

fund Road was read twice and referred. The bill to amend the act regulating the Post-Office Department, was amended, and ordered to a third reading. The bill making appropriations for the support of the Government, for the year 1827, was read a third time and passed. M. Dickerson made an unsuccessful effort to take up the Woollens Bill. The bill making appropriations for the Military service of the U. States, was after much discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the first article of the treaty of Ghent was, as amended, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was superseded by a discussion on the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Dwight, relative to the accounts of Mr. Adams, while a minister in Europe. The discussion on this subject had not terminated, when the expiration of the hour caused a suspension of the debate. The committee on Public Lands made a report on the charges preferred against Mr. Graham, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, by John Wilson which entirely acquitted Mr. Graham of all the charges. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, when the Colonial bill was again discussed. Mr. Mallary having moved to amend the bill in the fifth line of the first section, by inserting the words "by sea," Mr. Pearce and Mr. Cambreleng opposed the amendment, and Mr. Strong advocated it. The House then took a recess till six o'clock.

After the recess, the discussion on the Colonial bill was resumed, when the amendment of Mr. Mallary was agreed to. The committee then rose and reported the bill as amended. The first amendment, inserting the words "by sea," was then disagreed to, but before any other proceedings were taken the House adjourned.

#### February 28.

In the Senate, the Colonial Trade bill was taken up and further discussed. Several amendments were offered and rejected. The amendment offered by Mr. Smith, of Md. as modified, on motion of Mr. Woodburn was carried ayes 32, noes 10. The several appropriations bills received from the other House were passed. Many private bills were also passed. The Woollens bill came upon course, as a special order and on motion of Mr. Hayne laid it on the table, there was a tie, ayes 20, noes 20, when the Chair gave the casting vote in the affirmative. The bill to increase the pay and rations of Lieutenants passed midshipmen, and Surgeons of the U. States Navy, was after some discussion, laid on the table. The Senate agreed to insist upon their amendment to the military appropriation bill, striking out the restriction of the allowance of double rations to officers in the actual command of posts and garrisons which amendment had been disagreed to by the other House.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wright resumed his observations on the Resolution of Mr. Saunders, but had not concluded them, when the expiration of the hour compelled him to desist before he had concluded. The House then resumed the consideration of the Colonial Trade Bill, which was terminated by a motion of Mr. Tomlinson, to lay it on the table in consequence of the Bill on the subject being received from the Senate, which can be acted on this day and to-morrow. The Bill making appropriation for certain Indian Treaties and the Bills for the erection of light houses and improvement of harbors, were passed.

some private bills; but finding, about half past 9 o'clock, that the Senate had adjourned, the House also adjourned.

#### March, 1.

In the Senate, Mr. BENTON, from the Select Committee to whom were referred the messages of the President of the United States of the 5th and 6th ult. respecting Georgia and the Creek Indians, made a report thereon accompanied by a resolution, requesting the President to continue his exertions to procure the extinction of the Indian title to lands within the chartered limits of Georgia.

A number of private bills from the House were passed.

The bills making appropriations for the Naval service, for the Indian Department, and for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, were passed.

The bill for laying out and opening sundry roads in the Territory of Michigan, and the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, were discussed and laid on the table.

The Vice President gave notice that he should, according to usage, leave the chair to-morrow at 12 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on the resolutions of Mr. SAUNDERS was suspended by the length of the morning business. The House receded from its disagreement to the vote of the Senate, insisting on its amendment to strike out the proviso inserted in the House in relation to double rations: so that the proviso was stricken out. The bill for the gradual increase of the navy was taken up, discussed in Committee, and engrossed and read a third time, with amendments, among which is one striking out the appropriation for a Naval Academy, by a vote of 86 to 78. The bill from the Senate appointing Commissioners under the late Convention with Great Britain was passed, with an amendment. The bill to regulate and fix the compensation of clerks was passed, with an amendment.

#### March, 2.

Many bills were passed in both Houses. In the Senate, the Vice President left the chair, and Mr. MACON was elected President of the Senate, *pro tempore*.—The Senate disagreed to the amendments to the Colonial Trade Bill, made by the House of Representatives, and both Houses having insisted, a committee of conference was appointed, who were unable to make any arrangement.—As the joint resolution which requires that bills shall not be presented to the President of the United States for signature on the last day of the session, has been suspended as to those bills which may pass both Houses before 12 o'clock to-morrow, there is reason to believe that the bill may still pass in some form. Both Houses were in session till about two o'clock this morning.

#### March, 3.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the Nineteenth Congress terminated its labors, and adjourned *sine die*. The only business performed in the House of Representatives on Saturday, was, the passage of a few private bills, the joint rule\* which requires that no bills shall be sent to the President for signature on the last day of the Session, having been suspended so far as to allow all bills to be sent to him which should be passed before 1 o'clock of that day.

