

counter-poised against the yellow fever and the Egyptian ophthalmia. It is to be applied entirely cold, by means of a sponge, bat without rubbing with it, in acute diseases, every hour, or every two or three hours, or in the morning, afternoon and evening, and in urgent cases even during the night; in chronic diseases, twice a day, viz. in the morning, before rising from bed, and in the evening, before going to bed, or only once before going to bed, to the whole surface of the body. It acts in the following manner: It excites a sudden and a little disagreeable shivering throughout the body, which is very soon succeeded by the sensation of a benign and agreeable warmth and by universal, sometimes very copious, sweats. The person who is thus washed finds himself soon very easy, and his pulse is regulated, sometimes after two hours, two or three days, and sometimes a little later. The washing may be applied without any danger, even if the body be in a state of perspiration.

According to my theory, these miracles are produced partly by the oxygenate substance which is excreted by the counter action of the skin from the vinegar and then attached to the cutaneous nerves partly by the antagonism (polarity) which exists between the nerves of the skin and those of the internal organs.

If this remedy succeeds in saving the lives of those who are attacked by the yellow fever, and the eyes of those who are in danger of losing their sight by the Egyptian ophthalmia, I should think myself sufficiently rewarded and really and infinitely happy. With regard to the interior treatment I am used to join to this remedy. I must remark, that ordinarily I prescribe the spirit of volatile ammoniacal salt, and at the end of the disease I get sometimes a decoction of the wood of guaiacum, with some drops of the liquor anodyne of Hoffman to be drunk. But this remedy made its astonishing effects even when other stimulant medicines were internally given. One caution is still to be reflected upon.—as this remedy eases and comforts the sick so very quickly, they do not think that they have been in an imminent danger of life—they rise too soon—and a relapse would be unavoidable. They will recover very soon by the same remedy, and with swiftness, but then they must keep in bed a little longer.

CELESTIN HERBERGER,
Doctor of Medicine and Medical Counsellor to his
Majesty the King of Bavaria.

Lindau, Bavaria, May 31, 1822

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.....SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.—After the reading of the Journal of the House was concluded—

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter:

Washington, Jan. 21, 1822.

Sir: In the Washington Republican of last evening is an article, a copy of which we have the honor to annex hereto, impeaching the honesty of our conduct as Printers to the House of Representatives.

We are glad to meet this charge in a tangible form, unfeigned as it is. Always holding ourselves amenable to the authority of the House for the faithful discharge of our official functions, we ask of the House, that it will do us the justice to institute a committee to inquire into the correctness of our conduct, herein impeached, with power to send for persons and papers, and report the result of its investigation to the Honorable Body over which you preside.

With the highest respect, we have the honor to be, your most obedient servants,

GALES & SEATON,

Printers to the House of Representatives;

Hon. P. P. BARNEY, Speaker, &c.

[Here follows the article from the Washington Republican.]

Mr. DWIGHT, of Massachusetts, made a motion, which was subsequently reduced to writing, in the following words:

Resolved, That the letter of Messrs. Gales & Seaton be committed to a Select Committee, and that said committee have power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. LITTLE, of Maryland, hoped the course now proposed, would not be taken. He hoped the House would not pay so much respect to an anonymous publication in a newspaper, as to make it the subject of inquiry by a committee. He moved to lay the letter, &c. on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, suggested that if the gentleman from Maryland were somewhat better acquainted with the subject involved in this inquiry, he would not make so light of it. He did not know whether the gentleman had been favored with a view of a certain document, of the last session, which ought to have been published, but of which a part was not published—and which seemed to demand an inquiry by the House. If he had seen it, he was persuaded the gentleman would not desire to prevent the inquiry, &c.

Upon this statement, Mr. LITTLE, not wishing to prevent any inquiry which any member of the House should think ne-

cessary, withdrew his motion to lay the resolu-

tion on the table.

Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia, called for the reading of the paper annexed to the letter (which had not previously been read.)

Mr. WRIGHT, of Maryland, said, after

the statement which had been made, he

was clearly for investigating the matter,

and exposing every thing connected with it to the face of day, without regard to persons, affect whom it may.

He therefore cordially concurred in the appointment of the committee, as proposed.

