

This motion produced a debate of considerable duration, touching occasionally on the general merits of the bill, as well as on the expediency of committing the bill for the purpose proposed.

The motion to recommit the bill was advocated by Messrs. Slocumb, Pinkney, Silsbee, Mercer, Nelson, of Mass. Morton, Smith, of N. C. Livermore, Floyd, Holmes and Foot, and was opposed by Messrs. Kinsey, Smith, of Md. Baldwin, Storrs, Sergeant and Gross, of N. York. The debate continued until about 4 o'clock, when it was negatived by yeas and nays as follows:

For the recommitment 70
Against it 90

Mr. Foot, of Connecticut, then moved that the bill be postponed until the first day of the next session, and followed his motion by some general remarks against the bill.

The question on postponing the bill was decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, by the following vote:

For the postponement 78
Against it 90

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative by yeas and nays as follows:

For the passage 91
Against it 78

So the bill was passed, and sent to the senate for concurrence.

Mr. Rich made a motion to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of the senate to the district banks bill was this morning agreed to; but before the question was taken, a motion was made to adjourn; and, about 5 o'clock, The house adjourned.

Monday, May 1.

Mr. Tyler, of Virginia, has obtained leave of absence, on account of the state of his health.

Mr. Upham, Mr. Jones of Virginia, and Mr. Barbour, obtained leave of absence on account of the state of their domestic concerns requiring their presence—the first from this day, the second from Wednesday next, and the latter from Thursday next.

Mr. Silsbee, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill to prevent the commanders, and other officers in the naval service of the U. States, from accepting of any present or emolument of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign state, and for other purposes; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Silsbee, from the same committee, also delivered in a report relating to the board of commissioners of the navy, which was ordered to lie on the table.

A motion was made by Mr. Robertson, that the committee to which is referred the resolution from the senate fixing a period for the termination of the present session of congress, be discharged from the further consideration thereof; and the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

The house then proceeded to consider the said resolution; when

Mr. Robertson moved to amend the same by striking out "24th of April next," and inserting "8th of May inst."

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, moved to insert "15th of May, instant," instead of the time proposed to be stricken out.

Mr. Taylor then moved that the resolution lie on the table; which motion was negatived.

Mr. Little then moved to postpone the resolution until Monday next, when

Mr. Trumble moved that it lie on the table; which motion was negatived by yeas and nays, 76 votes to 75.

The question was then taken on the motion of Mr. Little, that the resolution be postponed until Monday next, and decided in the negative, by yeas and nays, 98 votes to 60.

Mr. Baldwin then moved that the resolution be recommitted to the select committee who have been this day discharged from its further consideration.

Upon this motion and those which preceded it, there was a great deal of debate, on the points, first, whether the business necessary to be done could be transacted by Monday next; and, secondly, whether the fixing a day for the adjournment of congress would have a tendency to accelerate the progress of public business. The latter point was generally conceded; but the discussion ended in the motion being postponed to Wednesday, on motion of Mr. Holmes, on the ground that in the mean time such information might be in possession of members as would enable them to decide more understandingly on the day at which it would be practicable, with a due regard to the public interest, to adjourn.

DISTRICT BANKS.

The house then proceeded to the unfinished business. The first subject in order, was a motion, made on Saturday last, to reconsider the vote whereby the amendment of the senate to the District bank bill was agreed to.

The motion was supported by Mr. Mercer, and opposed by Mr. Clay and Mr. Southard, and decided in the negative, 63 to 84. The question is therefore settled in both houses of congress; and the bill, as it has passed, and requires only the signature of the president to become a law, in the shape in which it was put by the senate.

CAME DUTIES ON IMPORTS.

The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill for regulating the mode of collecting duties on imports, and for other purposes.

The motion to strike out the first section of the bill being under consideration—

The bill was supported by Messrs. McLean, of Ky., Baldwin and Clay, and opposed by Messrs. Smith, of Md., Settle, Burton, Simkins, Rhea, and Hardin.

The question was taken on Mr. Silsbee's motion to strike out the first section, that is, to reject the bill, and carried, yeas 86, noes 60.

The question was then immediately taken to concur with the committee in striking out the first section of the bill, and decided as follows:

For concurrence, 91
Against it, 55

Mr. Hemphill, Mr. Hall of Del. and Mr. Darlington, then obtained leave of absence from the service of the house. And the house adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 10.

Many reports are in circulation respecting our relations with Spain, some of which are said to be from authority "that can be relied upon;" but the National Intelligencer, to which we more particularly look for information on the subject, appears studiously to avoid mentioning it. The following paragraph appeared in that paper on the 29th ult. and is all we find in it relative to this now interesting topic.

