

which they may be personally present, or in those which shall take place among their ministers; whether it shall be their object to discuss common their own interests or whether they shall take cognizance of questions in which other governments shall formally claim their interference. The same spirit which will direct their councils and reign in their diplomatic communications shall preside also at these meetings, and the repose of the world shall be constantly their motive and their end. It is with such sentiments that the sovereigns have consummated the work to which they were called. They will not cease to labour for its confirmation and perfection. They solemnly acknowledge, that their duties towards God and the people whom they govern, make it pre-emptory on them to give to the world, as far as in their power, an example of justice, of concord, of moderation; happy in the power of consecrating, from henceforth all their efforts to the protection of the acts of peace, to the increase of the internal prosperity of their states, and to the awakening of those sentiments of religion and morality, whose empire has been but too much enfeebled by the misfortune of the times.

Aix-la-Chapelle, Nov. 15, 1818

Signed,
Metternich,
Richelieu,
Castlereagh,
Wellington,
Hardeberg,
Bernstorff,
Nesselrode,
Capo d'Istria.

Nov. 23.
The ship *Eliza*, which arrived at Lghorn from Alexandria, on the 4th instant, brought the official news of the taking of D rick, the capital of the Wahabites, by the troops of the viceroy of Egypt, commanded by his son Ibrahim Pacha. This news was confirmed by a dispatch addressed to Osman Aga, one of the viceroy's generals, residing at Florence.

Cologne, Nov. 15.
Two important affairs have just been finally settled. The one relative to the differences between Sweden and Denmark; the other the dispute between Prussia and the L w Countries, on the subject of customs. Sweden will be bound to take upon itself all the debts which have been contracted by Denmark on behalf of Norway; the interest arrears of these debts will be added to the capital. All affairs strictly German, are finally referred to the commission of Frankfurt.

Harwich, Nov. 27.
Arr. the *Beaufort* Packet, with a mail, &c. from Holland; she brings intelligence that the Emperor Alexander had been attempted to be assassinated near Frankfurt.

English Seamen's Bible Society.
The Merchant's Seamen's Bible Society, established in Jan. last, are full of activity. The Society have for several months boarded the outward-bound merchant ships, when clearing from Gravesend. Inquiries are made by an intelligent agent of the Society, into the supply which the several ships already have of the Holy Scriptures; and when needful, he invites the crews to purchase at a very reduced rate; or, if this through their poverty cannot be accomplished, he presents from the Society. Bibles and Testaments for the use of the crews during the voyage; an exact record is kept of such supplies, and many opportunities have already occurred on the return of ships to port, to enable inquiry into the result of this attention to the moral and religious interest of our long neglected fellow-men and fellow subjects; the results have generally been encouraging. Already upwards of 1200 vessels have been supplied; these were navigated by more than 16,000 seamen, of whom more than 13,000 were able to read. 1300 Bibles, and 2,785 Testaments were gratuitously bestowed on the ships used; and 275 Bibles, with 126 Testaments, were purchased by individuals of the crews. These it is hoped, will supersede the worse than idle trash usually the mental poison of the seamen in his hours of rest from labour; and while as Christians we are confident in the truth of the Holy assertion, that the word of God shall not return to him void, but shall prosper; and while a blessing is pronounced upon those who read it, we feel assured that exertions like these will not fail of success.

THE REPORT.

Made to Congress by the Committee on the subject of the Bank of the United States; concludes with stating the following instances in which the charter of that institution has been violated:

1. In purchasing two millions of public debt, in order to substitute them for two other millions of similar debt, which it had contracted to sell, or had sold in Europe, and which the secretary of the treasury claimed the right of redeeming. The facts on this subject, and the views of the transaction entertained by the committee have been already given.

2. In not requiring the fulfilment of the engagement made by the stockholders on subscribing, to pay the 2d and 3d instalments on the stock, in coin and funded debt. The facts on this point are fully before the house, and they establish beyond all doubt, 1st. that the directors of the bank agreed to receive and did receive what they deemed an equivalent for coin, in checks upon, and the notes of the bank and other banks supposed to pay specie. This substitution of any equivalent whatever, for the specific things required by the charter, was in itself a departure from its provisions; but, 2d, the notes and checks thus received were not, in all cases, equivalent to coin, because there was not specie to meet them in the bank; 3d that notes of individuals were accounted and taken in lieu of the coin part of the 2d instalment, by virtue of a resolution for that purpose, passed before that instalment became due; 4th, that the notes of individuals were taken in many instances and to large amounts in lieu of the whole of the 2d and 3d instalments, which notes are yet unpaid.

3. In paying dividends to stockholders who had not completed their instalments, the provisions of the charter in that respect were violated.

