

consideration of the subject; but he hoped that the house would be willing to take up the resolution as soon as possible.

The resolution was then ordered to be laid on the table, and printed.

The bill for the appointment of an additional number of clerks, in the War Department, not exceeding 12, with an appropriation not exceeding 12,000 dollars, was reported with amendments, read twice and ordered to be engrossed.

#### STATE OF ILLINOIS.

Mr. Anderson of Ky. from the select committee, to whom was referred the constitution of the state of Illinois, reported a resolution, declaring the admission of the state of Illinois into the union, on an equal footing with the original states.

The resolution was read a first and second time. Mr. Anderson proposed that it should be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Spencer, of New York, enquired whether it appeared, from any document transmitted to Congress, that the state had the number of inhabitants required by the law of the last session, as a preliminary to its formation of a constitution.

Mr. Anderson said, that the committee had no information on that subject before them beyond what was contained in the preamble to the constitution, which states that the requisitions of the act of Congress had been complied with, and that the convention had therefore proceeded to the formation of a constitution. Mr. A said the committee had considered that evidence sufficient; and he had in addition, himself seen, in the newspapers, evidence sufficient to satisfy him of the fact, that the population did amount to 40,000 souls, the number required.

The resolve was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, the Message of the President of the United States of Jan. 18, 1816, recommending the confirmation of certain grants or reservations of lands, by the friendly Creek Indians to Genl. Jackson, Col. Hawkins and others was referred to the committee on private land claims.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, the committee of Public lands were directed to enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the emigration and settlement of the Choctaw tribe of Indians on the lands of the United States West of the Mississippi, until they shall have acquired that right by treaty with the United States founded on a cession of land by said Indians east of the Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Williams of North Carolina, the committee of ways and means were instructed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on salt imported into the U. States.

November 23.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Chief Justice of the district of Columbia, transmitting a Code of Jurisprudence for the District, formed in pursuance of an act of Congress of April 29, 1816.

Mr. Herbert of Maryland, moved to refer this report to the committee on the Judiciary; but, being opposed by Mr. H. Nelson, of Virginia, the motion was lost. On motion of Mr. Herbert, it was referred to a select committee.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, from the committee of Claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of John Morton and Vinson Johnson, and of John Crutcher and Thomas Rawlings; which were read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Rhea, of Tennessee, from the committee of Pensions and Revolutionary Claims, made an unfavorable report on the petition of James Heard, which was agreed to.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Navy Department, accompanied by sundry documents in relation to the Navy Pension Fund; which was referred to the committee on Naval affairs.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of authorising the employment of an additional number of clerks in the War Department, not exceeding twelve.

[The reason assigned for this motion was, that, unless some such measure was adopted, the persons for whose relief the pension law of last session was designed, could not, for a long time, if ever, obtain the benefit intended thereby; for, he had been astonished to find that, owing to the deficiency of clerks, no application for that object, since the month of May last, had yet been decided on, though several clerks were constantly employed in that duty.—The early applications were of course first attended to, and had not yet been dispatched.]

The committee on Post Offices and Post Roads were instructed, on motion of Mr. Shaw, to enquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Albany, N. Y. by Spencertown, to Sheffield, Mass.; and, on motion of Mr. Walker of North Carolina into the expediency of establishing a post route from Rutherfordton to Hackeysville, Burke county, N. C.

## The Patriot.

To speak his thoughts, is every freeman's right.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 21.

The editor of the *Juniata Gazette*, we observe, has published an account of the behaviour of the unfortunate James Munks, and that of his wife, during the trial. We shall only state that, upon enquiry, we find the statement to be a fabrication; and must have been given to the editor of the *Gazette* as a *hoax*. The prisoner, it is true, evinced but little sign of contrition during the trial—his behaviour, however, was otherwise decorous. We intend on the final determination of the cause, to publish a statement of this important trial, detailing the evidence in as brief a manner as the case will admit. We shall be cautious not to wound the feelings of either the wife, relations or friends of the prisoner, nor magnify the crime by fiction or falsehood.

#### UNITED STATES SENATOR.

On Tuesday last the legislature of this state, in a joint meeting, elected a senator of the U. S. to serve for six years, from and after the 4th March next, in the place of Abner Lacock, Esq. whose term of service expires on the 3d March. The only persons put in nomination previously to the election, were Isaac Weaver and Walter Lowrie, esqrs. It is said Mr. Lacock, declined a re-election, and the late Governor (Simon Snyder, esq.) positively refused to be a candidate.—The following is the state of the votes:

For Walter Lowrie,	87
Isaac Weaver,	32
John Tod,	1

Of course Mr. Lowrie was declared to be duly elected. *Repub.*

The nomination of Mr. THOMPSON to the Office of Secretary, has been confirmed by the Senate.

