

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION, SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.—Mr. VAN DYKE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which was referred a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Illinois, praying the extension of relief to those purchasers of public lands who had paid for the same prior to the passage of the act for the relief of purchasers of public lands, made a report unfavorable to the prayer of the petition; which was read.

The report made yesterday by Mr. VAN DYKE from the Committee of Public Lands, unfavorable to the memorial of the Legislature of the State of Alabama, praying further relief to the purchasers of public lands, was taken up and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. LOWRIE, the Senate resolved to meet until it be otherwise ordered, at the hour of 11 o'clock in the morning.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. TAYLOR, of Virginia, proposing an amendment to the constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President of the United States, together with the amendments offered thereto by Mr. DICKERSON and Mr. HOLMES, of Maine.

Mr. HOLMES, of Maine, rose, and in a speech of nearly two hours length, submitted his views of the several propositions before the Senate, and in support and explanation of the particular project which he had introduced. When he had concluded,

The resolution and amendments were postponed to Monday next.

Mr. SMITH, of S. C. from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which had been recommitted the bill in addition to the "act for the prompt settlement of public accounts," and for the punishment of the crime of perjury, reported the same with sundry amendments; which were ordered to be printed; and

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.—Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, made a report on Rodgers' Marine Rail Way, or Inclined Plane, favorable to the object, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars ought to be appropriated for the purpose of constructing a dock and wharves for building, repairing, and constructing vessels of the United States at the navy yard in the city of Washington.

PROTECTION OF DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

The House then again resumed, in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, Mr. TOMLINSON in the chair, the unfinished business of yesterday, being the bill for the more effectual protection and encouragement of domestic manufactures—a motion, to strike from the bill its enacting clause still pending before the committee.

The question was taken on striking from the bill the enacting clause; which is equivalent to a rejection of it; and there appeared

In favor of striking it out 51
Against it 77

[The bill is yet in committee, to be gone through in detail, for the purpose of amendment.]

The committee then rose.

THURSDAY, FEB. 13.—Mr. McDEFFIE, of South Carolina, appeared to-day, and took his seat.

Mr. RANKIN, from the Committee on the Public Lands, made a report in relation to the extinguishment of Indian titles to lands, the right of soil in which is claimed by an individual state or states; which report was ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, FEB. 14.—On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of regulating the post route from North Carolina, so that the mail in returning from the west to Salisbury, in said state, shall be transported by Sheriff's Ford, Lincoln Co. and Mr. Stewart's, Iredell county.

On motion of Mr. METCALFE, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any, what, abuses have been committed by the late Superintendent of Indian Trade (Col. T. L. McKenney,) in the purchase or sale of goods under the several laws formerly regulating the Indian Trade; and that the Committee have power to send for papers.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.—Mr. JACKSON, of Virginia offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to communicate to Congress the amount of money appropriated for the road from Cumberland to Ohio, designating what proportion of the same was expended in the surveying and location, construction and repairs of the road; also, what part of it was paid to superintendants and their assistants for miscellaneous and contingent purposes; and whether any part thereof is yet unaccounted for, remains due upon settlements, and have been carried to the surplus fund.

This resolve, on the motion of Mr. J. was agreed to by general consent.

VICE PRESIDENT'S ACCOUNTS.

Mr. TRIMBLE rose, and said, if the motion he was about to make was not in order, or if any gentleman had a motion to make which would take precedence of

his own, he hoped it would be waived as a personal kindness to himself, and that the House would take up the bill providing for the adjustment of the accounts of the Vice President Daniel D. Tompkins, late Governor of the State of New York. The question being put,

The House agreed, by unanimous consent, now to consider the bill; and Mr. T. moved that it be engrossed and read a third time.

Mr. FLOYD, of Virginia, moved that the bill be amended so as to refer the adjustment of the accounts of Mr. Tompkins to the Secretary of War, instead of the Secretary of the Treasury. He did so, because he conceived that the character of this case was extraordinary, and the circumstances in which it originated, and to which he referred, were peculiar; and because he wished, by not referring it to the Ordinary Department for such adjustment, that it should be kept separate and distinct from the great mass of applications of a similar kind, and not form a precedent for others, hereafter, which might possess a pretended analogy to it, &c.

Mr. McCoy agreed with his colleague in the reasons he gave for the amendment and was in favor of it.

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. FRIMBLE and HAMILTON, members of the committee which reported the bill.—The committee had given a due attention to the circumstances which had been referred to, and had, from a view of all the circumstances, concluded it best to report the bill in its present shape.

Mr. MALLARY, Mr. CAMBRELENG, Mr. SERGEANT and Mr. HARDIN, likewise, for various reasons of expediency, opposed the amendment; and Mr. FLOYD replied in its support.

