

**SPAIN.**

The Madrid dates are to the 21st of December. Ferdinand presided at a Council of State on the 19th; the subject of the meeting is said to be the granting of an amnesty, which was expected to be published on the 30th. On the other hand, we find it stated in a letter of the 17th, that the "general amnesty, so long expected, is still a disputed point; a majority of the Council of Castile oppose it, and the fanatics do their utmost to excite discontent in the minds of the people, both here and in the provinces, with respect to the conciliatory measures, which to the moderate seem indispensable. Addresses and remonstrances to the King succeed each other; several are written in such violent language, and hold up to the Sovereign the prospect of so many evils and disasters, if he pardons and unites round his throne so many thousands of misled subjects, that his Majesty, naturally inclined to listen to the Serviles, will very likely follow their advice, in spite of all the objections and the efforts of the Foreign Ministers, and the counsel of some wise Spaniards, who feel that reconciliation is necessary. Meantime, the prisons are full, the trials of the unhappy persons confined in them are without any regard to severity, and though the war has been terminated these three months, 12,000 prisoners of war endure, in the depots in France, a very different fate from that which the French promised them before the King left Cadiz to join the Prince."

The son of the Marquis de Casa Irujo has been mortally wounded in a duel with a French officer at Madrid. He was 22 years of age, and on the point of a matrimonial alliance: it is said the origin of the dispute was more political than amorous.

The prelates and all the ecclesiastics who are at Madrid have presented a petition to the King, for the establishment of the Inquisition. The King answered that he was not authorized to do it by the Pope.

The Duke of San Fernando has been banished to his estates, for having refused the embassy which was offered him.

It is stated that the people of Granada had proceeded in a mob to the prisons of that town, and assassinated more than 2000 Constitutionalists.

**FRANCE.**

From the London papers, we learn that an important change has been made in the French Chambers. One fifth of the Deputies have heretofore been elected annually. The Chambers have been dissolved, and the new elections are to be for seven years, for the whole number of Deputies.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**

The French papers do not conceal the designs of the Holy Alliance against South America. The Etoile says, that the men of war San Pablo, San Blas, and three corvettes, are acting in the port of Cadiz; that the expedition is destined for the Pacific; and that, with this maritime success, the Viceroyalty of Peru will soon find itself in a condition to destroy the revolutionary army of Chili, as well as the forces from Terra Firma, (Colombia) which now desolate that beautiful region.

The Pilote, a Paris paper, announces, on the authority of a letter from Toulon, dated December 9th, that six frigates and eight sloops of war were fitting for sea in that port, whose destination was said to be Brazil and the South Sea.

A letter from Madrid, of the 9th Dec. says—"The new government does not renounce the colonies, a small expedition has already sailed from Cadiz (but without troops) for Lima." The Madrid Gazette, of the 4th of December, contains an article on "The state of the Americas," in reply to an assertion of the London Courier, that the South American colonies were independent, *de facto*, and, of course, *de jure*. The Madrid papers say, that Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Chili, are free from the influence of "the miserable and insignificant revolutionists," and all the rest of those countries under the peaceful control of Gen. La Serna. It will be recollected, that our last arrival from Lima brought the news of the entire overthrow of Gen. La Serna.

A London paper, of the 23d of December, contains a project to form a great company of European Bankers, who are to advance to Spain the money of which she stands in need, receiving in return the exclusive privilege of trading to South America, and the mining property, machinery, &c. possessed by the crown of Spain in that part of the world. The Morning Chronicle, in noticing this subject, remarks:

"That this project has been formed, we do not doubt; but we certainly do entertain some doubt of the wisdom of the great bankers who could listen to it for a moment, or dare to communicate it to the public. Spain is no longer Sovereign, *de facto*, of South America, and her grant of any such privilege, without the acquiescence of the South American States, themselves, would be utterly unavailing."

**AUSTRIA.**

A Vienna article of the 4th of December, reiterates the assertion, that at the meeting of the two Emperors at Czernowitz, the object of their conference was limited to the affairs of Turkey. It adds, however, that the Emperors, on this occasion, declare that they are

wholly satisfied with the result of the political system which they have adopted, and by which they have maintained and consolidated the peace of Europe."

