

For the salaries of the Commissioner and Arbitrator under the first article of the treaty of Ghent, one half the salaries of the Secretary, Clerk and Messengers, and half the contingent expenses of the Commissioner, ten thousand three hundred and...

For expenses of carrying into effect the sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of Ghent, including the compensation of the Commissioner, Agent and Surveyor, and their contingent expenses, sixteen thousand dollars.

For compensation to Thomas H. Gillis, chief clerk in the office of the Fourth Auditor, for performing the service of the said Auditor, during his last illness, from the eighth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three, to the twenty-third of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four, nine hundred and fifty dollars, being the amount of the surplus of the appropriation for the Fourth Auditor's salary for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several sums hereby appropriated, shall be paid out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, however, That no money appropriated by this act shall be paid to no person for his compensation, who is in arrears to the United States, until such person shall have accounted for, and paid into the Treasury, all sums for which he may be liable, Provided, also, That nothing in this section contained, shall be construed to extend to balances arising solely from the depreciation of Treasury notes, received by such person to be expended in the public service; but, in all cases where the pay or salary of any person is withheld in pursuance of this act, it shall be the duty of the accounting officer, if demanded by the party, his agent, or attorney, to report forthwith to the agent of the Treasury Department, the balance due; and it shall be the duty of the said agent, within sixty days thereafter, to order suit to be commenced against such delinquent and his sureties.

JOHN W. TAYLOR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN C. CALHOUN,  
Vice President of the United States and  
President of the Senate.  
APPROVED—March 15, 1826  
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## Foreign.

### LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Columbia, arrived at New York on the 1st inst. with London papers of the 28th February, and Liverpool of the 9th of March.

No political event of importance is announced; but the commercial advices, as

The London Gazette of the 25th contains no less than sixty new bankruptcies and four declarations of Insolvency.

The number of Bankers gazetted in December and January, amounted to 81. They formed 29 firms, constituted thus:—9 having one person only, 8 having 2; 11 having 3; 6 having 4; and one having 5.

An average was struck on the 10th, to the falls of the different S. American Loan Stocks, and it was found that it amounted to 40 per cent. from the prices at which the respective stocks were brought out or issued to the public.

A great fall had taken place in the price of the Manchester goods, the heavier fabrics for printing having fallen about a third since last spring, and cambrics and jacquets more than twenty per cent.

A meeting was held in London on the 6th Feb. to concert measures for bringing Cobbett into Parliament, Sir P. Beazer in the chair, when resolutions were passed to raise subscriptions to promote that object.

The Coronation of the Emperor Nicholas, of Russia, is to take place in May.

India.—The last intelligence from this country was such as to induce the belief that on the Eastern frontier of the British India empire, hostilities had been brought to a termination. The Western frontier it was expected was the scene of military operations, a force having been assembled by the government of Bombay for the chastisement of the Scythians.

An armistice had been concluded and published at Rome on the 19th to continue 33 days. Negotiations were pending between the Minister and Sir A. Campbell, which it was generally believed would terminate favourably. The minister of Ara, in a conference with Col. Tidy, had used much conciliatory language and said, among other things, that the "English had run away with the hearts of all the inhabitants and that none would again oppose them."

Greece.—Missolonghi still held out, at the latest accounts. Colocotroni is said to have made two fruitless attempts on Tripolizza, in the last of which his life was in danger. He was then waiting for reinforcements from Argus to make another attack.

The Duke of Wellington had proceeded with a splendid retinue of six carriages to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession. He arrived at Berlin on the 17th Feb.

The Liverpool Mercury says, "we can state on authority on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance, that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of the Duke's journey. To prevent the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, he is empowered to offer our

co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece."