Commodore MURRAY, the oldest officer of our Navy is at present on a visit to the seat of government.

The President of the United States having signed the act for the admission of the State of Illinois into the Union, she may now be counted the twenty-first state in the confederacy. Her Senators and Representative have taken their seats in Congress.

Charles Pinckney, of Maryland, is appointed by the President, with the consent of Senate, to be secretary of Legation to Russia.

Sailed on Thursday, from the Navy Yard Washington, the U. States' schooner *Despatch*. Lieut. Forrest, with twenty-five marines for the frigate Congress, now at Norfolk.

Captains Warrington and Elliot of the Navy, are at present in the city of Washington.

*The Spanish Convention.*—The convention of 1802, between the United States and Spain, having been ratified, by the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, some time after it was concluded, and lately ratified by the King of Spain, will it is understood, be entirely complete when an exchange of ratifications takes place between the two governments. This we learn has been delayed by a negotiation lately on foot between the Spanish minister at this place and the Secretary of State, comprehending all the remaining points at issue between the two governments, the Convention in question provided for the adjustment of a small portion only of the matters in controversy. *Nat. Int.*

The Secretary of the Navy has not yet arrived at the seat of government, to take upon himself the duties of his office. We have understood we have no doubt correctly, that he is occupied on the Branch of the Supreme Court of New York, by a judicial engagement, into which he had entered before he received his late honorable appointment and that he will be detained yet a few days longer by it in the city of New York. Meanwhile, the duties of the Navy Department are temporarily discharged by the Secretary of the war department. *Nat. Int.*

From the statement of General Harrison in the house of representatives, it appears that the act of last session, granting pensions to certain surviving Revolutionary officers, had occasioned already a number of applications greatly exceeding the largest calculation of its advocates, which will be increased by those yet to be made. It is a consideration rather of a melancholy than consoling nature that when the expenditure has once attained its maxim it will rapidly

diminish as every day consigns some one of the survivors to that purpose, where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest! *ibid.*

The inquiry into the conduct of the United States bank will be pursued with all the inveteracy possible, but as you know my opinion on that subject, it is hardly necessary to repeat it, but I will just say, I approve of the measure, because it will be salutary and satisfactory to the public, and eventuate creditably to the institution. *Mark it.*

The treasury, I am told groans under the weight of deprecated state bank trash, which has been paid in by debtors—the greater part of it is only fit for kites or seegar matches for the secretary and his clerks. These cancerous disorders upon the body politic must be cured: and to effect it the helping hand of Congress is indispensable. There must be a prohibition of the exportation of the precious metals.

We understand that a statement, including all the points of information called for by Mr. Spencer, excepting such only as are precluded by the terms of the charter, has already been communicated to government by the bank of the United States. *Rel's Gaz.*

On Saturday last a spectacle was exhibited in our city, the like of which we hope it will never again be our painful office to record. An unfortunate man, having been sentenced before the district court of the United States, after being marched round the jail square, was publicly whipped in Sixth street, opposite the Washington Square.—The concourse that assembled, of "black, white and grey," of old and young, and their tumultuous conduct, we understand, was truly disgusting. Punishments of the kind have happily long ago been stricken from the Penal code of Pennsylvania: and it is much to be regretted in the present case that the purposes of justice could not have been effected in a way less revolting to humanity and decency. *ib.*

*From the Detroit Gazette.*

The following letter containing the melancholy information of the wreck of the schooner *Hercules*, Captain Church, was received a few days since, by express through the interior of the territory.

Fort Dearborn, Chicago, Oct. 13th, 1818.

"Sir: I have to communicate the painful intelligence of the loss of the schooner *Hercules*, with every person on board.—She sailed from this port on the evening of the 2d inst and was wrecked near the head of the lake, during one of the most dreadful gales of wind within the recollection of the oldest inhabitants of this country. It came on early on the morning of the 3d and continued to rage with unremitting violence until the evening of the 4th, when it in some measure subsided, and the lake became more calm. But no information of the schooner could be obtained until the evening of the 9th, when her untimely fate was communicated by a party of Ottawa Indians from Grand river, and confirmed by the production of several articles they had picked up on their way, known to have belonged to her; together with a scale, recollecting as the property of Lieut. Eveleth, of the corps of engineers, the only passenger on board. On the morning of the 10th I detached Lieut. Dean in company with Mr. Dean, agent for the contractor at this post, in search of the dead bodies, and to obtain, if possible, a more circumstantial account of the melancholy event. They returned last evening, and report that they found the remains of one of the unfortunate sufferers only, and that in a situation not to be identified; that the shore was literally strewn with the fragments of the vessel, from twelve to fifteen miles in length; that the mainmast must have been cut away during the gale, and remained entire; and the foremast broken in several pieces. But no information could be gained of the hull, nor could they recover any of the lost property, except an old uniform coat of Lieut. Eveleth's, two handkerchiefs, and a part of his flute, and some articles of no value belonging to the vessel, which they took from an Indian canoe. The Ottawas, who are the only Indians who have made any report on the subject, state that the Potawatimies a branch of whom reside near the fatal spot carried off every article of value they could lay their hands upon; that the party loaded with the spoil, have gone down the Illinois, and another in the direction of the Wabash. This statement is corroborated by the fact that the Potawatimies from that quarter were previously in the habit of visiting us almost daily, and not one of them has since made his appearance at this post.