The Emperor of Austria has sent the decoration of the order of Maria Theresa, to the Duke D'Angoulême for his gallant conduct in Spain.

**RUSSIA.**

Count Wittgenstein, who was in the command of the Russian Army of Observation on the borders of Turkey, is said to have suddenly quitted the service of the Emperor Alexander, and to have been succeeded by Count Molardovitch.

**GREECE.**

The struggle between the Turks and Greeks, says the Morning Herald of December 24, is so lingering, with scarcely an affair deserving the name of a battle, that at present it is little thought of. The advantages of the Greeks at sea are decisive and incontestable. On this element they meet the Turks with a sentiment of their superiority, and an assurance of success, which must alone be sufficient to decide the victory. The Admiral commanding the combined squadron, after several defeats and much loss, returned to the Dardanelles. The Turks made a more obstinate resistance on land. Missolonghi was, in the beginning of November, their great object, and the Pacha of Scutari, who commands one of the only parties deserving the name of armies for the Turks, was still pursuing his enterprise against that place, in spite of several checks from the Greeks. The latter appear to carry on against him a sort of guerilla warfare, advancing from, and returning to the mountains, as the occasion requires. The Turks are even stated to have lost a train of artillery destined for an impression upon Missolonghi. On its way to Etolia, the Greeks made a descent from the mountains between Etolia and Acarnania, and took not only this artillery, but a large quantity of munitions of war, and the very escort that accompanied them. The emancipation and independence of the Morea was so perfectly organized, that a corps of 5,000 Morabit troops were expected by the Greeks to aid them against Jussuff, Pacha of Scutari, who commands the only considerable forces that are opposed to them. It is even reported that the army of the latter, composed chiefly of Albanians, had revolted, and reduced him to the necessity of retreating.

The latest account we find is an article dated Ancona, Dec. 12, which says, that "letters from Corfu, Cephalonia, Trieste, and Calama, confirm the defeat of the Turkish fleet. Out of 52 vessels, only 22 have made their escape, with the Captain Pacha, to the Dardanelles. Twelve have been taken, burned, or run ashore, and the rest remain blockaded in the Gulf of Lela by the Greeks. Maurocordato is gone to the relief of Missolonghi with twelve ships. It is said that the besieged have made three sorties and gloriously repulsed the enemy. It is even said that they have taken the traitor Barnaguioti prisoner. The inhabitants of Scapala, Sciathe, and Schyro, have put to the sword the troops which the Turkish fleet had landed to reduce them."

**ENGLAND.**

Mina had arrived in London. The papers state that this heroic man has, by his conduct, since his arrival in England, added new laurels to his brow. His answer to the offer of a public manifestation of esteem on his entry into London, is worthy of the better days of Roman patriotism and devotion.

Mr. Canning was still confined to his house. On the 17th of December, Mr. Rush was with him a considerable time. On the 19th, the Consuls for South America transacted business at the Foreign Office, and received their final instructions. They sailed from Portsmouth for South America a few days afterwards.

The Editor of the London Courier, in alluding to the situation of Europe, asks—

"Are there no clouds rising?" "Will any man be so gulled as to suppose that the policy of Catherine has been abandoned by Russia, and that she has relinquished forever all designs against the Porte? But the time is yet to come. Is this Holy Alliance framed and linked together for peace alone, but not for war? Is there nothing in the present policy towards Spain which excites suspicion in our minds? Is it not evident that Ferdinand is tied and bound down to the policy of the Holy Alliance? We do not say that he would, of his own free will, recognize the Independence of the South American colonies; but is he not pledged to his continental allies to refuse all recognition? Has it not been more recently asserted in the correspondence and speech of the Russian Minister Pozzo di Borgo, during his residence in Madrid? Are there no germs of misunderstanding—no seeds of discension in this? Is it likely that the power, or powers, that have, *de facto*, or shall, recognize the independence of the colonies, and the powers that refused such recognition, will live in the same uninterrupted harmony and intercourse together—that the latter will see the former exclusively extending their sphere of commerce and enriching themselves without the least ill will or ill humor?