4. By the judges of the first and second election allowing many persons to give more than 50 votes each, under the pretence of their being attorneys for persons whose names shares then stood, when those judges, the directors and officers of the bank, perfectly well knew that those shares really belonged to the persons offering to vote upon them as attorneys. The facts in respect to this violation are in possession of the house, and establish it beyond the reach of doubt.

The committee are of opinion, that no other instance of a violation of the charter has been established. In closing this report of a most laborious investigation, the committee observe, that whatever difference of opinion can exist among them as to the results and inferences to be drawn from the facts stated, they unanimously concur in giving, to the preceding statements of facts and abstracts of documents, their sanction.

They have not recommended the adoption of any measures to correct the many evils and mischiefs they have depicted, excepting that on the bill before mentioned, because, by the provisions of the charter, the secretary of the treasury has full power to apply a prompt and adequate remedy, whenever the situation of the bank shall require it. And if, after the stockholders have become acquainted with the mismanagement of the institution, they shall adopt no means to prevent its continuance, or the directors themselves shall persist in a course of conduct requiring correction, the committee cannot entertain a doubt that the salutary power lodged in the treasury department will be exerted, as occasion may require, and with reference to the best interest of the U. S. States.

It is due to the officers of the Bank of Philadelphia to state, that every facility in their power was rendered in explaining the books, and assisting the researches of the committee.

The National Intelligencer in noticing this report, says,

"Of this report we shall at present only say, that it carries with it internal evidence of uncommon industry and ample ability on the part of the committee. It appears, we were mistaken in supposing it unlikely that any legislative act would grow out of it. There is so much likelihood of it, we now find that a bill is reported, embracing the views of the committee as to what is proper to be done, which was twice read."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

January 18.
THE SEMINOLE WAR.
The order of the day, on the report of the committee on military affairs respecting the Seminole war, being announced—

The house then went into committee of the whole on the state of the union, to whom that report was committed, Mr. Pitkin in the chair.

There was some conversation previously about postponing the subject for a day or two; but the house by a majority of ten or fifteen votes, resolved to take it up.

The report of the military committee was read through, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the House of Representatives of the United States, disapproves the proceedings in the trial and execution of Alexander Arbuthnot and Robert C. Ambrister.

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, took the floor in support of the report—and, having spoken some time in support of the resolution immediately before the house, he was proceeding to the other questions arising out of the Seminole war, when—

It was decided by the chair that the discussion must be confined to the question immediately before the house.

After a good deal of conversation on the question of the order of proceeding in this case, in which Messieurs Smyth, Cobb, Clay, Poindecker Tallmadge and Rhea, took part, and in which a general disposition was manifested that the whole subject should be discussed, and the difference of opinion was only as to the modes of getting at it, to obviate all difficulty on this subject.

Mr. Cobb moved to amend the resolution before the committee, by inserting after the word "Resolved," the following matter:

"That the committee on military affairs be instructed to prepare and report a bill to this house, prohibiting in time of peace, or in time of war with any Indian tribe or tribes only, the execution of any captive, taken by the army of the U. S. without the approbation of such execution by the president.

Resolved, That this house disapproves of the seizure of the posts of St. Mark's and Pensacola, and the fortress of Barrancas, contrary to orders, and in violation of the constitution.

Resolved, That the same committee be also instructed to prepare and report a bill prohibiting the march of the army of the United States or any corps thereof, into any foreign territory without the previous authorization of congress, except it be in the case of Irish pursuit of a defeated enemy of the U. S. taking refuge within such foreign territory.

Having submitted this motion, Mr. C. proceeded to speak in support of those branches of his position, which he had not already touched upon. Mr. C. spoke about two hours.

He was followed, on the opposite side, by Mr. Holmes, of Mass. who had only concluded one branch of this subject; when, having given way at the request of a member, the committee agreed to rise, and leave being given to sit again, the amendment moved in committee was ordered to be printed, and the house adjourned.

January 19.
BANK U. STATES.

Mr. Trimble offered for consideration, the following resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate & House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the attorney-general of the U. States, in conjunction with the district attorney of Pennsylvania, shall immediately cause a scire facias to be issued, according to the 23d section of the act, "to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States," calling on the corporation created by the said act, to show cause wherefore the charter thereto granted, should not be declared forfeited; and that it shall be the duty of the said officers to cause such proceedings to be had in the premises as shall be necessary to obtain a final judgment thereon; for the expense of which congress will hereafter provide.

Mr. Taylor thought, that any distinct proposition as to the course most proper to be adopted towards the Bank, had better be deferred until the report of the committee on the subject should be taken up in

committee of the whole, as then the subject would be fully understood, considered, and could be acted on to more advantage.

The question was then taken, whether the house would proceed to consider the said resolution? And it was decided in the negative, 71 to 58.

