

Congressional Proceedings.

IN SENATE.

Friday, April 3.

Navigation Bill.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill concerning navigation, reported by the committee of foreign relations on Wednesday.

[The first section provides, that from and after the 30th September next, the ports of the United States shall be and remain closed against every vessel owned wholly or in part by a subject or subjects of his Britannic majesty, coming or arriving from any port or place in a colony or territory of his Britannic majesty, that is or shall be, by the ordinary laws of navigation and trade, closed against vessels owned by the citizens of the United States; and every such vessel, so excluded from the ports of the United States, that shall enter, or attempt to enter, the same in violation of this act, shall, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with the cargo on board such vessel, be forfeited to the United States.

The 2d section provides, substantially, that any British vessel entering our ports, shall, on her departure, if laden with the productions of the United States, give bonds not to land her cargo at any of the British ports prohibited in the first section, and to forfeit vessel, tackle, &c. if she attempts to sail without so giving bond.

The 3d section enacts the manner of recovering the penalties, accounting for them, &c.] Messrs. Barbour, King and Macon, each spoke in support of the bill; after which,

The question was taken on ordering it to be engrossed and read the third time, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

Yeas 32
Nays 1

Saturday, April 4.

Much business was done, of which a detail shall be given in our next.

The general appropriation bill was read a third time and passed, with some amendments. On its passage, objection was made by Mr. Crittenden to that part of it which makes an addition to the contingent fund of the President, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the three commissioners to South America. One or two gentlemen replied to Mr. C. and no motion was predicated on the objection.

The bill concerning navigation (for counteracting the British Colonial policy) was read a third time, passed with only two dissenting voices (Mr. Eppes and Mr. Wilson) and sent to the other house for concurrence.

MEDICAL.

EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE PETERSBURG INTELLIGENCER.

GENTLEMEN—Having had an opportunity to observe one of the most extraordinary cases of the kind of pregnancy distinguished by the appellation of Extra Uterine Conception. I think it valuable enough to be published, and worthy to fix the attention of physicians who practice midwifery.

Before giving an account of this case, one must remark that besides the natural and false conception which take place in the womb, the art of midwifery and observation discover to us another sort of pregnancy, in which the fetus takes birth and grows in an ovaria or fallopian tube—because the woman I attended was afflicted with this last kind of conception.

The numerous cases mentioned in our medical books, and remarks in practice, show that the greatest danger for a woman in that way, commonly exists in the first three months of pregnancy; because the ovaria or fallopian tubes not being large enough to contain a considerable foreign body, it happens that in growing the child breaks the tunics in which it is involved, and gives birth to a considerable hæmorrhage, which frequently proves fatal.

But this rupture sometimes is made so gradually and slowly, as to let the child come into the lowest part of the belly, without producing any cause of death to the mother—Then its presence produces a kind of abscess, which being opened, gives way to drive out by pieces the child and its membranes. And now and then the child dies after the rupture has taken place; and itself as well as its appendage dries up and becomes smaller, so as to lay several years in its place without being much hurtful to the mother; who may have another pregnancy, and give birth to the child in a natural way.

In some instances, though very uncommon, the extra Uterine Conception has another termination. In this case the ovaria or fallopian tube in which the fetus is involved, forms an adherence with a portion of intestine; then if the rupture part, the child and its appendage are driven into the intestinal tube, from whence it is commonly expelled per rectum, and sometimes by vomiting, as we have the proof in the uncommon case which induces me to give this publication.

The 14th of this month, at ten o'clock in the morning, I was desired to visit Peggy, one of Mr. William Frutzer's servant women, who, though commonly healthy, and of a strong athletic habit, was suddenly attacked with a considerable vomiting of blood. Her pulse was quick and weak, her face pale, and the loss of her strength was great and sudden. Nevertheless, in spite of the gravity of these symptoms, the darkness of that discharge induced me to believe it could not be produced by any active hæmorrhage; so that I looked in more than a quart of blood kept in a basin, in which I was told she had vomited some lumps of corrupted blood; and I found in its bottom an embryo of about forty-five days of conception, connected with its appendage. Vomiting and other dangerous symptoms have been stopped by

taking appropriate remedies; and now she is in a fair way of recovery.

I remain with consideration, your obedient servant.

D. SENAC.

Foreign Intelligence.

ALGIERS.

