

...in each state on the public debt; the amount of dividends paid or payable in each state, by the Bank of the United States; and the amount of the expense on account of the academy at West Point, all in reference to the year 1823.

Resolved, That the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house of representatives during the first week of its next session, a list of the factories in each state, employed for manufacturing for sale such articles as would be liable to duties, if imported from foreign countries; the said list to be extracted from the digests of manufactures, and such other sources of information as he possesses or can obtain; and to specify, as far as possible, the capital of each factory, and whether it is incorporated, or not, by state laws.

Resolved, That the secretary of war be requested to lay before the house of representatives, during the first week of its next session, the number of revolutionary pensioners in each state then on the pension list.

Objection being made to acting on these resolves this day, they lie on the table.

The report of the committee of foreign affairs on the subject of an act of the British parliament, on the 5th of August, 1822, imposing duties on importations from the United States into Canada, was taken up, concluding with the following resolve:

Resolved, That the subject be referred to the president of the United States, and that he be requested to obtain, by negotiation with the government of Great Britain, such modifications of the act of Parliament, of the 5th of August, 1822, as may remove all just cause of complaint.

The resolve was agreed to.

The house went in and out of committee of the whole on the state of the union on a number of private bills from the senate, the greater part of which passed the house, though some of them met with strenuous opposition.

At a little after four, the house took a recess until 6 o'clock. Meeting again at six o'clock, the house sat until past two o'clock; the whole of which time was occupied in the consideration of bills, and amendments to bills, except that part of it which arose from a call of the house to be on duty necessary about midnight. This caused some warmth and perplexity. The doors of the house were locked, and the absent members sent for out of their beds. Finally, the doors being opened, and a quorum appearing, the proceedings in the case were dismissed. With this exception, the sitting, long, arduous, and besides being the last evening, was more than usually orderly and harmonious.

A good deal of time was spent on a small subject—a resolution from the senate to re-print the journal of the old congress. An amendment was made in the house of representatives, to which the senate disagreed, the house insisted, the senate adhered, and finally the house adhered, whereby the resolution was rejected.

THE WINDING UP—MARCH 3d.

IN THE SENATE.

Having received official information that the president of the United States had approved the several bills presented for his signature,

The senate appointed Mr. Macon and Mr. King, of N. Y. to give the customary notice to the president of the U. S. States, that they had completed all the legislative business before them, and were ready to adjourn.

The senate then went into the consideration of executive business, and continued so occupied until half past three o'clock, when they adjourned to six o'clock, P. M.

At 6 o'clock the senate resumed its session, and continued with closed doors (deliberating on executive nominations, it was understood,) until a late hour; when

The senate adjourned *sine die*.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cocke submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to inform this house, at an early period of the next session, whether any member or members of the present or ensuing congress are, or have been concerned, either directly or indirectly, in contracts entered into with any of the departments of government; also whether any members are in arrears to the government.

This resolution, from its nature, must lie on the table one day, unless the house unanimously agree to act upon it. Objection being made to acting upon it, the rule took effect, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. Cocke moved to suspend the rule which has this operation; but the motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Wright submitted the following: **Resolved**, that three members of the house, with the superintendent of the public buildings, cause the room to be arranged in such a manner as they may judge best suited to the public business.

After some debate, this resolve was ordered to lie on the table—(rejected.)

On motion of Mr. Blackledge, it was **Resolved**, That the committee of the public buildings furnish such of the rooms in the centre building as shall be

finished, for the reception of the committees of the 18th congress, and the additional rooms for the clerk's department, and that the necessary expense be paid out of the contingent fund of the house.

Mr. Hill, of Maine, submitted for consideration the following resolution: **Resolved**, That the thanks of this house be presented to the hon. P. P. Barbour, for the promptitude, assiduity, and ability, with which he has administered the duties of the chair during the present session.

Mr. Allen, of Massachusetts, suggested the insertion of the word "impartiality," after the word "assiduity;" to which amendment Mr. Hill assented.

