

CONGRESS.

SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

IN SENATE, TUESDAY, FEB. 19.

The proceedings this day run out to a greater length than our previous arrangements leave room for. They shall be given hereafter.

The principal business of the day was the bill for apportioning Representatives according to the Fourth Census; and the result of the proceeding was, to reinstate the ratio of 40,000, leaving the bill in the same shape as when it came from the House of Representatives. And in this shape it was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 20.—The President of the Senate laid before the Senate a petition which he had received from Marcos de Villeirs and Arnaldo Guillemard, representing themselves ancient inhabitants of Pensacola, who have been illegally imprisoned by the acting governor of the territory of West Florida, and praying the interposition of Congress for their relief. The petition was accompanied by sundry documents, embracing an appeal from the petitioners to the acting governor for their release from imprisonment, and his refusal. The papers were ordered to be laid on the table.

The bill to apportion representation among the several states according to the fourth census, was read the third time, and passed, (by yeas and nays, they being requested by Mr. Rodney, who said he would not take up the time of the Senate in stating his reasons against the passage of the bill with the ratio which had been agreed to, as the minds of the members were made up on the subject)—ayes 26, noes 18; and was returned to the other House for concurrence in the amendment made by the Senate.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.—Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the cause of the frequent failure of the mails between the other cities of the United States and New-Orleans, and that they further inquire into the expediency of providing for the conveyance of the mails to and from New-Orleans, in covered carriages.

Mr. Lloyd presented certain proceedings and resolutions of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of Baltimore, recommending the repeal of the restrictive system; which, on motion of Mr. L. were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Lloyd submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into the expediency of removing the restrictions on our commerce which are imposed by the act concerning navigation, passed on the 18th April, 1818, and an act supplementary thereto, passed the 15th May, 1820.

The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Smith, (who remarked that the petition from Pensacola, which had been yesterday presented to the Senate, would shew the necessity of acting on the bill without delay) proceeded to the consideration of the bill to establish a territorial government for the territory of Florida.

On proceeding to fill the blanks in the bill, a good deal of debate took place on the duties to be discharged by the several officers, the expenses they must necessarily incur, the responsibility of their offices, &c. &c.

Mr. Smith moved to allow the Governor of the Territory a salary of 3,000 dollars.

Mr. Eaton thought this sum insufficient—a Governor might be got for 3,000 or for 2,000, or, doubtless for even 1,000—but if a man properly qualified for the office was to be appointed, a higher sum than 3,000 must be given. The salary of the Governor of Orleans Territory was 5,000, as well as that of the late Governor of Florida, and the expensiveness of the place would justify this as the future allowance for the governor of Florida.

After some debate on the subject, in which Messrs. Smith, Lloyd, Williams, of Tenn. Morrill, Pleasants, and Van Buren, took part, the sum of 3,000 dollars was agreed to.

Some discussion also took place on the sum proper to be allowed to the Secretary of the territory, (\$1,000 and 1,500 being severally proposed.) In the end the blank was filled with \$1,500.

The next blank to be filled related to the salary of the Territorial Judges. Considerable debate took place on the sum which was just and proper for these officers—in which, as well as on the preceding question, Messrs. Smith, Edwards, Johnson, of Lou. Morrill, Chandler, Macon, Talbot, Holmes, of Maine, Williams, of Mississippi, and Lanman, joined—the debate turned principally on the extent and labor of the duties to be performed, the cost of living, the talents and learning required, &c. and comparing the sums proposed with the salaries allowed to other territorial judges, the difference, more or less, proper in the present case, &c. The question on filling the blank with \$2,000 was negatived—ayes 16, noes 18.

The sum of \$1,800 was then tried, and carried—ayes 19.—Noes 17.

The per diem to be allowed to the

members of the Legislative Council, while attending to their duties, was proposed by Mr. Johnson, of Lou. to be four dollars; which was negatived, and three dollars was agreed on; and three dollars for every twenty miles travelling to and from the seat of government of the territory.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of Miss. the act to prevent settlements on the public lands, passed in 1817, was extended, with the other acts mentioned in the bill, to the new territory.

The salary of the district judge was fixed at \$3,000.—Ayes 18.—Noes 12.

Several other amendments being offered, and some debate ensuing;

The bill was, on motion, recommitted, for the purpose of incorporating, with precision, some amendments relating to the collection districts, &c.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, FEB. 21.—On motion of Mr. Walworth, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the provisions of the first section of the act, entitled "An act further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States, from any adjacent territory," approved March 2d, 1821, as to substitute a penalty of four times the value of the merchandise imported subject to duty, instead of the present penalty, in all cases where the value of such merchandise shall be less than one hundred dollars.

