

committee should desire it, an examination will be made, and a statement of the cases furnished to them. In relation to the case of Colonel Johnson, referred to by the Third Auditor, I enclose a copy of a letter from General Armstrong to him, of the 26th February, 1813. He was commissioned, it is believed, by the Governor of the state. The same gentleman, Mr. Morrow, of Ohio, and General Harrison, were appointed Commissioners by the President, on the 24th May, 1814, while the two former were members of Congress; but the commission was withdrawn by the President. I enclose an extract from the commission, with a copy of the letter withdrawing it.

There may be other similar cases, but these are all that can now be ascertained.

The records of the Department, in the instances in which members have been employed, have been kept in the same manner as in others. The only instance which is embraced by the annual statement required to be laid before Congress, of the contracts made with this Department, in which a member of Congress was concerned, is that of Elias Earle, for the manufacture of arms, which was contained in the statement transmitted to Congress in January, 1816. It is believed to be the only instance of a contract made with a member of Congress, which, according to the provision of the act, ought to be contained in the statement which it directs to be laid annually before Congress.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
J. C. CALHOUN.

HON. DANIEL P. COOK,
House of Representatives U. States.

[As soon as we can find room, we shall publish the Report, of which the above is an accompanying document.]

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE,

APRIL 12.

Mr. Stokes submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of giving the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of North-Carolina, entitled "An act to incorporate a company, entitled the Roanoke Inlet Company," and for other purposes.

Mr. Stokes laid on the table, also, two resolutions, directing the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Asheville, in N. C. by Waynesville, Lovesville, on Scott's Creek, the Public Square, on Tennessee river, Rabun Court House, in Georgia, Habersham Court House; and into the expediency of discontinuing the post route from Waynesville, in N. C. to Houstonville, in S. C.

APRIL 15.

The three resolutions submitted by Mr. Stokes, on Friday last, were taken up and adopted.

The Senate, according to the order of the day, proceeded to the consideration of the bill (introduced by Mr. Dickerson, some weeks ago,) prescribing the mode of commencing, prosecuting, and deciding controversies between states. [The first section of the bill provides, that, in all cases where any matter of controversy now exists, or hereafter may exist, between states, in relation to jurisdiction, territory, or boundaries, or any other matter which may be the proper subject of judicial decision, it shall be lawful for the state deeming itself aggrieved, to institute against the state of which it complains a suit, or suits, in the supreme court of the United States, by bill in the nature of a bill in equity, stating all the facts, and exhibiting and referring to all papers and documents deemed necessary to substantiate the complaint. The remaining 14 sections embrace the details for effecting the object of the first section.]

Mr. Southard delivered an argument of considerable length in support of this bill; and Mr. Van Buren opposed it.

The bill was then laid over and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill from the House of Representatives to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to make an exchange of certain 6 and 7 per cent. stocks for stock to bear an interest of 5 per cent. was taken up in committee of the whole. Mr. Holmes, of Maine, supported the bill.

Mr. Macon was opposed to the bill. He conceived it to be neither more nor less than a new way to make a loan; for if there was a prospect of being able to pay the debt, this bill would not have been introduced. It was the precise way in which England had gone on in her public debt—that nation which we abused most and copied most. He was opposed to the whole paper system, public and private—the only effect of which was to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. He had heard of war in disguise, but this was the first time, he believed, they had ever had a loan in disguise, and he was decidedly opposed to it.

After some conversation between Mr. Macon, of N. York, and Mr. Holmes, of Maine, the bill was postponed until to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

APRIL 12.

Mr. Warden from the Select Committee appointed to inquire whether any part

of the public expenditure could be retrenched, made a report thereon, in part, and at great length upon the various subjects connected with the expenditures and revenue of the government, concluding with the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the policy of resorting to loans, for the support of government in times of peace, is unwise and inexpedient.

Resolved, That this government owes it to the people to take efficient measures for the redemption of the public debt.

Resolved, That the resources of this nation are such as to render unnecessary a resort to a system of internal, direct, and indirect taxation.

Resolved, That this government ought to adopt such a system of retrenchment as will dispense with useless expenditures, and bring the pay and salaries of the officers of government to what they were during the administration of former Presidents.

Resolved, That the tariff ought to be new modified with a view to revenue.

FOREIGN.

FROM ENGLAND, &c.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 8.—By the British packet Manchester, the Editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received from their attentive correspondent, London papers to the 13th of February.

