

CONGRESSIONAL.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
Thursday, March 12.

Mr. Hall called for the consideration of the resolution submitted some time since by him, proposing clothing, provisions, &c. instead of the direct tax; the house refused to consider it, 29 only rising in favour of the motion.

Dr. Mitchell offered the following for consideration:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in congress assembled, two thirds of both houses deeming it necessary, that the following articles be proposed to the Legislatures of the several states as amendments to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution, to wit:

The sentence consisting of the words, "No tax or duties shall be laid on articles exported from any State," in the ninth section of the first article of the constitution, is hereby repealed; and in the place thereof insert the following: "Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, duties and imposts, as well upon exports as imports." Laid on the table.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday—the bill for admitting the Mississippi Territory into the Union, in committee of the whole, Mr. Nelson in the chair.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the bill was so amended as to include in the boundary of the proposed state so much of Florida as was taken in pursuance of the President's proclamation of Oct. 28th, 1810.

On motion of Mr. Clay (Speaker) the part of Florida above mentioned was left subject to future negotiation.

The bill received other amendments, was agreed to, and reported to the house, who then adjourned.

Friday, March 13.

The house proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, the bill admitting Mississippi Territory into the Union as a state, as reported by the committee of the whole yesterday. The House concurred in the amendments made in committee of the whole, and ordered the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The house in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on a bill from the Senate establishing a quarter-master's department. The committee on military affairs reported this bill with amendments.

The committee rose, reported the bill and the house ordered it to lie on the table.

On motion it was ordered that when the house adjourn it adjourn till Monday.—Adjourned.

Monday, March 16.

Mr. Dawson from the committee to whom was referred the proposed constitution for the state of Louisiana, reported a bill providing for the admission of that state into the union on the same footing as the original states. Read twice and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Mr. Cheves from the committee on the naval establishment to whom were referred an act concerning the naval establishment, with the amendments of the Senate thereto, made a report recommending the adoption of the two first amendments, and disagreeing to the two last, in which the house concurred.

An engrossed bill admitting the Mississippi Territory into the union as a state was read a third time and passed—Yeas 69, Nays 28.

A message was received from the Senate, returning the bill supplementary to an act for raising an additional military force with amendments, which the house adopted. The most important amendments leaves it with the President to fix the rank of officers, without reference to date of commissions.

The house took up the report of the committee of the whole on the bill establishing a quarter-master's department. After making several amendments the house ordered the whole to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

The following message in writing was received from the President of the U. States by Mr. Coles his secretary.

To the Senate and the House of Representatives of the U. States.

I lay before Congress a letter from the envoy extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Great-Britain to the Secretary of State.

JAMES MADISON.

March 15th, 1812.

The undersigned, his Britannic majesty's Envoy Extraordinary & Minister Plenipotentiary of this city with the deepest concern, the message sent by the President of the United States to congress, on the 9th inst. and the documents which accompanied it.

In the utter ignorance of the undersigned as to all the circumstances alluded to in those documents, he can only disclaim most solemnly on his own part the having had any knowledge whatever of the existence of such a

mission or of such transaction as the communication of Mr. Henry refers to, and express his conviction that from what he knows of those branches of his majesty's government with which he is in the habit of having intercourse, no countenance whatever was given by them to any schemes hostile to the internal tranquility of the U. States.

The undersigned however cannot but trust that the American government and the Congress of the U. States will take into consideration the character of the individual who has made the communication in question; & will suspend any further judgment on its merits until the circumstances shall have been made known to his majesty's government.

The undersigned requests the Secretary of state to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

(Signed) AUG. J. FOSTER.
Washington, March 11, 1812.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the message and documents were referred to the committee of foreign relations, and ordered to be printed.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, March 17.

Mr. Johnson presented several memorials from inhabitants of W. Florida, which were referred to the committee appointed to enquire into the situation of that territory.

Mr. Stanford took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill altering and establishing certain post roads. This bill occupied the whole day: it was variously amended, and reported to the house, and then the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 18.

The bill from the senate to carry into effect an act of the Legislature of Maryland, of November, 1795, granting a Lottery for the benefit of a Canal in Washington—was read twice, and referred to the committee of the whole for Monday next.

A message from the senate. The senate adhere to their amendments to the bill concerning a naval establishment, and ask a conference. The house concurred, and ordered three on their part.

The house went into committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for admitting the Orleans Territory into the union as a state. After some debate on motion of Mr. Speaker who mentioned the reception of a petition from Orleans, respecting some part of the bill which he wished might be offered before the bill was decided upon, the committee rose, reported progress & had leave to sit again.

