

control position to that section of the country which comprizes the southern and western states and territories. The bill has been recommitted with a view to the arrangement of its details; but it is probable, will pass the House of Representatives nearly in its present shape. The number of cadets attached to the Corps of Engineers, or Military Academy, is proposed to be increased from two hundred to six hundred.

AMERICAN PATRIOT.

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

BELLEFONTAINE, FEBRUARY 10, 1816.

DIED—On Tuesday the 23d ult. in Philipsburg, Centre county, Mrs. CATHARINE TURNER, consort of Mr. Samuel Turner.

The late arrival of the Philadelphia Mail has delayed the appearance of this paper somewhat longer than it otherwise would have been.

* * All persons indebted to the Editor must now make immediate payment as further indulgence cannot be given. Longer delay, must necessarily, and will most assuredly be followed with costs.

A dinner given by the Pennsylvania delegates, at Washington city, on the 8th of January, to Commodore Decatur and Captain Stewart, the following volunteer toasts were given:

By Mr. J. IRWIN. The governor of the state of Pennsylvania.

By Mr. BURNSIDE. The day that terminated a just and honorable war in a blaze of glory.

By Mr. W. WILSON. May the streams of party and political feeling be lost in the ocean of Patriotism.

* Lud! what a notable place for "State fakes" here will be!

THE GREAT CANAL.

The contemplated canal between Lake Erie and the Hudson river, has engaged the attention of the first people of New York and it is expected it will be begun immediately. The corporation of New York will make a most munificent appropriation for that important subject.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 13.

ANOTHER CREEK WAR. We learn from an officer of very respectable standing in the army, that a strong probability exists of the immediate breaking out of another Creek war. This intelligence was a day or two since received by an officer on this station, from another at Fort Hawkins.

Congress

Are still busily occupied with the Revenue. No other business of importance has yet been called up. The National Bank Bill will, in all probability, be the next topic for discussion.

Great fermentation appears to prevail at Washington City with respect to the next President.

The Algerines, it is said, have become dissatisfied, and are preparing for another war with the United States.

The Widow of the late much lamented Capt. JAMES LAWRENCE has been presented by the citizens of Philadelphia, with two elegant pieces of plate, as a testimonial of the high respect they entertained for her deceased husband.

Capt. Carson, who was lately shot by Lieut. Smith in Philadelphia died on the 4th inst.

Marshal Croghan, who was among the number of French Generals excepted in the late French law of amnesty, and ordered to be arrested and tried for treason, made his escape and has arrived at Baltimore.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The topics of the day.

The public have seen the documents respecting our affairs with Spain, and have no

doubt formed their opinion of the demands so modestly urged by her representative in this country. What turn this controversy may ultimately take we know not, but the general impression is, in private circles, that it will end as it began, in smoke. If otherwise, no apprehension is felt for the result.

Surrender of Carthage.

The city of Carthage capitulated on the 6th December to the Royalists.—Gen. Bolivar, who made his escape to it. Domingo, states that nearly 12,000 souls, men, women and children have fallen victims to the barbarity of the royalists. 50,000 dollars, had been offered for Gen. Bolivar, dead or alive. A Spaniard undertook it; but by mistake stabbed another person who was that night sleeping in the General's bed.

From the Charleston Courier, Jan. 27.

FURTHER FROM CARTHAGE.

Captain Eaton of the brig Rover arrived here on Saturday in 20 days from Aquina, (St. Domingo;) confirms the news of the capture of Carthage, the particulars of which were derived from the Patriot general BOLIVAR, lately commanding at Carthage, who escaped from that place to Jamaica a short time previous to its surrender, and who passed through Aquina, Dec 28th, on his way from Jamaica via Aux Cayes for Port au Prince. He was in high spirits and was accompanied by his whole suite.—He expressed a determination to adhere to the patriot cause & to continue hostilities against the Spaniards. General Bolivar stated, that when the Spanish Squadron entered the harbor of Carthage, the land forces (Royalist) entered the city in the rear, and put nearly every soul to the sword. Twelve thousand men, women and children are stated to have fallen victims to their barbarity.

