without a soul And because the system of extortion had extended, it must therefore be continued—and the generality of the offence was to ensure its impunity. In a land that boasted of being governed by laws, he hoped that such a doctrine would not be allowed to prevail. A remedy ought naws, he hoped that such a doctrine would not be allowed to prevail. A remedy ought to be applied. An exemption, in his opinion shameful, was last year made in favour of that bank, and he hoped that this Congress would not manife a similar subserviency. Frauds ought not to be sanctioned by this house, whether committed hy individuals or hy bodies corporate Mr. R disavowed any connexion with banking institutions, whether national or territorial.

Mr. Randolph felt under obligation to

R disavowed any connexion with banking institutions, whether national or territorial, and with respect to most of them he believed was true that the less said the better.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Spraker presented a communication from the Department of State, on the subject of the fourth Census; which together with the documents, was oftered to be printed, and referred to the committee just appointed.

Friday, Dec. 21.
On motion of Mr Condict, it was Re-On motion of Mr Condict, it was Repolved. That the committee on roads and
canals be instructed to inquire and report
upon the expediency of affording aid, by
the U. S. to any company incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, for the purpose of connecting, by a canal, the waters
of the Delaware and the Rarijon.

On the beaware and the Isanion, of Md. it was Restreet, That the commissioner of the public buildings be directed to report to this house a statement of the amount of unimproved property in the city of Washington, belonging to the U.S. with an estimate of the probable cash value at this time.

Adjourned until Monday.