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FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1815.

WINTER.

When WINTER's grey and grisly form,
Exulting, scatters cold and pain:
Tempestuous beats the hollow storm,
And icy torrents drench the plain.

Chill'd from its native parent sphere,
The fated blossom droops its head:
No more to blast the gazing eye,
That all its tints & graces fed.

Thus life's gay roses frequent fade,
Sad victims to disease and death,
Thus virtue's charms are fast consumed,
And nipp'd by fate's untimely breath.

Warm'd by the gale that sighs breathe,
Soon shall the forest clothe again;
The rose resumes its wonted hue,
And SPRING destroy the tyrants reign.

PHILANDER.

Congress
OF THE
United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY January 14.

Mr. Anderson presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of Chester and Lancaster counties (Pennsylvania,) praying that a new Post road might be opened from Norriston to Lancaster. Referred to the committee on Post offices and Post roads.

Mr. Nicholson presented a petition from Col. Freeman, Major Butler, and other officers in the army of the United States, stationed at New Orleans—stating that the subsistance money allowed them proportioned upon the ration, was inadequate to its object, and praying to have the same extended to a sum equal to meet their necessary subsistence. Referred to the Secretary at War to report to the House thereon.

The bill from the Senate delivered on Friday last by Mr. Otis their secretary, entitled an Act, to amend an Act, entitled an Act, for imposing more specific duties on the importation of certain articles, and also for levying and collecting light money on foreign ships and vessels, and for other purposes, was read, and on motion referred to the committee of ways and means.

Mr. Nelson presented the petition of the heirs of the late C. J. Hanson Stone, of the 1st Maryland Regiment, who was wounded in the action of Germantown, and disabled from continuing his service in the line of the army, from which he retired with a view of promoting the advancement of his junior officers, who were capable of yielding essential service in the field praying the allowance of the commutation of half pay. Referred to the committee of claims.

On the motion of Mr. Huger the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the Post Master General, on the petition of Robert Henderson, complaining of his inability to execute his contract for carrying the Mail in South Carolina, and which recommended a further allowance to be made to him of 4200 Dollars.

Mr. GREGG in the Chair.

Mr. Huger proposed a resolution nearly in the words of the recommendation of the Post Master General for allowing Mr. Henderson the sum of 4200 Dollars which was adopted by the committee, and reported to the House upon the committee's rising—to which the House agreed, and referred the subject to a committee of three, to bring in a bill conformably thereto.

On motion of Mr. Thompson the House went into a committee of the whole, on the bill making an appropriation for completing the South Wing of the Capitol and for other purposes.

Mr. DAWSON in the Chair.

After some time spent in considering the same the committee rose and reported that 110,000 Dollars be appropriated for the purpose of completing the south wing of the Capitol—and 20,000 Dollars for other purposes, which was agreed to by the House, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Lattimore the House went into a committee of the whole, on the bill for regulating the grants of land and disposing of the lands of the United States, South of the state of Tennessee.

Gen. VARNUM in the Chair.

A small amendment was made thereto, authorising the registering of the Spanish title to lands within that territory, and the committee rose and reported, and the House having agreed to the amendment, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to prohibit the exaction of bail upon certain suits, brought within the district of Columbia.

Gen. VARNUM in the Chair.

After some time spent in considering the same the committee rose and reported the bill with an amendment, which being agreed to by the House, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House went into a committee of the whole, on the report of the committee of claims on the memorial of Captain Alexander Murray, to which was added, a report from the Secretary of the Navy, made to that committee upon their special application. The report was favorable to Captain Murray, admitting that his claim was reasonable and ought to be granted.

Mr. TENEY, in the Chair.

A discussion took place on this subject, and it was evinced that the law relating to the capture of French armed vessels in 1798, and of the recapture of American vessels did not justify the proceeding of Captain Murray in the capture of a Dutch vessel—although his instructions from the then secretary of the navy, appeared to authorise it.

The committee then upon rose without coming to a determination, reported progress and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. Rhea called for the consideration of the motion which had been some time laid on the table, requesting the secretary of War to lay before the House, a list of the officers and soldiers of the Army of the United States, during the years 1813 and 1814, and a statement of the Posts at which they were stationed, &c.

On the question to agree to the motion, the House divided, and were ayes 36, noes 32—but not being a quorum, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, January 14.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied by a statement of the sums of money paid counsel for advice and assistance to the officers of that department, from the establishment of the government down to the present year.—Ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Dane, the committee of claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Joseph Willoughby, and others, and leave was given to the petitioners to withdraw their petition, and its accompanying documents.

