

that the Senate had been liberal to the West at the last session, on a similar question, and he hoped they would now show towards that section of the country a feeling not less kind, but vote a sum adequate to put the road in repair.

The bill was then postponed to Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, DEC. 31.—Mr. Fuller, from the Naval Committee, reported a bill, allowing \$150 per annum, each, for five years, to the mother and sister of the late Wm. H. Allen, deceased; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Fuller from the same committee, to whom was recommended the bill to incorporate the United States Naval Fraternal Association, reported the same with sundry amendments.

INTERCOURSE WITH HAYTI.
Mr. Hill submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce be instructed to inquire into the present state of the trade and intercourse between the United States and the Island of Hayti, and report what measures would be necessary to improve the Commerce between those countries.

The question was taken on the resolution, and it was agreed to without debate.

On motion of Mr. Stewart of Pennsylvania, it was

Resolved, by unanimous consent, That the Post Master General be directed to communicate to this House such information as may be in his possession, showing the state and condition of the Cumberland Road, and that he state whether any obstacles exist, to the safe and speedy transportation of the United States' Mail upon said road, and what effect they may have, if not removed, on the expeditiousness of the Post Office Department.

MONDAY, JAN. 6.—Mr. Allen, of Tennessee, offered the following resolution, which, by the rules of the House, of course lies on the table one day:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House such information as the department over which he presides affords relative to a loan of one hundred thousand dollars made to Scott, Thomson and White, late City Commissioners, particularly the time when, and the authority under which said loan was made, the conditions that were to have been performed, and the accountability secured; how far the same has been complied with, and the difficulties (if any) that exist in a settlement of the transaction with the accounting officers of the Treasury.

Mr. Denison submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House the time to which the accounts of the General Post Office have been rendered to the Treasury Department, the time to which the same have been settled, and the differences (if any) which exist between contracts for transporting the mail, and the amount paid upon those contracts, specifying the cases in which such differences may be found.

This resolution, by the rules of the House, of course, lies one day on the table.

NAVAL FRATERNAL SOCIETY.
The House then, on motion of Mr. Fuller, took up the bill to incorporate the United States' Naval Fraternal Association.

The remainder of the day's sitting was spent in debate upon this bill.

The amendments reported by the Committee on Naval Affairs were two: the one proposed to change the mode of electing the officers of the Association, so as that the election shall be held in this city, instead of at the different naval stations—the other was a new section, reserving to Congress a discretionary power to repeal the charter.

The bill was further amended, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, in one or two particulars, the principal of which was, to limit the personal property to be held by the Association to the value of two hundred thousand dollars.

The debate covered a wide ground. The following gentlemen engaged in it:

FOR THE BILL. AGAINST THE BILL.
Mr. Fuller, Mr. Hardie,
Mr. McLane, Mr. Colden,
Mr. Gilmer.

Mr. Mitchell also engaged in the Debate, but principally with a view to enforce the propriety of the amendment, which he succeeded in obtaining.

On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, the Yeas and Nays were ordered on the question of ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The question was not taken, when, on motion, the House adjourned.

Previous to the adjournment—
The Speaker laid before the House a Message from the President of the United States, received by the hands of Mr. Everett, communicating information, in compliance with a resolution, relative to "the several laws which have been made by the Governor and Legislative Council of Florida, together with such information as may

be in the possession of the Executive," accompanied with a report from the Secretary of State; also, one furnishing "a detailed statement of the current expenses of the Ordnance Department for the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and 1821, and as much as can be shown for the year 1822," &c. &c. accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War on the subject; and one stating "the progress which has been made in the execution of the act of the last session, entitled "An act to abolish the Indian Trading Establishments," with a report from the factories respectively, and transmitting therewith a report thereon from the Secretary of the Treasury, and stating that, "in further execution of the act of the last session, treaties have since been made with the Osage and Sac Indians, by which those tribes have severally relinquished to the United States their right, under preceding treaties, to the maintenance of a factory within each respectively."