Mr. Stanford took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill for establishing a Corps of Engineers. The bill was agreed to, and reported to the house, who adjourned without discussing it.

Thursday, March 19.

Mr. Johnson presented the memorial of the convention of Orleans territory, relative to their new constitution, which was referred to the committee of the whole, to whom was referred the bill for admitting the territory of Orleans into the Union.

Mr. Porter from the committee on foreign relations made a report in part on the business of Henry, Craig, &c. Consisting of a long examination of a certain count Edward de Crillon, now in this city, with the following preamble. The committee report

That they did not deem it necessary or proper to go into an investigation of the authenticity of the documents communicated to congress on the responsibility of a co-ordinate branch of the government; it may nevertheless be satisfactory to the house to be informed, that the original papers, with the evidence relating to them, in possession of the executive, were submitted to their examination, and were such as to fully satisfy the committee of their genuineness.

The circumstances under which the disclosures of Henry were made to the government, involving considerations of political expediency, have prevented the committee from making those disclosures the basis of any proceeding against him; and from the careful concealment on his part of any circumstances that would lead to the discovery and punishment of any individuals within the U. States, (should there be any such) who were nominally connected with him, no distinct object was presented the committee by his communication for the exercise of the powers with which they were invested of sending for persons and papers. On being informed however that there was a foreigner in the city, who lately came to this country from Europe with Henry, (Count Edward de Crillon) and was supposed to be in his confidence, the committee thought proper to send for him.—His examination taken under oath and reduced to writing, they herewith transmit to the house.

The transaction disclosed by the message of the president presents to the minds of the committee conclusive evidence that the British government, at a period of peace, and during the most friendly professions, have been deliberately and perfidiously pursuing measures to divide these states, and to involve

the citizens in all the guilt of treason, and the horrors of a civil war. It is not however, the intention of the committee to dwell upon a proceeding, which at all times, and among all nations, has been considered one of the most aggravated character; and which, from the nature of our government, depending on a virtuous union of sentiment, ought to be regarded by us with the deepest abhorrence.

The report was ordered to be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. Bassett took the chair in committee of the whole on the bill for admitting Orleans Territory into the Union. Some amendments were made—the bill was agreed to, reported to the house, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Friday, March 20.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Poindexter—Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to report a bill for organizing the militia of the southern and western States and Territories for the defence of the southern and western frontiers.—Laid on the table.

The engrossed bill for the admission of the state of Louisiana, (Orleans Territory) into the union, on an equal footing with the original states, was read a third time and passed. The yeas and nays, were called, and were yeas 79, nays 23.

On motion of Mr. Gold the house went into committee of the whole on the amendment of the senate to the bill providing for the removal of causes in the circuit Courts of the U. States in cases of disability of the Judges to attend, Mr. Roberts in the chair.

The amendments, after considerable debate were agreed to, and the committee rose, and reported them to the house.

On the first amendment, embracing the principle of the bill, Mr. Lacock called for the yeas and noes. They were yeas 69, noes 40.

Mr. Alston called for the yeas and noes on the second amendment, which allows \$ 10 per day to the Judge who sits in the place of the sick, or from other causes, absent Judge. In this amendment the House refused to concur, yeas 47, noes 61.

On motion of Mr. Morrow the house went into committee of the whole on the bill for granting land to certain refugees from Canada and Nova Scotia. The bill was agreed to, the committee rose and reported it to the house, who concurred and ordered it to a third reading on Monday; to which time the house adjourned.

BOSTON, MARCH 11.

Unparalleled Aggressions.

Since our last, capt. Ockington, has arrived at his home in this town from Europe. His vessel, the Catharine, on a fair and legal voyage with ample documents, was taken by the Danes, and after a long, scandalous and expensive detention, was acquitted. She was soon after taken by a French privateer, and carried into Dantzic; and at length condemned with her valuable cargo, by a decree at Paris, on pretences as infamous as those used for the condemnations of three other Americans at the same place, the cases of some of which have been published. Capt. O. informs of the IMPRESSMENT at Dantzic of TWENTY-ONE AMERICAN SEAMEN for the French naval service. One of them, a Mr. Frederick Soper, after a detention of seven months, effected his escape, & has within a few days, returned to his family at Cambridgeport. He was subjected to the most barbarous treatment, and was for four months kept in irons with one arm chained to the floor, his diet bread and water. After escaping, he travelled 700 miles to reach a place at which he could with safety embark for home. His deposition will be published; and will rouse the indignation of every true hearted American.

