CONGRESS.

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 10.—Mr. *Storrs*, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following bill:

Be it enacted, &c. That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to convey to any state or states which shall provide by law for the laying out and completion of any canal or canals, within such state or states, such part of the public lands of the United States which shall be occupied by the route of any such canal or canals, and the necessary towing paths, ditches, aqueducts, locks, culverts, feeders, dams, waste, weirs, or other works connected therewith: *Provided*, that the plan or plans of every such canal, and the works connected therewith, with its route, and an estimate and survey of such lands through which the same shall pass, shall, before the construction of the same through such lands shall be commenced, be laid before the President of the United States for his approbation, and no conveyance of any such lands shall be made until such proposed canal or canals be entirely completed and navigable for boats.

The resolve was agreed to without a division, though not without dissentient voices.

Mr. *Archer*, of Virginia, moved that the House proceed to the consideration of the resolution moved by him, directing the Judiciary committee to report certain facts with regard to the present condition of Missouri, and their opinion of what legislative measures may be necessary in regard thereto.

And the question being taken by yeas and nays, on proceeding to the consideration thereof, it was decided in the negative—Yeas 65, Nays 85.

The House then having again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for reducing the Military Peace Establishment—

Mr. *Cuthbert*, delivered his sentiments in opposition to the bill, and Mr. *Fisher* in favor of it; Mr. *Smith*, of Maryland, made some explanatory remarks; and Mr. *Baldwin* spoke at large against the bill. When

The committee rose, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 16.—Mr. *Clay*, (late Speaker,) appeared this day, and took his seat.

The House again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for the reduction of the Army of the United States; the motion of Mr. *Simpkins*, to strike out the first section yet depending—

Mr. *Trimble* delivered his sentiments at much length in favor of a reduction, not according to the plan proposed by the bill before the committee, but one similar to that recommended by the Secretary of War.

Mr. *Wood* advocated generally, but briefly, a reduction of the army.

Mr. *Cocke* spoke at considerable length in support of reduction, and of the bill under consideration.

Mr. *Brush* opposed, decidedly, a diminution of the present number of the army; and

Mr. *Stevens* advocated a reduction generally, without declaring a preference of any particular plan.

The speech of Mr. S. terminated the debate on the main question; but

Mr. *Lowndes* having, as well from what had fallen from others, as from his own inability to vote on the subject understandingly until the committee of Ways and Means had made their report, and exhibited to the house the true state of the national finances—suggested the propriety of postponing this bill until that committee should make their report—

A desultory conversation followed the suggestion, embracing various points, but chiefly touching the best mode of proceeding with the consideration of the subject, and a little before sunset, the question was put on Mr. *Simpkin's* motion to strike out the first section of the bill, (to destroy it,) and was decided in the *negative*, by a large majority, only four or five rising in favor of the motion; and

The committee rose, reported progress; and

The House adjourned.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

MONDAY, JAN. 22.—The house resumed the consideration of the bill to reduce the Military Peace Establishment of the United States.

Mr. *Eustis* moved an amendment, the object of which was to place the deputy commissaries and quartermasters on the footing on which they will be found to stand in the bill as printed below, instead of that in which they stood in the original bill.

This motion was agreed to, 51 to 47.

The question having been then stated on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. *Barbour* and Mr. *Mercer* addressed the House, each at great length; the first in favor of the bill, the latter against it.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided by Yeas and Nays: Yeas 109; Nays 47.

So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow, in the following shape, as amended.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of May next, the Military Peace Establishment of the United States shall consist of six thousand non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, with a due proportion of field and company officers according to the present organization of companies, and in such proportions of artillery and infantry as the President of the United States shall direct; and that the corps of engineers, as at present established, be retained in service.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the corps of ordnance shall be retained in service, and shall hereafter consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, [illegible]

