

SCHEDULE.

TUESDAY, JAN. 7.—Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tenn., from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the resolution relative to the Georgia Claims for military services rendered in 1792, 3, and 4, made a report, accompanied by the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to report a bill appropriating \$129,373 86, in full discharge of the militia claims of Georgia.

THE CUMBERLAND ROAD BILL.

The engrossed bill making an appropriation for repairing the National Road from Cumberland to the Ohio river, was also read the third time, and the question whether it should pass, being about to be put.

Mr. MACON asked that the question should be decided by Yeas and Nays, which were ordered.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, then rose, and in an argument of about an hour, submitted his views of the inexpediency and unconstitutionality, not only of this bill, but also of the exercise by the General Government of the power to make internal improvements at all in the States; of the impolicy and unconstitutionality of departing from the exercise of express and rightful powers, to exercise concurrent powers; the advantage and necessity of adhering to the true line of demarcation between the powers of the Federal and State Governments; his opinion as to the manner by which that line was to be ascertained, and where it exists, &c. &c.

Mr. TAYLOR, at considerable length—controversing and arguing against all his leading opinions; defending the constitutionality of the power to make, and the public advantages of internal improvements; urging the particular value and utility to the Union at large, of the Road in question, the necessity of preserving it, &c.

Mr. SMITH, of Maryland, followed on the same side. He urged particularly the breach of faith which, if the Cumberland Road were allowed to fall into decay, would ensue with the state of Maryland, which had given her consent to make the road through that state, and had subsequently taxed her citizens to make connecting roads. He also contended for the constitutionality and the expediency of internal improvements by the General Government, and replied to Mr. TAYLOR, on that point.

Mr. MACON merely remarked, in reference to an argument used in the debate, that, as this road was authorized originally to be made through the respective states, with their consent, there had not been, so far as the constitutional question went, any broad constitutional question settled by the making of the road.

Mr. VAN BUREN offered a few observations on an incidental point touched by Mr. TAYLOR; adding the opinion, that the large expenditure in making this road will have been worse than useless, if it were now suffered to go to decay, and his desire to see it preserved.

The question being then taken on the passage of the bill, it was carried by the following vote:

YEAS.—Messrs. Barton, Benton, Boardman, Brown, of Lou. Brown, of Ohio, D'Wolf, Dickerson, Edwards, Holmes, of Maine, Holmes, of Miss. Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Louisiana, Knight, Lamm, of Parrot, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, of Md. Stokes, Talbot, Taylor, of Indiana, Thomas, Van Buren, Van Dyke, Williams, of Miss. Williams, of Tennessee.—25.

NAYS.—Messrs. Chandler, Findlay, Galliard, Lloyd, of Mass. Lowrie, Macon, Smith, of S. C. Taylor, of Va.—9.

The bill was then ordered to be sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence, and

THE SENATE ADJOURNED.

SUPPRESSION OF PIRACY.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.—The resolution offered by Mr. RODNEY, on Monday, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing a bounty to the public armed vessels and private armed vessels of the United States, for prisoners captured and the guns taken by them in any piratical vessel, was read for consideration, and agreed to.

DRAWBACK ON CORDAGE.

The Senate then, according to the order of the day, resumed the consideration of the bill to allow a drawback on the exportation of cordage manufactured from foreign hemp—the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. CHANDLER, which provided that the hemp of which the cordage claiming drawback is manufactured, had been imported within one year preceding, &c.

The question was taken, by yeas and nays, on engrossing the bill and reading it a third time, and, negatively, by the following vote—Yeas 16—Nays 24.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.—The Senate, according to the order of the day, took up the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

Mr. VAN BUREN moved, by way of amendment, a substitute for the bill, embracing several sections, and a variety of

provisions, and qualifications of the broad principle laid down in the original bill.—He followed his motion with some remarks explanatory of the amendment he offered, and the reasons why he deemed the bill inexpedient without his modifications.

Mr. MILLS, of Mass., also submitted briefly his objections to the bill as originally proposed, the reasons why he could not support it unless materially modified, and certain amendments which he should offer in addition to those already proposed.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Ky., replied to both the preceding gentlemen, and defended the bill against their objections.

The bill was then laid over until tomorrow, to give time to prepare the further amendments which had been suggested.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

FRIDAY, JAN. 10.—Mr. FAYLOR, of Virginia, rose and asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, two thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment of the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States.