Mr. MITCHELL, of South Carolina, said he hoped the gentleman from Massachusetts would withdraw his motion, and that the precious time of the House would not be suffered to be occupied with a matter of this description. We are not so sensitive ourselves, said Mr. M. in regard to the reputation of the members of this House; when our conduct is assailed in the newspapers, we do not call for the authors, or appoint committees to inquire into the truth of the imputations against us. He was very certain, he said, that Gales and Seaton had conducted themselves properly in the discharge of their duties, and were deserving of the confidence of this House. But, if any attack was made upon their characters by others, why not let them resort to the Courts of Justice?

Are we, he said, going to investigate newspaper slanders? To convert us into an inquest on characters? It is unbecoming in us to appoint a committee merely on the foundation of a newspaper paragraph. It would be otherwise if any charge were presented by a member against these gentlemen. As it was, he hoped the resolution, &c. would be suffered to lie on the table.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, stated, that, if there were nothing but newspaper authority to act upon, the course recommended by the gentleman from South-Carolina was one which he should be strongly inclined to follow. But he stated, that the perusal of the publication in the newspaper had induced him to go to the Clerk's Office, to see the document referred to in that publication. It seemed, upon the face of it, that this House had been imposed upon either by the printers or some other officer of the government. He did not undertake to declare where the fault lay, but the censure rested somewhere, and it ought to be fixed at the proper place. The letter in question, he said, was one from W. R. Dickinson, Cashier of the Bank of Steubenville. In the original of this letter was one paragraph enclosed within brackets, and a cross made over it with a pencil, which perhaps had been done as a notice to the printer that that part was not to be published. That paragraph was one which ought not to have been suppressed, as it had been.

Mr. C. said he presumed that when Member makes a statement of this kind in his place, it is due even to him that a committee should be raised to inquire into the matter. The marks referred to might perhaps have been inadvertently made: they might, for example, have been made by the person who first read the letter, and taken by the printers for a mark of omission. The things ought, however, to be investigated. When a Department is called on for information, and, in communicating it, a part of a letter is suppressed, or it is in any other way suppressed, it is treating the House in a very shameful manner.

It was due to all who could be suspected of this suppression, that it should be inquired into. Let those who are innocent appear so, and those who are guilty be exposed. It is our duty, as members, to see that such frauds do not go unpunished. Suppose that any member, hearing from this Cashier what he had written to the Secretary of the Treasury, should state it on this floor, and, on turning to the printed documents, should find nothing of the sort there, what an unusual situation he would be placed in.

It is due, under every view, to Messrs. Gales & Seaton and to the Head of the Treasury Department, that an inquiry should take place into this matter.

Mr. WRIGHT intimated his opinion that it was very improper to go into an investigation of the subject itself on a mere question, whether the House would inquire into it or not. He hoped, after what had passed, that a large committee would be raised to inquire into the matter.

Mr. McLANE, of Delaware, thought that where any imputation was seriously made on any officer of this House, it ought to be investigated. He was, therefore, in favor of the resolution—not because he believed there had been any fault on the part of the printers to this House, or because he believed there had been any fault anywhere. He wished a full inquiry, and to have all the circumstances connected with this matter placed before the House. He had never heard of the fact stated by the gentleman from Ohio, nor even seen the publication in question, before it was presented to this House this morning. But he had formed his opinion that there was no fault anywhere, from the single fact, which speaks loudly to all parties. This House is in possession of the original letter from the Cashier.

When calls are made on the Departments for information, it is usual to furnish copies. In this instance, the original paper had been sent to this House; and he could not conceive any other mo-

live for the Department furnishing the original paper, unless it were that the House should be in possession of all the facts connected with the subject, though it might not have been proper that every particular of it should be spread before the public.

Mr. ARCHER, of Virginia, expressed his surprise that the gentleman from S. Carolina should have expressed his entire confidence in the printers, and yet have opposed the proposed inquiry. Here is the grave assertion of one of the most respectable members of the House, that the House has been imposed upon by them or by somebody else: Messrs. Gales & Seaton are at present Printers to this House, and it is probable will come before us at the close of this session, and ask a re-election to that trust. Mr. A. asked the gentleman from South Carolina, and any other gentleman, if this matter was not satisfactorily cleared up, whether he would give his vote for them? The gentleman from South-Carolina professed to be the friend of the Printers, and yet his course would be such as to prevent any man from conscientiously giving them a vote for re-election. Mr. A. said he should be extremely reluctant to suppose Messrs. Gales & Seaton really culpable, as was imputed to them; but, when a charge to that effect was formally made against them, standing on the high credit of one of the members of this House, what could he do? It was due to the parties—to the gravity of the charge—to the respectable source from whence it now emanates, being one of the members of this House, that an inquiry should take place.

