motion was supported by Mr. Yancey and Mr. Ingersoll.

The motion was opposed by Messrs Fisk of N. Y. Fisk of Vt and Rhea, on the ground that the speedy passage of the bill just read was required by the interest and honor of the nation, to arrest the supplies to the enemy, and the loss of duties on smuggled goods, which our revenue officers now could not, dare not, attempt to sieze.

The motion to lay the bill on the table prevailed, ayes 83, and the house took up the

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The engrossed amendments to the bill from the senate "to incorporate the Bank of the United States of America," were then read, and the question stated—"Shall this bill pass as amended?" and the yeas and nays thereon having been required by Mr. Standford

Mr. Fisk of New York rose to assign the reasons which now influenced him to vote against this bill. His objections were to the reduction of the capital, and to the omission of what had been miscalled the forced loan feature of the bill, which he considered one of the best. The bill, before it was amended, would, he said, have afforded to the government a benefit to the amount of twenty millions, but now would not afford to it a greater bonus than three millions. He objected to the amendments which had taken from the bill the control which the government ought to have over it, and would throw the government and the monied resources of the nation into the power of its political adversaries. There were also other features of the bill to which he objected; so strongly upon the whole, that he would not vote for the bill.

Mr. Hanson of Md. expressed his regret to see any impediment thrown in the way of the bill. He expressed all the satisfaction he felt at being able on this occasion to redeem his pledge to co-operate with the majority in any measure which he could hope or believe would be beneficial to the nation. This bill, in its present shape, he remarked, was the result of a compromize produced by mutual and magnanimous concessions, and at a period like this, of bitter political animosity, concessions reflecting equal honor on both sides of the house.

Mr. Grosvenor of N. Y. assigned at some length the reason why he should vote against the bill. He expressed, in a feeling manner, his regret at being compelled to vote, on this occasion, against so many of those with whom he had heretofore acted in opposition to the measures of this administration. His objections were more to the time when and purposes for which a bank is to be established, than to the features of this bill; to some of which he objected. He denied, that it could be a specie bank, or that the bank would ever be able to get a million of its notes into circulation. The government relying upon it would be disappointed, and ruin soon stare them in the face. He denied the operation upon himself of the argument that this was a lesser evil than what might be substituted for it if it did not pass. He would not, he said, embrace this evil in order to avoid a greater which might not happen; he would never, he said, adopt a principle looking towards that which imports, that the end may justify the means.

Mr. Telfair of Geo. stated the reasons why although he decidedly approved of the bill which had been first before the house, he should yet vote for this bill.—He was seriously convinced, he said, that under the present embarrassment of our circulating medium and of the fiscal concerns of the nation, that a bank was indispensible; and, though the system now before the house was one the details of which he could not approve, he would vote for it as a last resort.

He frankly intimated his hope that the other house would propose some modification of the amendments of this house, that would render the compromise of opinion more equitable than as it now stood. Mr T. went in to a general examination of the principles and history of banking, principally to shew that banks founded on the credit of governments and on public stocks, had not been as generally unsuccessful as had been contended; and he then compared the present system with that which came from the senate, to the latter of which he gave a decided preference.

Mr, Ingersol of Pa. believed, believed he said, a national bank to be essentially necessary to give relief to the present embarrassed state of things. Believing this bill would contribute in some degree to relieve the national wants, it would receive his vote though reluctantly; and he wished it to be distinctly understood, that instead of its being a preferred measure, he considered the first bill as more efficient, and calculated to give the government all it wanted. The vote of the house this day, he said, would be no test of the excellence of this system or even of the approbation of it by the house—the question being whether the house would take this or no bank. Mr I. made a statement of the comparative advantages and disadvantages of the two plans, giving the decided superiority in favor of the first plan.

The question on the final passage of this bill was then decided as follows:----Yeas, 120---Nays, 38.

So the bill was passed, and the amendments sent to the senate for their concurrence.

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

Bellefonte, February 6, 1815.

'To speak his thoughts—
Is every Freeman's right.'

The national Bank bill has passed both houses of Congress; and only wants the signature of the president to become a law.

The Banks in the state of Ohio have suspended payments in specie.

The frigate president. Com. Decatur; armed brigs Tom Bowline and Macedonian; and schr. Hollins and one other schr. went to sea from N. York with a fine gale from N. W. on the 14th ult.

The secretary at war, Mr. Monroe, is said to be extremely indisposed with the prevailing epidemic.

Harrisburg, Jan. 31.

The bill for regulating the militia of this commonwealth, has passed the senate and been sent to the house of representatives.

The bill for establishing a twelfth judicial district, has passed both houses of the legislature.

In addition to the bill for raising a military force, the house of representatives have passed a bill for raising 6000 men by enlistment. A bill to encourage volunteering, will also shortly be reported; and the militia law of last session is undergoing a careful revision in the senate. We are in hopes this bill will pass in a very improved form. Whether any of the other bills will pass is very questionable.

HARTFORD CONVENTION.

Their report concludes with the following resolutions. The frequent question "What will the Hartford convention do?" is now fully answered.

Nat. Advocate.

Therefore, Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the several states represented in this convention, to adopt all such measures as may be necessary, effectually to protect the citizens of said states from the opperation and effects of all acts which have been or may be passed by the congress of the United States, which shall contain provisions, subjecting the militia or other citizens to forcible drafts, conscriptions, or impressments, not authorised by the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the said legislatures, to authorise an immediate and earnest application to be made to the government of the United States, requesting their consent to some arrangement whereby the said states may seperately or inconcert, be empowered to assume upon themselves the defence of their territory against the enemy; and a reasonable portion of the taxes collected within the said states, may be paid into the respective treasuries thereof, appropriated to the payment of the balance due said states and to the futere defence of the same. The amount paid into the said treasuries to be credited, and the disbursement made as aforesaid, to be charged to the U. States.