This amendment was not controverted, from any difference of opinion, amongst the gentlemen who spoke, as to the propriety of authorizing the adjustment of the Vice President's accounts, in the most liberal manner, or on the merits and services of the eminent individual concerned; for in that there was no disagreement; but, in addition to the considerations stated above, the discussion turned chiefly on the propriety of one reference more than the other, the facilities which one would afford more than the other, &c. In the course of the discussion, the gentlemen, generally, expressed their sentiments of respect for the public services of Governor Tompkins. These sentiments were expressed with particular emphasis by Mr. HAMILTON and Mr. FLOYD.

Mr. HAMILTON, among other remarks, said, that while the bill guarded the pecuniary rights and interests of the United States, it comported with the obligation to discharge the debt of gratitude which the nation owed to the distinguished individual who had, with such a manly devotion, stepped forth and offered every sacrifice and every hazard in the service and defence of his country in the hour of danger. He had no fear that a similar case would ever present itself again. It must at least be long before such a case could occur, for it was not to be expected that the Treasury of the nation would again become bankrupt; that its credit would be prostrated and invasion be threatened; and it could only then occur that an example like that of Governor Tompkins could again happen.

Mr. FLOYD, in the course of his remarks, said he hoped, indeed, it might be long before such another case should occur—before it should be necessary to have such a man to expend the money of the nation under similar circumstances; when the treasury was exhausted, the country in danger; when blue lights were along our coast, and the enemy on our borders. He entertained the deepest sense of the services of Gov. Tompkins; he would be glad, indeed, to reward the signal patriotism of that man; and, if it were constitutional to do so, would agree to make him an ample donation for his public services. That, however, being out of the power of Congress, he would provide at least for the equitable adjustment of his accounts, &c. &c.

The amendment offered by Mr. FLOYD was negatived; and then

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, nem. con.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The House then again resolved into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. CONDICT, of New Jersey, in the chair, on the unfinished business of Saturday, being a bill to make appropriations, in part, for the support of the government—a motion pending to strike out the proposed appropriation of \$10,000 for continuing the location of the western national road from Wheeling to the Mississippi.

Mr. ALEXANDER, of Va. delivered his sentiments unfavorably to the contemplated appropriation, at some length, when

The question on striking it out was taken, and it was determined in the affirmative—ayes 85.

Mr. McLANE moved to amend the bill, by inserting an appropriation of \$5000, to indemnify the Corporation of Washington City for making certain improvements adjacent to public property therein.

Mr. COCKE and Mr. WHITPLE opposed the appropriation, and Mr. McLANE, Mr. KENT, and Mr. MERCER, supported it.

It was then decided in the affirmative—ayes 77.

Mr. McLANE moved also to amend the bill, by inserting an appropriation of 20,000 dollars, to carry into execution the 9th article of the Treaty of Ghent; which motion was agreed to.

One or two other amendments having been made, and the details of the bill gone through with—

The Committee took up the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States, for 1823.

An item of \$30,000 was proposed to the bill, for the purpose of constructing docks and wharves at the Navy Yard, in Washington, connected with Rogers' Marine Rail Way, or Inclined Plane, on which a discussion took place: Mr. FULTON, Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. Mr. FLOYD, Mr. BASSETT, Mr. HAMILTON, Mr. COLPEN, and Mr. WRIGHT, engaged, considering the utility of the invention, and the propriety of making the appropriation.

On agreeing thereto, it was decided in the affirmative—ayes 87.

Having gone through the details of this bill—

The Committee rose, and reported it as amended.

The House then agreed, without a dissenting voice, to all the amendments made in the Committee, excepting two items; but, before taking the question to agree with the committee on these two excepted items,

A motion was made to adjourn.

At the request of Mr. TRIMBLE, of Kentucky, the motion to adjourn was withdrawn, for the purpose of considering the bill for the adjustment of the accounts of D. D. Tompkins, Vice President of the U. States.

This bill, as engrossed, was then taken up, read a third time, passed, nem. con. and sent to the Senate for its concurrence.

INTELLIGENCE.

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

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Feb. 10.
By the arrival of the elegant packet ship James Cropper, capt. Marshall, in the short passage of 36 days from Liverpool, we are furnished with advices from that place to the first of January, inclusive, and London papers to the evening of Dec. 30th.

It appears that the holy allies at Verona, have made a declaration with regard to Spain, which had not yet been published, but it was generally thought, were not of a pacific nature, and were conformable to the opinions which Montmorency brought from Verona to Paris. On the 26th Dec. at a meeting of the French council, the king presiding, the following note to the Spanish government, prepared by M. de Villele, president of the council of ministers, was adopted. Montmorency immediately sent in his resignation, which was accepted by the king. Other changes it is said, were to take place in the French ministry. Chateaubriand was to succeed to the office of Foreign Affairs. In the mean time the place was filled by Villele, the advocate for peace. The London Morning Chronicle considers the note as putting an end to the designs of the allies against Spain. "To the nations of Europe in general, a different result might perhaps have been more advantageous. To Spain it must be highly beneficial. The remains of insurrection, no longer fed by France, will soon be extinguished. That fine country may now, therefore, apply itself to the improvement of its own internal affairs. The example will not be lost on other nations."