London, Feb. 6.—Paris papers to the 3d inst. have been received. One of their foreign articles is highly interesting to British feeling, but we are glad to perceive that the relation in question ends with an expression of doubt as to the accuracy of the horrible circumstances stated. It is the detail of more outrages at Algiers, contained in a letter from Genoa, of the 15th of January, purporting to be related by the Vice Consul from the Sardinian Court to Algiers, who had fled from the scene of horror. It is stated that the Vice Consul of Sardinia, at Algiers, had arrived at Genoa, who relates the following facts:—A Sardinian brig had been captured and carried into Algiers, under the pretence that her papers were not regular. The Vice-Consul protested against the capture and proceeded to the palace of the Dey with his colleagues, the other Consuls. The Dey received them sword in hand, surrounded by his guards. The English Consul presented himself at the same time, to complain of acts of violence which had been committed upon his son and his two nieces. They had been stopped in the street, the young man had been thrown into a dungeon and the two ladies had been conveyed to the seraglio of the Dey, where Turkish dresses had been given to them. The Dey in a fury, ordered his captain of the guards to bring in the young Englishman, whose head was cut off in the presence of his father. The bleeding head was exposed at the gate of the palace, and the English consul withdrew trembling. The Sardinian vice consul received no other answer to his representation, than an order immediately to quit Algiers, and they took from him his daughter by force.

We have some difficulty in giving credit to this horrible statement, as the letter says in conclusion, this article has probably been copied from an Italian Journal. Its contents being happily un-authenticated, we shall say nothing of the duty they would obviously impose upon England, if they should be found to be true. We shall merely say, that if it shall be deemed necessary to send another expedition against Algiers, we hope and trust it will be better managed in its result than the last.

Feb. 7.—The details of the horrible atrocities stated in the French papers, on the authority of letters from Genoa, we are glad to find, are not confirmed by the accounts to the Dutch and Hamburg mails, which have subsequently been received. The Hamburg mail, however, repeats a part of the dreadful intelligence. According to the information thus derived, the murder of the British vice consul's son was not perpetrated but threatened. The former accounts from Algiers alleged the forcible consignment of the British vice consul's daughters to the harem of the reigning despot, and the murder of his son, before his eyes, by the same barbarous authority, and in the presence of the assembled ministers of the European powers. The Hamburg papers mention only the niece of the Sardinian consul, as being so insulted. Thus however, from various sources of intelligence, we learn, that a great outrage has been committed; but, as truths of a painful nature are seldom lessened in the repetition, we may conclude that the latter account is the only one which should be fully credited. Of the insufficiency of treaties with such chiefs as those of Moorish Africa, to restrain their people from the barbarities which have become habitual with them, this affair is another proof. When will the jarring and jealous ambition of the European powers allow them to take the only proper mode of establishing a civilized power on the coasts of Moorish Africa? It is stated in these papers on the authority of letters from Constantinople that the Deys of Tunis and Algiers have concluded a treaty of peace under the guarantee of the Grand Signor, and at the same time, in conjunction with the Dey of Tripoli, have entered into an offensive and defensive alliance with the emperor of Morocco. The king of Sardinia is stated to have issued orders, to fit out a squadron for the purpose of demanding satisfaction.

Frankfort, Jan. 29.

Under this date is an article from Genoa, dated the 10th of January, containing an account of the arrival of the Sardinian vice consul from Algiers, as already published in the French papers, and from them translated into English. The commencement is exactly the same, but the conclusion is as follows:—"The Dey received them surrounded by his guard, with his sabre in his hand; but he fell into such a rage, that he threatened the English consul to have his son's head cut off, and to have it fitted up at the door of the hall of audience, if they troubled him any further. At the request of the terrified father, all the consuls desisted for the moment. The next day the Sardinian vice consul was ordered to leave Algiers."

This account, therefore, differs from the other in not mentioning the seizure of the vice consul's daughter, nor the clothing of the British consul's nieces in a Turkish dress; but it states that they were seized in the streets, and put in the harem.

From the New-York Evening Post, March 28. HOSTILITY OF SPAIN.

Our readers will see by the document published this evening, which was received by the way of Baltimore, and furnished us by the kindness of a friend, that the Spaniards have already struck the first blow. The ship Beaver, owned by John Jacob Aster, of this city, and laden with a very valuable cargo, and the brig Canton, of Salem, have been seized at Talcahuana, and their crews thrown into prison, for being engaged in a trade which the mother country had considered unlawful, but which the patriots, in possession, had declared free. For trading with these ports American vessels are seized and their crews imprisoned, while British vessels are permitted to trade unmolested. Against such an act of hostility, the governor of Chili, very spiritedly has, as

will be seen, entered his protest, as a breach of the law of nations, in doing violence to a neutral port. The particulars are transmitted to congress, and will probably soon appear in an official form.

