the part of any of the officers of government having charge of this business; but I cannot refrain from endeavoring to call the attention of the public to this inestimable section of our country.

The judicious observer will at once discover, upon casting his eye over the map of Louisiana, the four, if not five, exposed frontiers, liable to attack in the event of hostilities, and the importance of having in this section one place of general deposite, to which should be removed, from the subordinate posts, all the ordnance, ordnance stores, arms, intrenching, miners' and artificers' tools, &c. &c. except such only as may be necessary for garrison purposes. Under such an arrangement, our muskets would be preserved from rust, our gun-carriages from decay and ruin, and our powder from losing its strength and efficacy. The work-shops and laboratory of an ordnance depot in that state, upon a scale adapted to the country, would afford instruction to such young or junior officers of the army as might be stationed in its vicinity. I am well convinced that, in that country, the waste and loss to the nation, for the want of such a depot, is more than the cost of it would be, independent of the many advantages the government would derive from such an establishment. The munitions of war generally spoken of, and which properly belong to the ordnance department, are now dispersed through that alluvial country, and are daily becoming useless for want of a proper and capacious depot. It will also be recollected, that, in cases of emergency, it will never answer to rely on a supply of munitions of war from Pittsburgh down the Ohio: and it would be still more hazardous to ship them round by sea, in the face of an enemy.

The public works now erecting at Baton Rouge, in Louisiana, and which are intended to be occupied principally as quarters and barracks for officers and soldiers of the line, might, *without any additional expense to the government*, be advantageously converted into an ordnance depot. Taking into view the geographical situation of that place, its vicinity to, and easy communication with, the frontier posts of our southern section, most liable to attack from foreign invasion or assault by domestic foes (Indians and negroes;) the whole range of country from Pittsburg to New Orleans, does not present a spot, in my opinion, so admirably calculated for an ordnance establishment subject to the exclusive control of the War Department. By adopting this course, the great cause of economy in which I first took up my pen would be advanced; as a considerble part of the soldiers could be advantageously employed, *in time of peace, in making preparation for war*; and the surplus men might either be marched to our Indian frontiers or disbanded, as circumstances would justify. I have never been able to discover the necessity or utility, *much less the* economy of keeping a garrision of unemployed soldiers in time of peace at posts, which in all human probability, would scarcely be accessible to an enemy in time of war, when the services of part of them, might be employed to the lasting benefit of the country, by keeping them at work in reparing & manufacturing the necessary implements of war. The alteration in the character of the post at Baton Rouge could be attended with no disadvantage in time of war, for it might, as all ordnance depots ought to be, always relied upon as a place of rendezvous and supplies for militia and regular troops descending the Mississippi to any threatened point of attack or invasion on our southern borders.

ARISTIDES.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA GAZETTE.

DESCRIPTION OF

THE

Interior of the New United States Bank Building.

This edifice is situate in a north and south direction fronting on Chesnut and Library-sts.—Its length, including the porticos is 161 feet, and breadth in front 87 feet. The floor of the principal or ground story is elevated 9 feet, surrounded on all sides by a terrace 14 feet wide, rising 3 feet wide, and paved with large flag stones joined together. The main entrance is from Chesnut-st by a flight of marble steps extending along the whole front of the portico. The door in the centre opens into a large vestibule, with circular ends, embracing the Transfer and Loan offices on the right and left, together with a commodious lobby leading to the Bank room.

The vestibule ceiling is a prolonged pannelled dome divided into three compartments, by bands enriched with the Guillochis springing from a projected Impost, containing sunken frette. The pavement is tesselated with American and Italian marble throughout.

The Banking room occupies the centre of the building, being 48 feet wide, having its length 81 feet, in an east and west direction, and lighted exclusively from these aspects. Its leading features present a double range of six fluted marble columns, 22 inches diameter, at a distance of 10 feet each from the side walls, forming a screen of gallery for the clerks' desks, which are placed within the intercolumniations.

These columns are of the Greek Inoic order, with a full entablature and blocking course on which the great central and lateral arches are supported—the central arch being semicylindrical, is 28 feet in diameter, by 81 feet in length, and subdivided into seven compartments, with projecting concentric platbands over and of equal diameter with each column, the intervals being enriched with square sunken moulded pannels—this ceiling is 35 feet from the floor to the crown of the arch, executed with great precision and effect.