"Is there any man who can believe that Russia, and Austria, and France, and Spain, pledged against any acknowledgment of South American Independence, will view, with pacific eyes, another power in possession of all the advantages that must be derived from her recognition, and consequently friendly intercourse with those immense and fertile regions?"

"But is it to be inferred from this that we are invading this country to exhibit a hostile spirit against the European Powers, or to adopt any hostile measures?—Certainly not. But do not let us be the willing agents of their policy. Do not let us aid them in their means and also in their measures of preparation. It is quite consistent with a state of peace to prevent them from raising loans in this country. In what way this can best be done, we know not; but we are quite sure it ought to be done, both as regards the interests of the state and of individuals, and that the sooner the legislature adopts some decisive measures upon the subject the better.—We hope they will not have to regret that they did not adopt it six years ago."

The Liverpool Advertiser, of Jan. 3, in speaking of the Message of the President of the United States, says:

"By one short passage in it, is set at rest, we dare presume, whatever may have been in agitation by the continental allies in reference to the late Spanish possessions in America. There will be no attempt made, it may be confidently affirmed, to interfere with the present condition of those countries, when it is known that such interference would be viewed by the United States as a just cause of war on her part with any power attempting such interference."

"In regard of the power, prosperity, and resources of the nation herself, also, the language of the message is very interesting. Her revenue, it is affirmed, will, on the first of this year, exceed her expenditure by no less than nine millions of dollars. Her population is estimated at ten millions, and every branch of industry, every source of revenue, wealth, and power, is flourishing."

"On subjects of common interest to all nations, the government of the United States is enabled to stand forth to suggest and promote what is beneficial, and to crush what is injurious. In the message is developed a new idea in respect to maritime war, which, if adopted on this suggestion, by other powers, will greatly tend to lessen the evils of national contention. It is proposed to do away, altogether, with the system of privateering, in so far as it is countenanced by government."

"It is also suggested, as a means of effectually suppressing the slave trade, that vessels, found by the ships of any nation to be engaged in this traffic, shall be treated on the same footing with vessels caught in piracy."

"While in her power and resources, as they are illustrated in this speech, the nation of the United States exhibits the vigor of ripe years, she, in these sentiments of active humanity, seems, to our thought, to preserve the fresh feeling of youth, and not to be wholly engrossed, as older states are, in the pursuit or support of purely selfish interests. And we have thus a pleasure from contemplating her less, as that metaphysical in sentiment thing, a state, than as an actual human and feeling being."

London, Dec. 27.—The American papers received yesterday, contain the accounts of the opening of Congress, and the Message of the President of the United States. The communication of the Chief Office-bearer of the Great Republic, to the Legislature, at this critical period, when the ambition of Kings, not satisfied with the calamity which it has occasioned in Europe, threatens to rekindle the flames of war throughout the Western hemisphere—was looked forward to with the utmost anxiety.—It is worthy of the occasion, and of the people destined to occupy so large a space in the future history of the world.

What a contrast between the manly plainness of this State Paper, and the Machiavelism and hypocrisy of the Declarations and Manifestos of the Governments of this part of the world!

Whatever lately were the intentions of the French Ministers respecting South America, it is now asserted, from undoubted authority, that English policy has prevailed in Paris over that of Russia, and that not only will France not assist Spain in any attempt to subjugate her former American colonies, but will view, not with indifference, any support which Russia, or any other nation, may lend her for this purpose.—This is certainly a wise resolution on that part of the French Government, for this independence of the new American States must extend their commerce, and hereby increase the prosperity of Frenchmen. Russia, blocked up nearly half the year by impenetrable ice, can never partake of Southern commerce, until a port be opened for her in the Dardanelles, and hence the anxiety exhibited by her to involve France in the expensive and hopeless employment of restoring America to the yoke of the Bourbons; for, without this or some other occupation for the French armies, and the British navy, he has not the most distant chance of accomplishing the long and ardently cherished designs

of his empire against ancient Greece, now in possession. The union of France and England in the great cause of American Independence, is another strong ground for expecting the continuation of the blessings of peace, and consequently an improvement in the public credit of nations. The message of the President of the United States, so full of wisdom and just ideas, has, however, had more effect on the opinions of the dealers in National Securities, than the abundance of money, or the changed policy of France, for in it they see a sufficient guarantee for the maintenance of the freedom of the American continent. There is no part, however, of this message, which can afford more genuine satisfaction to every civilized nation, than the notice which it takes of the extraordinary and gallant struggle made at present by the Greeks, in the cause of general independence. Morning Chronicle.