(Translated for the New-York Evening Post)

From the Buenos Ayres Gazette, of the 3d of Jan. last, we have translated an account, published in the Chili Gazette of Saturday the 6th of Dec. 1817, from the territorial quarter of Concepcion, on the 23d of Nov. 1817.

Violation of the law of nations.—By Mr. Francis Reeves, second supercargo of the American ship Beaver, which sailed from the port of New York, destined to the North West Coast, the island of Japan, and Canton, who took refuge in this place the fifteenth instant, after having escaped with five other individuals from the prison of Talcahuana, where they were confined, we have been informed, that having approached this port in search of water, wood and fresh provisions, after a voyage of 100 days, the above ship was surprised in the vicinity of Quinquine by an armed force, who took possession of her, and immediately began to search and plunder whatever they could lay their hands upon, without sparing the clothes, papers, and other necessaries of the officers of that ship; and after having committed the greatest excesses & insulted them in the grossest manner, carried her to Talcahuana, when having stripped the vessel of her sails, and whatever was necessary to enable her to continue her voyage, they landed her crew and adopted against them every hostile measure which nations the most inimical use against one another; endangering, at the same time the vessel and all her cargo, which according to the invoice price in the United States amounted to more than one hundred thousand dollars.

They behaved in the same manner to the American brig Canton, from Salem, treating in the like manner Mr. James Jauison, and her supercargo, Mr. Coffin, who touched at the same port twenty days before the ship Beaver, as she was on her route to the North West Coast, and China, which, with her cargo worth eighty thousand dollars in goods, was declared by the governor of Talcahuana a good and lawful prize—they also robbed him of eighty thousand hard dollars which he was conveying to China, & as Mr. Reeves thinks, they will take both vessels immediately to Puerto Cabillo.

Such proceedings show, in the clearest light, the perfidy and barbarity of our enemies, who, without paying the least respect to the individuals of a neutral nation, have violated, in the most scandalous manner, the rights, laws, and conduct, hitherto respected by even the most uncivilized. I doubt not, when the government to which these injured persons belong, shall know and be informed of the injuries and insults heaped upon them, she will make them a subject of the best founded complaint, and will exercise her utmost energy and zeal to revenge such an insult, and obtain a satisfaction such as the case requires. I am also persuaded, that other nations, at the mere relation of such an event, will be struck with horror, and recognize the Spanish character, in these respects, as stimulated and actuated solely by a spirit of robbery, a contempt for her equals, and a thirst for pillage, without an idea of repairing the inconveniences and evils, which a conduct so unheard of and reprobate, must occasion.

The above mentioned Mr. Reeves, influenced by the most just resentment, and this day placed amongst us in perfect liberty, communicates the occurrence related, as well to his government as to the owners of the property embargoed, and when an event of such a class is divulged, the whole world will acknowledge the just motives which have induced Chili to separate from and detest those Spaniards from whom if even neutral nations deserve no respect, much less can we expect it, who are now held up and stigmatised as rebels and traitors.—All which I communicate to your excellencies for your information and government. God preserve your excellencies many years.—Directoral quarter of Concepcion, Nov. 22d, 1817.

BERNARDO O'HIGGINS.

To the delegation of the Supreme Junta.

LONDON, JAN. 26.—A treaty has been concluded between this country and Spain, by which Spain consents to the abolition of the slave trade. This important instrument was signed, at Madrid, by Sir H. Wellesly, and M. Pizarro, the Spanish minister of state, on the 23d September, and ratified at London on the 22d of October, and at Madrid on the 21st of November last. The Spaniards are prohibited from going to the north of the line to purchase negroes from the date of the last ratification; and they are prohibited from going to the south of the line for the same purpose, from and after the 30th May, 1820, when the slave trade is to become altogether extinct. The penalties are, confiscation of property and transportation to the Philippine islands.—Foreigners, importing negroes or slaves into the Spanish colonies, are subject to the same penalties. The money arrangement is the subject of the 3d and 4th articles, viz.—

Article 3. His Britannic majesty engages to pay, in London, on the 20th February, 1818, the sum of 400,000 sterling, to such persons as his catholic majesty shall appoint to receive the same.

4. The said sum of 400,000 sterling is to be considered as a full compensation for all losses sustained by the subjects of his catholic majesty engaged in this traffic, on account of vessels captured previously to the exchange of the ratifications of the present treaty; as also losses which were a necessary consequence of the abolition of said traffic.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 31.

