

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, FEB. 19.

Mr. Baldwin, from the committee of manufactures, reported an amendment to the tariff bill, containing several sections, embracing important provisions.

The amendment was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

Mr. Clay, from the committee (himself and Mr. Allen, of N. Y.) appointed to wait on the President of the United States with the resolution declaring the feelings of this House in regard to the Spanish provinces of South America, reported that the committee had, according to order, presented the resolution to the President; that the President assured the committee that, in common with the House of Representatives, he felt a great interest in the success of the provinces of Spanish America which are struggling to establish their freedom and independence; and that he would take the resolution into deliberate consideration, with the most perfect respect for the distinguished body from which it had emanated.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill prohibiting clerks, &c. from undertaking contracts, which was twice read and committed.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to fix the compensation of the officers of the army, which, after some debate, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, without a division.

On motion of Mr. Crowell, the several orders of the day were postponed, in order to take up the bill from the Senate for the relief of certain purchasers of public lands; and the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the said bill.

Some time was spent in committee of the whole on the bill; in the course of which, Mr. Cook suggested and supported the propriety of the committee's rising and obtaining leave to sit again, it being obvious that the House had prematurely entered on the subject, and were not prepared to act upon it. [There were barely a hundred members in the House, many being absent, attending the argument on the great question this day argued in the Supreme Court.]

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

On motion of Mr. Culbreth, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, to take into consideration the bill for a general reduction of the salaries of the officers of the government.

Mr. Livermore moved to discharge the committee of the whole from the further consideration of the bill, and to lay it on the table; but the motion was negatived, 68 to 48. And the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 20.

Mr. Smith, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill further to amend the several acts relative to the Treasury, War, and Navy Departments; which was twice read and committed. [This bill proposes to abolish the agency of the Treasurer for the War and Navy Departments.]

The bill to fix and equalize the pay of the officers of the army of the United States, was read the third time, and passed, by a vote of 106 to 89, by Yeas and Nays. And the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The committee of the whole House on the State of the Union was discharged from the further consideration of the bill to reduce the salaries, and fix the the maximum of the compensation of certain officers and other persons employed in the civil departments of the government.

The House then proceeded to consider the said bill, and the remainder of the day was spent in the discussion of the many amendments proposed to the bill, among which were the following:

Mr. Silsbee moved to amend the bill by adding 500 dollars to the salary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, so as to leave them, as they stand at present, at 3500 dollars each. This motion was negatived.

Mr. Wood moved to erase what relates to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings, so as to leave him in the general class, whose salaries are only proposed to be reduced 20 per cent. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Robertson moved to amend the bill so as to fix the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives at 3000 dollars each (the same as at present.) This motion was negatived.

Mr. Cooke moved to add 500 dollars to the salary of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, so as to fix his compensation (as it now is fixed) at 3500 dollars per annum. This motion was negatived.

Mr. Nelson, of Va. moved an amendment, the object of which was to restrict the operation of the proposed general reduction of 20 per cent. to those officers whose salaries do not exceed 800 dollars per annum.

Mr. Warfield moved to amend this amendment by striking out "800" and inserting in lieu thereof "1200"; which motion was negatived.

Mr. Nelson then modified his motion, so as to provide that no salary now fixed at 800 dollars should be reduced, and that no salary above 800 dollars should be reduced below that rate.

Thus modified, the amendment of Mr. Nelson was agreed to.

Mr. Campbell then moved to add new provisions to the bill, the object of which was to fix the daily pay of the Senators and Representatives in Congress at six dollars, instead of eight, and the allowance for travelling expenses at six (instead of eight) dollars for every twenty miles.

Before acting on this amendment, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 21.

Mr. Brown of Ky. submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be directed to enquire into the expediency of repealing the 8th section of the act of Congress, approved March 6, 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the People of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," said 8th section imposing a prohibition and restriction upon the introduction of slaves in a territory ceded by France to the United States, under the name of Louisiana, which lies north of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, not included in the State contemplated by that act.