A deputation, (representing the three great branches of the industry of Lancashire, spinning, weaving and calico-printing,) had an interview, on the 24th Feb., with His Majesty's Ministers. Their statements of the very great and hourly increasing distress of the labouring classes, were listened to with the deepest attention, and a strong disposition was shown by the Ministers to alleviate, as far as was in their power, the suffering of these innocent and unoffending victims (as they termed them) of ruinous speculation and over trading.—To the mode of relief by Exchequer Bills, Lord Liverpool stated that he entertained strong objections, and that he preferred, if it could be arranged, that the aid should be afforded by the Bank of Eng. The deputation retired, after receiving from his Lordship, an assurance that government would itself undertake the application to the Board of Directors. The public of Lancashire wait the result of the application with intense anxiety; and though with the well founded confidence that the relief will, in due season, be afforded, they are not without the most painful apprehension that it may be withheld till too late to prevent that extremity of distress, to which every thing is rapidly tending.

Kean is very likely, says the Sun, to resume his situation at the Drury Lane Theatre next year. By his success in America he has been enabled to repair in part, his dilapidated fortune; and as enemies should not be eternal, he hopes to meet a favorable reception on his return. After performing one more season in London, he intends to retire to his little castle in Scotland, there to remain in domestic quiet for the remainder of his life. Another paper states that a committee was forming to recall him to the British stage in consequence of the illiberal treatment he had met with in some parts of the United States.

The amount of one pound notes issued by the Scotch chartered banks, during the last year, exceeds the issue of the preceding year in the enormous proportion of 114,000L. to 3,000L.

There are medical disputes in London also. A meeting was held of one thousand of the Faculty to devise means for affixing the abrogation of the Charter of the Royal College of Surgeons. His abuses were very freely commented on by those present.

The highly respected Lindley Murray, the author of English Grammar, and many other approved works on education, died on the morning of the 23d of February, at his house at Hologate, near York, in the 81st year of his age, and in the full possession of all his mental faculties. Mr. M. was a Quaker, and a native of Pennsylvania.

The 2d of Feb. represent the Russian capital to be perfectly quiet. The investigation into the late conspiracy continues to be conducted principally by the Emp'r. who takes the most lively interest in tracing the sources of the late movements in the army.—The letters give an extraordinary idea of its extent; they say four hundred officers of distinction will be condemned to death.

"One curious circumstance is mentioned as a fact that may be relied upon," says the letter, "that three days previously to the Emperor's death, he was informed of a plot upon his life, which appeared to have a serious effect on his health and spirits."

The Paris Constitutionnel states as a rumor which was going in well informed circles, that the Emperor Nicholas, had sent an autograph letter to our Monarch, declaring that the state of things in Russia, compelled him no longer to delay the passage of the Pruth, but to proceed at once to settle the affairs of the East; that he was determined to do every thing in his power not to disturb the general peace, and to maintain the harmony which had subsisted for 10 years among the principal European States; and that he wished to come to an understanding with the Cabinet of St. James and the other great powers with respect to the mode of carrying into effect those projects of which he could no longer defer the execution.

A copy of this letter is said to have been communicated to the French government, who delayed answering during 48 hours, although the reply was to be taken by the Duke of Wellington. It arrived, however, just before his Grace quitted London for St. Petersburg, and its nature is described as rather evasive. If this statement be correct, let no one say that the influence of England has diminished, or that she is still considered, what she is in fact, arbiter of Europe. The measure of her importance may be found in the fact of such a letter being addressed to her Sovereign, whilst a copy alone was thought sufficient for another powerful State.

LONDON, Feb. 15.

B. A. Goldschmidt & Co.—We have to announce the failure of one of the most eminent mercantile houses in the city.—Messrs. B. A. Goldschmidt & Co. They were also foreign loan contractors. The following are loans negotiated by this eminent house:—Danish 5 per cents. (paid off by the new 3 per cents.) Mexican 5 per cent. stock; Colombian 5 per cents.; and Portuguese 5 per cents.—Few failures that could happen would be more severely felt in every quarter of the globe. Their connexion with North and South America, and with every part of Europe was most extensive; and it is impossible, yet to make any calculation as to the state of their affairs. It was ascertained, that in the early part

of last year the house was worth a million and a half sterling. Immediately on the report of the failure, the coffee houses were thronged to ascertain the fact, and the Royal Exchange became as crowded as at "high change." The real security of the loans, for which Messrs. Goldschmidt were contractors, cannot be effected by the event. Had they continued solvent, they could not have paid the dividends unless funds were remitted; and, if the governments remit these funds, the dividends can just as well be paid through any other. Mr. Hertz, who held a small share in B. A. Goldschmidt & Co's. house for a short period, retired from business about a year ago with a fortune of £100,000.