An Isthmian wreath, carved in one entire block of Pennsylvania white marble, surrounds the clock face, which occupies the space of the first pannel over the entablature in the centre, the design of which is copied from the reverse of an antique gem found at Corinth, and described by Stuart in his valuable work on the Antiquities of Athens.

The Tellers' counters are composed of Marble, forming pannelled pedestals across each end of the Banking room, commencing at the first column from each of the end walls.

The President and Cashier's room, together with the special deposit vault, and a flight private marble stairs, open from the Banking room on the north—the south side embraces the Assistant Cashier's room, chief clerk's desk, vaults, and vestibule leading to the Stockholder's room.

The Stockholder's room is a parallelogram of 28 feet by 50 feet, lighted from the south front, having a groin arched ceiling with projecting platbands, enriched with the Guillochis springing near the base of the groin angle, across the semicircular intrados of the arch. Each end of the room is ornamented with niches eight feet wide, the heads of which form an architrave concentric with the semicircular pannels in the tympanum of the shortest diameter.

The committee rooms from the Stockholder's open right and left, flanked by two flights or marble stairs leading to the clock chamber, and other apartments in the second story.—— private stairway from the Banking room leads to the Directors,' engravers,' and copper plate printers' room, being lighted from the roof by a plano-convex glass light, 20 inches in diameter, and six inches thick, manufactured in Boston, by Messrs. Jarvis & Co. the light being inserted in a marble curb, is placed on the apex of a cone which perforates the arch above the stairway.

All the internal door jambs, sills, and imposts are of marble. The fire places principally under the windows, and formed within the thickness of the external walls, and covered with thick iron plates.

The Banking room is amply warmed by two cast iron furnaces, lined with fire brick, being simply erected with an air chamber, through which the external atmosphere passes, and becomes heated by the furnace—it then rises through the arch into a circular cast iron pedestal, perforated on the sides, out of which it is suffered to escape into the room.

The whole body of the building is arched in a bomb-proof manner, from the cellar to the roof, which is covered with copper. All the groin arches are girded at the spring line with iron strap, passing round with the body of the division walls.

It may be here practically useful to observe, that all buildings of a public nature should be thus constructed, as the only safe guard against the ravages of the incendiary, and the no less fatal but inevitable attacks of time.

Philadelphia, Dec. 20, 1820.

*

While on this subject, we think it not unopportune to quote the following article from the Analectic Magazine of March, 1819—describing the exterior of this superb edifice:—

In the design and proportions of this edifice, we recognize the leading features of that celebrated work of antiquity, the Parthenon at Athens. In selecting this example as a model for a building such as a Bank, requiring a peculiar internal arrangement and distribution of space and light, it becomes a difficult task for an architect to preserve *all* the characteristics of a Grecian temple, whose original design and appropriation was solely for the worship of the gods, and for the depositories of public treasure. The peripteros or flanking columns of a Grecian building, produce a decidedly beautiful feature in architecture. But they cannot be applied with their proper effect to places of business, without a consequent sacrifice of those principles which have a constant application to internal uses and economy. The design before us is of the Grecian Doric—characterised as *Hypacthros*, having eight fluted columns, 4 feet 6 inches in diamater, embracing the whole front, taken from the Parthenon, or temple of Minerva, hecatompedon at Athens, being divested of the columns of the peripteros and pronaus, of the sculptured metopes of the freize, and the basso-relievo figures in the tympanum of the pedinent.

The columns rise from a basement 6 feet in elevation, supporting a plain entablature, extending along the sides of a parallelogram 86 by 160 feet, including the body of the building and porticos that project 10 feet 9 inches from each of the fronts. The vertical angle of the pediment is 152°, forming an uninterrupted line from end to end of the ridge or apex of the roof.

The ascent to the porticos from the street is by a flight of six steps, to a terrace or platform, extending 16 feet on each flank, and in front of the edifice. It is on this terrace that the building is reared, and from which it derives a great portion of its effect. The gateways on the right and left, open into paved avenues, which extend from Chesnut to Library sts. along each of the flanks, serving to insulate the building, from surrounding objects, it being inclosed along these avenues by a return of the iron railing exhibited in the front elevation.

The door of entrance opens into a spacious pronaus or vestibule, leading to the Banking room which is placed immediately in the centre of the building: On the right and left of the vestibule, is the Loan office and Transfer office, which are entirely distinct from the rooms appropriated for the Banking purpose. The Banking Room, *in plan*, is a spacious parallelograme of 45 by 80 feet, containing 12 polished marble pillars of the Ionic order copied from the Minerva Polibias at Priene.

