

This motion was opposed by Mr. Clay, as going to favor mounted men only, who have no occasion for indulgence from the government. He concluded by moving that the bill and amendment lie on the table, with a view of taking up the Missouri resolution, which, he hoped, there was a general wish to see acted upon this day.

The motion was agreed to. The House then took up the resolution, as above reported by the joint committee on the Missouri subject.

After considerable debate, Mr. R. Moore of Pennsylvania then required the *Previous Question*, believing that this subject had been so long debated, as to require that it be decided, in one way or another, without further consumption of the time of the house.

Ninety-five members having risen to second this motion and the Yeas and Nays having been required thereon by Mr. Randolph.

The question was stated in the following form: "Shall the question be now put?" and was decided as follows:

For the previous question 109  
Against it 50

The main question was then accordingly put, viz: Shall the resolution be engrossed and read a third time? and decided as follows.

For the third reading 86  
Against it 82

The resolution was then ordered to be read a third time this day but not without considerable opposition.

The resolution was accordingly read a third time, and put on its passage.

Mr. Randolph, in a speech of some twenty minutes, delivered the reasons why he should not vote for the resolution.

The final question was then taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, as follows.

Yeas 87. Nays 81.

So the resolution was passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

And the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 27.

Mr. Culbreth presented to the House a copy of the Report and Resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, concerning the public lands, which were yesterday laid before the Senate by Mr. Pinkney, and they were ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland from the joint committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, and inform him of his reelection, reported, as above in the Senate.

Mr. A. Smith, from the committee on Military Affairs, to which had been referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill to reduce the military peace establishment, reported the same with sundry amendments thereto—some of which was a section adopting for the government of the army and militia, when in service, the system of Regulations for the Army, compiled by Major General Scott—the other amendments were of a minor character.

The amendments reported by the military committee were severally agreed to.

Mr. C. Keck moved to strike out of the Senate's amendment the provision for "one Major General, with two aids de Camp;" which motion was supported by Messrs. Cocks, Foot, Cobb, Herd, Little, Mallory, and R. More, on principle and expediency; and it was opposed by Messrs. Barbour, Storrs, Clay, and Nelson, of Virginia on the ground that as the Senate had made the amendment, they would probably adhere to it; that if disagreed to by this House, it might put the whole bill in jeopardy; that much would still have been done in the way of reformation, even if this provision passed, and it would be better not to endanger the bill by rejecting this provision.

Mr. Kinney opposed the motion on principle, deeming a Major General necessary to make the proposed system perfect and fully efficient.

After an ineffectual call, by Mr. Nelson of Virginia for the previous question—the debate having continued some time,

The question was taken on striking out the provision for the Major General, and was negative, by yeas and nays, as follows:

For striking out 73  
Against it 79

Mr. Smith, of Maryland moved to strike out the provision for one Judge Advocate, with a salary of 20,000 dollars; and the motion was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Cannon then moved to amend the amendments of the Senate, as, instead of four regiments of artillery and seven regiments of infantry, to reduce the number of regiments to two of artillery and four or

infantry; and to make the companies consist of 53, instead of 42 men. After some remarks by Mr. C. in support of his amendment:

The motion was negative, without a division.

The amendment of the Senate, as amended by this House, were then agreed to; and ordered to be returned to the Senate for concurrence in the amendments of this House thereto.

THE RELIEF BILL.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands—the following section proposed to be added to the bill, by Mr. Anderson, being still under consideration, viz: Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where complete payment of the whole sum due, or which may become due, for any tract of land, purchased from the United States as aforesaid, shall be made on or before the day of a deduction at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum shall be allowed on the sum so remaining unpaid.

Mr. Crowell moved to fill the blank in the amendment with the 30th September, 1828; which was negative—yeas 49.

The blank was then; on motion of Mr. Melan, filled with the 31st Sept. 1822.

Mr. McCoy made an unsuccessful motion to strike out thirty-seven and a half, and insert twenty five per cent.

The amendment offered by Mr. Anderson was finally adopted, by yeas and nays—yeas 72, nays 62.

The amendment was then ordered to be engrossed, and that the bill be read a third time to-morrow.