Mr. MITCHELL, of S. C. said he had considered this charge merely as brought by an editor of a newspaper against Gales & Seaton, when he opposed the appointment of a committee on the subject. He did not suppose it was supported by any member of this House.

So long as it rested merely on the assertion, perhaps unfounded assertion, of a newspaper, he was opposed to the examination of it.

But he had too much respect for the members of this House, to resist an inquiry into a charge supported by the authority of any one of them; and therefore withdrew his opposition to the proposed reference.

Mr. INGHAM called for the reading of the document referred to in debate, to shew the effect of the omission of the part of it which had not been printed.

Mr. WRIGHT repeated that the charge now presented was one of an aggravated character against the servants of this House, and it was due to them and to the House that it should be inquired into.

Mr. DWIGHT expressed the same sentiment in justification and support of his motion.

Some conversation took place as to the point whether the letter which had been

caused the original, taken from the files of the House, and it turned out to be so.

Mr. WRIGHT again protested against instituting a partial investigation into the merits of this matter, on a question whether it ought to be inquired into. It would be time enough to investigate it, he said, when the whole matter was before the House.

The question was then taken on Mr. DWIGHT's motion, and decided in the affirmative, *nem. con.*

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT.

The following is a copy of a letter, with the suppressed paragraph, on the subject of which a select committee has been appointed:

Wash. Repub.

EXECUTIVE PAPERS, Vol. 5.

No. V.

Bank of Steubenville, 2.

April 3, 1819.

Sir—I addressed you hastily on the 31st ult. and informed you of the unconditional acceptance on the part of this bank, of the propositions for making the Bank of Steubenville, a depository of public moneys, as contained in your letter of the 12th of March, 1819, and that this Bank had compiled promptly with all the requisitions incident to its acceptance. You will, no doubt, have received that letter before this reaches you, and have given to the receivers of public moneys their proper instructions.

I have authorized the receivers of public moneys at this place and at Wooster, (to whom I have also sent a copy of the acceptance of the bank to the conditions to take the following bills, which will be received from them to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, with their specie:

Bank of Steubenville,
United States and Branches,
City of Philadelphia,
—of New-York,
—of Baltimore, (except Marine Bank,)
Bank of Pittsburg,
New Bank at Wheeling, and
Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Steubenville.

This list will be extended to several banks in the vicinity of this place, and to others in the state of Ohio, as soon as arrangements can be matured; and I have little doubt that it will be extended to the paper of the banks in the District of Columbia.

[Here follows the sentence between black lead pencil brackets, and crossed diagonally twice.]

[The difference of which you speak in your letter of the 12th ult. between the

sum mentioned in my letter of the 13th February, arises from the circumstance of your having extended your friendly disposition to this bank beyond what was *dared by our board to ask*. I mentioned only the debt to the Branch at Pittsburgh, whereas you have directed (as well as that mentioned) a transfer from the Branch at Chillicothe, which debt this Branch was taking measures to discharge. As soon as the transfer is made from the Bank of Columbia, the entry shall be made in the books of this institution as you direct. I remark, however, in the statement which you furnish from the bank of Columbia, that "notes \$3895" is entered, which item I know nothing of, having never before heard of it.]

(Here terminates the sentence between black lead pencil brackets, and crossed.)

I have received letters from the road contractors, and have little doubt, that, in consequence of this late arrangement, from what they say, and the assurances which I have given them, that the Notes of this Bank will be taken as readily for Treasury Drafts, as any other description of Bank Notes.

W. R. DICKINSON, Cashier.
The Hon. Wm. H. Crawford.

INTELLIGENCE.

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

LATE FROM FRANCE.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 23.—By the ship Bingham, Capt. Flemming, arrived yesterday in 40 days from Havre, we have received our regular file of the Paris "Messenger," to the 8th of December, and through the politeness of our mercantile friends, are favored with commercial advices to the twelfth of the same month.

The subject of war with Spain, was still involved in much mystery.

Letters from Havre express the opinion, founded upon the best information, both from Verona and from Paris, that Spain would finally be allowed to "manage her own affairs in her own way," so long as she does not endanger the personal safety of Ferdinand—and that, consequently, a War with Spain was improbable.