"Enquiries having been repeatedly made of us respecting the authenticity of the reports in circulation of an interruption of the intercourse between our government and the Spanish envoy extraordinary, we think it proper to say we have heard nothing confirmatory of these reports; and that, from all we can learn, they are, to say the least of them, premature."

Gen. Bernard, and colonels Gratiot and Totten, U. States' board of engineers, arrived at this place on Tuesday, 25th ult. and left here on Thursday for Smithville, for the purpose of making a survey of the coast, from the mouth of Cape-Fear northwardly. We hope and expect that their labours will result much to the benefit and interest of the state. No part of the coast of the United States requires, as it respects the safety of navigation, more attention and improvement, than the coast of North Carolina; nor does any portion create a more general interest.

Cape-Fear Rec.

Rev. Jedediah Morse, D. D. by the appointment of the executive, is about to perform a tour throughout the United States, the object of which is to visit and ascertain the present condition of the several Indian tribes, to whom the late benevolent provision of the general government for Indian civilization, is to be extended. It is earnestly recommended to the different missionary and charitable associations to avail themselves of the information and facilities which the benevolent interference of the government shall furnish them to diffuse more effectually among those wretched heathens, the knowledge of the gospel.

Theo. Repository.

It appears by accounts from England that a dreadful hurricane has strewed the whole line of French coast, for a distance of forty miles, and many parts of the channel, with floating wrecks. It is stated that "there are no less than 63 vessels wrecked between Calais and Etaples, the crews for the most part saved; but they present such a shocking scene of misery and distress as to be quite appalling, the greater part being frost-bitten, and worn out with fatigue. A person saw about 500 of these poor seamen huddled together in a barn.

"A brig, belonging, it is thought, to Weymouth, went down off here. Six vessels were wrecked on the Godwin Sands, two or three on the Knob, and three off the Swin.

The ship Atlantic, arrived at New York on Saturday, in 48 days from Liverpool, brings London papers to 15th March, two days later than we have yet had. The following paragraph, from the Commercial Advertiser, is the most important addition which this arrival affords to our former stock of information.

Nat. Intel.

"The situation of Ireland has become alarming, and the government have at last found it is no time for temporizing, or for half way measures. The Dublin Evening Post of March 7, says that not only horses, foot, but cannon have been despatched to the west. The entire county of Clare has been put by proclamation, under the peace-preservation act, and a detachment of flying artillery has been despatched to the county of Galway. Five thousand additional troops were to be sent to Galway on the 7th. Ribbonism had begun to rear its head in the county of Westmeath."

At Bordeaux, on the 2d of March, while the congregation were assembled in the church of St. Andrew, a terrible gust of wind blew down a part of the front of the church, and 13 persons were killed. Others were injured by running from danger by the falling stones. In a short time after the roof fell in, but fortunately the congregation had fled.

Daily Adv.

BENJAMIN WEST, our countryman, the great historical painter, died in London on the 10th of March, in the eighty-second year of his age.

We have received information, the authenticity of which cannot be questioned, that "the provisional government of the Constitutionists at Isla (the head quarters) have in their Gazette formally acknowledged the Independence of South America."

It is true that this act is liable to a reconsideration when the national government shall be established; nevertheless the fact is sufficient to convince us that a further prosecution of the war in S. America is not the wish of the people of Spain; and that the government will be influenced in the future by the wishes of the people, there can be no doubt.—We are even ready to believe, that if the Constitutionists are disposed to make terms with Ferdinand at all, one of the stipulations will be the acknowledgement of the independence of the South American colonies.

We can also state, positively, that orders have been given at Madrid to dismiss all the transports so long employed at Cadiz. Thus is all idea of the expedition to South America officially abandoned.

Norfolk Her.

All does not appear quiet in France—though as the late intelligence from that country affords but a mere glimpse of its political affairs, we are unable to understand fully the motives or the extent of the disaffection. At Marseilles, about the latter part of February, considerable alarm was excited, not indeed by any manifestation of a revolutionary spirit, but rather by a gang of lurking incendiaries, who secretly posted up and circulated placards and handbills, threatening the peace and safety of the city. One of these was couched in the following terms—"The mayor, the prefect and all those who protect the ministry must be hung." And a billet, containing these words, was thrown into the houses of a great many of the merchant.—The fanaticism which reigns at Marseilles will be terminated on the day of the procession in the most tragical manner." *ibid.*

Arrived at Boston on the 21st ult. ship Canton, Haskell, 23 days from Rochelle. Capt. H. reports, that four of the French ministry had been imprisoned on suspicion of being accessory to the assassination of the duke de Berri.