The corner stone of this spacious and elegant building was laid with the usual ceremony on the 19th April, 1819.—The architect was William Strickland—Marble masons Adam and Thomas Traquair—Carpenter, Philip Justus—Bricklayers, Daniel Groves and Jesseph S. Walter.

Maryland Politics.

Extract to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, dated

ANNAPOLIS, Dec. 15.

DEAR SIR—We are progressing with the business of the session very harmoniously, and although the election of Governor and Council excited considerable interest, and some anxiety among the individuals of both parties—you find that they were all true to their own side, and it is rare, among ninety-four men to find none wavering.

The republicans acted with that liberality which was due to themselves; they respected the rights of the people, and they could not have done otherwise consistently; but there ought also to be honorable mention made, not only in every county in Maryland, but in every state in the union, of the manly and generous conduct of Col. GEORGE WASHINGTON JACKSON, of Somerset, a member of the senate, and who is a federalist.

As parties were nearly balanced, and as accidents might happen, an express was sent for Col. Jackson by his friends. Major D. Martin, a republican member of the House of Delegates from Talbot, had returned home on the Wednesday previous to the election, and on that same day his lady was overset in a carriage and seriously injured.

When Col. Jackson arrived at Easton on Saturday, on his way to Annapolis, he heard of this affair, and immediately sent word to Major Martin, that he would wait for him, and that if his lady's life was in danger and he wished to remain at home, he too would also stay, so that no advantage could be taken of his absence—*he did remain*, and they arrived in the same vessel at Annapolis on Monday.

This was acting like a *Washington*, and like a *Jackson*—this was preferring principle to party—this was acting nobly, and doing more to put an end to party dissensions, than any thing that has lately occurred. Conduct like this will be stamped with the approbation of all honest men—Conduct, such as this, ought to be cherished, and such examples followed; and I am sure that Col. Jackson will feel through life much more happiness when he thinks on this little accident, than if his vote had elected the Governor and Council from among his own political friends; and whenever such principles shall predominate among the citizens of Maryland, and it is time they should, party is at an end forever.

At the time the report of the Committee of Elections was made to House of Delegates, in which the four federal members from Kent were confirmed in their seats, notwithstanding the illegality of the returns—Mr. BARNEY, of Baltimore, made the following remarks, which exhibit his accustomed candor and intelligence: as he very properly suggests, let the federalists evince their sincerity for an amalgamation of parties, by ceasing opposition to the *doubtful counties*. When this is done we may begin to think they are in earnest—but not till then.

"Before the question is taken, Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer a feeble tribute of homage to the gentlemen composing the Committee of Elections, for the honorable, dignified and impartial course recommended in the report which has just been read, wherein they have proved themselves to be stern republicans, who would not consent that the will of a majority, fairly expressed, should ever be set aside, or a county deprived for a moment of its representation on this floor, by the negligence or inaccuracy of the judges of election.

This course was adopted at a period when the political complexion of the state was to be decided for the ensuing year, by the choice of the Executive, and when one or more democratic members were absent, under circumstances that almost precluded a hope of their return. I neither know nor care, Mr. Speaker, to what party those delinquent judges belong; but I sincerely regret that they were not punished by being compelled to appear at the bar of this house to amend their report and learn their duty; and also to understand from the unanimous decision which will doubtless be passed, that the voice of the majority must always be respected, and their defective returns, be they designedly or unintentionally made, can never control it, while the present party have the ascendancy.

When I reflect that this committee were apprised of the fact, that in Allegany county the election might have been declared null and void, in consequence of a United States postmaster being one of the presiding judges, and that the intention of the framers of the constitution to guard against the interference of the general government in state concerns, could never be more completely frustrated than by the influence which one of their officers *could* exercise when presiding over our elections; their disinterested forbearance cannot be too highly applauded.

In Frederick county, also, the magistrate who qualified the judges and their CLERKS, sent on an authenticated certificate of the fact—a similar informal qualification was decided by a federal majority in 1812, to be sufficient to justify them in ejecting three democratic members from their seats in this house, and thereby secured the Executive to their own party.

The honorable Committee of Elections have disdained to recognize as a precedent this abominable transaction—and such is the abhorrence with which I loath the Allegany fraud, that I would not hesitate to move that its disgraceful record be expunged from the journals, could I consent to disturb the political harmony which now so happily pervades the deliberations of this house, by agitating the subject.