THE SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on this subject.

Mr. Holmes resumed the thread of the speech which he yesterday commenced in support of the proceedings of Gen. Jackson; and in concluding which, he now occupied about an hour and a half.

Mr. T. M. Nelson spoke a short time in support of the report of the military committee, and the principles therein laid down.

Mr. Johnson of Va. followed in reply to Mr. Holmes, and in opposition to the conduct of Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Harrison entered into some explanations touching the proceedings of Gen. Wayne in the war of 1792, against the North Western Indians, which had been referred to in debate.

The committee then, on motion of Mr. Clay, who intimated his wish to express his views of the subject, rose and retired; progress; and the House adjourned.

January 20.
BANK OF THE U. STATES.

Mr. Trimble, stated to the house, that as his object in yesterday moving the resolution respecting a scire facias against the bank, had been to give notice of what he thought should be done when that subject came up for consideration, and as that object was effected by having made the motion, he should not at present move for its consideration.

Mr. Claiborne then said, as no notice had been given of one motion respecting the bank, he now gives notice, that when the house should enter on the consideration of the report of the bank committee, he should offer a proposition to repeal the charter of the bank in toto.

Mr. Bassett moved a resolution, authorising the speaker to admit on the floor of the house, such persons as he might think proper, during the present debate.

This motion was intended for the accommodation of those of the softer sex, who have graced the house by their presence, in great numbers for these three days past.

After a short conversation, in course of which some amusement was caused by a motion being made to strike out persons and insert ladies, which was opposed on the ground that the ladies would not be at all offended if gentlemen were at so admitted.

The motion was laid on the table, on the suggestion of Mr. Hopkins, that it would be undignified to make a rule applicable to one debate, which was not to all debates, and on the ground, that if passed, some ladies would still be necessarily excluded by the want of room on the floor.

The engrossed bill to extend the time for the location of military land warrants, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

SEMINOLE WAR.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Pitkin in the chair, on the report of the committee of military affairs on the Seminole war, with the amendments disapproving of the conduct of that war.

Mr. Clay delivered a speech in support of these resolutions, which occupied upwards of two hours in the delivery.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, took the floor on the other side, and had spoken about an hour, when, having given way for a motion for that purpose.

The committee rose and the house adjourned.

A certificate of pension was issued at the war department yesterday, in favour of Henry Francisco, of Whitehall, New-York, aged one hundred and thirty years. W. H. Parker, esq. a gentleman of that place, in whose statement full confidence can be placed, says, that "Francisco has uniformly stated, for forty years past, that he was a soldier at the coronation of Queen Anne; and it is generally believed here that he is at least 130 years of age; he is still able to walk, and retains his mental faculties."

FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN.

The U. S. sloop of war *Peacock*, Capt. Rodgers, anchored in the bay of Grancy Island on Sunday, the 17th inst. The *Peacock* sailed from Syracuse on the 15th Nov, and Gibraltar on the 18th December. Left the remainder of the squadron at Syracuse, from whence also the Spanish sloop sailed for Tripoli, with Mr. J. J. A. American consul to that Regency. The United States Capt. Crane, was to sail for home as soon as the *Peacock* arrived to relieve her.

An affair of honour took place at Syracuse a few days before the *Peacock* sailed, in which midshipman of the U. S. navy was killed. The number of deaths in Algiers, from the 17th inst. to the 30th Nov. was 256, about eight hundred.

To midshipman Cunningham, of the *Peacock*, the editors of the *North Western Herald* are indebted for the following particulars to the 5th and 6th Dec. returned to the 8th December.

FROM LISBON.

Capt. Hamilton of the ship *Seaford*, Fox, arrived at New York, in 10 days from Lisbon, gives a very favourable account of the market at that place. He states, that the port was entirely glutted with kinds of grain, and that the Gr. ships were taking on board the cargoes which they had landed.

Natchez, Nov. 27.

IMPORTANT TRIAL.

The suit of Gen. Adair, against Gen. Wilkinson, for false imprisonment, in the superior court now pending in this city, came on for trial yesterday before yesterday. The examination of the testimony lasted five days, and the argument of counsel took up the next. The jury retired last night to determine on the verdict that should be rendered, and this morning found for Gen. Adair damages of 2500 dollars.

It will be recollected that during the period of what is termed the Burr conspiracy, Gen. Adair arrived at N. Orleans, was immediately arrested by the order of Gen. Wilkinson, the then commander of our arms, and shipped to a city in the Atlantic states. After Gen. Adair had asked of Gen. Wilkinson a satisfactory explanation for this conduct, it had been refused, Gen. A. then appealed to the laws, and the above has been the result of their decision.

From the Baltimore Federal Republican.