The new king had been restored to his usual health. A proposition was said to be before the cabinet for settling on George the Fourth, the hereditary revenues of the crown, with the droits, exceeding 1,600,000 pounds sterling.

Franklin Gaz.

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the U. S. frigate Constellation, dated Hampton Roads, April 20, 1820.

"We arrived here on Saturday last, after a passage of 54 days from the island La Plata, having touched at the islands of Martinico and St. Thomas. We left Buenos Ayres in a state of revolution, which took place about the 20th of February.

"I wrote you from the river (by an American vessel, which I believe has never arrived,) giving an account of the discovery of a Southern Continent by an English vessel, bound from Monte Video to Valparaiso. Its Northern extremity lies in lat. 62, 40, S. and long. 60 W. The English have sent a vessel out to ascertain the particulars.

The naval squadron of the United States in the Mediterranean were at Gibraltar on the 9th of March.

From the Charleston Courier, April 24.

REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

By the ship Adriana and brig Perseverance, arrived yesterday in six days from Havanna, we have official news of the adoption, by king Ferdinand, of the Constitution of the Cortes, of the year 1812. Finding any further resistance to the will of the people unavailing, he has made a virtue of necessity, and at last done what he ought to have done immediately on his return to Spain. The following, brought by a Spanish merchant vessel, called the Montserrat, from Corunna, was published at Havanna on Saturday the 15th inst.

Extraordinary Diario, of the Government of the Havanna, Saturday, 15th April, 1820.

The government, which has given proofs of the reliance it has placed on the great fidelity of this capital, and the whole Island, publishes the copy of the Gazette brought by the vessel which has just arrived from Corun-

na, in 31 days, and it is in the following terms:

[Here follows the proclamation of the king of Spain, already given.]

The chief of this island knows no other path than that pointed out by the king; and when he shall receive the official news of the above mentioned decree, it shall be duly complied with, and the king's orders shall be strictly obeyed.—These are the sentiments of the governor, and the faithful people over whom he rules entertain the same. Long live the king, and let his orders be obeyed!

CAGIGAL.

The intimation given by the governor, at the close of the publication, that he should await the orders of the king, before he proceeded to adopt the constitution, gave much offence to the patriotic inhabitants of Havanna; and on Sunday, the day after its publication, a very large portion of the citizens assembled in the principal square of the city, and insisted on its immediate adoption. The regiments of Malaga and Catalonia were decidedly with them; the officers of the regiment of Tarragona were inclined to side with the governor; but such was the enthusiasm of the populace and the militia, that the governor dared not to oppose their wishes; and their adhesion to the CONSTITUTION and the CORTES was promulgated amidst the most extravagant demonstrations of joy and exultation. In the early part of the day many of the houses had been closed, in the expectation that confusion and bloodshed would be the consequence; but the change was happily produced without the loss of a single life.

Extract of a Letter, received in Charleston, dated

"HAVANNA, April 16.

"Our city has been in a complete uproar since 3 o'clock yesterday, at which time a Spanish brig arriving, in a short passage from Corunna, brought the news of the King having signed the Constitution, and although it is not official it is believed by even the Governor.

"I have never seen more joy expressed than by the inhabitants; a large proportion of the military joined in the general shout of Viva la Constitution. I believe there is but one class of people in the island, but what is truly glad of the change; those are the Priests and Friars. In the church of Santo Domingo, where a number of soldiers are quartered, they forced the Friars to ring the bells for joy, though no doubt much against their will.

"Although they appear so much displeased here, in regard to the change, I am fully persuaded it will be an injury to the commerce of this Island. Merchants, who formerly found a market here for goods that were wanted in S. America, will now ship them direct, and this will no longer continue a place of deposit, to supply those places where Americans will have free access to."

(S. Pat.)

CONSTITUTION OF 1812—CORTES.

The rising of the Spaniards is one of the most magnificent spectacles of the present age. It promises important results to Spain, to France, to Europe, to the U. States, to S. America, to the whole world. It leads us to cast a glance at the constitution of 1812 to which Ferdinand has subscribed, and to the Cortes which he has convoked. That constitution makes Spain a limited monarchy, more so than G. Britain herself. The Cortes are the deputies of the people. They were a part of the ancient constitution of Spain, when she partook of a more popular form of government.