On motion of Mr. Dane, the committee of claims had leave to sit to-morrow during the session of the House.

The bill appropriating a sum of money for finishing the south wing of the Capitol in the city of Washington, and for other purposes, was brought in engrossed, read a third time and passed, as was likewise the bill regulating the grants of land and disposing of the lands of the United States south of the state of Tennessee.

The bill to prohibit the exaction of bail upon certain suits within the district of Columbia, was engrossed, read a third time.

The first passage of the bill was opposed by Mr. Goldsborough, Mr. Root and Mr. Nelson, and defended by Mr. Newton, as a proper measure to prevent the oppression of malignant creditors.

Mr. *Hopkins* desired Mr. Beckley to read that part of the constitution of the United States relative to the extent of the judiciary power, and that part of the law establishing the judicial authority of the district of Columbia, with a view of shewing that the bill was not essentially necessary.

Mr. Early moved a recommitment of the bill to a select committee.

Mr. *Bedinger* expressed his wish that the bill might go to a select committee, because he considered the principle a valuable one. He imagined however, that the details were not altogether perfect.—He felt concerned on this subject, on account of several of his constituents who had been tricked out of notes and bonds, for lands in Kentucky, which had been advertised, and were no longer available against the drawers in that state, but should it so happen that business called them to Washington, they might be extremely harassed for want of bail.

The reference was opposed by Mr. R. Griswold, as he was against the principle of the bill altogether.

On the question to recommit, it passed in the negative—Ayes 44—Noes 59.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was lost, there being but twenty members who voted in its favor.

On motion of Mr. Dane, the committee of claims was discharged from the further consideration of the petition of Stephen Sayre, and the petition with the accompanying documents was referred to the Secretary of State.

Mr. *M'Creery* presented the petition of Wm. Smith, of Baltimore, stating his being in possession of four continental loan office certificates, signed Samuel Hillegas, whereon four years interest had been paid by Michael Hillegas, treasurer of the United States, in bills on France, but which certificates the commissioners under the funding system had refused to receive on loan, praying that Congress would make provision for the same.

Referred to the committee of claims.

The report of the committee of claims, made at the last session, on the petition of J. F. Randolph, and Randolph Maginnis, was referred to the present committee of claims.

Mr. *Huger*, from the committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill, authorising the post-master general to make further provision for carrying the mail between Fayetteville, North-Carolina, and Charleston, South-Carolina, not exceeding 4000 dollars per annum. The bill was read twice and referred to a committee of the whole for to-morrow.

Mr. *Crowninshield* presented another petition from the house of Bailey and Bogart, of New-York, who had suffered by the recent fire in that city a loss of an immense quantity of merchandize, praying that Congress would extend the time of their bonds given for duties on the same. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. *Rhea*, (of Tennessee) motion calling on the Secretary at War for the list of officers and soldiers in the service, and the names of forts, &c. where they are stationed, being the unfinished business of yesterday, was, at his own request, postponed till Monday next.

On motion of Mr Dawson, the petitions of Marcella Stanton and two others, praying for divorces presented at the last session, was referred to a select committee of five.

On motion of Mr. Thomas, a committee was appointed to enquire whether any and what alterations are necessary in the laws regulating the grants of land appropriated for the refugees from the British provinces of Canada and Nova-Scotia—with liberty to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Gen. Stanton, the petition of Edmund Briggs and others, praying to receive the bounty withheld from them by the collector of Newport, (R. I.) because they had not in every respect complied with the forms and conditions prescribed by law, was referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the petition of Jacob Whitzal, praying relief in consideration of losses and injuries sustained in his person and property while a soldier in a detachment of militia employed against the Indians during our revolutionary war—was referred to the committee of claims.

IN SENATE—January 14.

On motion of Mr. *Ellery*,

Resolved, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of shewing every mark of respect due to the memory of the hon Samuel J. Potter, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing a crape round the left arm.

TRENTON, January 14.

TRENTON BANK.—We understand that near 1000 shares are subscribed in the bank now opened in this city last week. The commissioners have consequently notified a meeting of the stockholders for the choice of directors on the 13th of February ensuing, at the City Tavern of this place.

CONSISTENCY

"Lo a mighty pretty thing!"

The feds cannot, (as friends say) "find a flaw" to support Mr. Jefferson; therefore, they say he is "an infidel!"

Yet the feds can, without hesitation, give carte blanche to Mr. Pinckney who is regardless, and disbeliever in all revelation!