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States cause to be arranged the officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, of the several corps of troops now in service, in such manner as to form and complete the corps to be retained in service under this act, attaching the corps of light artillery to the corps of artillery, and the corps of riflemen to the infantry, and cause the supernumerary officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, to be discharged from the service.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be one brigadier general, with one aid-de-camp, one inspector general, and one assistant adjutant general, there shall also be one adjutant general, one quartermaster general, with as many assistant deputy quartermasters as the service may require, to be taken from the subalterns of the line, who shall perform all the duties which may be required of them in the quartermaster's department, and in the department of the commissary general of subsistence, and who shall receive, as a compensation for their services, fifteen dollars per month in addition to their monthly pay; and one judge advocate, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments, of a colonel of cavalry, as heretofore prescribed by law; there shall also be a paymaster general, with a salary as heretofore fixed by law, commissary of purchases, whose compensation shall not exceed 2 and a half per centum on the public monies disbursed by him, nor the sum of fifteen hundred dollars per annum; and two military storekeepers, to be compensated as heretofore; one commissary general of subsistence, one surgeon general, with a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and one apothecary general, with a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be to each regiment of infantry, and to each battalion of artillery, one adjutant, one quartermaster, and one paymaster, one surgeon, and one assistant surgeon.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the topographical engineers, and their assistants, shall be discharged from the service of the United States.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the judge advocate shall keep an office in the City of Washington, and, in addition to the duties which may be assigned to him by the President of the United States, he shall keep a record of all trials by general courts martial, and report the decisions.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all officers of the army, whose continuance in service is not provided for by this act, shall be discharged from the service of the United States, and that to each commissioned officer, who shall be discharged by virtue of this act, there shall be paid, in addition to the pay and emoluments to which he will be entitled at the time of his discharge, three months pay.

TREASURY REPORT.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Report:

Treasury Department,
19th January, 1821.

The Hon. John W. Taylor,
Speaker of the House of Representatives:

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of the 4th inst. instructing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the house "a statement of the money in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1821, together with "a statement of the money in the hands of the "Treasurer, as Agent for the War and Navy Departments, on that day," I have the honor to state, that there was in the Treasury on that day the sum of $1,076,261 18, and in the hands of the Treasurer, as Agent for the War and Navy Departments, the sum of $1,050,378 35, viz: for the War Department, $251,373 29, and for the Navy Department, $799,004 96.

Of the sum of $1,076,271 18, in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1821, $500,000 were paid by the Bank of the United States, on the 30th of December, 1820, but which were payable on the 1st of January thereafter, and were estimated in the receipts into the Treasury for 1821. If this sum be deducted, the amount in the Treasury on that day will be $576,271 18. If it is considered a part of the receipts of 1820, the estimated receipts of 1821 will be diminished by that amount. With this explanation, it will not be material whether it is placed to the credit of the one or the other year: the general result of the two years will be the same.

The receipts of the 4th quarter, with the exception of payments made at Mobile and New Orleans, in the two last weeks of December, 1820, and in the whole month at most of the land offices, are ascertained to be $4,045,585 99. In the Annual Report, the receipts of the 4th quarter were estimated at $3,430,000; the actual receipts, therefore, exceed those that were estimated, by $615,585 99, and by $115,585 99, if the payment made by the Bank on the 30th of December be deducted from the receipts of 1820.

If the sum of $615,585 99 be added to the sum of $5,417,830 83, which was stated in my letter of the 21st of December, 1820, to be the aggregate means for the 4th quarter of the year, the amount at the disposition of the Treasury, in that quarter, will be augmented to $6,033,416 82.

It is ascertained that the payments from the Treasury, during that quarter, have amounted to $4,957,145 24, which being deducted from the estimated means of that quarter, will leave in the Treasury, as already stated, on the 1st day of January, 1821, the sum of $1,076,271 18. But, if the $500,000 paid by the Bank, be deducted from the receipts of 1820, the balance in the Treasury, on the 1st day of January, 1821, will be, as has already been stated, $576,271 18.

The demands upon the Treasury during the year 1820, in order to complete the service of that year and to effect the objects for which the several appropriations were made, and which are not included in the foregoing sum of $4,957,145 24, amounts to $4,707,987 96, viz:

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous, (being the difference between the sum of $1,407,213, 56, estimated to be paid in the 4th quarter, and the sum actually paid.)	$855,905 20
Public debt	2,076,918 15
War Department	665,164 61
Navy Department	1,110,000 00

Which leaves an excess of demand beyond the money in the Treasury, of $3,631,716 71, and of $4,131,716 78, if the payment made by the bank be deducted from the payments into the Treasury in the year 1820.