The bills which passed the Senate yesterday and to-day, were severally twice read and referred to committees.

Mr. Storrs, from the joint committee appointed on the subject, made a report of the business which it was deemed proper for Congress to act on at the present session.

Mr. Nelson, of Virginia, from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill for carrying into execution the recent treaty between the United States and Spain, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill to exempt French ships from certain duties.

Mr. Newton explained the object of the bill. By the original act, though had not been allowed to give notice to French vessels of the passage of the act; in consequence of which, a few vessels had found their way into our ports, and the extraordinary duty had thus been levied in cases not intended by the act. This bill was to provide for a remission of the amount of extra duty in such cases.

The committee then rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and was subsequently read a third time and passed, without a division.

Mr. Baldwin then moved that the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole, to take into consideration the bill laying a duty on sales at auction. This motion was negative, 59 to 43.

Mr. Fuller rose merely to say, that when the amendment should be before the House, he should endeavor to shew why, in his opinion, the bill should not be adopted at this session at least.

The committee then rose, and, on motion of Mr. Barbour, the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, with a view to acting on the great mass of private bills before the House, moved that the House now have a recess of two hours, with a view to acting on business of that description on meeting again. This motion was negative, 49 to 46.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the bill further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

And the House Adjourned.

Wednesday Feb 28.

INDIAN TRADE.

Mr. Southard, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported, pursuant to instruction, an amendment to the Indian trade bill, to the following effect:

That the Secretary of War shall cause to be disposed of at public sale all the property now belonging to the United States, employed in the Indian trade, and the proceeds thereof to be paid into the public Treasury; and that, from the first day of November next, the Offices of Superintendent of Indian Trade and Factors, &c. shall cease and determine.

This amendment was agreed to; and the question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. Southard caused to be read

by the Clerk (three or four articles of different treaties between the United States and Indian tribes, wherein the government had expressly stipulated to maintain Trading Houses, and then asked how, after these solemn pledges, Congress could abolish the whole system?

Mr. McLean of Kentucky said that he voted for the amendment, not being aware of those provisions of treaties. He wished that vote to be reconsidered, that a bill might be passed to continue the system in existence for one year, to give an opportunity to the next Congress to revise it.

Mr. Williams of Virginia stated, that the readiest course would be, to reject this bill, and take up the bill from the Senate, containing the very provision which the gentleman had suggested.

After some conversation between Messrs. Rankin, Lloyd, Southard, and Simkins the bill was, on motion of Mr. Rankin, ordered to lie on the table—in the course of which,

Mr. Lloyd said incidentally, that the Charter was fairly returned on the United States the *own policy*, and got possession, by treaty, of about one-third of the whole of the population of the territory of Arkansas—the bill was ordered to lie on the table.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, FEB. 25.

On Saturday the brig *Huppines*, Captain Bourne, arrived here from Caracas. By this conveyance, the Editors of the National Advocate have received from a correspondent the Caracas Courant up to the 24th instant, in which there are accounts from Puerto Cabello of the 27th of January, which state, that in consequence of the late armistice the most perfect tranquility prevails throughout the whole Republic of Columbia, and that commerce had begun to look up. The proclamation of Bolivar, which we subjoin, is the production of an enlarged mind, breathes peace and good will even to the enemies of the country, while, at the same time, it boldly asserts its independence, and a determination to maintain this against all opposition. Accounts from Jamaica had reached Caracas on the 6th of January. They were no way important; the Duke of Manchester was fast recovering from his late accident. The following are extracts from the Caracas papers:

REPUBLIC OF COLUMBIA.

Proclamation issued from head quarters at Caracas, 12th October, 1820.

Simon Bolivar, Libertador, President, &c.

Two provinces more have entered into the bosom of the republic. The Libertador's forces have advanced amidst the blessings of the people restored to liberty. Caraccas will shortly witness a great act of justice; our enemies will return to their country, and ours will be restored to its children. Peace or victory will give us the rest of Columbia. They have offered us peace and a constitution; we answer, peace and independence, because independence alone can secure the friendship of the Spaniards, and to the people their free will and sacred rights.—Can we expect a code from our enemy, and prostitute our country's laws? Can we violate the laws of nature by leaping across the ocean to unite two distant continents?—Can we blend our interests with those of a nation which has always been our torment? No, Columbians!—Let no one fear the liberating army, which approaches with the sole object of breaking your chains. I carry on its standards the colors of the Lib, and does not wish to cloud the lustre of its arms by bloodshed. By order of his excellency,

ANTONIO DE SUAREZ,

Adj. Secy of War.