The feds are so fearful of "southern influence," that they are jealous of Mr. Jefferson for living in Virginia!—

Yet the feds can place full confidence in Mr. Pinckney, who lives in South Carolina!

Thus do these confident people "strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel!"

NEW YORK, January 15.

Captain Barrier, who arrived yesterday from the Cape of Good Hope, informs, that it was expected the British would make an attack on that place, on their way to reinforce their troops in India—but the Colonists of the Cape was determined to oppose them as long as possible, and had for that purpose 7000 troops constantly under arms.

Extract of a letter from Captain Alexander McDougal, of the ship Betsey, of this port, dated Savannah Ma., Jan. December 19, to the editors of this Gazette.

"I arrived here safe in a passage of 22 days from New York. On the 14th inst. I was brought to, by his B. M. sloop of war Red Bridge, by order of the Echo, and very closely examined for contraband articles; but having none on board, I was cleared.—They were more particular with me on account of the ship Rose, of Boston, having on board contraband goods, which vessel they examined on the 12th inst. It is expected the ship and cargo will be condemned. If you have any friends coming this way, advise them to have nothing on board but lumber and provisions."

Yesterday arrived the fine ship Delaware, Captain Farrier, in 68 days from the Cape of Good Hope.—Captain Farrier informs, that a ship arrived at the Cape the 29th of October, which hoisted American colors and was said to be the Jefferson, Smith, of Boston.—She came to anchor and the captain went on shore. The deputy-governor, Mr. Palano, had some suspicions of her being an English spy, and detained the captain and boats crew with a view to ascertain the fact; however the captain found means to get to his ship alone. It coming on to blow fresh she parted her cables and went to sea. She continued off the harbour some time, till she sent another boat ashore, with a flag and supercargo; they were also detained. The deputy governor then wrote a letter to the captain, which he sent by Captain Farrier, inviting the ship in, and if an American, to offer her protection. (We have seen a letter from the carpenter of the ship, to his father in this city, which states that she is under *American colors and American papers*, but he dare not write particulars for fear of miscarriage. We are also informed from another quarter, that this ship is the English sloop of war Rattle Snake, from the Coast of Brazil.) They daily expected at the Cape, to be invaded by the English, and the Governor was in the country at the head of his troops.

Yesterday morning as one of the Brooklyn Ferry Boats was passing from this side to Long Island, she ran foul of the ship Experiment, and upset. There were five people on board, but we are happy to learn they were all saved—the boat drifted a considerable distance down the river, but was picked up and brought to town.

Died—Yesterday morning after a short illness, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. STUYVESANT, wife of P. G. STUYVESANT, Esq. and daughter of Thomas Barclay Esq. the British Consul General. The virtues and amiable qualities of this much beloved and deeply lamented lady cut off in her prime, are to be deplored by her relatives and friends with the most poignant grief.

HOWARD.—Few men have been more generally, sincerely, and deservedly famous than John Howard. In his favour mankind seemed to have laid aside all the prejudice and envy, which usually influence our opinions of each other, and induce us to deny to them their merited praise. The reason of this is obvious. The labours of Howard excite no one's jealousy or competition. Those who pursued more fame, took very different paths to reach it, and in their course were in no danger of jostling with one, who went his life in travelling, not from palace to palace, but from jail to jail, and from hospital to hospital, and was worn in fancy, if I may so express myself, not of pleasure, but of misery.

The personal habits and deportment of such a man as Howard, are to me objects of far greater curiosity, than those of Cæsar or Bonaparte, or even of Newton or Pallas. I have never, however, been able to meet with any particulars on this head, except those recorded by Mr. Pratt. These indeed are extremely curious, and are entitled to attention, independently of their connection with a name so illustrious. They are exceptions to the truth of the ordinary remark, that the greatest men are commonly distinguished in their personal and private character, by nothing different from ordinary men.

According to Mr. Pratt, Howard was very singular in many of the common habits of life: for instance, he preferred damp sheets, linen, and clothes, to dry ones; and, on arriving and going to bed, swathed himself with coarse towels dipped in the coldest water he could get; in that state he remained half an hour, and then threw them off, refreshed and invigorated, as he said, beyond measure. He never put on a great coat in the coldest countries, nor had been a minute under or over the time of an appointment, so far as it depended on himself, for twenty years. He never continued at a place, or with a person, a single day beyond the fixed time of engaging, in his whole life; and he had for the last sixteen years of his existence ate any fish, flesh, or fowl; nor sat down to his simple fare of tea, milk, and rusks, all that time. His journeys were continued from prison to prison, from one groupe of wretched beings to another, night and day; and where he could not go with a carriage, he would ride, and where that was hazardous, he would walk: such a thing as an obstruction was out of the question.