It may be proper to observe, that, if the sum of $2,076,918 15, of the Louisiana stock, has not been pressed for payment, it has been the result of forbearance on the part of the holders of that stock, and of confidence in the faith of the nation, that such forbearance will not operate to their injury. The other demands upon the Treasury, which were estimated as a charge upon it in the fourth quarter of the year 1820, and which are not embraced in the estimates of the expenditure for 1821, and which constitute a part of the deficit above stated, will, it is presumed, be demanded of the Treasury.

It will be perceived that the sums in the hands of the Treasurer, as Agent of the War and Navy Departments, exceed the estimate of them, annexed to the estimates of the service of the year 1821. These monies are drawn from the agent, as the demands upon the respective departments are presented, or requisitions from the disbursing officers of those departments are received. The amount drawn from the agent depends, therefore, upon contingencies over which the heads of those departments have no controul, and may exceed or fall short of any estimate made by them for any definite period of time.

It may be proper, also, to state, that, in contemplation of law, money is not considered to be in the Treasury until a warrant is issued by the Secretary and receipted by the Treasurer, for the sums paid by the receiving officers into bank: but, for the practical purposes of the Treasury, all sums paid into bank to the credit of the Treasurer are considered by him to be in the Treasury. Generally, the warrants covering the money received on account of the government are issued quarterly for all sums received during the quarter. These warrants are usually issued about two months after the expiration of the quarter; as the payments made into the banks which are the depositories of the public money are not ascertained sooner.

The statements which accompany this letter are explanatory of the views which it presents, or afford information connected with them, which it is presumed may be useful.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.

The report was read, and, with the documents, referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

And the house adjourned.

Foreign and Domestic.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NORFOLK, JAN. 10th.—At a late hour last night, capt. BALDWIN, of the *Tobacco Plant*, arrived in Hampton Roads in 45 days from Liverpool, politely furnished us with *Gore's Liverpool Advertiser*, of the 21st Nov. from the last of which we have extracted every thing that appeared to us could be interesting to our readers.

The procession at Liverpool, in celebration of the fate of the bill of pains and penalties announced in the last Liverpool papers, took place on the 20th Nov. and is represented to have been one of the most grand, and best arranged pageants ever witnessed. It was conducted with great harmony and propriety, and without the smallest accident. Speaking of its magnitude, the Liverpool Editor says—Of the numbers engaged in it, we cannot speak with certainty—it occupied upwards of half an hour in passing our office. The paper also contains accounts of various celebrations in other places on the same joyous occasion.

Congratulatory Addresses continued to flock in to the Queen from all quarters; and illuminations and various other demonstrations of joy for the triumph which she has obtained over her persecutors, were daily exhibited. On the subject of the change in the Ministry, spoken of in the late dates, the Liverpool Editor observes—

The station which her Majesty is to occupy at the coronation, if that event, under existing circumstances, ever takes place, requires to be adjusted; but the most important consideration of all, and that in which the national interests are most involved, arises out of the inquiry, what change will the failure of the proceedings against the Queen occasion in the Councils of the State, and what alterations are we to look forward to in the existing administration? Upon this subject no information of a very specific nature has transpired during the past week, though some surmises have been hazarded that Lord Liverpool and Harrowby will retire, and that they will be succeeded by some of the Grenville party. In order to afford time for the new arrangements, it is said that Parliament will merely assemble as a matter of form on Thursday next, and that a prorogation to the end of January will take place before they can proceed to business.

The Congress at Troppau has been opened with great splendour. In addition to the Emperours of Russia and Austria, whose arrival we have before announced, the King of Prussia has joined the potentates, and Ambassadors from most of the principal and several of the subordinate states of the Continent, have also arrived. The first and second conferences have already been held, but no authentic information as to the subjects which have occupied the attention of the august assembly, has yet reached this country.

The mutual retaliatory restrictions on trade established between France and the United States of America, have had a tendency to destroy the direct communication between those two countries. The consequence will be to open a trade from the United States to some of the ports of Holland, where the principles of trade are better understood.

LONDON, NOV. 19. It will be seen in another part of this paper, that the Queen had applied to the Ministers for a Royal Palace for her residence, to which the following answer has been returned.

