THE WEEKLY REGISTER.

CONTAINING

POLITICAL, HISTORICAL, GEOGRAPHICAL, SCIENTIFIC,
ASTRONOMICAL, STATISTICAL, AND BIOGRAPHICAL

DOCUMENTS, ESSAYS, AND FACTS;

TOGETHER WITH


H. NILES, EDITOR.

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Hac olim meminisse juvabit.—Virgil.

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FROM MARCH TO SEPTEMBER, 1814.—VOL. VI.

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At the Franklin Press,
SOUTH-STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE MERCHANTS' COFFEE-HOU SE.
The debate having been extended to the usual hour of adjournment, the committee reported the bill to the house with certain amendments, and on a question on the passage of the bill to a third reading, which was decided by yeas and nays, the vote was as follows: for the bill 65, against it 72.

So the bill was rejected, and the house adjourned.


Monday, March 21. The Yazoo business was taken up. Mr. Wright explained his motives for supporting the bill, in a speech of considerable length. Mr. Irving, of New York, followed, and gave his reason why he should vote for the bill. Mr. Forsythe opposed the bill, and was replied to by Mr. Oakley—the committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill, 76 to 44. The bill being before the house, Mr. Hall, moved to strike out the first section of the bill, with a view to the insertion of a different section which he offered, not changing the principle, but providing for an earlier payment of the money therein mentioned into the treasury of Georgia, negatived. Mr. Forsythe moved to strike out the 4th section. Negatived, 62, nays 90. Other amendments were proposed, and one offered by Mr. Gaston was under consideration when the adjournment was made.

Tuesday, March 22. The house agreed to all the amendments of the senate to the bill for the better organizing and supplying the army, except one.

The bill for the indemnification of the Yazoo claimants was then taken up; several amendments proposed and discussed, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 23. Mr. Brigham presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Sumter, military, &c., in the vicinity of Wyebec, Mass. stating that they are manufacturers of scythes and mill saws, and praying that duties may be laid on the importation of those articles. Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Yazoo claims. The bill was again before the house. Mr. Troup moved its indefinite postponement, and entered at large into the merits of the subject, vying with the opponents of any compromise whatever. A debate ensued, in which Messrs. Farrow, Eppes, and Barnett opposed, and Messrs. Findley, Clark and Pink of N. Y. supported the bill.

Mr. Stanford rose to reply to a remark made by Mr. Clark respecting the mutilation of the documents in the office of the clerk of this house, which established the fraud in the purchase of the Yazoo lands, which fact Messrs. L. had ascertained some days ago. He then reiterated the assertion, and his statement was confirmed by Mr. Macon of N. C. and others.

A good deal of explanatory conversation took place on this topic, during which several motions to adjourn were made and lost.

Mr. Nelson of Va. declared his intention of opposing his voice to the passage of the bill; and commenced by expressing his opposition thereto. After pronouncing, during a few minutes, he made a motion to that effect, and the house adjourned at half-past 5 o'clock.

Thursday, March 24. The Yazoo claims' bill before the house. After Messrs. Nelson, Cholson, Cuthbert and Stanford had opposed, and Messrs. Lattimore, (delegate for the Mississippi Territory,) Yancey and Wright had supported the bill, the question was put for the indefinite postponement of the bill was taken and decided the bill as follows:


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**Events of the War**

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**WASHINGTON City, April 1.**

Highly important.—The following message was yesterday submitted by the president of the United States to both houses of Congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Taking into view the mutual interest which the United States and the foreign nations in amity with them, have in a liberal commercial intercourse, and the extensive changes favorable thereto, which have recently taken place: taking into view also the important advantages which would otherwise result from adopting the same of our commercial laws to the circumstances now existing:

I recommend to the consideration of Congress the expediency of authorizing, after a certain day, exportation, species excepted, from the United States, in vessels of the United States, and in vessels owned and navigated by the United States, at peace with them and a repeal of so much of our laws as prohibits the importation of articles not the property of enemies, but produced or manufactured only within their dominions.

I recommend also, as a more effectual safeguard and encouragement to our growing manufactures, that the additional duties on imports which see to expire at the end of one year hereafter with peace with Britain, be prolonged to the end of the two years after that event; and that, in favor of our monied institutions, the exportation of species be prohibited throughout the same period.

March 31st, 1814.

JAMES MADISON.

The message having been read, was in both houses referred to the committee on foreign relations.

**MILITARY.**

Maj.-general Brown with a considerable force is on the Niagara frontier—subject unknown.

Extract of a letter from major-general Harrison to the secretary of war, dated

Cincinnati, March 8, 1814.

Colonel Baby, a militia captain, taken from the township of Delaware, upon the Thames, and two other individuals who were supposed to be particularly mischief, have arrived here, under an escort from Detroit. The militia captain denies his being in service, but was found with his uniform on, and acknowledges to have frequently served at the head of a militia company, under Proctor, since the commencement of the war. He is a native of the county of Albany, state of New-York, and emigrated to Canada in the year 1798.