Further particulars previous to the execution of the sentence upon Marshal Ney.

At 4 o'clock he was in a sound sleep, from which he was aroused by the arrival of his wife and children, with Madame Cammon, his sister-in-law. Madame Ney on entering the chamber of her husband, fell senseless on the floor; the Marshal, assisted by his guards took her up, and after a long time remaining in that state, she began to recover—tears and sobs succeeded. Madame Gammon fell at the Marshal's feet in a similar state to her sister. The children stood silent but did not cry; the eldest is about 11 or 12 years of age. The Marshal spoke for a long time with his wife and family, took a tender adieu of them, and Madame Ney was carried away in a senseless state. Shortly afterwards a veteran, who had served under the Marshal many campaigns, and who was one of his guards—said "I never expected death, Marshal, without thinking of God."—The Marshal stopped, looked at the man with attention, and answered; "You are right, send for my confessor."—When all was ready he would not enter the coach before the curate, saying "Mount first, M. le Cure, as I can go up quicker than you."

Extract of a letter written on board the Northumberland.

"ST. HELENA, Oct. 19.

"We arrived here on the 16th. after a very long and very fatiguing passage, and we landed Napoleon on the 18th. He is now in the country at the house of a gentleman named Belcome, until Longwood be made ready for him. Those who have followed him are wearied, and I believe, sincerely repent of having accompanied him. Madame Bertrand who speaks English very well told me to day that the Island was absolutely a desert & the birth place of the demon Ennui.—She already insists on returning to Europe, in order to educate her children.

"I dined four times with Bonaparte, on board of the Northumberland; he spoke little at table, and in general addressed his conversation to the Admiral. He took little exercise, and during the day he walked only for about two hours after dinner. Generals Bertrand and Las Cases are his greatest favorites; he conversed rarely with others. He played at cards every evening; and in the afternoon at chess. He went to bed early and rose very late. He was in general low spirited; and since he has arrived here his spirits are not better.

The Island is very strictly guarded; there are signals between all the ports of the

Island and the vessels, guard boats and brigs are cruising around it; so that unless he can fly, it is impossible he should escape. No person is permitted to be absent from this vessel after sunset and every vessel is ready to slip her cable at the first signal."

During Bonaparte's voyage to St. Helena General Bertrand took an opportunity of assuring Admiral Cockburn how deeply the Prisoner felt indebted to him for his attention. "So grateful (said he) is Bonaparte, he told me this morning that if an opportunity for escaping offered, he would not embrace it, & compromise the character of one who had treated him so honorably."

Admiral Cockburn proved how excellent he was qualified for the office assigned him, by replying, "Had he told me so himself, I would have clapped a couple of sentinels upon him!"

In the Senate of the United States, the bills for continuing the double duties on imports, the stamp duties, the duties on refined sugar, and the bill for reducing the duties on postage to their old rates, have passed through their first stages.—*Laurel Journal.*

General Assembly of Virginia.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Monday Jan. 27.

Mr. Mercer presented a bill to provide more effectually for the payment of Specie by the banks which was read a 1st and 2d time committed to a committee of the whole, and 250 copies ordered to be printed. It provides if the banks do not on or before the day of next resume specie payments, the holder of any of their notes may, on giving ten days previous notice, obtain a judgment against them for the principal and per cent damages.

[From the New-York Evening Post.]

What does this Mean.

The following is an extract of a letter received from Washington, by this morning's mail, from a person of consideration there, and may be depended on:

Washington, Jan. 21.

"The French Minister, Monsieur Serurier, has been recalled; which he has officially notified to this government. His Secretary will remain in charge of affairs."

Perhaps nothing is meant towards the government; but if it relates personally to Monsieur Serurier, why is not another minister sent out to fill his place?

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Jan. 24.

Our Relations with Spain.

Mr Robertson offered for consideration 2 resolutions to the following effect:

Resolved, that the president of the U. States be requested to lay before this House such information as he may possess, which he may not think it improper to communicate, relative to the demands said to have been made by the government of Spain for the cession of a part of Louisiana.

The motion was agreed to without debate, and without division; and Messrs Robertson and Clayton appointed a committee to lay the same before the President.