One of the Paris papers states that the sovereigns have resolved that "if the declarations of the holy alliance are not accepted by Spain; the ambassadors of Russia, Austria, and Prussia, are ordered to quit Madrid."

France and Spain.—The Paris Monitor contains a document which is said to be based on the proceedings of the congress. It is a letter of instructions from the president of the French council of ministers to the French minister at Madrid. It is dated Paris, Dec. 25, 1822—and informs the minister that his political situation may be changed in consequence of the resolutions adopted at Verona—that French candour requires that he be directed to make known the views of his government to the government of his catholic majesty. He is then instructed to say that France anticipated danger from the revolution in Spain; but the bonds which unite the two kings had induced her to remain on the best terms. That the progress of the revolution has emboldened the dissatisfied in Spain to demand more and more of the king until he has finally recognized a constitution imposed upon him by a military insurrection. The employment of force has created the right of force, in the minds of the dissatisfied. France was endangered by the contaminating principles, and she had sent guards to the frontiers in her own defence. The congress had approved of the steps taken by France, and had engaged to aid her, (if there ever should be occasion,) in maintaining her dignity and tranquility. France was satisfied with making known to Spain singly her honorable motives in all she had

done; but Austria, Prussia and Russia, judged it necessary to add a manifestation of their sentiments, and had accordingly addressed diplomatic notes to their ministers at Madrid on this subject, &c. and then follows—

"For your part, M. le Conte, in giving these explanations to the cabinet of Madrid, you will declare to it, that his majesty's government is intimately united with its allies in the firm resolution to repel, by every means, revolutionary principles and movements; that it equally concurs with its allies in the wishes which they form, that a remedy may be found by the noble Spanish nation itself for these evils—evils which are of a nature to disturb the governments of Europe, and to impose on them precautions which always must be painful."

"You will, in particular, take care to make known, that the people of the Peninsula, restored to tranquility, will find in their neighbors faithful and sincere friends. You will, therefore, give to the cabinet of Madrid the assurance, that the succours of every kind which France can dispose of in favor of Spain will always be offered to her for the purpose of insuring her happiness, and increasing her prosperity; but you will at the same time declare, that France will in no respect relax the preservative measures which she has adopted, while Spain continues to be torn by factions. His majesty's government will not even hesitate to recall you from Madrid, and to seek guarantees in more efficacious measures, if its essential interests continue to be compromised, and if it lose the hope of an amelioration, which it takes a pleasure in expecting from the sentiments which have so long united Spaniards and Frenchmen in love for their kings and for a wise liberty."

[Notwithstanding all the Notes and threats of France and her allies, we do not believe they will fight Spain at present. It appears from the resignations and changes in the ministry of France, that there is trouble at home, which would no doubt be increased by entering into an unjust war with Spain.]

PORTSMOUTH, DEC. 21.

There appears to be no longer any doubt, that the ships about to sail under the command of sir Edward Owen, are intended as a reinforcement of sir Charles Rowley's squadron, at Jamaica, for the purpose of being employed in taking possession of the island of Cuba, should Spain be forced into a war with France. The French have a small squadron of ships (including one line of battle ship) at Martinique, whose intention it may possibly become necessary to thwart. Should the deprecated event not take place, and sir Charles Rowley wish to return to England, sir Edward Owen may, in that case, hoist a broad pendant, and assume the command of the station for the next three years.

PARIS, DEC. 22.

A London correspondent informs us that Mr. Canning, the moment he perceived the views of congress with respect to Turkey, sent off a courier extraordinary to my lord Strangford, at Verona. This courier was bearer of a letter to the following import:

"On the receipt of this you will repair to Lisourne, where you will find an English frigate ready to convey you to Constantinople; on arriving at that capital, you will declare to the Porte that he must render the Greeks independent, or otherwise England must take them under her protection. This measure is indispensably necessary, in order to deprive Russia of all pretext for declaring war."—Pilate.

Paris, Dec. 26.—A letter from Hydra states, that after the great naval victory of the Greeks, capt. Hamilton of the Cambrian British frigate, arrived at that port, and declared to the admiralty that his government had just recognized the blockade declared by the Greek government. He even demanded an exact account of all the ports which the latter government intends to put into a state of blockade, in order to make them known to the English consuls, so that no more passports may be delivered for those places. It is further stated that the French consul at Smyrna has informed all the captains of his nation that they are to conform the themselves to the declaration of blockade made by the Greek government.

MADRID, DEC. 15.