By the following article from the Paris Etoile, of January 3d, it will be seen that the French entertain very different sentiments, respecting Mr. Monroe's Message, from those expressed by the English journals:

The English papers are full of commentaries on the message of the President of the United States. Every one considers it according to his political views and private inclinations; but the fact is, this long declaration pleases and agrees with no one. It has not even escaped sharp censures on the part of the American papers.

Mr. MONROE, who is not a sovereign, who has himself told us that he is only the first delegate of the people, has taken in his message the tone of a powerful monarch, whose armies and fleets are ready to go forth on the first signal. He does more: he prescribes to the potentates of Europe the conduct they are to pursue in certain circumstances, if they do not wish to incur his disgrace. Such is the prohibition which he issues against their ever thinking of any new colonization in the two Americas.

Mr. MONROE is the temporary President of a republic, situated on the eastern coast of North America. This republic is bounded on the south by the possessions of the King of Spain, and on the north by those of the King of England. Its independence has only been acknowledged for forty years; by what title then are the two Americas to be under his immediate dependence from Hudson's Bay to Cape Horn? What clamours did he not raise to the United States, when the emperor of Russia wished to trace the demarcation of the part of territory which he claims on the north west coast, as discovered by his subjects! This monarch, however, did not presume to dictate laws to any of the states who have establishments on the same coast. It was reserved for Mr. Monroe to show us a dictator, armed with a right of superiority over the whole of the new world.

According to the political system he would establish, it would not be permitted to Spain to make the least effort to re-enter on the territory which for three centuries she has possessed. The king of Portugal, as the American papers have observed themselves, could not act as a sovereign and father without exposing himself to the wrath of Mr. MONROE. England would require his previous consent if it suited her interest, to make any new military or political establishment either in Canada or Nova Scotia. And yet Mr. MONROE's message contains phrases indirectly hostile to the policy and ambition of the great powers of Europe! But what is that power which professes so proudly maxims opposed to the rights of sovereignty and the independence of crowns! What is that power which pretends to prescribe to subjects the limits of bedience? Who is she, in short, who does not fear to compromise the existence of social order by declaring in the face of Heaven that she will not recognize any difference, between a government *de facto* and a government *de jure*?

By bringing under one point of view all the assertions and doctrines contained in this message, it is satisfactory to consider that it has not yet received the sanction of any of the authorities, even of the country where it appeared; and, in short, that the opinions of Mr. Monroe are as yet merely the opinions of a private individual.

**CHEERING NEWS FROM GREECE.**

The London Morning Herald, of January 6th, states, that the doubts that had been thrown upon the accounts of the naval advantages obtained by the Greeks over the Turks, are removed by the late arrivals. The Turkish fleet is said to have been obliged to hup at Constantinople, for repairs. A letter from the Greek Admiral, dated on board his ship, the Miauly, on the first of October, confirms the defeat of the Turkish fleet, in the last week of September, which the Greeks had found an opportunity to attack, in separate divisions, with their fire ships. The naval power of the Captain Pacha is thus accounted for—11 Turkish ships were destroyed, one frigate of 24 guns was captured, 15 were at that period blockaded in the Gulf of Volo, and the remainder had fled, in great confusion, for the Dardanelles, where they are known to have arrived. Letters dated on the 9th Dec. were received in London from Odessa, by which information from Constantinople to the 1st, was communicated. The Captain Pacha had arrived in the Dardanelles, with a part of his fleet, the remainder of which is accounted for above, and he had been order-

ed to appear at Constantinople, and on account to the government of the great advantages which the sublime Empire had reaped from the capture of his naval power during his summer's cruise. If (see the Morning Herald,) the Czar of Moscow be strained by England and France from interfering with the Empire of his great brother, the Grand Seignior, the Ottoman power soon disappears in Europe, and the standard of the Cross will before a distant prospect in that Christian country, which is at present polluted by the presence of the infidel.