"The electors of President and Vice President shall meet on the — day of — next preceding the expiration of the time for which the existing President may have been appointed, vote for a President and Vice President, according to the constitution, and make two lists of all persons voted for, to be signed and certified by them; one to be delivered sealed to the President of the United States, within — days thereafter, to be opened and examined by him; and if it shall appear that no person has received the votes of a majority of the electors appointed, the President of the United States shall forthwith, by proclamation, and also by notification to the Executives of each state, publish the number of votes given to each person as President, whereupon the said electors shall again meet on the — day of — next succeeding their first meeting, and vote for one of the two persons as President, who shall have received, at their first meeting, the greatest number of votes for that office; or, if it should happen that more persons than two should have received the greatest number and also an equal number of votes, the said electors shall vote for one of them as President. The said electors shall transmit one of the lists to be made at their first meeting, and also that to be made at their second, should it take place, to be proceeded upon as the constitution has prescribed, except that the person having the greatest number of votes at the second meeting of the electors shall be the President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, and an equal number of votes at the second meeting of the said electors, the House of Representatives shall choose one of them for President in the mode prescribed by the Constitution.

The leave was granted, and the resolution was read and passed to a second reading.

The bill from the other House, to continue the present mode of supplying the army, was taken up in the committee of the whole.

Mr. WILLIAMS, of Tennessee, observed, that when the act first passed adopting the commissariat system, as it was an experiment in our military establishment, it was made temporary and limited to five years. If the system were to be continued, it was now necessary to legislate on it. He for one wished the system to be made permanent, as it had completely answered the expectations of its friends; but the House of Representatives had thought it best to limit it to five years longer, and he acquiesced in the limitation.

The bill was reported without amendment, and ordered to a third reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 8.—On motion of Mr. MORGAN, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the widowed mother of James Denny, late a gunner in the service of the United States, who was killed in the boat with Lieut. Allen, the sum of one hundred and twenty dollars a year, for five years.

Mr. ISHAM laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to this House a statement of the Custom House bonds outstanding on the 1st of December, 1822, and falling due within the year 1823, with the amount of debentures chargeable upon the same, and the probable expense of collection; also, a statement of the amount of bonds outstanding on the 1st of January, 1821, and at the commencement of each quarter during that year, with the debentures chargeable upon the same at the respective periods; also, the amount of revenue from customs which will probably accrue in the year 1823, and the portion thereof which will probably be received in the course of that year, stating the average amount which has been received on the customs received within each year, since 1816, inclusive; also, a statement of the whole amount of the unexpended balances of the sinking funds, distinguishing each year since 1817, and on what principle he distinguishes the balances that will accrue against that fund in 1823 and 1824 from those of preceding years, by which he proposes in his annual report of the 23d of December, 1822, to charge the estimated unexpended balances of 1823 and 1824 upon the revenues of 1825.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, the bill "to incorporate the Naval Fraternal Association;" when

Mr. McCLARE, of Del. rose to the intention he gave yesterday, delivered, at considerable length, his views in favor of the bill, and was succeeded by the following gentlemen:

Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. against the bill.

Mr. RUGGLES, after a few remarks, offered the following additional section as an amendment:

"and be it further enacted, That this act shall not be construed to have any further force, authority, or effect, out of the District of Columbia, than acts of incorporation granted by the Legislature of any one of the United States ought to have in any other of the United States."

The amendment was agreed to—58 to 33.

Mr. WOOD then spoke against it, followed by

Mr. HEMPHILL likewise opposed to it.

Mr. FULLER, in reply to its opponents. The question recurring on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, the yeas and nays were taken as follows—yeas 69—nays 92.

THURSDAY, JAN. 9.—Mr. CAMBRELENG rose and said, that, when the resolution relating to the case of Mrs. Denny, was yesterday adopted by the House, his colleague, (Mr. MORGAN,) was not aware that he (Mr. C.) had then in his possession a petition and document upon that subject, which he had been prevented from presenting by a rule of the House—he would now ask leave to present it.

Leave being granted—

Mr. C. presented the petition of Penelope Denny. Mrs. Denny, he said, had a double claim on the liberality and justice of the nation: She was the widow of a revolutionary officer and the mother of James Denny, late a quarter gunner of the United States' schooner Alligator, who fell at the side of his gallant commander. Accompanying the petition was a certificate of Gen. Robt. Swartwout, stating that the deceased, during his lifetime, had appropriated the half of his pay to support his aged and destitute mother—While the House were passing a bill for the relief of the mother and sister of his commander, it would not dishonor the memory of a brave man, if it should be accompanied by a bill for extending the same justice to the mother of an humble but gallant sailor.

The petition was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

INTELLIGENCE.

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

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

FROM THE N. Y. MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

The Packet ship James Monroe, arrived below yesterday morning from Liverpool. She left that port on the 17th of November, but put into Milford Haven on the 25th, in consequence of violent westerly gales, and sailed thence on the 7th December.

Capt. Marshall has obligingly sent us up in a pilot boat (which brought up his letter bags,) London papers to the evening of the 5th of last month.

From the London Courier, Dec. 3.

