

had attained these limits northward in the heavens, it retreated again towards the South, retracing back again the latitudes of France from North to South, until it vanished at that point of declination where it had first become visible, namely, over the latitude of Corsica!—Can any reflecting mind fail to associate the appearance of this illustrious messenger of the skies with the fate of that prodigy of men who then reigned over the world with a lustre perhaps unparalleled?—But the victory of Death over this once controller of Kings, and terror of Nations, has been recently achieved: and during his few latter weeks, whilst the spirit of his mortal existence was gradually evaporating, did not the blazing star of Fate again appear as though it came, a bark launched on the calm, wide azure sea of heaven, to meet his soul expiring; and to bear it, hence departed, to its realm of rest!—Its errand, be it what it might, these facts we know, that at his birth it ministered—it came again and testified his fame—once more it came to beam upon his bier."

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS....FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN SENATE....FRIDAY, FEB. 1.

The following letter from the Vice President of the United States, addressed to Mr. King, of New-York, was read by that gentleman to the Senate:

Washington City, Feb. 1, 1822.
Dear Sir: My health has suffered so much on my journey, and since my arrival at the seat of government, that I am desirous, as soon as the weather and the state of the roads will permit, to return to my family. And I have to request that you will be good enough to communicate this determination to the Senate at their meeting this day.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,
DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

The Hon. RUFUS KING.

On motion of Mr. King, of New-York, it was thereupon resolved, that the Senate would at two o'clock, proceed to the election of a President of the Senate, pro tempore.

At 2 o'clock accordingly the Senate proceeded to the election of a President, and, on counting the ballots, the following result was declared:

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| For Mr. Gaillard, | 22 votes |
| Mr. Macon, | 14 |
| Mr. Lowrie, | 5 |
| Mr. Dickerson, | 4 |
| Scattering, | 1 |

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No person having a majority of the votes, the Senate proceeded to ballot a second time, when there appeared to be—

| | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| For Mr. Gaillard, | 25 votes. |
| Mr. Macon, | 17 |
| Scattering, | 4 |

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Mr. Gaillard, having received a majority, was declared to be elected President of the Senate pro tempore.

On taking the chair, Mr. Gaillard addressed the Senate as follows:

Gentlemen: No one can estimate more highly the value of your favorable opinion, nor could any one receive with more profound respect, or with more unfeigned gratitude, than I do, this fresh token of your confidence and favor. The gratification I derive from it would indeed have been complete but for the unaffected apprehension I feel that, in the discharge of the duties assigned to me, I may disappoint your just and reasonable expectations. If purity of intention and an anxious desire to act correctly, which I bring with me to this station, should prove no security against the commission of error, I shall have to throw myself on that liberality and indulgence which you have been ever ready to exercise, and which I have already so frequently experienced from you. On this consoling and encouraging reflection I will rest; and I will only add, that, whatever of industry, of experience, or of capacity, I possess, shall be faithfully directed to an honest and impartial execution of the trust reposed in me.

On motion of Mr. King, of New-York, it was ordered that the Secretary communicate to the President of the United States, and to the House of Representatives, the election of the President of the Senate pro tempore.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2.—Mr. Cook laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the several sums of public money which have been drawn for or received by the "gentlemen who examined the Land offices in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, in the year 1821," by virtue of letters of credit to receivers of public moneys, or otherwise, and what sum now remains in the hands of that gentleman to be accounted for, as far as the Secretary can ascertain the same; specifying the times when, and persons from whom, such several sums may have been received; and also that he state who was appointed to examine the land offices in Michigan territory in the year 1821; whether that duty was performed, and, if not, why it was omitted.

It was afterwards taken up, and after considerable debate, much of which was pointed and personal, was agreed to; Mr. Cook having previously consented to the erasure of the words in *italic*, which were considered as an implied censure on the Secretary, and which the House, consistently with its dignity, could not sanction previous to an investigation.]

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Mr. Eustis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in addi-

tion to an act, entitled "An act to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the United States," passed March 2, 1821. [The first section of this bill declares, that, after a certain day, in lieu of one Major General, with two Aids de Camp; two Brigadier Generals, with one Aid de Camp each, one Adjutant General, two Inspectors General, and one Surgeon General, there shall be one Brigadier General, with one Aid de Camp, to be taken from the subalterns of the Army. The other sections contain correspondent details. By the 4th section it is proposed to reduce the rank of the Quarter Master General to that of a Colonel; and by the 5th section the office of Commissary General of Subsistence is made permanent. By the 11th section, the supernumerary officers and men of the ordnance are to be discharged.]

The bill was read twice and committed to the committee of the whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Plumer's resolution, calling for information of the amount of the funded debt of the United States held in Europe for the last five years, was taken up and adopted.