The first of these Messages was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; the second to the Committee on Military Affairs; and the last to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

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

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.
NEW-YORK, JAN. 3.—By the regular packet ship *Montano*, arrived in 40 days passage from Havre, we have received our files of Paris papers to the 19th Nov. inclusive, as well as London papers to the 14th of Nov. The elections which were going on in France, appeared to occupy the chief attention.

We observe that it is announced, as matter of congratulation, to all true Royalists, that M. Hyde de Neuville had been elected a deputy from the department of the Nièvre. The Congress of Verona had not broken up, but were in active session, despatching couriers to and fro. M. de Montmorenci, however, is still announced in the Paris papers of the 17th as expected in that capital in a few days. M. de Chateaubriand is however left at Verona, to look after French interests.

The London paper on the contrary, the *Times*, surmises that Madame Montmorenci, whose departure from Paris to meet her husband, had been announced, would continue her journey to Verona, and it adds "as in the actual state of parties in France, it is natural to assign a political motive to a journey, at this season of the year across the Alps, it is said the minister's wife is the depository of secrets, which could not be confided to a less confidential agent." Our extracts follow:

Madrid, Nov. 3.—A plot is said to have been discovered in this city. It was the monks again who were its instigators. Many arms were found in the Convents of Atocha and Buen Retiro. Another plot has also been defeated at Grenada, where four priests, a colonel and several members of the tribunal were arrested.

Extract of a private letter published in the *Constitutionnel*:—
The actual situation of the peninsula, its dangers, internal and external, have given a most imposing solemnity to the actual discussions of the Cortes. The merit of the Speakers is the greater, as they all speak on the spur of the occasion, and have no written discourses. The galleries are always filled, and sometimes turbulent. On one occasion, when a deputy had given an unpopular vote, the galleries broke out into violent murmurs, whereupon the Gen. Alava rose and sustained the pure Spanish character, by requiring proudly that silence should be re-established.—"No Spanish deputy, said he, should for a moment suffer that he could be supposed to yield to fear, in voting according to his conscience.—This would be affording to our enemies, the pretence of saying that we are not free, while in fact we enjoy perfect freedom." The most complete silence reigned in the assembly, after these remarks—and then Gen. Alava pronounced his vote loudly in favor of the popular side.

Odessa, Oct. 22.—News from Constantinople of the 18th inst. announce that the grand Turkish fleet has re-passed the Dardanelles, in a very bad condition.

A letter from Verona of the 24th ult. has the following intelligence:—
"The emperor of Russia is dying of cancer; the prince of Sweden (son of Bernadotte) has been well received by the sovereigns, particularly by the emperor of Austria. He has been as

much noticed, as tho' his legitimacy extended to Ohio, or his genealogical tree covered with its branches half the thrones of Europe. The young prince had an interview with the duke of Wellington, and left him, it is said, without being particularly struck with admiration at its conversation."—*Times.*

Bayonne, Nov. 10.—The Army of the Faith is in the greatest disorder—its bands are every where put to flight. Bayonne is full of Spanish emigrants, and numbers are arriving, but chiefly priests and monks and a few proprietors.

Paris, Nov. 16.—M. La Fayette is re-elected to the Chamber of Deputies for Meaux, although opposed most vehemently by the Royalists, who, to make the thing more sure, dropped their own candidate and adopted M. Menager, who belongs (in the phraseology of the French Parliament) to "the left centre;" and whom, under other circumstances, they would have rejected with as much abhorrence as of M. La Fayette himself. M. La Fayette, however, triumphed (as he ought) over all obstacles. Benj. Constant has lost his election; and in him the Chamber has lost one of its most distinguished men, and humanity one of its purest and firmest advocates.

Madrid, Nov. 6.—The General Riego, (whom the papers had stated to have been shot by Zaldívar) has appeared and taken his seat, and the oaths, in the Extraordinary Cortes.

Should the Congress of Verona attempt to interfere with Spain, even by giving advice, the sole answer it is said, will be the prompt levy of 100,000 men.