Militia.—The debate on the question of postponing the report of the committee on the military system, for the purpose of introducing a substitute (both published last week) terminated on Tuesday last—having commenced the preceding Friday.

The postponement was not agreed to, and the report was negatived. It was our intention to have given the debate, where the speakers stuck to the merits, this week; but having devoted a greater portion of the last Chronicle than we had contemplated to legislative affairs, we shall defer that debate till another opportunity. That opportunity will soon offer, as it is drawing towards spring, and when the members begin to do business the cease to talk much.

When on this subject it may not be amiss to give "a sort of account" of the proceeding on the report and substitute.

On Tuesday the 16th, Mr. Sutherland made report on behalf of the committee whom was referred that part of the Governor's message which related to a select militia. On Friday the 19th, Mr. Scott op-

posed the report as admitting a prospect dangerous to liberty; as increasing executive patronage; as inefficient for the purposes intended; and as uselessly expensive.

Mr. Sutherland replied with some argument and considerable asperity, on Saturday. Messrs. Holgate, Hill, and Buchanan, in the course of the debate delivered their sentiments with temper. The result appeared to us CAPUCHINADE. But we had forgot; Mr. Bucher was in the chair—and would he permit any thing ill-tempered to disgrace the floor of the house!

We might here mention that Mr. Scott likened the rapid revolutions of Mr. Powell's tongue to platoon firing—and that Mr. Powell retorted by comparing Mr. Scott's jestures to mountebank tricks—that Mr. Scott ridiculed Mr. Powell's enormities; which was replied to by Mr. Sutherland, who noticed the becase—and consequence, of Mr. Kittera—and that Mr. Kittera pronounced this conduct of criticizing, mean and despicable—which language was retorted with interest—Mr. Herrington's notice of the affluent style of Mr. Conyngham might also be brought into view. But what use would this information be to the constituents of these gentlemen. It would only give them the melancholy satisfaction of knowing that, if any remnant of dignity remained with the legislature after their pay resolutions, and their holiday adjournment, it was parted with on this occasion.

[Har. Chron.]

The Revenue.

The engrossed bill to continue in force the acts therein mentioned, (the act laying a duty on bank notes and notes discounted, and the bill laying a duty on sugar refined within the United States) was read a third time.—The question on the passage of the bill was decided as follows, Mr. Randolph having required the yeas and nays thereon, in order, as he said, to record his vote against it:

For the bill 103

Against it 48

On motion of Mr. Condit, the title of the bill was so amended as more clearly to indicate its contents.

The engrossed bill to reduce the duties on postage to their old rates, was read a third time and passed.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Nelson in the chair, on the remainder of the report of the committee of Ways and Means.

The question before the House, on the last adjournment, and which now recurs, was on a motion of Mr. Clay, to strike out three millions, the amount of the direct tax proposed to be levied annually on the United States.

Mr. Clay, considering the decision of the House yesterday, in regard to a proposed increase of the duties on imports, as decisive against his object, which was to substitute for a part of the proposed direct tax, a small additional duty on import, calculated to produce the same amount, withdrew his motion.

He then moved to amend the resolve, respecting the direct tax so as to limit it to one year, with a view to place it annually under the control of this House.

This motion was agreed to by a large majority.

Mr. Hardin then moved to amend the resolve, so as to declare it expedient to repeal the direct tax laws altogether, except so much as is necessary to enforce the collection of the tax already due.

In support of this motion he made a speech of about an hour in length.

Mr. Conner then spoke about half an hour in opposition to the motion; and

At the suggestion of Mr. Randolph, the committee rose and reported progress, and

The House adjourned.

The late transaction at Richmond, concerning shutting up the Bank of Virginia, has excited so much attention, that we think it proper to state, that the restriction terminated with the day on which it occurred; an inconsiderate man of the name of Fisher, holding some notes of that bank, demanded silver money for ten notes of \$100 each, which in conformity with the necessity that every where exists, arising out of the excess of paper in circulation, the bank declined to comply with.

Mr. Fisher applied to every lawyer he could find to commence a suit, none of whom would be concerned; he then applied to the superior court for a summons against