On the 11th of February the royal assent was given to the Irish Insurrection Bill, and to the Habeas Corpus Suspension Act. The insurrection bill, says a London paper, gives to magistrates a right to enter into the most retired and delicate part of any dwelling house, and, if refused admittance, to force the chambers even of females. By this act, any man found out of his house between sun set and sun rise—any person found drinking in a public house in the same period, whether a traveller or not—any owner or occupier of a house, absent from home in the same period—any person in whose possession either arms or ammunition are found—all these are liable to transportation for seven years; and this, too, without the interference of a Grand Jury by bill—without the Petty Jury by their verdict, and without allowing the aggrieved party any satisfactory appeal.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 11th Feb. states that "government have at length agreed with the country gentlemen to borrow of the Bank four millions, and to distribute it among the agriculturists at a low rate of interest, and upon easy security."

The accounts received from Ireland during the preceding week, are stated to be seriously alarming, and to almost excite an apprehension that even the increasing terrors of the law will be insufficient for the accomplishment of an object so universally and fervently desired.

Russia and Turkey.—It is now said, on the authority of a letter from Nuremberg, dated the 27th January, that "on the 10th of December, the Reis Effendi communicated to the English and Austrian Ambassadors the answer of the Ottoman Porte to the Russian Ultimatum, in which his sublime Highness gave a general consent to the Russian propositions, but he required them to be modified in several particulars."

From English papers to the 3d March, received at the office of the New-York Commercial Advertiser, by the packet ship Columbia.

Several petitions have been presented in the House of Commons from the radicals in different parts of the kingdom in favor of Hunt, confined in Ilchester gaol.

The French Minister of War has published a letter honorably exculpating the 72d regiment of artillery from any participation in the conspiracy of Nantes.—The Minister considers, that all fears of internal commotions in France have wholly subsided.

Some doubts are entertained whether the laws restricting the press in France would be adopted by the Chamber of Peers, as they have passed the Chamber of Deputies.

The continental papers are devoid of much interest. An article dated Frankfort, Feb. 17, says, that Prince Cantacuzene was on his way to Saint Petersburg, charged with a mission on the part of the provisional government of Greece established at Argos, to implore the support of the emperor Alexander for the independence of the Greeks, and to submit to the Russian government the decision agreed to by the Congress of Argos on the subject of the introduction of a monarchical constitution, the bases of which are only to be established with the consent of the great European powers. Letters from Vienna announce that great events may be expected in March; and that war between Russia and the Porte appears inevitable; but a thousand letters have said so before.

The Spanish Cortes have recently decreed that all Spanish vessels employed in the slave trade are to be forfeited, and the owners, fitters out, masters, and officers, condemned to ten years' hard labor on the public works. All foreigners entering Spanish ports with slaves on board shall be liable to the same penalties; and all slaves found on board shall be set free. We trust these regulations will be seriously carried into effect.

Mr. Wilmot, the British under Secretary of State, has denied, in the House of Commons, a statement which appeared in the London Globe, that instructions had been sent to the West Indian Islands,

that the ports should be opened to the direct trade of the United States, upon the principles of reciprocity proposed by the American government.

SITUATION OF IRELAND.

The state of unhappy Ireland continues to grow more and more deplorable. We cannot possibly give extracts this evening, and must content ourselves by stating briefly, that murders, robberies, and burnings, become more frequent every week; and the commission of these crimes continues to be attended by the most aggravated circumstances. In the mean time, the strong arm of the government has thus far been exerted in vain to repress the blood-chilling outrages.

The Special Commissions at Cork had just closed their session, and, on the last day, sentence of death was passed on thirty-five of the Whiteboys! Many were sentenced to be transported. Some of the worst of the offenders were ordered for an early execution; and it was distinctly stated, that the pardoning power would not be extended to one of them, unless a change was effected in the disposition and conduct of the people, so that tranquility should be restored. Three of the thirty-five, were recommended to mercy by the jury.

NEW-YORK, APRIL 8.

Important from Spain.—By the brig Active, Capt. Noble, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 28th of February. It appears that the Spanish Cortes, contrary to the recommendation of the King, adopted, on the 12th of February, the opinion of their committee relative to sending Commissioners to South America; and, the day following, they further approved of the following three additional propositions, viz: That the Cortes should annul the Cordova Convention between Gen. O'Donoghue and the Mexican leader Iturbide, as also any other treaty, act, or stipulation, relative to the acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico by the same general; that the government be urged to declare to other governments, that Spain has not given up her right to her provinces beyond the seas; and that, therefore, she will consider as a violation of the existing treaties, the partial or absolute acknowledgment of their independence before the differences between them and the mother country shall have been adjusted; and lastly, that government be likewise urged to endeavor, by every possible means, to preserve, and speedily to reinforce, such points in those countries, as still maintain their relations with the mother country, and refuse to make a common cause with the malcontents. On the 14th, the King closed the session, and is said to have expressed himself satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the Assembly, as he conceived them to have so greatly promoted the work of the political regeneration of Spain, that a few more efforts of the same nature must bring it to the very acme of perfection.