Resolved, That it be and hereby is recommended to the legislatures of the aforesaid states, to pass laws (where it has not already been done) authorising the governors or commanders in chief of their militia to make detachments from the same, or to form voluntary corps, as shall be most convenient and conformable to their constitutions, and to cause them to be well armed, equipped and disciplined, and held in readiness for service; and upon the request of the other states, to employ the whole of such detachment or corps, as well as the regular forces of the state, or such part thereof as may be required and can be spared consistently with the safety of the state, in assisting the state making such request, to repel any invasion thereof which shall be made or attempt by the public enemy.

Resolved, That the following amendments of the constitution of the United States, be recommended to the states represented as aforesaid, to be proposed by them for adoption by the state legislatures, and, in such cases as may be deemed expedient, by a convention chosen by the people of each state.

And it is further recommended, that the said states shall persevere in their efforts to obtain such amendments, untill the same shall be effected.

First Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several states which may be included within this union, according to their respective numbers of free persons, including those bound to serve for a term of years and including Indians not taxed, and all other persons.

Second. No new state shall be admitted into the union by congress in virtue of the power granted by the constitution, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses.

Third. Congress shall have no power to lay any embargo on the ships or vessels of the citizens of the United States, in the ports or harbors thereof, for more than sixty days.

Fourth. Congress shall not have power, without the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses, to interdict the commercial intercourse between the U. States and any foreign nation or the dependencies thereof.

Fifth Congress shall not make or declare war or authorise acts of hostility against any foreign nation without the concurrence of the two thirds of both Houses, except such acts of hostility be in defence of the territories of the U. States when actually invaded.

Sixth No person who shall hereafter be naturalized, shall be eligible as a member of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, nor capable of holding any civil office under the authority of the United States.

Seventh. The same person shall not be elected President of the United States a second time; nor shall the President be elected from the same state two terms in succession.

Resolved. That if the application of these states to the government of the U. States, recommended in a foregoing resolution should be unsuccessful, and peace should not be concluded, and the defence of these states should be neglected, as it has been since the commencement of the war, it will in the opinion of this convention be expedient for the legislatnre of the several states to appoint delegates to another convention, to meet at Boston, in the state of Massachusetts, on the third Tuesday of June next, with such power and instructions as the exigency of a crisis so momentous may require.

Resolved. That the hon. Geo. Cabot, the hon. Chauncey Goodrich, and the hon. Daniel Lyman, or any two of them, be authorized to call another meeting of this convention, to be holden in Boston, at any time before new delegates shall be chosen, as recommended in the above resolution, if in their judgment the situation of the country shall urgently require it.

Hartford, Jan 4th, 1815.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber informs the public that he has for sale a general assortment of

FRUIT-TREES.

As it is one of the best propagations on a farm or lot, he hopes to meet with encouragement in so useful a business, for which he will thank those who will favor him with their custom, and will answer them to their satisfaction.

JOB PACKER.

Bald Eagle, Jan. 13, 1815.

BY LAST EVENING's MAIL.

The report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses relative to the volunteer bill, was agreed to by both houses, and the bill only wants the signature of the president to become a law.----Nat. Intel.

Nashville, (Ten) Jan. 4.

Extract of a letter from Maj. Gen. A Jackson to Gov Blount, dated

New-Orleans, Dec. 12.

The protectors of the gun boats, have truly sustained the American character and sold their lives and liberties to the enemy with great slaughter. 130 row boats made the attack---eighteen only were seen returning.

The above is the report of Dr Marshall, of the Navy.

A JACKSON.

THE BANK.

We understand last evening, that the President was determined not to sign the Bank bill, preferring a reliance on treasury notes.

Fed. Rep.

Platsburg, Jan 20.

The reports of a British expedition to this place, continue to circulate, but from the best information we can gain on the subject, there have been no late movements of their forces, that would warrant us in the belief of their soon making an attempt upon this post.

Extract of a letter from Amelia Island, dated Dec. 30.

"We have various arrivals, bringing dates to the 30th Nov. when there was no appearance of any thing like PEACE.

Rich. Com.

NEW ORLEANS.

The advices by this day's Southern mails from New Orleans, afford a hope, that, notwithstanding the neglect of the Government, that important post will be successfully defended

Pol. Reg.

LOSS OF THE PRESIDENT.

The mails of this morning furnish additional particulars of this unhappy event.

The letter from the gallant commodore Decatur, although very short, will be read with lively interest. It appears that he silenced the Endymion; and had not his ship been injured by getting on the bar in going to sea, he would have escaped from the residue of the squadron. He has lost his ship, but the high and deserved reputation he had acquired as a naval commander previously, is not only untarnished, but greatly brightened by the contest.

The article on this subject, from the N. London Gazete, states that lieut Perry, brother to com. Perry, was among the killed. This is incorrect---Lieut Perry in consequence of indisposition, remained in this city, and his station on board the President was ocupied by lieut. Hamilton, who unfortunately fell in the action.

Extract of a letter from Com. Decatur, dated, 16th Jan.

"The night we left the Hook, owing to some blunder of our pilots we struck on the Bar, and there remained thumping two hours, until the tide rose; at day light we fell in with the British squadron, consisting of the Majestic, Endyminion, Pomona Tenedos and despatch brig.

"My ship owing to her getting aground lost her sailing. I lightened her as much as possible, but the enemy gained on us. The Endyminion, mounting 24 pounders on her gun deck, was the leading ship of the enemy. She got close under my quarter, and was cutting my rigging, without my being able to bring a gun to bear upon her. To suffer this was making my capture certain; and that too without injury to the enemy.

"I therefore bore up for the Endyminion and engaged her for two hours; when we