While we cannot but feel exalted by the distinguished course pursued by the democratic administration, which has united all parties in praise of its moderation and wisdom, it is but justice to the opposition to acknowledge their magnanimity and forbearance, in unanimously joining their voices and their votes to continue to the nation the valuable services of our illustrious Chief Magistrate for another Presidential term; and it is my most ardent desire to live to see the political amnesty now happily prevailing, terminated by a durable and everlasting treaty of amity and concord.

However widely we may differ about the past, we may coincide in opinion as to the course of policy required to regulate our future proceedings—and should the right hand of fellowship which I now proffer with unfeigned sincerity to the gentlemen on the opposite side of the house, be accepted by them in the same spirit of cordiality with which it is tendered, and an union of men and measures without regard to party distinctions, grow out of it, I shall consider that I have thus done more to promote the permanent prosperity and happiness of my native state, than I shall ever be able to accomplish by all the legislative acts that I can either originate or support during my public life.

I consider, Mr. Speaker, that the present is the most favorable period that can ever offer to terminate all political divisions. The democratic members on this floor represent two-thirds of ALL the counties in the state, the returns from which show that out of 40,000 votes taken at the last election, 25,000 were given to the same party; consequently their overtures for conciliation cannot be attributed to improper motives, and the federalists, in meeting them half way, do but yield to the first principles of our republic; that the *majority shall govern*, and that their will, when fairly expressed, shall be the *law of the land*.

There exists no longer any difference of opinion among us. The good of our country is our common aim—let us unite in supporting all measures calculated to promote this object.—Then the term democrat and federalist will become extinct, and the only question in appointments to office will be, is he honest, is he capable?—That man who can accomplish this union, may triumphantly exclaim,

Exegi monumentum ære perennius."

PUBLIC LAND DEBT.

The subject of some provision for the relief of the purchasers of Public Lands, who are heavily indebted to the United States, and whose case invites the interposition of Congress, has been before the committees of Public Lands, in both Houses of Congress. A majority of the committee in each house, we understand, are disposed to report favorably on the proposition. It is said that the committee in the House of Representatives have agreed on a report, recommending the adoption of the following propositions:

1. To permit the surrender, by the purchasers, of a part of their purchases, and the money paid on the part surrendered to be applied to the payment for that part which they retain.

2. To give to the purchasers a certain term of time for the payment of the balance of the money due on that part which they retain, without interest.

3. To direct the Registers of the Land Offices to give final certificates to all those purchasers of Public Lands, now indebted therefor, who pay down five-eighths of the original purchase money, without interest.

It is believed that some provision, for the relief of this class of public debtors, is likely to be agreed to by Congress. *Nat. Intel.*

MISSOURI QUESTION.

Speaking of the contested election of Speaker at Washington, the *Worcester Spy*, one of the oldest and most inveterate federal papers in the Union, remarks—"Without any of the squeamishness on this subject, which some of our brethren *seem* to feel, we avow that we hope it *is* "north and south business"—that it has been, in other words, a contest between the friends and the enemys to the restriction of "Slavery,"—We are glad that the Hartford Convention men begin to come out boldly on this subject; nothing more than this is necessary to prove, that all their palavering about slavery results, not from a real detestation of that evil, but from the *old grudge*, which they owe the republican institutions of this happy nation, and that their desire is to break up that unity which constitutes this mighty empire one people. Let our Representatives in Congress "look before they leap"—they may leap so far in this "north and south business," so deep into the views of the enemies to our Union, as to cause a revulsion of the people, that may be felt at least during their political lives. The people remember the dying injunction of WASHINGTON, to "FROWN INDIGNANTLY" on every attempt to create a northern and a southern party influence. *N. H. Pat.*

WHAT MEANS THIS?

One of the physicians who was in consultation on the body of the Princess Charlotte, after her death, has arrived in the United States, and is going to communicate, from this country, to the British nation, the particulars which caused the unexpected and unaccountable death of that amiable woman, who would, had she lived, have removed from office the present British ministerial tyrants, and have given freedom to the British people. Nat. Adv.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

In Senate.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

A number of petitions were this morning presented and referred—among them, one by Mr. PLEASANTS from the Petersburg United Agricultural society, against the late proposed increase of duties on imports.