The Gibraltar papers continue to detail the riotous proceedings of the brigands in the interior of Spain; but the government does not seem to be under any apprehension as to the consequences.

Intelligence had been received at Gibraltar, that the furious veteran, Ali Pachá, seemed nearly at his last gasp. He is said to have only 400 men left, and that they are afflicted with the scurvy.

The Turks continue to hold possession of Patras, making frequent sorties on the Greeks, from whom they carry off considerable booty. In the mean time, the war continued to be one of extermination, and the most horrible excesses are said to be practised, by both of the contending parties.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 9.

To the politeness of our correspondent at La Guayra, we are indebted for Caracas papers to the 18th March inclusive. From them we gather the following:

On the 11th ult. Colonel Vasquez died at Caracas, of a dropsy and extreme debility, occasioned by a copious bleeding of the temporal artery.

A letter from the Vice President of Colombia, dated 13th December, at Bogota, states that the President Bolivar "had marched for Popayan, to open the campaign against the unfortunate province of Quito. He carried with him an army formidable for its numbers and condition."

We have a copy of the unanimous declaration of independence by the authorities of Yucatan, dated at Merida, 15th September, 1821. Those authorities were assembled, in consequence of a letter from the military governor of Tobasco, in which he communicated the declaration of independence, proclaimed in that province, and two other letters of the Council of Campeche and of the King's Lieutenant of that place, in which they advise of the like proceeding.

The proceedings at Guatemala, of the 15th September, are also given at length, in which a similar, but provisional, declaration was made, and a Congress called to confirm it, as also to regulate the future government, which was to meet at Guatemala on the 1st March ult.

THE ISTHMUS.—On the 29th November, a general meeting of the civil, military,

and ecclesiastical corporations, was held, at the invitation of the Council, at Panama, and declared it independent of the Spanish government, and that the territory of the Isthmus belongs to the republic state of Colombia, to the Congress of which it will, in due time, send its deputy. The troops of the garrison are allowed to stay, or to return to Spain, first taking an oath to remain quiet: commit no extortions, and not to take up arms against the independent states of America during the present war. Don Josef Madrega, late Colonel in the Spanish armies, is chosen political chief. This officer communicates, by letter, a copy of the proceedings to President Bolivar.

Federal Rep.

FROM ST. SALVADOR.

We are informed by a gentleman who arrived in the brig Bordeaux, from St. Salvador, that it was perfectly tranquil at that place; there had been for two months a great political excitement, and the Europeans and natives were arrayed against each other, but that the election on the 12th of February resulted in a complete triumph of the natives, and every European was dismissed from office and natives elected. Twelve representatives to the Cortez at Lisbon were chosen, all natives. A Cortez had also been chosen and organized in the Province, and they had refused to acknowledge the Regency at Rio Janeiro, and would have no intercourse with them. They acknowledged the Parent Government and would send the twelve representatives chosen to represent them.—N. Y. Daily Adv.

DOMESTIC.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 16.

There was a report in circulation yesterday, we know not on what foundation, that the question between the United States and Great Britain, which was referred to the arbitration of the Emperor of Russia, respecting slaves deported during the late war, has been decided by him in favor of this government. The subject is of great importance to several of the Southern states; and we hope we may soon be able to confirm so agreeable a report. [Intelligencer.]

We regret to learn, that letters from our squadron in the Mediterranean bring news of the death of Midshipman Thomas Worthington, son of Dr. C. Worthington, of Georgetown, a young gentleman of engaging qualities and great promise.—He fell in a duel at port Mahon. *ib.*

We understand that the machine constructing at the Navy-Yard, for the purpose of hauling up ships of war, for preservation or repair, will be completed by the first of May, and that the frigate Potomac, lately launched, will be hauled up on the 2d or 3d. [The precise day and hour will be hereafter stated.] This machine, we are informed, would have been completed much sooner, had not the prevalence of unusually high tides, for the last fortnight, retarded the operations of the workmen.

Expectation is on tiptoe for the result of this experiment, in which we are to behold the novel and stupendous sight of a ship, of the largest class of frigates, taken from her natural element, suspended in the air, and afterwards deposited on blocks, in a situation similar to that in which a ship is placed when building.

It is supposed the whole of this operation may be completed within three hours—in which space of time this mass of timber, weighing sixteen hundred tons, will have been moved 600 feet. *ib.*

In a very useful little Pamphlet issued from the Post Office for the city of New-York, entitled "The Post Office Directory," we find the number of mails made up at that office each day in the week, the aggregate for each week being 1031.—This seems a large number; but it falls considerably short of the number made up at the Post Office in this city, which, upon inquiry, we find to be 1532. *ib.*

SHUN BAD COMPANY.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 10.