I have the honor to be, most respectfully your obedient servant,  
DANIEL BAKER,  
Maj. U. S. Army.  
Major General MACOMB.

In the course of some observations, made on Wednesday last, in the court of Common Pleas of this county, by S Sitgreaves,

Esq. relating to sheriff's sales of real estate—his honor, president Porter, took occasion to request the sheriff to have the advertisements of the sales of real estate published, in future, in both the *English papers* of the county, and likewise to give notice of such sales by handbills, agreeably to the directions of the Assembly. The notice of sheriff's sales of real estate, by handbills posted up in the most public places of the county which is directed by the act of assembly, has of late been much neglected, and it is understood, that at the last court of Common Pleas of Berks county, many sheriff's sales of real estates, were on that account set aside. *Spirit Penna.*

We understand that, on the 20th of October, the day before he left London on his return to Paris, Mr. Gallatin, in conjunction with Mr. Rush, signed a TREATY between the United States and Great Britain; which had just been concluded, by those gentlemen, with Plenipotentiaries on the part of Great Britain; but we do not learn that any copy of this treaty has yet been received here. *Nat. Int.*

General Lefebvre Desnouettes is at present on a visit to this city—he was one of the youngest and most distinguished of Napoleon's General officers, and much respected. He rose to the rank of Lieut. Genl. and to a seat in the Chamber of Peers by his merit. Exiled from his native country by political events, after travelling over the United States in search of a retreat, he formed in 1816, an establishment on the Black Warrior and is now an industrious and unaffected farmer. Having resided at the French settlement of Hagleville, in Marengo county, Alabama Territory, from the commencement of the settlement to this time, we hope he will, whilst here, avail himself of the opportunity he will have to vindicate himself and fellow settlers from those unfavorable impressions, which the conduct of a set of sordid speculators and unprincipled individuals have produced on the public mind respecting their colony, now the asylum of many distinguished emigrants. We trust [Genl. Lefebvre's conduct as a member of this Colony, and one of its best supports will shew him to be no less deserving of esteem as a citizen of Columbia, than in his own country he has been as a soldier. *Nat. Int.*

*Circuit Court.*—The point of law under discussion for several days past, was on Monday morning decided by the court in favor of Commodore Taylor. The examination of witnesses continued throughout the day. *Balt. Amer.*

Two cases we notice in hopes they may operate as a salutary caution.—John Craig and Benjn. Newman were each convicted of passing a counterfeit Bank note knowing it to be so, and sentenced, the first to serve eight and the latter seven years in the Penitentiary. Too many persons it is feared, think themselves justified in passing away counterfeit notes which they have received in the course of business, as genuine; it will be seen by the sentences passed in the above cases, that when a note is known to be a counterfeit by the person who passes it, the offence is considered by the court as deserving a punishment equal to that inflicted on robbers and house-breakers. *Fed. Gaz.*

We announce, with pleasure, the arrival of the U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, she is from Copenhagen, and last from Cowes. It will be recollected, that she has on board the mutineers of the schooner *Plattsburg*.

The brig *Rambler* from Malaga, and one ship unknown, were below at Boston, on Wednesday last.

*Latest from Europe.* From our attentive friends, the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser*, we have information, that the Captain of the ship *Albert*, arrived at New York from St. Petersburg, saw the United States frigate *Guerriere*, having on board Mr. Campbell, our minister to Russia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Finland.

By the brig *Tybee*, in 38 days from Havre, Paris papers have been received to the 9th, and London papers to the 5th ult. a week later than the last advices. Nothing new from France: the markets dull for American produce.

In England parliament has been further prorogued to the 12th of this month. From that quarter we have no other news except the following:

"A dreadful accident occurred at Nottingham on the 28th Sept. by the explosion of a quantity of gun powder in a boat lying in the basin under the arch of the companies warehouse. The warehouse with all its contents was completely blown into the air, and not a vestige of it remains; several roofs were carried off from the adjoining buildings, and hundreds of windows demolished. The number of persons killed was not ascertained; twelve bodies were found and others were missing. The loss of property is estimated at £30,000."