Nov. 12.—We have just seen a private letter from Paris, containing the following: "I can state positively, upon the best authority, that one of the most distinguished members of the French Government, M. de Villele, declared two hours ago, that there is no truth in the assertion that the Allies had determined in Congress to assist the Spanish Monarchy with troops." Our own private information corresponds with this statement.—*Courier.*

London, Nov. 14.—The last dispatches received by our government from Verona were of the 5th inst. At that time nothing was decided.—*ib.*

City, 10 o'clock. The intelligence this morning received from Paris is very important. A dispatch has been received from Verona and a cabinet council was immediately assembled at Paris. It was looked upon as certain, that the actual situation of Europe would undergo no change. Indeed, if we can judge from the rise in the French funds, this news appears extremely probable.—*Ibid.*

AFFAIRS OF THE GREEKS.
From a German paper.

TRIESTE, OCT. 2.—Since the dreadful massacres which took place in the Island of Cyprus, the summer before last, the want of news from that Island made us imagine that tranquility had succeeded these first excesses.—We indulge in this pleasing idea with the more confidence, as there has never been the smallest symptom or indication of insurrection in the Island of Cyprus. A letter written by the English Consul to one of his relations, who has resided in our city since the troubles of the East, has dispelled this illusion. The letter, which certainly cannot be suspected, is to the following effect:

CYPRUS, AUG. 15.—Sixty-two towns and villages in this unhappy island have wholly disappeared; only their ruins remain to attest the barbarity of their destroyers, and yet the rage of these blood stained monsters is not yet appeased. A band of wretches very lately repaired to Morphou, where they destroyed every thing with fire and sword; the women and children were for the most part taken and confined for several days in private houses without food; those who were not destroyed by hunger, were burnt together with the houses. Every house is marked by murders in all parts of the island. The Christians are hunted like wild beasts.

"It is chiefly upon the churches and the ministers of the Christian religion that these stupid Turks continue to exercise their fury. At St. Niassa, after killing or taking prisoners the inhabitants in the time of peace, they burnt the images of the church, and transformed the edifice into a stable. At Chryso Rejatissa, the church of Aspro Panagia was changed into a mosque. Very lately, the Zabiti (Sub Governor) of Cyrenia, at the head of a band of furious wretches, entered

the convent of Panteleimon, like bands of burden they mounted on their backs, and so rode about the country. Some of these unfortunate men expired from fatigue. The Governor of the Island, a man equally ferocious and stupid, lately sent his Covas, (the performers of his orders) to the monastery of Kikou, where some calovers, (anchorets) still remained. This officer, no less cruel than his master, made several of these poor solitaries expire in torture, among others, Father Sylvester, who was known throughout the Island.—The rest dispersed, leaving the monastery deserted.

"The Turks then set fire to the environs. The conflagration continued 23 days, gradually extending to all the neighboring districts. Several fine forests of fruit trees, vine yards, &c. have fallen a prey to the flames. The damage done by the fire is incalculable. A tract of country thirty-five leagues in extent, formerly so remarkable for its high cultivation and fertility, is now nothing more than a heap of ashes.

"That part of the island which is occupied by the troops of Mahomed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, alone enjoys tranquility. Selih Bey, who commands for the Pacha, makes his troops observe the strictest discipline. If Mahomed Ali should withdraw his troops, as there is reason to fear, there would be no longer any security even for the Franks."

UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.
We have heard of several accidents happening on Wednesday, which in the circle to which they are felt, have converted a "merry Christmas" into a mournful one. Among those which make the deepest impressions, is the death of Mr. John Brown, a native of Scotland, who has been in this country about two months, and came to receive the property of his uncle (W. Brown, sen.) who was unfortunately killed at the theatre on the memorable 26th December, 1811. Mr. B. was in company with a friend, at the Eagle Hotel on Wednesday night—and as they were leaving the third story to descend the stairs, with their arms affectionately thrown around each other, they lost their balance and fell over the banister from the third to the first story; completely through the well of the staircase. Mr. B. was precipitated upon his head: which was reduced to the consistence of a mummy; and died immediately. His companion, more fortunate than himself, fell upon him, and was not seriously injured. Thus, in the "twinkling of an eye," was a fellow being plunged into eternity, leaving a wife and two children to deplore his untimely end!