The resolution submitted by Mr. BURRILL some time ago, concerning the compensation of Members of Congress, was on motion of that gentleman further postponed until to-morrow.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the decease of NATHANIEL HAZARD, a member of that House, from the state of Rhode Island—when

Mr. HUNTER, of Rhode Island, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate will attend the funeral of the Honorable NATHANIEL HAZARD, late a member of the House of Representatives from the State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, this day at 2 o'clock; and, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they will go into mourning, and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days.

The resolution being read, was unanimously agreed to—and

The Senate adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

CONGRESSIONAL COMPENSATION.

The Senate, agreeably to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, introduced by Mr. BURRILL, of R. I. on the 16th ult.

Resolved, That the act, entitled "An act allowing compensation to the members of the Senate, members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to the delegates of the territories, and repealing all other laws on the subject," passed at the first session of the fifteenth Congress, ought to be so altered and amended that the compensation to the members and delegates aforesaid shall hereafter be six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel, instead of the compensation now allowed by said act; and that it be referred to a committee, to prepare and report a bill for altering and amending said act accordingly.

Messrs. DANA, BURRILL, JOHNSON, of Kentucky, ROBERTS, and SMITH, were appointed the committee; and

The Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Finance be instructed to enquire what alterations may be made in the compensation to officers of the customs.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. SANFORD, from the committee on Finance, to which was referred the petition of the President and Directors of the Bank of the United States, reported the following bill; which received the first reading:

Be it enacted, &c. That it shall be lawful for the Directors of the Bank of the United States to appoint an Agent and a Register, and that all bills and notes of the said corporation, issued after the first appointment of such Agent and Register, shall be signed by the Agent, and countersigned by the Register; that such bills and notes shall have the like force and effect as the bills and notes of the said corporation which are now signed by the President, and countersigned by the Cashier, thereof; and that, as often as an Agent or a Register of the said corporation shall be appointed, no note or bill, signed by an Agent, or countersigned by a Register, shall be issued, until public notice of the appointment of such Agent or Register shall have been previously given, for ten days, in two gazettes, printed at the city of Washington.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, if any President, Director, Cashier, or other officer, or servant, of the Bank of the United States, or of any of its offices, shall fraudulently convert to his own use any money, bill, note, security for money, evidence of debt, or other effect whatever, belonging to the said Bank, such person shall, upon due conviction, be punished by imprisonment, not exceeding three years, and by standing in a pillory not more than three times in open day, in some public place during one hour at a time; which standing in a pillory, when inflicted more than once, shall be on different days.

The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

A message having been received in the Senate, by the Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the event and the proceedings, above stated, it was on motion of Mr. MACON, unanimously Resolved, That the Senate would attend the funeral of the Hon. JESSE SLOCUMB, late a Member of the House of Representatives from the State of North Carolina, at three o'clock; and as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, they would go into mourning and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days; and the Senate forthwith adjourned.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

The bill to amend the act incorporating the subscribers to the Bank of the United States was read a second time, and, on motion of Mr. EATON, recommitted to the committee on Finance with the view of introducing some amendments which it is the wish of the committee to make to it.

Several bills heretofore received from the House of Representatives and read the first time, were read a second time in course, and referred to various committees.

The Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

House of Representatives.

MONDAY, Dec. 18.

The Journal of the preceding sitting having been read—

Mr. EDDY of Rhode Island rose, and briefly announced to the House the decease, on yesterday, of NATHANIEL HAZARD, Esq. a Member of this House from the state of Rhode Island.

Whereupon, on motion of Mr. EDDY resolutions were unanimously adopted, expressive of the feelings of the House on this occasion: resolving to attend the Funeral, this day, at two o'clock, appointing a committee to superintend the same; and resolving, also, as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, to go into mourning, and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days.

Messrs. Eddy, Morton, Russ, Shaw, Mallary, Archer, Md. and Cocke, were appointed a committee accordingly—and

The House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Dec. 19.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year 1819; and, also, a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in obedience of a resolution of the House of Representatives of the 12th inst. information in relation to the horses furnished by the mounted men engaged in the Seminole War; also of the rule adopted for compensating said troops, not applicable to all other troops of the same description.

On motion of Mr. COCKE, certain statements presented at a former session, from the Third Auditor of the Treasury, respecting allowance to officers of the army for transportation, &c. were ordered to be printed, as containing some facts of particular interest at this moment.

Mr. COBB rose, and gave notice that, on account of the absence of some members, and, in compliance with the wishes of others, he should postpone his motion for going into committee of the whole on the subject of retrenchments, until this day fortnight.