We now know that the holy alliance has authorized the cabinet of the Thulleries to interfere in our affairs. This news has caused a great sensation in the capital, and may have a bad effect in the provinces, where the enemies of the system have endeavored to alarm the people by reporting that 100,000 French would speedily enter the Spanish territory. However, the confidence that we have in the assistance of England in the struggle; the fact that the sovereigns have left France to act alone; the continued triumph of Mina in Catalonia; the zeal of the patriots; the new alliance with Portugal, quiet our apprehensions, and make us look without fear to a war with France. In spite, therefore, of the exhausted state of the treasury, the preparations for war are carried on with the greatest activity.

PORTUGAL.

Advices from Lisbon are to Dec. 7. The opening of the ordinary cortes took

place on the 1st December. The speech of the king contains no distinct allusion whatever to the state of foreign affairs. The answer of the President is equally vague on this point. The omission, however, is compensated by an article professing to be official, and probably authentic, in a Madrid paper, stating that an alliance, offensive and defensive, has been actually settled between Spain and Portugal, under which Portugal is to despatch immediately, a corps of 8000 picked troops to the assistance of the Spaniards, this force to be increased as occasion may require. A communication was made to the cortes, on the 4th, of a curious nature. Our readers are already aware, that the Queen of Portugal has refused to take the oath to the constitution, and all the papers, resolutions, &c. connected with this determination of her majesty were laid before the sovereign cortes. The penalty decreed by the makers of the constitution, for those who will not accept it, is banishment from the country, and this rigorous extremity, it seems, the king himself is determined to adopt with regard to his illustrious consort. The immediate execution of it is indeed delayed, on account of the state of her majesty's health, and the opinion of her physicians, who have declared she is not in a condition to travel, either by sea or land, without immediately endangering her life. Meanwhile, she is ordered to retire to the Quinta del Ramalhão, there to remain in seclusion till she can undergo her sentence of banishment.

A conspiracy to murder the Marquis Wellesly, lord lieutenant of Ireland, has been discovered, and several persons charged with being concerned in the attempt, have been apprehended at Dublin—among them were Henry Handwich, Geo. Graham, James Forbes, Matthew Hambridge, William Graham, and William Brownlow.

FIRE AT CAHAWBA.

HUNTSVILLE, FEB. 7.—We understand by a gentleman from that place, that a fire recently broke out in Cahawba, which destroyed several buildings: among others the store of Rinaldi and Peters, (by which, after saving all they could, they lost about 6 or 8000 dollars worth of goods, &c.) Mr. Tobin's Tailor shop, and part of a row of buildings erected by Messrs. Crocherons, in the cellar of which there happened to be a number of kegs of powder, that were forgotten in the confusion, and an explosion took place, which blew up the greater part of the building, which was of brick and one of the finest houses in town. No lives were lost.

We understand the fire was produced by the carelessness or intoxication of a tailor, who after having taken his nocturnal frolic, went to his shop, kindled a large fire and placed some dry wood near the hearth and went to sleep. The fire communicated to the wood and produced the calamity.

ACCIDENT.

On Tuesday morning last, as the mail stage from Annapolis to Washington city was crossing the Queen Anne bridge one of the horses took fright and was the means of precipitating the four horses, driver and stage, over the side of the bridge. One horse was killed on the spot, and the driver so much injured that his recovery is uncertain. The height of the bridge is between 20 and 30 feet.

Baltimore American.

Indigent Weaving.—Miss Mary Davis, of Franklin county, lately wove a bag which will hold three bushels, without a seam. It was wove with three treadles.

Melancholy Accident.—A young man named Henry Williams, of the same county, in riding a race for a quart of brandy a few days ago, was thrown from his horse and killed on the spot. This is said to be the eighth accident of the kind that has happened in that county within 15 years.—Raleigh Register.

EXPEDITIOUS TRAVELLING.

UTICA, N. Y. FEB. 11.—A trip from Utica to Albany and back, a distance in the whole of 192 miles, performed in eighteen hours, by Messrs. Powell, Parker & Co's line of stages. A party of gentlemen started in the above line of stages from this village on Saturday morning last, just after 12 o'clock, and arrived in Albany at 10 minutes past 9, A.M. They breakfasted in Albany, and after remaining there one hour, started on their return, and arrived at Utica at 7 o'clock in the evening of the same day, having thus completed the whole route of 192 miles in the unprecedented time of 18 hours, including all the time spent in stoppages on the road, and in taking one meal at Conyne's, 36 miles from Utica!! The trip was performed by the horses in ordinary use on the line, and without injury to them, and apparently with perfect ease. No accident of any kind occurred, notwithstanding the immense number of teams and sleighs, which were met and passed, and with which the road from this place to Albany, is at this time literally filled. This is an instance of speed in travelling, which is truly remarkable, and we may venture to say, is without a parallel in this country.—Gazette.