Mr. Coker laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this house a statement, showing the amount of woollens purchased for the use of the army during the years 1820 and 1821; of whom the purchases were made; at what prices; and what proportion thereof was of American manufacture.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Tuesday, (the Bankrupt Bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Woodson rose and addressed the house in a speech of nearly two hours, opposed to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill. He was followed by

Mr. Lowndes, in favor of the motion, who occupied the floor until nearly 3 o'clock; when

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to, and the committee obtained leave to sit again.

In the House, the further orders of the day were, on motion, laid on the table; and the house took into consideration the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822.

Mr. Tracy remarked, that the rapid manner in which the bill had passed through the committee must be his apology for not presenting, at an earlier period, the objections that now occurred to him to the final passage of the bill. He had remarked, on a former occasion, that he was disposed to think that greater amounts would thereafter be called for than were contemplated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. On a cursory inspection of the documents that had been so recently laid on our tables, there was, unless the short time allowed him had led to mistake, an essential difference between the appropriations included in the bill on the table, when taken in connexion with the other appropriations that must be inevitably called for during the course of the session, and those estimated in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury; and he went into a detailed view of the subject to shew the correctness of his position, and that the bill included a sum greater, by \$500,000, than had been estimated to be necessary in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, was somewhat surprised that the gentleman from New-York should have found by intuition such very correct and detailed information on the subject, and brought that intuitive perception of figures and estimates together in a manner, (and that too without time to examine them) so perfectly calculated to defeat the bill. Mr. S. explained the views of the committee at some length, and observed that the Committee of Ways and Means were influenced in making their report less by the estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury, than by the existing laws of the government, which required distinct and definite appropriations to the full extent of the amounts proposed in the bill.

Mr. Tracy rejoined, and said that the estimates of the Treasury Department had reference to the sum total of the expenditure, and of course had nothing to do with the unexpended balances which could not in his view be with propriety, superadded to the amount reported by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Smith remarked that the difficulties of the gentleman from New-York, would probably vanish, by reflecting that the Secretary of War was different from the Secretary of the Treasury; and he thought the gentleman had unfortunately blended them, for that the requisition of the former was in a good degree made through the latter.

Mr. Baldwin observed, that he had never known a bill like the present to have been pressed through the house in the manner in which this had been done. The estimates of the Secretary were in

the hands of the printer, and we are called on to pass a bill to which those estimates relate, and after the passage of which they will be entirely useless. Mr. B. went into a detailed view of the subject to shew that this appropriation exceeded the estimates by 5 or 600,000 dollars. Was it not then worth a day or two's consideration? and this, too, at a time when there were actual, not to say acknowledged, deficits? Mr. B. extended his remarks to a considerable length, and concluded by calling for the yeas and nays on the question of concurrence; which were thereupon ordered.

Mr. McDowell said it would be admitted, that this was an ordinary appropriation for the standing establishments of the country. He thought, therefore, the House might safely pass the bill without being alarmed by the statements that had been made in respect to the revenue of the country. The danger that had been portrayed, he thought, arose from the peculiar circumstances and train of thought and feeling in which the gentleman from Pennsylvania, (Mr. Baldwin) had been placed. He said it was but fair and correct, to place some confidence in the reports of those heads of departments to whom the project was peculiarly confided; and he was perfectly satisfied, that there would be more than two millions found in the Treasury at the close of the year; and to establish this opinion, he referred with particularity to the reports and estimates already presented to the House by the Treasury Department. He contended, from the documents before the House, it was evident that, instead of there being a balance, floating in the air, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Baldwin) had yesterday described, it was actually in the Treasury, or secured to entire and perfect satisfaction. The difficulty he explained to be in blending the revenues and disbursements of the different years. The balances of one year were to be weighed and off set by the balances of the next, &c.

Mr. Baldwin wished for a tangible statement; for it would be found that when the question of appropriation was up, revenue would be one thing, and when the tariff was up, revenue would be another. He thought if any perturbed spirit was allowed to arise from the nether world, and haunt and disturb the repose of the living, it was that of the tariff. If he, (Mr. B.) went into the lobby to smoke a cigar, the question was—how goes the tariff? If he rode through the avenue, he was assailed from the right hand and the left—how stands the tariff? If any other person on that, or on almost any other question, should ask for a day or two delay, it would be granted—unless the tariff is interposed. Mr. B. replied to the remarks of Mr. M.D. at considerable length, and expressed an anxious hope that the subject would be more fully examined, and at all events he begged the house to believe it possible that other than the sickening subject of the tariff could occupy his mind, in respect to sentiments and propositions he thought it his duty to advance.