Mr. EUSTIS submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, and it is hereby declared, that on the —— day of —— next ensuing, the state of Missouri shall be admitted into the Union upon an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatsoever: Provided: That so much of the 26th section of the 3d article in the constitution of said state, presented to Congress at the present session, as makes it the duty of the Legislature to pass such laws as shall be necessary "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from "coming to, and settling in, this state, under "any pretext whatsoever," shall, on or before that day, have been expunged therefrom.

The resolution was read twice, and was then, on motion of Mr. EUSTIS, ordered to lie on the table for one day.

Mr. MERCER submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Public Buildings be instructed to enquire into the practicability of making such alterations in the present structure of the Hall of the House of Representatives, as shall better adapt to the purposes of a deliberative assembly, and if no such alteration can be effected, to ascertain whether it be practicable to provide a suitable Hall in the Centre building of the Capitol.

The resolve for enquiry was adopted, as above stated, but not without opposing voices.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, it was

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office Department, with power to send for persons and papers.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 20.

Several reports were made from committees, notice of which will be taken in our next.

Mr. EDWARDS, of N. C. from the committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported a bill in addition to the several acts making provision for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war; which was twice read.

[The object of the bill is to provide for the case of persons who, owing to disability, cannot appear in open court to take the necessary oaths.]

The bill was laid on the table, for the purpose of being printed for better examination before it should be ordered to a third reading.

Mr. ROSS, of Ohio, submitted for consideration the following resolution, which, from its nature, lies on the table one day of course:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house the names of all persons who have been prosecuted and convicted, in the courts of the United States, under the act of Congress, passed the 14th July, 1798, entitled "An act in addition to the act, entitled 'An act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States,'" particularly designating in what state, and before what court convicted; the amount of the fine, together with the term of imprisonment inflicted on each defendant; and also the amount of fines paid into the Treasury of the United States, and by whom the amount of such fines as may have been collected by the officers of government, and which have not yet been paid into the Treasury of the U. States; the time when collected; also, by whom, and from whom, collected.

And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 21.

Little business was transacted in either House of Congress to day, both bodies having adjourned at an early hour, to make arrangements to attend the funeral of a deceased Member of the House of Representatives, and as a mark of respect, usual on such occasions.

As soon as the the Journal was read in the House of Representatives, Mr. SMITH, of North Carolina, rose, and announced to the House the decease of JESSE SLOCUMB, Esq. a Member from the state of North Carolina; and, on the motion of Mr. SMITH, resolutions were unanimously adopted expressive of the feelings of the House on this occasion; resolving to attend the Funeral, this day at three o'clock; appointing a committee to superintend the same; and resolving also as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, to go into mourning, and wear a black crape round the left arm for thirty days.

Messrs. Smith, of North Carolina, Burton, Fisher, Hooks, Settle, Williams, of North Carolina, and Davidson, were appointed the committee of arrangements.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, also, it was Resolved, that the Speaker of the House, acquaint the Executive of the State of North Crrolina, with the vacancy occasioned in the Representation from the state by the death of Mr. Slocumb.

FRIDAY, Dec. 22.

Mr. NEWTON, from the committee of Commerce reported a bill to authorize the President of the U. States to establish a Port of entry for the District of Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. CAMPBELL, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill extending the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants—Mr. LATHROP being called to the chair.

The blank for the term of extension, was filled with two years from the 1st of January, 1821, and the time within which returns may be made, was fixed at four years.

And the bill being further amended, the committee rose and reported the same to the House; and it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. DARLINGTON in the chair, on the bill to repeal the act entitled "An Act to lessen the compensation of Marshals, Clerks, and Attorneys, in the cases therein mentioned." Considerable discussion took place on the subject of the bill among the legal gentlemen of the House, which ended in the committee's rising and reporting progress. The committee were then discharged from the further consideration of the bill; and it was recommitted to a select committee.

The House then adjourned to Tuesday next.

The committee on the Memorial of the Bank of the United States, are Messrs. Sergeant, Whitman, Tyler, Gorham, and Hardin.

The committee to enquire into the expediency of promoting settlements on the Pacific Ocean, are Messrs. Floyd, Metcalf and Swearingen.

The committee to investigate the concerns of the Post Office, are Messrs. Phelps, Archer, of Virginia, Culpepper, Allen of N. Y. and Hobart.

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