Thus modified, the resolution was unanimously agreed to. Whereupon—The speaker (Mr. Barbour) rose, and delivered to the house the following address:

To receive the approbation of our country, is at all times the highest reward which can be bestowed upon a citizen in the public service; to receive the expression of that approbation from the representatives of the people, with whom it has been my fortune to act, gives to it, in my estimation, an increased degree of interest; but when, in addition to this, I recollect that this is the second occasion on which I have received this high mark of confidence, from the same house of representatives, from gentlemen with whom, for two successive sessions, I have been associated in legislation, it inspires me with the deepest sense of gratitude. I have nothing to offer you but my sincere thanks, in return for this renewed evidence of your good opinion, as well as for the kind indulgence with which you have supported me in the discharge of my official duties. There are few stations in civil life of a character either more important or more difficult than that of the presiding officer of this house. On your deliberations essentially depend the prosperity of this extensive and extending confederacy; in their progress, the most novel and perplexing questions are frequently presented for the instantaneous decision of your speaker; and the duties which, in general, appertain to his office, involve in themselves the highest degree of responsibility. In such a situation, to be able to command success is the attribute of no man; to endeavor to deserve it, is within the reach of all; that endeavor, I am conscious of having earnestly made; and, to the pleasure arising from that consciousness, the resolution which you have just passed adds the gratification of believing that my efforts in this respect have not been altogether fruitless.

We are now, gentlemen, about to close the labors of the 17th congress. I trust, that upon a review of its measures, it will be found by our constituents, that, however we may have differed in opinion in relation to the means, we have all had in view one great, one common end—the promotion of the general welfare.

We are soon, gentlemen, about to separate; many of you, perhaps, I may never meet again. May you long live to enjoy the rewards of your past services, and to render others to a grateful country.

After interchanging the usual civilities with the president and the senate, the speaker adjourned the house *sine die*.

Foreign Intelligence.

FROM EUROPE.

Philadelphia, March 6.

By the packet ships Dido and Alexander, arrived at this port from Liverpool, London papers for the month of December, and as far down as the 8th Jan. inclusive, were received.

The question of peace or war remained just as it was left by the previous advices. In Paris and London, the note of the French Cabinet to the Spanish government, and the change in the French ministry, were interpreted as indicative of the continuance of peace, or at least the postponement of war for some time. The London Morning Chronicle says,

"In the best informed circles of Paris, no doubt was entertained that peace with Spain would not, for the present at all events, be interrupted. It was generally understood that his most Christian majesty had made a private communication to his most Catholic majesty, in which the intentions of the French government was fully explained, and they were in the highest degree, pacific. It was also thought that the official note from M. Villele to the French ambassador at the court of Madrid, could not have been more pacific, considering the pledges which had been made to the holy allied monarchs at Verona."

The Nuremberg papers assert that the continuance of peace between Turkey and Russia is impossible, whatever appearance there may be of renewed negotiation.

Every thing was quiet at Madrid on the 24th December.

The Persians were rapidly approaching Bagdad at the latest advices.

It is said, under the Paris head of the 30th December, that M. de Rayneval, French minister at Berlin, is to be sent to these United States as minister plenipotentiary. M. de Rayneval is well known as an author on public law.

The English ambassador is said to be in great favor at Madrid.

The successes claimed for Mina are asserted to be confirmed by the testimony of eye witnesses. The Bayonne papers state that the French forces on the frontiers very regularly make the fugitive Spanish insurgents give up their arms on passing into the Spanish territory.

Some of the ministerial journals of London now contend that it is the right and the interest of England, to interfere in favor of the Greeks.

The Paris correspondent of the London Morning Chronicle says—"rely on it there is no notion (in the French cabinet) of an immediate war between France and Spain."

The surrender of the castle of Corinth, and of the Fortress of Retino in Candia, to the Greeks, is positively affirmed.

"The supposed change in the policy of our government respecting the Greeks," says the London Morning Chronicle, "gives general satisfaction, &c. A frigate is ordered to carry out lord William Bentinck immediately to St. Andero, or some port in the Bay, on a special mission to Madrid."

Mr. Monroe's last message is published entire in the same paper of the 4th January.

Mr. Ravenga, the Colombian minister, had arrived in England. There was much fluctuation in Colombian bonds in the London market—they closed on the 3d January, at 67.

The Paris Moniteur contains the royal decree for the convocation of the French chamber of deputies, for the 28th January, 1823.

The latest accounts from the new British settlements at the Cape of Good Hope "continued to be of the most unsatisfactory kind."

The Paris ministerial paper, the Journal des Debats, observes, "The Chamber of deputies will soon be opened, reinforced with a great number of Royalists, whose election is, in a great measure, the work of the ministry."

M. de Chateaubriand has been appointed minister of foreign affairs by the king of France. On the 29th Dec. he took the oath of office. Some of the Paris papers remark—"Between M. de Chateaubriand and M. de Montmorency, (his predecessor in office) the shade of difference is so slight that it is not, properly speaking, a change." M. de Montmorency is announced in the Moniteur as minister of state and a member of the privy council.

The destruction of a Turkish vessel of 74 guns and two frigates, at Tenedos, by Grecian fire ships, is confirmed. Two more of the fleet were wrecked at the same place.

From the Morning Chronicle, Jan. 4.