A very speedy confirmation, indeed, has arrived of the important intelligence we announced yesterday—"That France had succeeded in enforcing the claim which she had urged from the commencement of the sitting of the Congress to the right of an armed intervention in the affairs of Spain." We announced at the same time, that some of the Ministers to the Congress, probably the Duke of Wellington and Viscount de Montmorency, had taken their departure. The *Moniteur* of Sunday last announces the return of M. de Montmorency on Saturday—the Duke of Wellington was to leave Verona on the 21th of last month—M. Pozzo di Borgo, the Russian Ambassador to France, was to arrive at Paris to day—the King of Prussia was to leave Verona on the 22d to return to his capital—and thus the main points which have occupied the attention of the Congress may be considered as having been decided.

From the *Moniteur* of Sunday last.

His Excellency Viscount Montmorency arrived here yesterday, on his return from the Congress of Verona, and had an interview with the King.

"After such contradictory rumors as have been current on the state of our relations with Spain—after the discussions which have taken place on this inexhaustible subject during the conferences at Verona—after the indecision which so many opposite opinions must have every where produced, we shall find, perhaps, a sufficiently solid basis for new conjectures in the assurance that France has occupied at the Congress of Verona the place which belongs to her among the monarchies of Europe; and that the continental powers leave to her the end and termination of the affairs of Spain, with the intention of concurring with all their force in such plans of execution as France shall be in a situation to adopt.

"In taking this resolution, the high Continental Powers must have acted on an idea so simple and so just, that it will strike all reasonable persons; they must have confided for the decision of a question which interested them all, in that Power whose interest in this question was the most immediate. This mark of confidence, so important for France, she owes to her own wisdom, to the power she has recovered since ideas of order have triumphed over those dissensions and errors which have too long disturbed her: she owes it, above all, to the virtues of her King, to the measures which she has taken for placing the country in a suitable attitude to observe the serious events of the Peninsula; finally, she owes it to that

unanimity of wishes and sentiments by which a whole people have recently testified the confidence which it places in the government. Doubtless this important result must be to all the interests engaged in this question a pledge of security with respect to the ramifications which it may assume."

From the Paris papers, Dec. 2.

The Congress has changed its place; it is no longer at Verona. According to an article in the *Moniteur* of yesterday, it will be for Spain at Paris—for Italy at Vienna—and for the East wherever the Emperor Alexander may happen to be. A new political system is to take the place of the old. Instead of admitting into Europe only one single interest (that of the Holy Alliance) the new system of policy reduces every thing to the particular interests of each separate State.

We remark, however, that the *Moniteur* seems indirectly to exclude England from that honorable union which has placed in the hands of the French Government the balance on which, relative to Spain, the body of the European Cabinets ought to rest. Will that Power consent to be thus disregarded? But if England does not consent to the intervention, will it preserve at least neutrality? The *Moniteur* has not released us from this difficulty.

Be this as it may, it necessarily results from the article in the *Moniteur*, that France, in the name of the high Continental Powers of Europe, is going to enter into new negotiations with Spain.

We know not whether France ought on this account to congratulate herself on the triumph of her diplomatists. We also do not know whether our merchants ought to rejoice at that triumph. At present, from the mere fear of war, it is difficult to insure at London the return of a French ship from India at 50 per cent. What will the insurance be if war break out?

But it is not yet decided. It is at Paris the question is now to be agitated, since it has not been decided at Verona. The speedy arrival of the Duke of Wellington and the Russian Ambassador is announced, who may be regarded as the representatives of peace and war. If they have any thing to say to our Government, it will no longer be in the general interest of the Holy Alliance, but in the particular interest of their Cabinets. Such is the new diplomatic jurisprudence established at Laybach, and confirmed at Verona. The Holy Alliance is nothing, the vicinage is every thing. It is in virtue of this right that Austria invaded Naples, that France wishes to invade Spain, that Russia will, without doubt, invade the East. If we do not deceive ourselves, this was the law of nations before there was any Holy Alliance, and the Holy Alliance was only created to make this law of the nations disappear.

(Extract of a private letter.)

VERONA, NOV. 21.—The principal, and perhaps, in reality, the only object for which the Congress was assembled at Verona, was the political situation of the Spanish and Portuguese Monarchies.—The conferences and deliberation upon that point are terminated. With the exception of the Sovereigns and Ministers who have taken a share in them, there is nobody who is positively acquainted with their result.

There have been four or five sittings of Congress specially devoted to the affairs of Spain. The Duke of Wellington has, on each occasion, declared in a formal manner, his hostility to every species of armed intervention; and in so doing has been supported by Austria and Prussia. Russia has appeared to incline to the opposite side, but without urging her opinion with much weight. The French diplomatists were busily employed in pointing out the danger to which their country would be exposed, were royal authority to be left as feeble as the constitution of the Cortes had made it.