Mr. Soper's Affidavit.

This certifies that I, Frederick Soper a native of Braintree, in the county of Norfolk, but from my childhood a resident in, or sailing from Boston—on the 3d day of April 1810, shipped on board the brig Catharine, then in this port, belonging principally to Messrs. John Parker and Sons, Joseph Lovell, and David Ockington, bound to Gottenburg, with a cargo of sugar, cotton coffee, cocoa, fustic, &c. We were taken on the 5th day of June, off Norway, by a Danish privateer and carried into Fahrshand. We were tried at Christiansand, and cleared. The captors appealed, and we were tried again at Copenhagen, and again cleared. On the 10th of April, 1811, sailed for Gottenburg and arrived the 12th. After lying there 14 days, we sailed to Petersburg, and on the 3d of May were taken by the French privateer Jenne Adolphe, and carried into Dantzic, where the crew were immediately discharged and sent on shore by the captain of the privateer. On the 12th of May, capt Ockington took myself and the rest of the crew from the street and provided us a boarding house, where we remained until the 5th of June; we were then impressed by a French press gang and sent four miles from Dantzic to a prison.—While we were here, captain Ockington used his utmost exertion to get us liberated, but

in vain. On the 11th of June we were taken, in all 22 Americans, under a guard of 100 foot soldiers and 12 light horsemen, and conducted to bartine; there we were imprisoned two days. From that we had to walk to Antwerp under another guard. Last we should be claimed at Hamburg, which would have been in our route, we were taken circuitously in the country, in a direction which increased the distance to travel 300 miles. On arriving at Antwerp, we were put on board an 84 gun ship the Illustre. There Henry Weston and myself remained one week. Finding our allowance too short to subsist upon, we applied to Mr. Martini, American consul, for relief; who gave us two crowns each, and directed us when that was spent to call for more. We preferred attempting with this to make our escape, which we effected (though the city is walled and every where guarded by soldiers) as follows: we found an arch with two sentinels, to each we gave a crown, and were permitted to pass without our intention was to make the best of our way to Amsterdam and we were obliged to travel about four days and nights, not daring to enter any house, lest we should be carried back. Coming to a bridge which we must necessarily pass, we met a French general's arms who arrested us & joined by two more conducted us back to Antwerp. We were then put in a dungeon, and ironed our right hand on our left foot, and chained together by the neck and body. There we remained in a most deplorable and suffering condition for five weeks during which time we were allowed but a pound of bread each a-day, and water—no other provision of any kind—were we allowed to obtain or receive any other. We had the privilege of entering the French service, if we chose. The handcuffs on my hand were lined with copper; and in order to make it corrode, so that it might poison my flesh, the guards used to come at 12 o'clock daily, and pour water upon it: the sores produced by this treatment are yet visible on my wrist. The consequence of this treatment was, that I was sick of a fever three weeks. At the end of five weeks an order came from Paris, that all men impressed at Dantzic, should be sent to Rochefort. Arriving at Rochefort, again under a guard of 50 soldiers, we were put on board a French 74. Henry Weston and John Green, the latter taken from the brig Julia of Philadelphia, refused to work. Weston was put in prison, ironed and kept eleven days—they then tied him to a post and gave him 50 lashes; then sent him on board the Friumphant again. The cook Jno. Green, tied him to the capstan of the ship, and gave him 48 lashes with a whip end. We were then drafted, and put on board a 120 gun ship. There we remained three weeks; when, on the 11th of Nov. Joseph Vaughan, a native of New-York, and myself, made our escape, having gone ashore with a number of Frenchmen. In the night we passed the river, and on the 18th arrived in Bordeaux, where we applied to Mr. Myers, the American consul, for protection; who provided for us three days, when I was put on board the American schooner Hotspur, of Baltimore, Captain James Knowles. We sailed from Bordeaux on the 20th of December, and arrived at Baltimore on the 20th of February.

FREDERICK SOPER.

Massachusetts, Suffolk, ss.

Subscribed and sworn to, at B'ston, this 9th day of March, 1812, before me

WILLIAM STEVENSON,

Justice of the Peace.

Sarah Ann Waters,

Has just received, and now offers for sale, in the shop lately occupied by Mr. John Wells, Druggist, in Church-street, Annapolis, a handsome and well selected assortment of

LADIES SHOES & SLIPPERS,

laid in on terms so accommodating as to enable her to supply her patrons at the lowest retail prices.