Mr. Cambreleng moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next, which motion he subsequently withdrew; and, thereupon

Mr. Cannon moved to lay the bill on the table. He would, at all times, be willing to appropriate the sum of money which the public service required, but he thought the house was not at this time prepared to say how much was requisite for that object. There was a bill before the house for the reduction of the military establishment and the re-organization of the army, and he thought this bill should be postponed—especially that part of it which relates to the military establishment, until the sentiments of the house could be expressed on the other. He believed the people of the United States would not be disposed to support a military peace establishment by taxation. It was therefore expedient first to ascertain whether we could support such an establishment without taxation, before we proceed to appropriate. House adjourned.

FRIDAY, FEB. 22.—Mr. Floyd, from the Select Committee, appointed to inquire into the expediency of making any alteration of the law in relation to the subject of vaccination, made a report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject referred to them by the resolution of the 6th instant.

The report was agreed to, and two thousand copies thereof were ordered to be printed.

The House then agreed to take into consideration a resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Coker, calling for a statement of woollens purchased for the army in 1820 and 1821; which, after a modification proposed by Mr. Rich, which was assented to by the mover, was adopted.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

The house then resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Military Appropriation Bill.)

Mr. Chambers moved to recommit the bill to the Committee of Ways and Means, with instructions so to modify the same as to limit it to such appropriations as are indispensably necessary, and he enforced his motion by remarks of considerable length. A debate ensued thereon, in which

Messrs. Farrelly, Randolph, Smith, Williams, Buchanan, Wright, and F. Jones, participated; of which a report may be given hereafter.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. then moved to amend the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Chambers,) by striking out the special instructions to the committee. The ground was stated by Mr. N. to be, that he thought the course adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means a departure from precedent. It had been usual for that committee to report either general or partial appropriation bills—but this was neither. It was rather a general appropriation bill split into parts, all of which ought, in his opinion, to be brought together.

A debate arose on this motion, in which Messrs. Stewart, Randolph, Edwards, of N. C. Smith, and Farrelly, took part, when the question was taken on the amendment, and decided in the negative—ayes 50, noes 80.

The question then recurred upon the original motion submitted by Mr. Chambers.

Mr. Plumer, of New-Hampshire, moved to divide the question, and thereupon it was first taken upon a recommitment generally without instructions, and decided in the negative—ayes 50.

Mr. Randolph then moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Monday next, and accompanied his motion with an interesting speech of considerable length, of which, together with the other debates of the day, we may give a report hereafter, when, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was taken and decided against postponement, ayes 59, noes 74—and then

The House adjourned.

INTELLIGENCE.

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

Foreign.

Latest from the Continent of Europe.

The ship Frederick, which arrived on Saturday, sailed from Havre on the 6th of Jan. We have received from our correspondent Paris papers to the 4th of that month inclusive, being 3 days later than the accounts through the late London papers. They contain St. Petersburg dates to the 9th December, Vienna to the 24th, and Madrid to the 25th, but nothing authentic later from Constantinople than before received. The intelligence is not decisive, but goes to confirm the prospect of a war between Russia and Turkey.—The last advices from St. Petersburg say that since the commencement of hostilities between Turkey and Persia, the interchange of Couriers between the latter power and Russia have become more frequent, and but little doubt remains as to what will be the final result.

Extract of a letter from Havre, 6th Jan. 1822.

"The present political state of all the Powers of Europe, and their Colonies, must have a great influence on commerce in general, and to venture an opinion as to higher or lower prices is not reasonable. The consequences of the war, which is now almost certain to break out between Russia and Turkey, are incalculable."

The debates in the French Chambers are even less interesting than those of our own Congress; although they are more amusing, they are not so solid, and indeed scarcely admitted of a comparison, unless occasionally some of the sprightly effusions of Mr. John Randolph approach the *beau ideal* of modern French legislative oratory in want of sense and superfluity of fancy.

The amount realized by Mr. Alexander Baring in two years, by speculations in the French Funds, is stated to have been 170,000*l*.

Among other curiosities noticed is the following work, which is fairly entitled to the character given it of *extraordinary*.—It is published at Manheim, and is entitled "Historical writings of the Count de Wackerbarth." According to him, the world has been in existence 475,000 years. The antiquity of the German nation goes back to 20,000 years before Jesus Christ. It was then a population of giants, who hurled rocks at their enemies, and even had thunder at their command. The valiant Tent, one of the first chiefs of the nation, was the author of 36,525 works, of which several are still extant in the University of Oxford and in India. The Teutonians civilized the Egyptians. Ninus, king of the Assyrians, was a German. Bacchus, Orpheus, and Prometheus, had also the honour of belonging to the Germanic nation. In short (adds the journal) the persons who are desirous of knowing more of the Count's Teutonic ancestors, would do well to consult his work, the conceptions of which are even more gigantic than his partly ancestry whose feats the Count details.