The person charged with the horrible murder of *Mary Ashford*, and who when arraigned for trial pleaded the law of battle, we are informed now resides in this city.

From the London Courier, of Nov. 19.

We are enabled to lay before our readers to day the following additional particulars relative to that most interesting topic, the recent attempt to discover a north-west passage to the account of the newly discovered people, in those dreary regions, extremely curious:

"The *Jane*, cap. Young, of Montrose, sailed in co. with the *Isabella* and *Alexander*, from Lerwick, and learnt from Capt. Ross the following interesting particulars:—After the last accounts from the expedition up to the 25th July, when they had reached lat. 75, 21, and lon. 60, the weather cleared, and the station of the compass in reason so fast, that it became difficult to find out exactly how the ship was steering. The sea, with the exception of some ice-bergs, being completely clear of other ice, they reached lat. 76 1-2 when they were unexpectedly opposed in their northern progress by terra firma. Here they met with a new race of Esquimaux, who by their astonishment appeared never to have seen a ship before. At first they were much afraid, but made signs for the vessel to fly away, thinking they were huge birds of prey that had descended from the moon to destroy them. A few of the natives, however, were soon noticed on board, when they expressed their awe and wonder by holding the mast, and other extravagant manifestations of impatience as to superior beings; at other times attentively surveying the ships, they laughed immoderately. They were entirely unintelligible to the Esquimaux whom Capt. Ross took with him, although they seem to be of the same origin, the physiognomy being similar, but of rather darker complexion—in their general appearance, language, and manners

approaching nearer to the natives than the Esquimaux, for the northern part of the continent of Asia. Their mode of travelling is on sledges, drawn by dogs, and some of them were seen in this way, going northward, when they were in possession of knives, which it is conjectured, they must have formed from the iron in its natural state, and which may perhaps, at some future period, become the object of commerce with the natives of these hitherto unknown regions. The weapons they used for killing the smaller species of whales were the horns of the sea unicorn. Here then, at the termination of this immense bay, which, all now has been supposed to open into the Polar Basin, an entire source of human beings has been discovered, and the idea of reaching the Pole, or penetrating into the North Pacific Ocean by Behring's straits, through this supposed passage, is forever at rest. The *Isabella* and *Alexander* traversed the whole bay, having sailed up the eastern shore, and returned by the western shore—thus proving that the whole of that vast and unknown country, from Cape Farewell to the Cape of Valingham of Davis, is attached to the continent of America. All the traditional story handed down among the southern Esquimaux, that there is a rapid and narrow river to the northward, which may communicate with the Polar Basin, is perhaps founded on reality. Our navigators, in their progress round this dreary bay, saw numerous whales; and due advantage will doubt be taken of this valuable discovery by the fishers next season."

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

Annapolis, Monday, Jan. 25.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

A meeting of the Society Auxiliary to the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Colour in the United States, will take place on Thursday the 28th instant, at 4 o'clock, P. M. in the Room of the House of Delegates.

The votes in the military committee, are said to have stood thus on the report relative to the Seminole war:

Majority.	Minority.
Mr. T. M. Nelson,	Mr. Johnson, Ky.
Mr. Reed, Md.	Major Peter, Md.
Mr. Huntington,	Mr. Gage, Mass.
Mr. Stewart, N. C.	

For the Maryland Gazette.

I have observed in the public prints that the bill to alter and change that part of the constitution relative to the election of the governor and council has passed the house of delegates. The firm conviction that this bill would meet with its death in the very room in which it was first ushered into light, prevented my noticing it before, and exposing, as well as the plain ideas and simple language of an uncouth countryman could, the inutility and injustice of such a measure. It would be useless, because, under the constitution as it now stands, the people have enjoyed, and still continue to enjoy, all the rights and privileges of freemen, and have lived happily and prosperously. It would be unjust, because it would be throwing the whole government of the state into the hands of Baltimore, which, with her population of fifty thousand, could nominate and elect from among her own citizens, at any time she pleased, any person she chose, as governor; and no matter how grievous the influence she would thus acquire, might become to the rest of the state, it would be a thing impossible for the counties, situated so far apart as many of them are, to make any thing like an united and systematic effort to subvert it; although, these counties collectively, contain a population of 183,117 souls, exceeding that of Baltimore, 135,117. Would it be considered just in this land of liberty, where the will of the majority has ever ruled, and been held sacred, that one hundred and thirty-five thousand one hundred and seventeen people, (among whom there are very few who are not native born citizens,) should be placed under the domination of only fifty thousand persons—very little more than one-third of their number—and many of whom too are foreigners, who entertain strong prejudices in favour of the governments under which they were born, and whose main object in taking up a residence in this country was to accumulate riches, which the disturbed state of Europe for many years past rendered