FEBRUARY 20.

Sudden death of Mr. B. A. Goldschmidt.—On Friday, this gentleman was busily engaged at his counting-house, in St. Helen's London, making such arrangements as was necessary, in consequence of his recent failure, and appeared to be in his usual state of health. Early on Saturday morning however, he complained of indisposition, when Dr. Latham was immediately called in, and pronounced the residence in Park-crescent, Portland-plack; and as we are informed, pronounced from the first that his symptoms were such as left no hopes for his recovery. This opinion was, unfortunately, too soon verified, for, at twelve o'clock on Saturday night, he breathed his last, to the great grief of his family, and an extensive circle of friends. He was in the prime of life, and has left behind him a widow and two daughters, (one of whom is married to Mr. Fould, a partner in the house,) and one son, also in the firm. There can be no doubt, that the calamity which so recently befel this eminent establishment, was the immediate cause of his death.

Mr. Rothschild, Mr. S. Samuel, Mr. D. Barclay, (of the house of Barclay, Hering & Co.) Mr. S. Guerne, and Mr. Richardson, were appointed trustees of the house. It was reported on the 23d, that a statement of the affairs of the concern were nearly prepared, which was favorable; and that the concerns of the establishment would be continued by the three remaining partners, under the inspection of the greatest capitalists of the city.

The failure of E. J. Symonds, Levy Brothers, S. H. Israel, D. Mocatta, all eminent foreign brokers, was also announced on the 15th. Mr. Mocatta is said to be connected by marriage with Rothschild.

Other important failures, were subsequently announced, among them, May, Alewynne, & Co. Butler, Brothers & Co. in London. The latter house was the agent for the Banks at Brighton, Canterbury, Devonport, St. Albans, Thetford and Sittingbourne.

In the country, the banks of Ditworth, Arthington & Birkill at Lancaster, Crowson & Co. Manchester, and of Hagues & Co. of the Malton Bank, in Yorkshire, had stopped payment.

The news of the failure of Goldschmidt, produced a great sensation on the Continent. In Amsterdam, it is said, six of the principal merchants stopped on hearing of the intelligence.

The House of Benocke, of Berlin, has failed for 900,000 dollars.

The house of Reichenback & Co. of Leipzig, has failed for about half a million sterling. It was one of the first houses in the wool trade.

Great depression existed in the Yorkshire market. At Leeds &c. the demand for cloth, was scarcely ever known to be so flat. In Manchester the present price of goods was fifty per cent. lower than in April, 1825.

We notice in the London Gazette, of Jan. 30th, the name of George Bingley, of New-York, merchant.

Mr. King, the great Turpentine distiller in London, has stopped payment.

The number of bankrupts announced in England the first six weeks of this year was 514.

The distress among the laboring classes out of employ, in many of the manufacturing districts was extreme. At Spitalfields, many families were actually starving. A member of the common council of London said he was a manager of a fund for the relief of the houseless poor, at which not less than 1000 applicants were supplied twice a day with a two penny loaf, and a glass of water.—At Norwich, the troops had been called out to quell a riot.

The Bank of England has agreed to assist the commercial interests by loans to the amount of three million on pledges of merchandize. This it was thought would have the effect to improve business.

Owing to the indisposition of the Lord Chancellor, he was unable to attend at the opening of the British Parliament, on the 2d of February last; and the King's speech was read by Lord Gifford. It was answered to be a remarkable and uncommon event, that neither the king nor the chancellor was present at the commencement of the session.

Previous to the meeting of the members of Parliament; the usual inspection of the cellars under the House of Lords was made in the presence of several of the Lords and a party of the Yeoman Guard. The cellar denominated "Guy Fawkes' cellar" (that in which the incendiary is said to have been discovered) no longer exists, having been converted into committee rooms, library, &c.