TUESDAY, FEB. 5.—Mr. Colden presented a petition from Isaac Baker, of Ohio, and others, his associates, stating, that, after many experiments, they have succeeded in constructing steam-carriages to run on turnpike and other good roads, and praying that they may have, for the term of twenty-five years, the exclusive right of conveying passengers and goods by steam-carriages, on the Cumberland road, free of toll; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. Colden also presented a memorial of the "American Convention for promoting the abolition of slavery, and improving the American race," praying Congress to prohibit involuntary servitude in the newly acquired territories of Florida; which was referred to the committee of the whole to whom is referred the bill for the government of said territory.

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the propriety of providing by law that books, maps, charts, and engravings, specially imported for the use of any state of the Union, shall be exempted from all duties upon their importation.

On motion of Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of employing a greater number of public vessels in the suppression of the piracies carried on against the commerce of the United States, and whether it is necessary to employ, arm, and equip, private vessels for this purpose; and how many, and in what manner, and to report generally the measures deemed necessary to give entire and effectual protection to the persons and property of the citizens of the United States in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; and to inquire how far it may be expedient to authorize the destruction of persons and vessels found at sea, or in uninhabited places, making war upon the commerce of the United States, without any regular commission; and how far, consistently with public law, a general usage or authority may be given, to destroy pirates, and piratical vessels, found at sea or in uninhabited places.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 6.—Mr. Baldwin laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to furnish to this House a comparative view of the expenses of the army proper, for the years 1816, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, and the estimates of 1822, arranged under the various heads of expenditures, according to the present and former organization of the Department of War.

Mr. Mercer submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of augmenting the number of the Sloops of War, in the Navy of the United States.

In offering this resolve, Mr. M. said, it was not usual with him, on introducing resolutions to the consideration of the house, to accompany them with remarks; but on this occasion he thought it proper to assign the reasons that had induced him to bring this resolution forward. The object of it was more effectually to suppress the slave trade. By the returns that had been made it appeared that three of the prizes that had been taken by one of our most gallant officers, on the coast of Africa, were retaken by the rising of the captured against the captors, the prize crews being too feeble in number to keep the control. Mr. M. thought that the sentiment of humanity would dictate the protection of the officers and seamen of our navy against these lawless desperadoes, made desperate by captivity, by sending larger vessels, carrying men enough to man the prizes. And, Mr. M. said, if we look to the employment of the navy as a school, in time of peace, to prepare them for the exigencies of war, he could not conceive one better suited to it than that which was contemplated by the resolution.

The resolve was agreed to.

Mr. J. S. Johnston, of Lou. laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to lay before this House a statement of what vessels are employed in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico; and whether any vessels ordered to cruise in that quarter have failed to comply therewith; whether the force is sufficient to protect the commerce of the United States: what additional force is necessary; what measures are now in contemplation; and what public vessels can be speedily put on that service.

It was afterwards taken up, and after considerable debate, much of which was pointed and personal, was agreed to; Mr. Cook having previously consented to the erasure of the words in *italic*, which were considered as an implied censure on the Secretary, and which the House, consistently with its dignity, could not sanction previous to an investigation.]

MONDAY, FEB. 4.

Mr. Eustis, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in addi-

consideration of the bill to apportion representatives according to the fourth census.

The question under consideration being on the motion of Mr. Mallory to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee with instructions.

Mr. Mallory withdrew the same, and in lieu thereof moved to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Tod moved to amend this motion so as to instruct the committee to insert the ratio of 50,000 instead of that of 40,000, which is now in the bill.

Mr. Crudup moved to amend this motion by striking out 50,000 and inserting 42,000; which motion, after debate, was negatived, by yeas and nays, 106 to 58.

Mr. Tod then varied his motion, so as to make the instruction to amend embrace a ratio of 44,000 instead of 50,000, as he had at first proposed.

Mr. Little moved to amend the amendment, so as to insert 45,000 instead of 44,000. This motion was negatived without a division.

The question on Mr. Tod's motion for 44,000 was decided by yeas and nays, 104 to 61.

The question was then taken, by yeas and nays also, on the question of recommitment of the bill to a committee of the whole house; and was decided in the negative, by a vote of 99 to 63.

It had now become late, and a motion was made to adjourn; but was negatived.

Mr. Woodson then moved to recommit the bill to a select committee, with instructions to insert 50,000 in lieu of 40,000, as the ratio. A division of the question being called for—

The question was taken on recommitting the bill to a select committee; which was negatived.

Various propositions were moved for recommitment, and declared not in order, because once already negatived.

Mr. Cambreleng then moved to reconsider the question for re-commitment, which had been decided in the negative—lost, yeas 57.

After other propositions for procuring amendment, and repeated motions for adjournment, without success—

Mr. Alex. Smyth, of Va. required the previous question to be put, which precludes debate or amendment. The house sustained the demand.