The message of the president of the United States, to the two houses of Congress, which we received yesterday, is a state paper of a very different description from those to which we are so much accustomed in this part of the world. We have in it a plain, honest, and unvarnished statement of the affairs of a great people, by one of themselves, honored by the confidence of his fellow citizens. A communication from the king of France to his chambers would be one half false; it would be full of the monarch, himself and the rest of the hopes of France, not forgetting the duke of Bordeaux, as almost the only object in which the nation could take an interest, while the national concerns themselves would occupy a secondary place. In America, however, things are ordered differently.

But the part of the message which will excite the greatest interest in Europe, is the notice which he pays to the struggling Greeks, and the testimony which he bears in favor of the revolution in Spain and Portugal. "A great effort has been made," says he, "in Spain and Portugal to improve the condition of the people, and it must be very consoling to all benevolent minds to see the extraordinary moderation with which it has been conducted."

This testimony of the head of an enlightened and prosperous state, is something, at all events, to place in competition with the commendations of such virtuous and great statesmen as the Russian autocrat, Frederick and Francis.

From the Plymouth Telegraph.

Plymouth Dock, Dec. 28.

The squadron under the command of commodore Sir E. Owen, K. C. B. consisting of the Gloucester, Phoenix, Valor, Eden and Belette, sailed on Tuesday morning with a fair wind. The Ranger, capt. P. Fisher, arrived here on Thursday morning from Portsmouth, and the Pioneer, Lt. Favell, from the Downs.—The Ranger, after taking on board a messenger, who had arrived at Goude's hotel, sailed in the evening, and the Pioneer yesterday morning, to join Sir E. Owen.

There appears no longer to be any doubt that these ships are intended as a reinforcement of Sir Charles Rowley's squadron at Jamaica, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the Island of Cuba, should Spain be forced into a war with France. The French have a small squadron of ships, including one line of battle ship, at Martinique, whose intentions it may become necessary to thwart.—Should

the deprecated event not take place, and Sir Charles Rowley wish to return to England, Sir E. Owen may, in that case, hoist a broad pendant, and assume the command of the station for the next three years.

Paris, Jan. 1.

In France the triumph of the aristocratic party has put the people aside, and in Europe the holy alliance has excluded the people from the government. But these two systems have also had other results, which may be favorable to those to whom they were at first mischievous, viz: the disagreement in France of the dominating party, and in Europe the quarrels of the cabinets. The year 1822 has witnessed the discord; it is probable the year 1823 will witness the combat. We may now say, with more truth than ever, that the present time is big with future events.

Intelligent Europeans, who saw the Ottoman fleet, in the Dardanelles, state that the ships are in so shattered a state, that it will be five or six months before they can be refitted for sea. The Greeks will know how to avail themselves of this interval.

Gazette d'Augsburg.

Odessa, Dec. 8.

We have received intelligence from Constantinople of the 20th ult. The sultan has caused all the captains of his fleet, who escaped the disaster of Tenedos, to be beheaded.—Their heads are exhibited over the great gate of the Seraglio, with those of Heleb Effendi, the grand vizier, the director of the customs, and of other functionaries who have been executed. It is not known how far this revolution may go. There is no other authority but that of the Janissaries.

Idem.

Smyrna, Oct. 14.

Accounts have been received at Belgrade of the death of Chourschid Pacha. To escape the sentence of death by strangulation, brought to him by the Capidgi Pacha, he poisoned himself. His confidential friends have been arrested, in order to extort from them where this Pacha had concealed the treasures of Ali. All the troops which were under his orders have been disbanded. The districts which had submitted are again taking up arms.

Idem.

Charleston, March 6.

ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

We received, last evening, some loose Havana papers as late as the 26th Feb. A Cadiz article in one of them, is of considerable interest.

From the "Diario de Cadiz" of Jan. 3, 1823.

CONSULADO.

The signor political chief of this province, under date of the 28th December, says to the national consulship (consulado) of commerce the following:

"His excellency, the secretary of despatch (despacho) of the government of the peninsula, writes to me thus:

"The British government having claimed the indemnification for various captures which they assert are made on the commerce of that nation, from the year 1804 until the present time, and for several decrees pronounced against English property, and so consigned that it was not in power of the king to alter, whilst it was apparent, (they assert,) that these decrees were very hasty. Now to the end that there should be no prejudice or damage to the property engaged in Spanish commerce—his majesty the king has ordered that it should be made known to the consulado, that various vessels of the English squadron have sailed in a direction for Terra Firma and Puerto Rico with orders to capture Spanish vessels engaged in commerce, for the purpose (as it is presumed) to secure the amounts due, which are claimed by the British government;—and that his majesty, still hoping to conclude amicably and with justice, a negotiation which may deeply affect the interests of the two nations, but accompanied with his primary duty, which is to protect the interests of Spaniards,—he, by these presents, gives notice to the consulados, by which individuals may take every necessary precaution, and the like notice is extended to the authorities of the provinces beyond sea, and to warn the consulados that if occasion should present itself to repeat this notice, they must avoid all delay or hindrance, which the shortness of time may accidentally occasion.