Taken from the enemy at the Cienega. Some Martini, and the different forts on the road leading from the former to the latter, in the action of the 19th ult. fought by the division of the Republican army, under the command of Col. Jose Maria Carcano:—23 batteries, 17 pieces of cannon, 8 cannonballs, 6 howitzers, 8942 cannon balls, 1821 grenades, 4381 charges of grape shot, 2571 charges of powder, (cannon) 887 muskets, 150 bayonets, 21,530 ball cartridges, 116,800 balls, 20,000 flints, 60 pairs pistols, 250 lances, 7 quintals of gunpowder, 37 quintals of lead, 360 caps, 2 suits of clothing, 5 gunboats, 8 merchant boats, 25 snapping trol-

A large whip from Cuba, under French colors, with a cargo of provisions and a quantity of ammunition, for the use of the Royalists, was captured off Santa Martha on the 7th ult. by one of Brion's privateers and sent into that port.

LATE FROM SPAIN.

NEW YORK, FEB. 23.

The brig *Victory*, Wheeler, arrived at this port yesterday morning in 36 days from Cadiz, which place she left on the 18th of January. We learn nothing new of importance. All was quiet in the kingdom. The new Spanish tariff, which prohibits almost every article of foreign produce and manufactures, had gone into operation. The frigate *Constitution* had arrived at Cadiz last from Havana with four millions of dollars.

The American squadron was wintering at Port Mahon.

Mr. Mead, a passenger in the *Victory*, has favored us with a file of Cadiz papers to the 17th of Jan. containing later dates from Italy, than was furnished through the last London paper, and advices from Lisbon to Jan. but they are principally filled with the local affairs of those countries. A friend who has examined the papers attentively has politely furnished the following as the only articles of interest they contain.

*Trieste*, Dec. 1.—The new negotiations which have been set on foot at Constantinople by the U. States for a treaty of commerce, have produced here great sensation. This city and other places in Italy are on the eve of being deprived of the lucrative business of supplying the Americans with the merchandize of the Levant. It is generally believed that that government will succeed in establishing direct communications with Constantinople, Smyrna, Salonica, &c.

PRUSSIA.

*Berlin*, Dec. 10.—Since the return of his Majesty to this capital, there is great activity in the different branches of the ministry, and it is affirmed that the new Council of State is engaged again in drafting a project for a constitution. As soon as this intelligence was circulated, blessings were poured down upon our Sovereign, whose beneficent sentiments never have been doubted by Prussians; and the particular situation of affairs, only, has prevented his manifesting to the world that his attentions are not so limited as some persons have supposed; and that if he has not sooner acceded to the wishes of his people, it has not been owing to his want of inclination or good will. If the mere rumor of this intelligence has filled the Prussians with joy, what will be their feelings when that beneficent project shall be carried into effect?—then the bonds of love which unite the king to the people, will become indissoluble; his throne will be strengthened & his government consolidated, which, agreeably to the illustration of the present age, can be no other than a representative one, notwithstanding the obstacles which may be opposed to it by the antiquated notions of the 12th century, and the resistance which may be offered by the adherents of absolute power.

*Berlin*, Dec. 12th.—For some time past the most contradictory rumors have been in circulation.—Some consider the war of the Holy Alliance inevitable, not only against Naples, but, as a natural consequence, against Spain and Portugal. Others affirm that the moderation and remonstrances of Great Britain and France, which prefer conciliatory measures, and the very experience of those states, may yet prevent a rupture; and it appears that our government is of this opinion.

With regard to what has been asserted relative to the disturbances in Poland and the insubordination of the Russians, it is totally without foundation.

Miscellaneous.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

ON POETRY.