The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with the loan of a London paper of the 5th of February, brought by the Minerva, Smith. It contains the report made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to the House of Commons, the preceding day, relating to the financial state of the country, in which he states that there was an actual diminution of the National Debt during the last year to the amount of 7,000,000l. or more.—There was an increase of the funded debt of about 12,000,000l. making the whole amount about 57,000,000l. the diminution was on the funded debt, about 19,000,000l. The Chancellor concluded by moving for a grant

of 24,000,000, to pay off Exchequer bills under the act of last session, now outstanding and unprovided for.

The Chancellor stated that he should defer his financial measures till after the Easter recess, and until then he should abstain from introducing any thing beyond the usual ordinary taxes.

We learn by Capt. Fraser, 19 days from Havana, that the Spanish frigate Iphigenia, from Vera Cruz, bound to Havana and Cadiz, had put into Campeachy in a sinking condition, with eight millions of dollars on board. A squadron had called from Havana, to afford relief to the frigate, and take charge of the money.

FROM ALGIERS.

We learn from Capt. Hunter, of the brig Reuben Ehza, from Cadiz, that a Gibraltar paper in the possession of the Supercargo, contains a confirmation of the news from Algiers (published yesterday from the London papers) of the late outrages of the Dey of Algiers towards the daughter of the Sardinian Vice-Consul. The new Dey is universally spoken of as one of the greatest tyrants that has ever reigned at Algiers.

BALTIMORE, MARCH 26.

Latest from Buenos Ayres.—The scho. Patriot, capt. Thompson, arrived at this port his morning, in 64 days from Buenos Ayres, with a cargo of hides, specie and copper. We are enabled this evening to present the following intelligence brought by her.

A letter received in this city by this arrival, says, "the cause of the Patriots is not in so flourishing a condition as it has been. But I am almost afraid to write you my real sentiments. The government is very suspicious of all Americans, and would not stop to break open all correspondence, which is quite a common thing in this country. My real opinion is, that Republicanism will never flourish in this country—indeed, they are now as far removed from liberty as before the revolution."

Extract, dated Buenos Ayres, Jan. 23d.—You complain of my not being regular in communicating the state of this country. It is not for the want of inclination, but from the nature of the government under which we live. It is dangerous as well as difficult to give an opinion of the political state of Buenos Ayres. The present government is rigid and severe in the extreme: and police and emissaries numerous and vigilant. This country has never been in a more disturbed state since I have been here: and it will require all the energy of the government to extinguish the flame that is now kindled and increasing, and which ultimately will burst forth.

A declaration of war has been declared by the chief, Artigas, of the Banda Oriental, (eastern side,) and this government has transported 1500 of its best troops to the other side, in expectation of a division among the troops of Artigas; but as I told you they will be disappointed in their expectations. So it has happened—they have been defeated with loss—so what extent is only known as yet to the government, who keep it from the public; certain it is, a great many would have arrived, who tell a dismal story.

The last news from Chili is not the most favorable to the patriot cause. Talcahuana, which is the only port the Spaniards have retained in Chili, has been besieged by the patriots for a length of time; and two unsuccessful attacks have been made against it, and the besieging army has suffered considerably. The last mail brings an account of 3,000 royalists landing at that place, and the probability of more arriving from Lima. This news has depressed the people a good deal here, but I am of opinion it will be of service to them.

The army before Talcahuana, is commanded by general Brayer who you no doubt saw in Baltimore, and who left there with general Carrera. He is said to be a man of experience, and a good soldier, from the school of Napoleon; and if the jealousy of this people will let him alone, I have no doubt he will give a good account of the Royalists should they dare to attack him.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 2.

The United States sloop of war, H. R. Capt. Reed, sailed from this port on Tuesday for St. Domingo, with Com. Lewis, Mr. Taylor and Mr. Irvine, United States Commissioners, the two first named to treat with Pétion and Christophe.

All the specie, on board the brig Gen. Marion, wrecked at Hempstead beach, has been saved.

Frontier Intelligence.

MILLEDGEVILLE, MARCH 21.

INDIAN MASSACRE!

Extract of a letter from Dr. W. B. Ector, now on a tour in the Alabama territory, to the Editor of the Reflector, dated Fort Claiborne, March 16.

"A most horrid massacre was committed on the Federal road, seventy miles above here, on Friday night last, the 15th inst. I witnessed the scene myself, and hasten to inform you of the particulars. Mr. William Ogly and three children killed, and two wounded; Mr. Eli Stroud wounded, and child killed by Indians. I encamped all night within two miles of the place, and dressed the wounded myself. I considered them