Lord Liverpool states—"that he has received his Majesty's commands to inform the Queen, that it is not possible for his majesty, under all the circumstances, to assign any of the royal palaces for the Queen's residence. Lord Liverpool has been further commanded to inform the Queen, that, until Parliament shall meet for the despatch of business, the allowance which has hitherto been enjoyed by the Queen will be continued to her; and that it will then be for Parliament to determine the amount of the future provision to be granted to her majesty." In an annexed paper Lord Liverpool adds, "that he thinks it material to observe, that this answer must not be understood as withdrawing the facilities which had been previously offered for procuring a residence in London for the Queen."

Yesterday Mr. Brougham and Mr Denman waited upon her majesty, to consult upon what further steps should be taken in this subject, when it was determined that her majesty should again write to the Earl of Liverpool, urging in still stronger terms, the demand which had been made under her sanction.

This letter was immediately conveyed to the Earl of Liverpool by the Hon. Mr. Keppel Craven; but up to a late hour last night no answer had been received.

We have received a great mass of Paris papers to the 15th inst. No particular mention is made in them of the King's health, but it appears his majesty performs all his wonted duties, such as presiding in the Cabinet, and transacting business with his ministers individually. Articles of intelligence from various places, as Vienna, Frankfort, Augsburg, and also from Italy, concur in stating, that the Austrian army collected in Italy had received orders to be in readiness for an immediate march southward; and a letter from Vienna affirms positively that Naples is to be occupied by Austrian troops, and the old order of things is to be re-established. The English squadron, under the command of Admiral Moore, still continues in the bay of Naples. We rejoice that the people of Naples glow with one sentiment of determined patriotism, and that the parliament promotes that spirit which prompts the people to consider liberty more precious than life. In the sitting of the 23d, the Deputy Pope alluded to the dangers that threatened the country, and censured the parliament for not taking measures sufficiently decisive to repel invasions. The Executive was, he said, too remiss in its proceedings. The fortresses were not provided, the troops were neither well organized or well disciplined. "As for myself," said he, "at the first cry of war I shall quit this august assembly to defend the national liberty, or die." The Deputy Castagna said that all other affairs being omitted, the attention of parliament ought to be principally directed to the state of the army, and that the command ought to be given to Gen. Wm. Pepe, whose presence would calm the public mind, agitated by the apprehensions of a foreign invasion. The president then spoke and was listened to with profound attention. In the course of his speech he said, "the justice of our cause guarantees our security. Whosoever should dare to fire the first cannon upon a nation which knows how to respect religiously the rights of others, would become the execration of Europe." He then exhorted them to firmness, tranquility and courage, as the best security of their independence. At the close of his speech all the Deputies rose spontaneously, and declared that such were the sentiments of all.

The Cortes of Spain have appointed a permament deputation of seven members, three being Americans and four Europeans, to watch over the affairs of the nation during the separation of the great assembly. Their duties are to watch over the executive of the laws, for the purpose of giving an account to the Cortes, on its re-assembling, of such infractions as may have been committed, and to convoke a Cortes on the occasions prescribed by the constitution, such as the vacancy of the Throne, or when the King shall find himself in any extraordinary embarrassments. It is, hence, probable that the session of the Cortes will speedily terminate.

THE SPANISH MAINE.

From the Caraccas Gazette.

Extract of a letter from General Morillo, Conde de Cartagena, dated Caracho, Nov. 28, 1820.

"My esteemed friend Pilo:

"I have just arrived from the town of Santa Ana, where I yesterday passed one of the most joyful days of my life, *in the company of General Bolivar*, and various officers of his suite, whom we embraced with the heartiest good-will. All were content: we ate together, and enthusiasm and fraternity could go no farther. Bolivar came alone with his officers, confident in mutual good faith and friendship; and I caused a small escort which had accompanied me, to retire. Neither you nor any one can conceive how interesting was this interview, or how great the cordiality and regard that prevailed. We were all wild with delight, it appearing to ourselves like a dream to see ourselves there come together as Spaniards, brothers, and friends.—Believe that candour and sincerity presided at this meeting. Bolivar was excited to the greatest pitch of joy; we embraced a thousand times, and determined, in order to perpetuate the memory of the beginning of our reconciliation, to erect a monument on the spot where we gave the first embrace."

In the Carraccas paper, there is another letter of the same date, of a Lieutenant Colonel, Don Vicente Bausaal, who writes thus: "I have just arrived from St. Ana, after seeing the most [illegible] that can be imagined. Yes, my friend, Morillo