There are those, who, conscious of wanting in themselves what they envy in others, brand this victorious determination of suffering no loss or hindrance to stop him from keeping on in the right way, as madness. Ah, my friend! how much better would it be for their neighbours and for society, were they half as mad. Distractions they doubtless have, but it is to be feared, not half so friendly to the interests of human kind. But indeed all enthusiasm of virtue is deemed romantic eccentricity by the cold-hearted.

With respect to Mr. Howard's personal singularities above described, though they were certainly hazardous experiments in the first instance, it was not useless for a man, who had pre resolved to set his face against wind and weather; and, after passing all sorts of unhealthy climes, to descend into the realms of disease and death, to make them.

Land for sale.

A PART of that very valuable tract of LAND, formerly the property and residence of John Mercer Porter, deceased—situated in Baltimore county, in Back river neck, and about 14 miles from the city—containing 240 acres of strong fertile land, a great part of which is in a high state of cultivation; 14 acres in excellent timothy meadow, and about 20 acres more may be added at a very small expence.—The improvements are of wood, lately erected, and such as would suit for farm houses—The part in wood, which is at least equal to the support of the place, abounds in lofty white oaks, interspersed with hickory. This property will be sold part for cash, and part for credit, or bartered for approved property in the city of Baltimore. It is presumed a purchaser will view the premises, therefore it is unnecessary to give any further description of them. Peregrine Porter, adjacent to the premises, will shew them, and treat for the sale thereof—or, if more convenient to purchasers, apply to

Wm. C GOULDSMITH.

American.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13, 1815.

At a meeting held yesterday, 15th inst. for the purpose of choosing Directors for the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, the following gentlemen were duly elected:—

James Patton,
Cuthbert Powell,
James H. Hoe,
William Rudge,
William Hartshorne,
Joseph Riddle,
William Wilson,
William Hunter,
Daniel M'Cleary,
Abraham Hewes,
Jacob Hoffman,
John Thompson,
James Keith, jun.
Henry K. May,
Thomas Somers.

Distressing accounts from the Cape.—We are very sorry to say that the prediction which we expressed in a few numbers back, of further defeat on the cape, has been but too fatally confirmed. Mr. Williams late of Gun Boat No. 1, came up to town on Friday, from whom we learn, that he sailed in the Sloop Betsey, Captain Burton, from Charleston bound to Baltimore, that on the night of the 24th ult. he ran on shore about 40 miles to the leeward of Curracoa Inlet. Vessel and cargo lost—crew and passengers all saved.

Same night the schooner Benjamin Ward, from New York, bound to this port, went on shore, and painful to relate, there is every reason to believe, that the whole of the crew, with several passengers have perished; the vessel is lost, but a large part of the cargo will be saved, which we understand is very valuable, and will be sold on the Beach on Wednesday. A brig, schooner and sloop also went on shore near the same place, and at the same time, names unknown, the crews of both perished, vessels and cargoes totally lost. We are further informed that nine or ten other vessels are on shore to the leeward. [*Norf. & Public Ledger.*

On the 25th ult. about 5 o'clock, P. M. a very melancholy accident occurred in this town. Captain Zenas Hosford and others, having placed a cannon across a log on the Bay, began firing it at intervals—after having fired several times when captain H was in the act of loading the piece, it went off, and unfortunately shattered one arm above the wrist, so much as to render amputation necessary and otherwise injured him considerably.

[*Georgetown Gazette.*]

In the Boston Centinel we find an account of the services of C. C. PINCKNEY the federal candidate for president; we are also informed of the number of offices which Mr. P. might have held but *it is not mentioned* that he is president of a jockey club, and one of the greatest slave holders in the union. After enumerating Mr. P's qualities the Centinel says, "let the *world* shew a man in whom greater services and better qualifications are united, if it can;"—it is enough to remark upon this bombast, that in *this quarter* of the world, where Mr. P. is best known, he has received but *fourteen* of *one hundred and seventy six* electoral votes—who asks better proof?

[*Aurora.*]

After the failure of every artifice of the Essex Junto, for their purpose—after the rejection of the Ely amendment by every state in the union, which has decided on the subject—The Boston Centinel very soberly assures the public that the charge of a design to dissolve the union is *false*—those who can credit the Centinel may; but with us its acknowledgment has just as much weight as denial, and the contrary—it was high time for the Centinel to come about, when federalism was beaten even at its *head quarters*.

[*Ibid.*]