The Morning Herald states, that the Turks had been obliged to raise the siege of Missolonghi—a event, which, if true, would be likely, by inducing Acarnania and Albania to decide in favor of the Greeks, to have a strong influence on the issue of the war. The financial distress of the Turks is said to be extreme—and they have been obliged to adulterate the currency. An extraordinary Divan had been held, and the result is stated to have been a determination to propose an amnesty to the Greeks, and to offer to place them under Governors of their own, like Moldavia and Wallachia.

It is again stated that Corinth is in the power of the Greeks.

**CONGRESS.**

**SENATE.**

**Monday, Feb. 16.**

Mr. Findlay presented the memorial of the Carlisle Volunteer Artillery Company, praying that they may be allowed to enter the service of the United States, and receive the pay and emoluments of other corps in the same service, with a view to acquire the discipline of the United States' troops.

The Senate then proceeded, as in committee of the whole, Mr. Ruggles in the chair, to the further consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, supported the passage of the bill in a speech of about two hours, in which he portrayed the evils and distresses experienced under the present system of holding the person liable to arrest for debt, and the propriety of superceding that system by adopting provisions such as those contained in the bill now presented to the Senate.

After Mr. Johnson had concluded his remarks, the subject, on motion of Mr. Barbour, was postponed till to-morrow.

**Tuesday, Feb. 17.**

The Senate, on motion of Mr. Barbour, resumed the consideration of the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt. Mr. Barbour advocated the bill, in a speech of considerable length; and, after he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Mills, the subject was postponed till Friday next.

**Wednesday, Feb. 18.**

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on the Militia, reported a bill for the more effectual protection of the country by the establishment of militia throughout the United States, and for the discipline thereof. The bill was read, and passed to a second reading.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

**Monday, Feb. 16.**

On motion of Mr. Livingston, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the designation of Jurors to serve in the Courts of the United States in each state, conformable at all times to the mode of designating jurors which may be adopted in the State Courts of such State.

**REVISION OF THE TARIFF.**

The House again went into committee of the whole, Mr. Condict in the chair, on the bill to amend the several acts respecting duties on imports.

The question pending from the last day of sitting, being on the motion of Mr. Brent to strike out the clause imposing a duty of six cents per square yard on cotton bagging imported.

The discussion of this question occupied the House until it adjourned, without coming to a decision.

**Tuesday, Feb. 17.**

The House, this day, was principally engaged in the consideration of the Tariff bill. No other business, of an important or public nature, came before it.

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Mr. Cambreleng (who had last evening moved for the rising of the committee) occupied the floor, in opposition to the general principle of the bill, in a speech which lasted till 3 o'clock.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, made some remarks in favor of the motion actually pending.

Mr. Stone, of New York, followed, in opposition to the pending motion, and, generally, in reply to Mr. Cambreleng—when,

On motion of Mr. Martindale, of New York, the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

**Thursday, Feb. 19.**

Mr. Owen offered the following for consideration:

"Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be directed to examine and report to this House, what will be the effect of the revenue upon the government of the United States if the bill now before this House, entitled "A bill to amend the several acts imposing duties upon imports," should pass into a law—and if its operation would, in their opinion, diminish the revenue to an extent greater than expenditures of government will admit of, what course it will be expedient to pursue to supply that deficiency."

**MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.**

On motion of Mr. McLane, all the previous orders of the day were suspended, and the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor, of New York, in the chair, on the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1824. The bill was considered as reported in blanks and the first blank, which is for the pay of the army, subsistence of officers, including the pay and subsistence of the officers and cadets belonging to the Military Academy, at West Point, was filled with \$994,307 05.

The second blank, for subsistence, was filled with \$269,847.

The third blank, for forage for officers, was filled with \$39,126.

The fourth blank, for the recruiting service, was filled with \$13,400.

The fifth blank, for contingent expenses