Theodore James, who was convicted at the last setting on two indictments for larceny, was brought up on Saturday and received the sentence of four years confinement in the Penitentiary on each indictment. The fate of this young man is the effect of those infatuations of which numbers of youths are not sufficiently cautious. One of the indictments charged him with stealing a plaid cloak—the other a pocket book containing five or six dollars. To the latter he pleaded guilty, and in a mild manner and neat and correct style, that proved him to have received a genteel and liberal education, he acknowledged that he unfortunately associated with idle persons, with whom he frequented the gaming table, where he lost the means wherewith he intended to discharge his little debts—that, to enable him, by another effort at the fatal board, to regain these means, he stole the book and its contents wherewith he was charged, and now that he resigned himself to his fate and the will of the court. [Balt. American.]

FROM THE NEW-YORK STATESMAN.

The season for commencing the agricultural operations of the year is near at hand. The mantle of Winter is removed from the valleys; the icy fetters which have bound the rivers and the soil yield to the powerful rays of a more vertical sun; the soft salutations of the sweet South are breaking the slumbers of the vegetable world, and the trees already give signs of returning life and vigor. Spring, the season of love, of animation and joy, advances with a quick and cheerful step, and unfeeling Winter retires to the mountains at her approach, as if resolved upon their lofty peaks to withstand the order of nature, and rule the unchanging monarch of the year, enthroned on a pillar of ice, amid clouds, and vapors, and storms. But the immutable decree of the Almighty cannot be counteracted—"seed time and harvest shall not fail"—the unrelenting monster must yield to Spring, under whose mild sway the earth will soon put on her beautiful vestments, and appear in all the gaiety and loveliness of youth. Then will the husbandman go forth to deposit the seed in the ground; and with what anxiety will he watch the appearance of the green and tender stalk? How grateful for the rain, and the dew, and the kind influences of the sun; and how joyous when the ample harvest crowns his care, his labor and his hopes, and fills "his basket and his store." "And can his life be a happy one," asks the epicure of the crowded city, just risen from a noon-day bed, after feasting half the night upon the luxuries of both hemispheres—"can he be happy who rises with the dawning light, and goes forth to his field to labor all the day, exposed to the scorching rays of the summer's sun; who eats his bread in the sweat of his face, and retires weary and worn to his pillow at night, to sleep away the hours of darkness, and rise to the same round of labor on the morrow?" Yes—competency, virtue and happiness are the associates of industry. The farmer is the sovereign of his little territory, the lord of the acres tilled by his own hands; the happy husband of a cheerful wife, whose "hands hold the distaff, and in whose tongue is the law of kindness;" the smiling father of obedient children, the contented proprietor of the flocks in his pasture, of the waving corn in his field, and the "new mown hay," which scatters sweet perfume through all the air.

WESTERN INDIANS.

There is now living in the city of New-York, a gentleman by the name of Hunter, who is about publishing an important work respecting our Western Indians.—The biography of this man is singular. He found himself, when a boy, and as far back as his memory reaches, among the Western Indians; but how he came there, or where from, he was perfectly ignorant. He was educated in all the modes of savage life, and became strongly attached to them. He travelled, during his residence with the Indians, over most of the immense regions west of the Mississippi, extending his excursions as far south as the province of Texas, and westward to the mouth of the Columbia river, and the shores of the Pacific. Mr. H. states that as soon as he ascertained that he was not by birth a son of the forest, he meditated a return to the land of his nativity, if it could be found; but he determined first to collect all the knowledge of a country hitherto but little known.—N. L. Adv.

The legislature of Virginia, have rejected the petition of a Mr. Leftwich, who states in it, that he lately intermarried with Miss Hulda Hackworth, the sister of his former wife, (not knowing at that time that such a marriage was inhibited by the laws of the state,) and praying that the said marriage may be declared legal and valid, and that a presentment which had been made against him, by a Grand Jury, in consequence thereof, may be dismissed. Such marriages as those mentioned above, are common in Massachusetts, and are considered valid and legal. [And so they are in North-Carolina.]

PATRIOTIC EXAMPLE.

One hundred and three young Gentlemen, of Cross creek township, Washington county, Pa. have adopted several patriotic Resolutions, relative to Domestic Manufactures, to which they have signed their Names. These young Gentlemen are the Sons of respectable and substantial Farmers; and the object they have in view may be seen by the extracts which follow:

"We will abstain from the use of imported goods of every description, as far as possible, and give a decided preference to articles the growth and manufacture of our own Country."

"We will, in paying our addresses to the young Ladies, give the most marked preference to such as clothe themselves in Homespun, and make use of articles the growth of our own Country."

A bill is brought forward in the legislature of New-York, which ordains "that a conviction and sentence of any person to the state prison for life shall be deemed a dissolution of the marriage contract"—and that even pardon shall not restore him or her to the matrimonial rights.