When we read authors who have studied polite literature, and have included in the publication of their recollections, the origin and progress of the liberal arts, we cannot but contemplate with admiration, the pre-eminent rank which Poetry held, and the splendor with which it flourished, in the earliest ages. What else could have kindled in the breast of primitive man, the first fire of poetic invention, but the inspiration of fan-

cy? In an age unenlightened and unrefined, the genius of Homer produced a Poem, which as the rising sun in the eastern hemisphere, tinged the world with gold; and, if I may add the expression of a celebrated writer "like the lightning riding upon the storm" illumined a dark and gloomy period, which but for him had never been remembered."

The following translation by Mr. Pope, from Homer's *Iliad*, a viii. 937th line of his description of a moonlight and starry night, will doubtless be read with delight by every reader:

"As when the Moon, refulgent lamp of night,  
O'er Hegeyen's clear azure, spreads her sacred light;  
When not a breath disturbs the deep repose;  
And not a cloud o'ercasts the solemn scene;  
Around her throne the vivid planets roll,  
And stars unnumbered, gild the glowing pole;  
O'er the dark trees a yellow verdure shed,  
And tip with silver every mountain's head;  
Then shine the vales, the rocks in prospect rise;  
A flood of glory bursts from all the skies:  
The conscious swans, rejoicing in the sight,  
Eye the blue vault, and bless the useful light."

"Man is by nature, both a poet and a musician. The same impulse which produced a poetic title, prompted a certain melody or modulation of sound, suited to the emotions of joy or grief, love or anger. Music and poetry are united in song, and naturally assist and exalt each other. The first poets, sung their own verses.—Hence the origin of versification, or the arrangement of words to tune or melody."—*Dr. Blair*.

In Goldsmith's Essay on the *Art of Poetry*, we find the following passage, "Poetry sprang from love, and was consecrated to pleasure; whereas eloquence arose from necessity, and aims at conviction.—When we lay poetry sprang from ease, perhaps we ought to except that species of it which owed its rise to instruction and enthusiasm, and properly belonged to the culture of religion, in the first ages of mankind, and even in the original state of nature, the unlettered mind must have been suck with sublime conceptions; with admiration and awe by those great phenomena, which, though every repeated, can never be viewed without internal emotion. These would break forth in exclamations expressive of the passion produced, whether surprise or gratitude, terror or exaltation. The rising, the apparent course of the setting and seeming re-rotation of the sun, the revolution of light and darkness, the splendor, change and circuit of the moon, and the canopy of heaven bespangled with stars, must have produced expressions of wonder and admiration."

"Thompson, it is said, was accustomed to wander whole days and nights in the country; and in such sequestered walks, he acquired, by the most minute attention, a knowledge of all the mysteries of nature. These he has wrought in his *Sensations*, with the colouring of *Tasso*, the wildness of *Salvator Rosa*, and the energy of *Raphael*. Milton appears to have been no less familiar with nature than Thompson, and equally happy in his portraits of her most pleasing forms.—He catches every distinguishing feature, and gives to what he describes, such glowing tints of life and reality, that we have it, as it were, in full view before our eyes. How perfect is the image in the following lines?"

—The Sun, with arch'd neck  
Between her white wings mantling, proudly  
Re-sets with airy feet."

Dr. South, in comparing poetry and history together, as it will be seen by the following quotation, gives the preference to the former. "History," with respect to instruction in morals, is confined within two narrow limits; it is subject to laws peculiar to itself; it relates things as they really are; it traces events under the guidance of authority; it must exhibit what has happened, not what might or ought to have happened; it must not deviate in quest of reasonable instruction or plausible conjecture, but confines itself to that path, which the stubbornness of fact has prescribed. History treats of things & persons, which have been in actual existence; whereas the subject of poetry are infinite and universal. The one investigates causes through the uncertain medium of conjecture; the other demonstrates them with clearness and certainty. The one catches the usual glimpses of truth, when ever they break forth to the view; the other contemplates her unclouded appearance. History pursues her appointed journey by a direct path; poetry ranges uncontrolled over the wide expanse of nature. The former must make her precepts subservient to the subject; the latter forms a subject subordinate to her precepts and designs."

Those of my readers who are con-