The address, in answer to the King's speech, was moved by Lord Veluram, and seconded by Lord Sheffield. Lord King moved an amendment, declaring that Par-

liament would undertake a revision of the Corn laws. The amendment was supported by Lord Grosvenor, and opposed by Lord Lansdown and Lord Liverpool. It was negatived, and the address voted without a division. In the House of Commons, the address was moved by Mr. Wortley, who was lately in this country, in his maiden speech. It was opposed by Mr. Brougham and others, and supported by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Canning and others. Mr. Canning stated that the treaty with Brazil was not ratified, and would not be—that it was concluded without instructions, and in opposition to the known views of the Government.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 4, the Chancellor of the Exchequer announced that on Friday a proposition would be made, relative to the acquiescence of the Bank of England in the proposition of the government to abandon a portion of its monopoly, and that on the 24th he should be prepared to submit to the House and the nation the details of the financial situation of the country. The Bank had assented, in a meeting of the stockholders, to the proposition made by the government.

A private letter, dated Zante, Jan. 12, says that on the 8th of that month, 18 vessels of war, belonging to the fleet of the Captain Pacha, were taken, burnt, or thrown upon the shore of Etolia. In addition to this important victory had been gained upon land. One the night of the 27th December, Colocotroni, having blown up one of the gates of Tropolitza, threw himself into that place, at the head of seven thousand Greeks, and captured the whole Egyptian garrison. Thirty-six Christian officers were among the prisoners; they are to be marched and shown from village to village, as infamous apostates, who forgetting their titles as Christians, have enlisted in the service of the Turks. Ibrahim Pacha, after having three times endeavored to advance from Patras, into three different parts of Peloponessus, was beaten on all sides, and obliged to return into that city.

LATER.

The arrival at New-York, of the York, Capt. De Cost, from Liverpool, and the Cadmus, Capt. Allen, from Havre, and the arrival at Boston of the Albion, bringing London papers to the 6th of March, has again loaded our desk with foreign matter far beyond our capacity to rid ourselves of in a day or even a week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The accounts from every part of the country (says the Times) represent the commercial distress as still worse than in London. Deputations are on their way from Manchester, Liverpool and Glasgow, who are instructed to apprise Government that they must either grant pecuniary relief, or furnish a large military force, for the protection of life and property. There are accounts from Holland, announcing the failure of several houses there.

The same journal remarks, that "among the best informed merchants it is the universal opinion, that unless some remedy can be found for the mischiefs which are every hour increasing, some convulsion must take place. The state of the manufacturing districts becomes truly alarming, and from the numbers of individuals daily thrown out of employment, these misfortunes are deriving additional aggravation.

In the House of Commons, Feb. 23, Mr. T. Wilson, in the course of some remarks, introducing a notice for a motion for a select committee to inquire into the late commercial embarrassments of the country, reproached ministers for not interfering for the relief of the merchants, instead of taunting them with want of prudence, and declared that his duty compelled him to abandon the ranks of those whom he had heretofore acted with—the bad courses of ministers had made him cease to be one of their adherents—he would no longer sit on the ministerial side of the house, but as he might be looked on as a spy in the enemy's camp he sat opposite, would take his seat for the future on the neutral ground of the cross bench.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer in reply, after expressing his regret, &c. declared that ministers heard no arguments to convince them of the erroneousness of their opinions, but would still persist in their present course, notwithstanding its unpopularity—to have adopted the opposite course would be granting a bounty on wild speculation—a bonus on commercial extravagance.—Mr. Canning in replying to the charge of insensibility to the general distress, said that "his Majesty's ministers did see that the country was afflicted, and they did feel for her afflictions, but the question placed before them was not whether the country was in a state of distress or not, but whether certain measures which had been explained to them were calculated to extricate her from her avowed exigencies."

In the House of Commons on the 1st of March, Mr. Hume moved for an account of the expense which England had been annually put to for the support of her establishments in Canada since the year 1816. If he was not misinformed, the Canadians would be very well disposed to relieve the mother country from the burden of protecting them altogether; and, for his own part, he would be very well satisfied to see them recognised as an independent state. Mr. Hume also moved for sundry returns connected with the state of the colony at Sierra Leone, which was so great a drain upon the blood and treasure of England.