March 26, 1812. J. H. C. 3rd

MARYLAND.

Anne-Arundel County, ss.

Application being made to me, the subscriber, in the recess of Anne-Arundel county court, as an associate judge of the third judicial district of Maryland, by petition, in writing, of William Justice of the said county, praying the benefit of the act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms mentioned in the said acts; a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition, and the said William Justice having satisfied me, by competent testimony, that he has resided in the state of Maryland for the period of two years immediately preceding this his application, and one of the constables of the said county having certified that the said petitioner is in his custody for debt only; I do therefore order and adjudge, that the said William Justice be discharged from his imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in the Maryland Gazette, weekly, for three months successively, before the third Monday in April next, give notice to his creditors to appear before Anne-Arundel county court on the third Monday in April next, to show cause, if any they have, why the said William Justice should not have the benefit of the said act, and supplements, as prayed.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1812.

Richard H. Harwood.

True copy from the original.

ALEXANDRIA, MARCH 17.
More about Henry & his \$ 48,000.

We have been politely furnished with the following extracts from authentic documents, relative to Mr. Henry's mysterious business.

Extract from the deposition of Horatio Bigelow, Esq. of Baltimore.

He (the deponent) called on the cashier of the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore on the morning of the 13th inst. and in answer to an enquiry which the deponent made of the said Cashier, learned from him that about the middle of the last month, Mr. Henry called on the said Bank, and offered him, the Cashier, a check from the Bank of Columbia, upon the Mechanics Bank of the city of New-York, for forty-eight thousand dollars, with a request that he, the cashier would exchange the same for smaller paper; and that he, the said Cashier, did accordingly give to the said Mr. Henry smaller checks, and bank notes for the said check, so drawn by the Bank of Columbia upon the Mechanics Bank of the city of New-York, for the sum of Forty-eight thousand dollars.

Sworn to before S. STERRETT.
March 14th, 1812.

Extract of a letter from John Henry to J. E. Coles Esq. of Baltimore dated N. York Feb. 27.

"In eight days I hope to find a good opportunity to cross the Atlantic. There are vessels bound to England and France and I am somewhat undecided as to which of the two it is most expedient to go for direct.— Perhaps I may think it best to go to the continent."

"Should you see any publication on that subject" [disclosures made to government & mentioned above in this letter] "at any time, I give you full liberty to repeat all I have told you, and be particularly careful to repel with indignation any insinuation the spirit of party may suggest that my political mission for the papers connected with it, contain a single line that can expose any human being in the U. States."

Mr. Coles makes oath to this before S. Sterrett on the 14th of March.

NOTE.

"We understand that the preceding is an incorrect copy of the original, the possessor of which, in this city has, we learn, forwarded a corrected and precise extract therefrom, to his friend in Washington, accompanied with a detail of the facts which came to his knowledge in relation to Mr. Henry, and which will probably be published in a few days."

From the Federal Gazettee.

Mr. HEWES, I have seen in the Federal Republican of this morning (copied from the Alexandria Gazette), an extract of a deposition which I made a few days since in regard to the exchange of a check for \$ 48,000 with a bank in this city, by captain Henry. How that deposition found its way to Alexandria, I am not at a loss to conjecture. I can only say that I had not the remotest idea of its being made public by the gentleman to whom I confided it. Nor do I say this with an intention of inculpating the conduct of that gentleman, which must have resulted from misapprehension—but to exonerate myself from the imputation of blazoning the private transactions of an incorporated company, and obtruding my name upon the public without a possible inducement. It is true I have forwarded a duplicate of that deposition to Boston—and there I feel no reluctance to its being published—for there its object will be understood and its motives appreciated.

H. BIGELOW.

Copy of a Warrant.

To Thomas Tudor Tucker, Treasurer of the United States, Greeting: Pay to Jno. Grahame, or order, Forty-nine thousand dollars, being on account of the contingent expences of foreign intercourse, and for which sum he is to be charged: For so doing this shall be your warrant.

Given under my hand and seal of the Treasury, this tenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and of Independence the thirty-sixth.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Sec. of the Treasury.

Countersigned RICHARD RUSH, Comptroller. Diplomatic Department.

Endorsed Received Feb. 10th, 1812.

Paid Bank of Columbia, at Washington.

THOMAS TUDOR TUCKER, Treasurer

Mr. Graham is chief clerk in the department of state—[therefore a mere government agent, not responsible]—The other warrant for the other \$ 1000 is similar to this, excepting that it was drawn from the contingent fund of the department of state