After 12 o'clock, the reports of three Select Committees were received. The first which was offered, was the report of the Committee, which was charged with the investigation of certain accusations against Hezekiah Huntington, District Attorney in Connecticut. This report refers to the

committee, to whom were referred the various memorials which relate to the subject of the colonization of free blacks on the coast of Africa. This report, which was ordered to be printed, is intended to be preparatory to future legislation on the subject, and contain a full exposition of the state of the Colonization Society, and a series of arguments in favor of its object. The last report, the reading of which, and the discussion to which it led, occupying about three hours, was an able exposition, from the Committee to whom was referred the subject of the differences between the Executive of Georgia and the United States, of this important subject, embracing a history of the proceedings which have taken place on both sides, and accompanied by the voluminous mass of testimony on which the reasoning and conclusions of the Committee are founded. Of this interesting document, 6,000 copies were ordered to be printed.

## FOREIGN.

### New York March, 5.

By the Orozimbo, Capt. Mayell, a Liverpool paper of the 18th, and the London Courier of the 16th January, are received, being one day later than the papers by the Britannia.

### LONDON, JAN 16.

We have just received intelligence from Lisbon to the 2d instant. The Windsor Castle, Romney, Melville, Gloucester, and Wellesley, arrived on the 27th, and landed their troops. There is official intelligence of several actions having been fought between the Constitutional and Rebel forces, all of which are stated to have terminated in favor of the former. It is confirmed that Almeida had fallen into the hands of the rebels. A private letter of the 1st, says, "the English troops are landing, but it is believed they will have nothing to do."

Detachments from our regiments are ordered to embark this morning on board of Steam boats, for Chatham and Harwich.

We have received Bombay papers to the 5th of August. They state that the Pacha of Egypt was likely to throw obstacles in the way of the steam navigation communication with England, by way of the Red sea.

The sugar and coffee market opened more briskly this morning than last week.

The successor to the Commander in Chief has not been finally named.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool dated Jan. 18.

The letters from Manchester state, "our market generally has been very dull to-day—for cottons and yarns, particularly so, and for calico, a very limited inquiry, the last at a shade to 21-2 per cent. below the prices of the preceding week. If the demand does not revive soon, we shall, no doubt, experience a further depression."

Notwithstanding these accounts, our market yesterday was tolerably firm, and about 2000 bags of cotton were sold without any alteration in prices—the principal sales are of Uplands & Alabamas, at 67 8 to 71-2. At the E. I. Company's sales on the 16th, of 12,600 bales offered, about 10,600 were sold generally at a decline of about 7-8d per pound.

The Corn market continues very dull. The import of the new rice is not yet landed. Turpentine is very steady, and may be quoted at 10 to 13s. Tar sells slowly at 14s. for good quality.

### FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.

Letters to the 10th of January, from Rio, have been received by the ship Georgiana at Norfolk. They

days from the line to Rio, and the first land we made was that on each side of the entrance of harbour. The weather, during most of the passage, was rough. We went into the harbour of Rio in fine style; the Baltimore sails well, and is the admiration of every one. It seems to be the general opinion here that the war will soon be brought to a close. Paraguay, it is said, has joined Buenos Ayres in the contest with Brazil, but she cannot muster much force. Most of the officers of the frigate will probably return home in the ship General Smith, to sail in a few days for Baltimore."

### [From the National Gazette.]

The Mexican newspaper, called *Correo de la Federacion Mexicana*, of the 1st of last month, contains a long and elaborate exposition of the state of affairs in that Republic. We have translated from it the annexed account of the origin and distinctive traits of the two great parties into which the new nation is divided. The matter is curious in itself, and may become historically important from the issue of their struggles.

During the last twelve-month there has been a development or expansion of two parties, which began to be distinguished under new denomination at the end of the year 1825. The establishment of the free-masons of the ancient ritual of York, which took place in September of that year, excited the zeal and rivalry of the Scottish order irregularly established in the Republic, and whose labours look rather to political objects than mere beneficence. Many persons, who had antecedently belonged to the different political parties in the state, enlisted themselves in the two rival societies. In both, there are honorable and meritorious citizens, there are also ambitious, ignorant and enlightened members but to the Scottish party have adhered from sympathy, the Spaniards who were most conspicuous for their hatred to independence, those who most pertinaciously called for the Bourbons, those who advocated a central or consolidated government, in opposition to the unanimous will of states; those who are adverse to salutary reforms; those who do the Mexican people the injustice to believe that they are incapable of governing themselves; those who were adherents of absolute as far as they saw in him the prop of abuses and exclusive privileges.

"The party which is denominated Yorkians, Yorkists is dangerous in another point of view. A considerable number have united under this name, who are true republicans and many who are republicans only from convenience. The mass of the people,—now beginning to entertain ideas to which they were before utter strangers, and to take an interest in public affairs, from which they had been entirely separated,—naturally incline to that side which bestows upon them most notice and consideration. Those who, excited by the spirit of the age, desire the speedy reform of abuse, those who, smitten with the example of the U. States of the North, aim at placing all things on the same footing here, those, in fact, who wish the title of Republic to be not imaginary,—all have attached themselves closely to the standard of York."

Villany that is vigilant, will be an over match for Virtue, if she slumber on her post: and hence it is that a bad cause has triumphed over a good one; for the partisans of the former, knowing that their cause will do nothing for them, have done every thing for their cause, whereas the friends of the latter are too apt to expect every thing from their cause, and to do nothing for it them-