The Zurich Gazette of the 28th Dec. contains the following statement of the events which led to the insurrection of the Greeks, which was sent to one of the Societies formed to afford them succour: "For a considerable time Greece had been secretly preparing for a more prosperous future. The most wise and well informed men of this country perceived the necessity of instructing the people,

and rendering them worthy of liberty.—In all the towns were established Lyceums, Gymnasiums, Athenæums, and Libraries, for preceptors and pupils; in the smallest villages schools upon the Lancasterian plan were formed; and young Greeks were sent to the Universities of England, France, Italy, and Germany, with the design of employing them, upon their return, as masters in the various schools. The Greeks, who at that time were occupied with this object alone, were surprized by an event totally unexpected. A secret society of half-taught adventurers, and rash spirits, at the head of whom was Prince Ypsilanti, gave the signal for a revolution in Moldavia and Wallachia. This measure took place independently of the people's knowledge; a measure as unexpected as ill-timed, from which proceeded the most direful consequences to the great cities of Greece, as the Turks immediately disarmed the inhabitants. If the Turkish government had proceeded with justice and prudence, it would have stilled in its cradle this revolution so highly disapproved by the whole nation. The Patriarch of Constantinople, a respectable ecclesiastic, equally distinguished by his intelligence and virtues, as well as the high clergy and the principal persons of the nation, united their efforts to take, in concert with the government, the most efficacious measures, in order to stop, by solemn protestations and promises, this revolution; to re-establish order, and put an end to the complaints of the Porte. This was in vain; the government punished, by the most ignominious death, the propositions and offers of these well intentioned men.

The greatest part of the higher clergy of the Morea repaired to Trippolizza, to concert with the authorities, in order to prevent the insurrection which the agents of Ypsilanti proposed to organize there, and to insure the maintenance of the public tranquility. But all these respectable men fell victims to their zeal, and their love of the public good. It was not until after this conduct of the Turks, that the Greeks found themselves in the sad necessity of defending, with arms in their hands, their honour and their life. It was at Patras that the insurrection commenced, and there again the Turks were the aggressors. After the Morea, the islands of the Archipelago raised the standard of liberty; their merchant vessels were changed into vessels of war, and it was with such feeble resources that they attacked the Ottoman fleet. The Turks, although with superior forces, could never dispute with the Greeks the empire of the sea. The Epirots and Greeks of the continent gave to the Porte unequivocal proofs of their fidelity, when it commenced the war against Ali Pacha of Janina. They united themselves to the army of the Grand Seignior, attacked with much courage and impetuosity the partizans of Ali, drove them from all the advantageous positions which they occupied, dispersed them, compelled Ali to retrench himself in the fortress of Janina, and then retired quietly into their own country, in pursuance of the orders of the Generals, who believed that they had no further need of their services. But the Ottoman government, alarmed at the superiority of the Greeks, instead of recompensing them, formed the resolution to disarm them after the capture of Janina, an impracticable enterprise, and one which had never entered into the idea of the Pacha of Janina, even when his power had attained its highest pitch. Such were the secret orders that the Porte had given to the chiefs of the army, when the Suliots, who were still in active service, proposed to them to return to Suli, their country, to collect their families, who were dispersed abroad, and to live there peaceably under the dominion and protection of the Turkish government. The reply was in the negative. The discontent of the Suliots was then carried to its height; they rose against the Government of the Porte before the expedition of Prince Ypsilanti.—The other Greeks of the Continent remained quiet in their country even after the events of the Morea, because that the Bishops and Primates were unwilling to engage with unequal forces, in a war against the Government, the consequences of which they could not foresee. Their prudence and good intentions, however, would not have secured them against the traps laid for them by the Turks, if letters had not fallen into their hands which the Government had addressed secretly to the Local Authorities, and the contents of which proved to them, that they had no alternative between arming, or suffering themselves to be attacked unawares, and losing every thing. A numerous assembly convoked in Acarnania, examined the contents of the Turkish correspondence, declared that war was inevitable, and resolved upon it unanimously.—Such are the motives which have constrained the Greeks to take up arms.—Can they then be regarded as rebels, and could they avoid the war?"

Persia.—The population of Persia, very much diminished by the civil war of 1722, (the epoch of the overthrow of the dynasty of Ismael Sophi) and of 1746 (the year of the assassination of the celebrated Schah-Nadir) is estimated at 22 millions of souls. The number of provinces is 58. The reigning Sovereign as-