The constitution of 1812 declares the sovereignty to reside essentially in the nation—Every 70,000 souls, is to send one deputy to the Cortes by a species of filtering process: that is to say, the parish electoral meetings are to appoint one elector for each 200 inhabitants; the electors appointed by the parishes are to form the electoral district meetings who are to form provincial electoral meetings to elect deputies to the Cortes. Such as hold offices under the crown cannot be elected deputies.—Nor shall any deputy, during the term of his office, accept for himself or solicit it for another office at the King's disposal, nor even promotion unless it be in the regular course according to the profession which he exercises. The Cortes meet every year, their session to continue for three successive months—all the deputies to be renewed every two years.—Their sittings to be public; their persons inviolable. They shall propose and decree the laws; approve all treaties; determine every year (on the king's proposal) the number of sea and land forces; lay imposts and taxes; determine the expenses of the public administration; enforce the responsibility of the ministers of state and other public functionaries, &c. The king sanctions the laws; if he refuses the same, a bill cannot be brought in again before the next year. Before they close their session, the Cortes appoint a permanent committee of seven to be taken from themselves, three from Europe, 3 from

the ultramarine dominions, the 7th chosen by lot—this committee to see the laws duly observed, report to the next session all infractions, and convocate the extraordinary Cortes.

The King's person is inviolable—he can do no wrong, he declares war, makes treaties with the consent of the Cortes, appoints civil and military magistrates, &c. He is to have seven ministers of state, viz. foreign relations, war, navy, finance, &c. These are responsible to the Cortes, for signing ordinances, &c. contrary to the constitution. The council of state is composed of 40 persons, who are nominated by the king out of 120 persons presented to him by the Cortes. This council to advise him on all arduous and important questions. He "shall not alienate, grant or exercise any province, city, borough, or any other portion of the Spanish territory, however small its extent may be;" he shall grant no exclusive privileges to any person or corporation; nor deprive any one of his liberty, &c.

Judges and magistrates are not to be removed, whether appointed for a limited time or for life, unless legally convicted of improper conduct. Particular precautions are taken to protect the personal liberty of the press, &c.—Schools, and national militia, are particularly provided for. The catechism of the Catholic religion, to be taught in the public grammar schools. No hereditary nobility or privileged order is formally recognized by the constitution, but the grandees of Spain are mentioned as among the classes from which the councillors of state may be selected. What an astonishing improvement is this constitution upon the late despotism of Ferdinand.—Eng.

A specimen of beautiful Marble, of the *Verde Antique*, has been received from N. Silliman, Esq. register of the land office at Zanesville, Ohio.

"It has been found in large quantities near the falls of the river Hockhocking. I have seen other specimens, from the same place, of a grey cloud, and of about the same texture." "N. SILLIMAN."

The falls of the Hockhocking are within the land district of Chillicothe, in township 14, range 17, from the West boundary of Pennsylvania. This township was surveyed in 1801. The falls are about 40 miles, in a right line, above the confluence of the Hockhocking with the river Ohio. This marble appears to be of the same character as that of Milford, in Connecticut, of which several chimney pieces are placed in the capital. General Land Office, April 18, 1820.

J. P. Sneed & Co.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR SPRING SUPPLY OF

GOODS,

Among which are,

SUPERFINE cloths and cassimers, linens, lawns, cambric muslins, calicoes, bombazets, silks, mokeskin, dimities, vestings, nankeens of different kinds, cotton and silk hose, domestic stripes, checks and plane, men's fine hats, straw bonnets, shoes, umbrellas, parasols, flag handkerchiefs, canton crapes, superb crape robes, &c. &c.

They have lately received from New York a good assortment of

SADDLERY,

Saddle-trees, hoghins, girth and straining webbing, plated and common bridle bits, stirrup irons of the latest fashion, buckles of various kinds, tacks, boss nails, ornaments, &c. &c.

They have on consignment and for sale, 50 bushels of SALT, 3 hogsheds of BROWN SUGAR, 3 barrels ditto, and 1 hoghead of MOLASSES.

Hillsborough, May 10.

14—17

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Joseph B. Shaw to the subscriber, to secure the payment of a certain debt due Thomas N. S. Hargis, will be sold for cash at the market-house in Hillsborough, one Negro Girl, on the second day of May court (instant) to satisfy said trust.

J. P. Sneed, Trustee.

May 10

14—2w

NOTICE.

IN consequence of the death of James Jeffers, one of the partners in the late firm of James Jeffers & Co., the surviving partners of said firm will expose at public sale, on Thursday the 15th day of June next, in the town of Hillsborough,

All the Stock and Work on hand belonging to said firm, consisting of a large quantity of stills, a quantity of sheet copper, lead, pewter, tin ware, tea Kettles, scrap and old copper, one Jersey wagon, &c. Terms of sale, twelve months credit by giving bond with approved security.

The sale to continue from day to day until all is sold.

Josiah Turner, and James S. Smith.

May 6.

14—13

BOOK AND JOB

PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

BLANKS

of various kinds, for sale at this office.