The condition of the slave population of the colonies, was discussed in the House of Commons on the 1st of March. It appears from the statement of Mr. Canning, that in none of the colonies, having independent Legislatures, have all the measures recommended by the Executive government, under the sanction of Parliament, been adopted; that, in fact, except St. Vincent and Dominica the alleviations of the condition of the slave, cannot be considered material; and that in Jamaica, containing half the slave population of the colonies, nothing at all has been done.

A strong manifestation of the interest excited among the Manufacturing classes in London, was recently displayed in the attendance of 3000 Operative Weavers about the Avenues of the House of Commons, to learn the result of measures in relation to the importations of foreign silks.

It appears that the promised loan by the Bank of England to an amount not exceeding three millions, on pledges of merchandize, was all the relief that was contemplated for the mercantile interest, and was considered sufficient. This loan is to be made in any sums down to 500L on goods at two thirds of their value, and to be granted to all parts of the kingdom.

Sir Walter Scott had been gazetted as a bankrupt, but it was afterwards contradicted. He had become involved in a great degree with some Scotch houses which had stopped, but the Duke of Buccleugh and other Scotch noblemen had come forward and effected an arrangement.

LA FLEET.

The packet ship Hudson, Capt. Champlin, arrived at New-York on the 5th inst. from London, bringing papers to the evening of the 9th March inclusive.

FRANCE.

Paris papers to the 8th March had been received in London, but they contained nothing of importance.

The editor of the Journal du Commerce was sentenced to one month's imprisonment and fined 100 francs on the 1st of March for a libel upon the Chamber. He had undergone for a previous similar offence, an imprisonment of 4 months, and paid a fine of 3000 francs.

The Commission of the French Chamber of Peers, had agreed unanimously to adopt the principle of primogeniture in the law of inheritance.

RUSSIA.

A horrible story had reached London via Edinburgh from a Russian vessel wrecked on the island of Stronsay on the 17th February, that a counter revolution had taken place in Russia, and that Nicholas, with ninety of the principal nobility, his adherents, were assassinated or shot, and Constantine again proclaimed Emperor. But this must have been a stock-jobbing rumor, as the British Traveller of March 7, copies from the Paris Etoile of March 6, a letter from the Russian Capital dated February 20, together with extracts from St. Petersburg papers of the 9th.

The most perfect tranquillity prevailed at St. Petersburg and in the rest of Russia. The investigation of the affair of the individuals implicated in the tumult of the 26th December is proceeded in with care and activity; and it is said that all necessary publicity will be given to the sequel of these important proceedings.

We have the news of the arrival of the funeral procession in the ancient capital of Russia.

St. Petersburg was full of Foreigners, who came from all the Courts of Europe to compliment the new Emperor. The Duke of Wellington was expected in a few days.

Every thing was also tranquil at Warsaw, where Constantine was making great preparations for the reception of the Duke of Wellington, on his way to St. Petersburg. The Emperor Nicholas was to visit Poland after his coronation.

A Report of the Commission charged with the investigation of the conspiracy at St. Petersburg, was on the 9th of that month laid before the Emperor alone, by Gen. Diebitsch. To this report was annexed a list of the conspirators, pointing out also the greater or less degree of their guilt. The Emperor appeared extremely depressed on that day. The mildness of his character recoiled at the measures of extreme severity which the circumstances require. On the 18th, however, his Majesty called an extraordinary Council of his Ministers, and communicated to them the Report in question. The Council was unanimously of opinion that the safety of the State demanded prompt justice, and exemplary punishment of the conspirators, especially of those who were taken with arms in their hands.

One account mentions that it is expected 400 officers will be executed.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Madrid of the 23d of Feb. state, that letters received from Bilboa, to the 27th Jan. mention, that serious disturbances had occurred there. Insurrections had also broken out in Catalonia.

An extraordinary courier from Alicante, at Madrid, informed, that on the 19th of February, Col. Buzon, formerly Political Chief of Valencia, an officer of considerable merit, had landed at Guardamar, a small fort near Alicante, at the head of about 100 men.—After pillaging the town and the church, he threw himself into the mountains, on hearing that the Royalist volunteers were coming against him.