Richmond Enquirer.

HORRID MURDER.
On the 26th ult. one of the most cruel murders was committed upon the body of Miss *Mary Wynne*, daughter of Mr. Joseph Wynne, of Tyrrel county, which we ever recollect recording in our section of the country. The particulars, as we have them from one of the Jury of Inquest, are these—She was murdered in the early part of the day in an upper room of the house in which she resided with her grand father, a man upwards of 96 years of age, and found soon after the horrid deed was committed in a state of insensibility, weltering in her blood, with her throat cut, and a stab in the right side of her neck, said by a physician who was present, to have penetrated the main artery. She died soon after she was found, without being able to disclose who were the perpetrators of the brutal act: Suspicion, however, soon rested upon four Negroes belonging to Mr. John Tarkinson, the grand father of the deceased, who were immediately taken up, and after undergoing an examination before two Magistrates, were committed for trial at the next Superior Court of that county, to be held the first Monday in March next. What led to the commission of this unpardonable act upon a helpless female, is entirely unknown; but time, we trust, will bring the matter to light; and let the perpetrators be who they may, we devoutly wish that they may be made to suffer the penalty of the law.—Least any unfavorable impression should be formed against the deceased, respectable testimony was introduced to prove, that she was perfectly sane previous to the commission of the murder.

Edenton Gazette.

NEW-YORK, DEC. 30.—Commodore Porter has purchased for government the Steam Boat *Enterprize* and the ship *Zodiac*, of this port. They are to be employed in the expedition fitting out against the pirates of Cuba. The former draws only three or four feet water, and is admirably calculated to ferret out the pirates which infest the shores of that island.

CONGRESS.
SECOND SESSION. SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.
FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, DEC. 31.

Cumberland Road.—The Senate took up, in committee of the whole, the bill making an appropriation for the repair of the national Road from Cumberland to the Ohio river—Mr. Barbour in the chair.

On the question of filling the blank 1 in the bill for the amount of the appropriation—

Mr. Talbot said that he was not able, from his own observation alone, to say with confidence what sum would be adequate to the object of the bill. At the last session the sum of \$9000 would have been sufficient; but such had been the injuries and dilapidations suffered subsequently by the neglect to make the repairs in time, that he was induced to believe it would now require not less than \$30,000 to put the road in good condition on its whole extent. This opinion was founded not on his own observation alone, as he had stated, but on the information of gentlemen of judgment and veracity who had recently travelled the road. He therefore moved that the blank be filled with 30,000.

Mr. Macon thought it would be best not to decide this question by guess, but endeavor to obtain information to govern the Senate in voting the appropriation; and for the purpose of giving time for inquiry, he moved that the bill be postponed to Thursday.

Mr. Talbot had no objection to the postponement; but he was not aware of any means by which the Senate could acquire more precise information than it now had in its possession—the opinion which he had given, being derived from the information of intelligent men, who had just passed over the road.

Mr. Smith, of Md. thought the sum proposed rather large; and suggested whether the gentleman had not better inform himself, at the Treasury Department, what sum would probably be necessary for the object.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, would not object to the postponement, if gentlemen would point out any resources of positive information; but he was convinced, after all their inquiries, the question would be entirely conjectural. It was impossible for the Senate, on such a question, to proceed with mathematical certainty; he wished them to vote, at once, the sum which appeared to them requisite—either 30,000, or 25,000, or 20,000 dollars, but not procrastinate the subject without any probability of acquiring more precise information. His colleague had conversed with intelligent gentlemen well acquainted with the road, and the information derived from them was as good, he presumed, as could be obtained; if any better were expected, he would thank gentlemen to point it out. Although he believed that 30,000 dollars would not be more than necessary, he would rather take 20,000 than postpone the bill. Mr. J. remarked