One writer, under date of 10th December, says—"Notwithstanding many demonstrations to the contrary, we are convinced, that the war with Spain, with which we are menaced, will not take place."

The papers inform us that despatches had been forwarded to Madrid early in the month of December, an answer to which was expected in a few days, upon which would depend, in a great degree, the question of Peace or War.

Some extracts will be found below from our Paris papers, and further selections will be made hereafter.—*Courier.*

PARIS, DEC. 5.—The sentence passed upon M. B. Constant for his letter to M. Mangin, Procureur General of Poitiers, has given rise to two appeals; one on the part of M. B. Constant for the sentence to be quashed, and the other from the *Procureur de Re却*, as not being sufficiently heavy punishment.

M. Villanueva, appointed Spanish Minister to the Court of Rome, and who recently passed through Paris, on his way to his post, was officially informed upon his passage, at Turin, by the Pope's Nuncio at that Court, of a decree of his Holiness, according to which he would not be received as Minister to the Holy See. M. Villanueva determined, however, to proceed to Genoa, from whence he dispatched one of his suit with despatches for Madrid, to render an account to his government of the Pope's Decree, and to ask instructions for his ulterior conduct.

DECEMBER 6.—We received last night the following intelligence from the frontiers of Spain:—“The Baron d'Eroles, who had taken up his position at Belver, having been attacked by the Constitutionalists with superior forces, retreated, leaving only a small corps, which fought but half an hour. The Constitutionalists took Puycerda by main force on the 29th ult.

The Royalists made but a slight resistance upon the Spanish territory; but having fallen back in confusion upon Bourg-Madame, they took up a position behind the walls of the gardens, and began a lively fire, which their enemies returned sharply. The *Chef de Bataillon*, David, who commanded this post, presented himself to the soldiers of the Army of the Faith, and made them lay down their arms.—The Constitutionalists immediately ceased firing, and established a post without passing the frontier at the bridge of Bourg-Madame.

The Chiefs of the Constitutionalists having inquired for a French Chief, acquainted him that their intention was not to violate the territory. The Royalists pursued by the Constitutionalists into the mountains upon the left of Puycerda as far as the village of Ur, defied them selves upon the extreme frontier, but they

were likewise made to lay down their arms. Mina commanded in person; he had with him not more than 3 or 4000 men at most, 3000 individuals, of which 2000 are soldiers of the army of the Faith, took refuge in France. They are returning to Spain by Saint Laurent de Cerdà, a point where the Royalists have still some troops. The French troops were under arms and took up a position during the combat. The Royalist Regency has given orders to respect the neutrality of the valley of Audorra; Mina has also expressed his intention to respect the privileges of that valley.”

Count Pozzo di Borgo, Ambassador of Russia, arrived at Paris on Wednesday from Verona. Soon after his arrival, his Excellency received a visit from Baron Fiegel, Ambassador of the Netherlands.

Two Couliers were despatched yesterday from the Office of Foreign Affairs, one for Verona and the other for Madrid. A letter from Bayonne of the 28th ult. states that letters addressed to Gen. Quevedo at Paris, had been intercepted by the Constitutional Army.

On the 28th ult. a dreadful storm of hail and rain burst over Ville Issy, in the Department of the Meuse, and so impetuous was the torrent, that an old man was unfortunately thrown down, and absolutely buried in the earth. Upon his head and body several wounds were found, which were caused by the hail stones.

The *Spectateur Oriental* (Smyrna) of the 18th ult. in speaking of the isle of Scio, says: “This island affords at present the greatest security to the Greeks. The air is wholesome now, although in the town, amidst ashes and ruins, there are many corpses which are quite dry, and without smell. It is calculated that more than 2500 inhabitants have already returned, although all the houses, both of the Greeks and Turks, were burnt: the walls, however, being substantially built of stone, are still standing, and may serve for dwellings after some repair.”

Advices from the frontiers of Persia, state that the Pacha of Erzernam, who had experienced some repulses, had been superseded, and that his successor, endowed with greater capacity, after having re-established order in the Ottoman army, and received reinforcements, surprised a Persian camp and made himself master of it. The differences between England and Persia are still to be adjusted, and Mr. Willock, the English Consul, will shortly return to Erzernam. His functions have been discharged during his absence by his brother.

We copy the following from the *Journal de Toulouse*:—“Don Antonio de la Puente, Secretary to the Spanish Embassy at Rome, passed through Toulouse on the 34th