At the last sitting, it is said the French diplomatists endeavored to destroy the arguments against a rupture with Spain, and have succeeded in obtaining this decision in their favor—that every power having the indisputable right to make war against the other, when it thinks that it has just and imperative reasons for so doing, France may employ that right against Spain, if she thinks proper, but that in such case the other Powers should be bound in honor to remain neutral.

It is added, that, after this decision of Congress, the Emperor of Austria, and even the Emperor of Russia, as well as a majority of the Ministers, particularly the Duke of Wellington, have, in a friendly manner, advised the Ministers of France not to undertake this war, or at least, reflect on it well and maturely beforehand, as it might place in danger the repose of Europe; an event of which it is not difficult to foresee the melancholy consequences.

For some days past there has arrived here positive intelligence that many foreign merchants have demanded letters of marque from the Spanish Government, for the purpose of arming privateers in case a war should take place between France and Spain; and that a great quantity of these letters of marque have already been transmitted to different Spanish Consuls, particularly those resident in England, in order that they may be deliv-

ered to the privateers at the very moment that they may receive official knowledge of the declaration of war.

There are other subjects to be acted upon; it is said that the conduct of the Cortes has been severely characterized by the Congress, and even by the Duke of Wellington himself; that the Emperor Alexander has shown great indignation at it; that his Imperial Majesty has no longer any hope of an accommodation; and that he only waits for the arrival of the Count de Lutnow, to declare his definitive determination respecting Turkey. The envoys from the Greek government have not been officially admitted to the presence of the Sovereigns.

With regard to Naples and Piedmont, the report is very general that the sovereigns of these two countries, and their ministers have used every exertion to get the Austrian troops withdrawn from them, but that Austria has thrown great obstacles in the way of their demands, which found only a very feeble support in one of the principal members of the Congress. People are in consequence convinced that the two extremities of Italy will still for a longer time be occupied by Germans. It is believed that the principal reason urged by Austria was the situation of the Spanish Peninsula.

Extract of a letter to the London Courier.

PARIS, DEC. 2. "Despatches were sent off this afternoon to Spain. The question of a declaration of war, will, in all probability, depend upon the answer to these despatches. The decision of the Congress was sent off to Madrid from Verona, and the despatches now spoken of, are supposed to contain a statement of the views of France, and a requisition to do certain acts, on the refusal to comply with which requisition, a war is threatened.

"The late accounts from Madrid by no means lead to the expectation, that the present government of Spain will be willing to make any concessions for the sake of preserving peace. The last advices from Madrid are only eight days old, and by them we find that the Cortes was adopting very active and vigorous measures to raise a large military force. The conduct of France was freely spoken of, and loudly condemned, in a recent debate, when it was again required, that France should give a clear and categorical answer to the question, as to her intention in bringing so large an army on the frontiers. It seems that this demand was answered by a statement on the part of the Spanish ministry, that negotiations were pending on the subject. It was declared in this decision, according to a private letter, that but for the aid of France in money, arms, and protection, the rebellion in the north-east would have been terminated long since.

The above is the substance of the intelligence received at London, where it produced an unusual sensation. Cabinet councils were frequently held, and the stocks had fallen to 79½. The French stocks had fallen to 86, 80. The *Courier* of the 4th remarks that "war must take place between France and Spain, unless one of two things happen, which we have not, at present, the least right to expect—1st, that the Cortes will abandon their constitution, and consent to model one on the views and principles of the continental powers; or, 2dly, that France has persisted with such constancy and determination in getting her claim of a right to an armed intervention with the affairs of Spain acknowledged, without having the intention of exercising it. What a ridiculous figure would she cut in the eyes of European powers—particularly in those of Spain! They would argue in this way—"The Holy Alliance think to intimidate us by threats, but dare not carry them into execution." Why, in that case, infinitely more injury than benefit would be done to the cause of legitimacy, and it would have been better that the claim of right had never been enforced, but that Spain had been left unnoticed and untouched, to all the mischief of revolutionary warfare.

Upon these grounds, which appear to us perfectly plain and natural, we cannot but be of opinion, that war will take place. And, as far as we are able to ascertain, both parties have for some time been making preparations for such an event. Nor has France been backward on her part. She has been gradually increasing her army on the Spanish frontiers; and we see, by a decree in the *Moniteur* of Sunday, that she has ordered 40,000 men of the class of 1822 to be called out.

With respect to the reports in the French papers, of a commercial treaty between England and Spain, we can say, that no such treaty has been made—though it is understood that in two or three sittings of the Cortes about the 20th of last month, authority was demanded by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to negotiate not only a commercial treaty, but a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive with this country. Whatever foundation there may be for the report of such a demand having been made, we may safely take upon ourselves to assert, that next to the wish that Europe should remain at peace, is the determination of our government to be strictly neutral in the war that appears to be impending. Of course such a determination will be totally incompatible with the policy of entering into an