The previous question was then put, and carried in the affirmative.

The main question, on the passage of the bill, was then put, and decided by yeas and nays—Yeas 100; Nays 58.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumbering at his back.

Foreign.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, FEB. 5.—By the arrival last evening of the packet ship Albion, captain Williams, in 31 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London papers to the evening of the 1st January, and Liverpool to the 3d, and Lloyd's List to the 28th December, inclusive, and Myer's Prices Current of the 31st. We are also indebted to captain W. for a file of the latest London papers.

On the 31st of December, an express arrived from Paris at London, with intelligence of considerable importance.

The King had been alarmingly ill, in consequence of the anxieties and fatigue he had undergone in his late dissensions with the Chamber of Deputies.

The French funds had fallen considerably.

The London Courier of Jan. 1, acknowledges the receipt of Paris papers of the preceding Saturday, which state that a conspiracy against the government had been detected at Sammer, a town in the department of Maine et Loire. Previous to the discovery, a dreadful conflagration took place.

It is said, in accounts from Frankfort, that the Greek Congress at Tripolizza intended to proclaim a Federative Republic, having at its head as President, Demetrius Ypsilanti. Six states, it is added, are to form the Republic, namely, the Morea, Livadia, Thessaly, Macedonia, Epirus, and the Islands. A report prevailed on Saturday at Paris, that the Jannissaries at Constantinople had revolted, and that the Sultan had been beheaded.

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An article from St. Petersburg says, that the prevalent opinion there was, that war with Turkey was inevitable.

Accounts from Spain reach down to the 18th Dec. The dissolution of the ministry is said to be unavoidable. Riego has been chosen one of the members of the Cortes from the province of Austria. Mina has yielded obedience to the orders of government.

Trials had commenced in Ireland under a special commission, at Limerick. Several persons had been convicted of riots and assaults, and sentenced to pay fines and be imprisoned; and Martin Grady, John Grady, Thomas Kelly, Michael Kelly, John Histon, John Mullane, and Timothy Shea, were severely sentenced to be hung. The Solicitor General said it was the firm determination of government to hold a permanent court of justice in the county of Limerick, until peace

was effectually restored. Notwithstanding the awful display of the power and vengeance of the law, the peasantry were still active in the search of arms.

An article from Augsburg of Dec. 8, states, that the news from Moldavia and Wallachia, consists of nothing but massacres. Several Turkish Generals, direct from Constantinople, say that their government has rejected the demand of Russia, and that they expect in the approaching war to wrest the Crimea from Russia. The Turks, and particularly the Jannissaries, are at great pains to enrage the Christians by every possible method. The priests and nuns are massacred, mutilated, or sold as slaves.

The Juliana East Indian arrived in the Downs, and was blown out of Margate Roads and lost. Only two men saved.

There had been excessive rains and heavy gales of wind in various parts of England, particularly in and about London. Papers of the 28th and 29th Dec. are filled with accounts of disasters and damage, which are truly distressing.

Nat. Adv.

From the London Courier, Dec. 31.

We have received an express from Paris, which left that city at nine o'clock on Friday night. It has brought intelligence of considerable importance. By one of our private letters it will be seen that the King's health was for a short time alarmingly affected by the anxieties and fatigues which his Majesty has undergone in consequence of the dissensions between the Chamber of Deputies and his Ministers.

At one of the late extraordinary Councils, at which his Majesty presided, it was observed that his conversation was directed to a subject quite different from the one under discussion.

The Council remained silent for some time, but at length requested leave to conduct His Majesty to his chamber, where his medical attendants were immediately summoned, and his Majesty soon recovered. He is now able to transact business with his usual ability.

Whether it be to this event, or to the gloomy reports in circulation, which another of our correspondents notices, that we are to attribute the continual fall of the French funds, we know not: but they fell on Friday to 84f. 35c. After the market closed, some business is said to have been done at 84f. with an apprehension of being lower on Saturday.

PARIS, DEC. 25.—Letters from Semlin, dated the 6th inst. which have been received by an extraordinary conveyance, announce that on the 4th there arrived at Belgrade eight couriers, in succession, from Constantinople. After receiving their despatches, the Pacha shut himself up in his apartments, which, with the Ottomans, notifies the concurrence of some great disaster. Immediately afterwards many Turks ran to an fro in the streets, making the most dismal lamentations—and, at the same time, it was reported that a bloody revolution had broken out at Constantinople on the 27th Nov.—that many Christians had been massacred in the quarter of Pera—and that the Sultan would certainly perish by the hands of the Jannissaries. Most assuredly such important intelligence needs unequivocal confirmation—but the best informed people say, this will be the case. The Jannissaries are imbued with a spirit of sedition and fanaticism, which respects nothing at a critical moment.—*Quotidienne*.