"This royal order I hasten to communicate to you, that, without the least delay, you may communicate it to the consulados of your province. I send it forthwith for your intelligence and direction."

And by disposition of the same consulado it is made known to commercial men, to take such measures as they may think proper to adopt in consequence of this very important express from the government.

Prudencio Hernandez Santa Cruz, Gadia, 31st Dec. 1822. See'y"

Still later from Europe.

From the Baltimore American of Monday.

We stop the press to announce the arrival last night of the last sailing ship Belviders, capt. George Hobson, in 40 days from Liverpool, whence he sailed on the 24th January. We are indebted to the attention of capt. Hobson for Liverpool papers to the 24th and London to the 22d Jan. inclusive, from which we have made all the extracts that time will allow.

Spain and the Allied Sovereigns.

In our paper we find the copy of a circular from the allied sovereigns to the cabinet of Madrid. We find also the notes which Russia, Austria and Prussia have severally addressed to their respective charges d'affaires at Madrid, to be communicated to the Spanish government. These documents would alone occupy an entire paper. From the latest Liverpool paper we extract an account of the highly interesting proceedings which occurred in the Spanish cortes, upon the subject of these documents. These, with the message adopted by that body, and which may be regarded as the ultimatum of Spain, our readers will find below.

On the sixth Jan. the official notes transmitted to the charges d'affaires of Austria, Prussia and Russia, at Madrid, were delivered to the Spanish government, and on the 9th presented to the cortes. The general tenor of the notes was similar to the declaration of the allied sovereigns, but not quite so haughty a strain. The Russian note is the most warlike. They appear to have caused in the Spanish capital, an enthusiastic and unanimous feeling of patriotic independence. The reply to the French note is bold and determined, and so far from conceding to France the alternative offered by M. de Villele, actually demands concessions on the part of France; these relate to the dissolution of the army of the Pyrenees, the repulse of the factious enemies of Spain, who take refuge in France, and an energetic opposition against all those who shamefully defame the institutions of Spain and her cortes. To the cabinets of St. Petersburg, Vienna and Berlin, no direct reply is made, but a circular dispatch has been addressed to their ministers at these courts. It contains seven declarations which show plainly enough, that no spirit of compromise at present actuates the Spanish government.

London, Jan. 22.

A government messenger has arrived in London with advices from Madrid to the 13th. The Russian, Austrian, and Prussian ambassador had received their passports, and were on the point of leaving Madrid. The Paris papers say they left it on the next day.

The latest express from Paris was of so warlike a nature that it produced a great effect on the French and Spanish funds.

It is said that the ambassadors of the holy alliance, received along with their passports a hint that it was not expected that they would remain in Madrid beyond 48 hours. This, most probably, had reference to their personal safety from an indignant populace.

Very Important—Founding its remarks on documents of a later date than those alluded to in our own possession, the London Courier says, "England, it seems, is pledged to support Portugal in case of attack; yet Portugal is about to form an alliance offensive and defensive, with Spain and France. In that case, the cause of Spain will become the common cause of the peninsula; and if so, will an attack upon one country be construed by our government into such a danger, as affecting Portugal, as will call upon it to redeem its pledge of assistance and protection."

PORTUGAL.

From the Courier Francais (by express.)

London, January 31.

In a sitting of the cortes, on the 31st December, the minister of foreign affairs said that his most faithful majesty having required from the friendship of Great Britain a frank declaration of the extent to which she would countenance her at this moment, when menaced by the formidable league of four great powers, has received from the British minister the following confidential reply: "The English government having solemnly declared in the face of the world, that it does not assume the existence of a right of intervention in the internal concerns of other states, England will feel herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succor of which it may stand in need as often as its independence may be menaced by any other power, in any manner whatever. This promise, which is only the repetition of that which England has made under other circumstances and at various times, has no political institutions; its object being simply to declare that those institutions have not changed, in any manner, the relations which heretofore existed between the two countries." Such, gentlemen, is the ultimatum of Great Britain. All Europe will see what we have to expect from that power, in the great struggle in which we may be engaged."

Bayonne papers to the 15th inst. reached us this forenoon. The passage of couriers between Madrid and Paris is very frequent, particularly commercial