The preliminary question being put—"Will the House now proceed to consider this resolution?" It was decided in the negative, 79 votes to 43. So the resolution lies on the table.

The bill from the Senate, amendatory of the charter of the Bank of the United States, was twice read & committed.

Mr. Sergeant, from the judiciary committee, to whom was referred the bill from the Senate, to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, reported the same without amendment; and, on motion of Mr. Sergeant the bill was ordered to lie on the table, with a view to being called up hereafter.

Mr. Sergeant from the same committee, reported the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any State or States, having complied with the recommendation of Congress in the resolution of the 23d of Sept. 1789, shall have withdrawn, or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, the Marshal in such State or States, under the direction of the judge of the district, shall be, and hereby is authorized and required, to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision, until provision shall be made by law for that purpose, and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses incurred for the above purpose, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

The resolution, having been briefly explained by Mr. Sergeant to have become necessary by the recent proceedings of the State of Ohio, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading without a division.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the bill to reduce (on an average of 20 per cent.) the salaries of the officers of the government, with the amendment proposed by Mr. Campbell, the object of which was to reduce the pay of the members from eight dollars to six dollars per diem.

The subject occupied the whole day. The questions which arose, and the decisions thereon, were as follow:

Mr. Anderson moved to postpone the bill indefinitely. This motion was negatived, by yeas and nays, 106 to 49.

Mr. Archer, of Md. moved to amend the amendment, so as to repeal the existing law respecting the pay of members of Congress, leaving the subject wholly open, that the next Congress might fix the compensation as they should think proper. This motion was negatived.

Mr. Rhea moved to amend the amendment, so to make the reduction take effect from the commencement of the present session. Before this amendment was disposed of,

Mr. Clay, with the expressed intention of putting the bill and amendment to sleep, as one which would be productive of nothing but a useless consumption of time, moved to lay the bill on the table. And this motion was agreed to 84 to 62.

So the bill was laid on the table. And the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 22.

Mr. Clay then rose to make his ex-

pected motion respecting Missouri, which was in the following shape:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed, on the part of this House, jointly with such committee as may be appointed on the part of the Senate, to consider and report to the Senate and to the House, respectively, whether it be expedient or not to make provision for the admission of Missouri into the Union on the same footing as the original states, and for the due execution of the laws of the United States, within Missouri; and if not, whether any other, and what provision, adapted to her actual condition, ought to be made by law.

On motion of Mr. Clay, with the expressed wish of the Speaker in favor of that course, it was ordered that the committee on the part of this House, consisting of twenty-three members, (corresponding with the number of states) should be appointed by ballot. And to-morrow at twelve o'clock was fixed upon as the time for appointing the committee.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1821, and the bill authorising the erection of certain light-houses, passed through a committee of the whole, and some of the former were debated. The two bills were, however, in the end, ordered to be engrossed for a 3d reading.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States.

The Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States and Spain, signed on the 22d of February, 1819, having been ratified by the contracting parties and the ratifications having been exchanged, it is herewith communicated to Congress, that such legislative measures may be taken as they shall judge proper for carrying the same into execution.

JAMES MONROE. Washington, Feb. 22, 1821.

The message was referred to the committee on Foreign Relations.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Secretary of State:

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Department of State 2 22d Feb 1821 5

Sir: I have the honor of transmitting herewith a report upon Weights and Measures, prepared in conformity to a resolution of the House of Representatives, of 19th December, 1819.

With the highest respect, I am, sir, your very humble and obedient servant, JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

The letter and report, which is of very great volume, were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

And the House adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

VERY LATE FROM ENGLAND.

Savannah, Feb. 19.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

By the arrival this day at this port of the ship Orion, Liverpool dates have been received to the 2d of January.—They give a deplorable picture of that market, to those who have shipped largely in Cotton.—Annexed I send a copy of a letter of the first, with quotations:

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 1.

"The stock of Cottons in this market has just been taken, and appears to consist of—7,500 bags Sea Islands; 45,000 Uplands; 17,000 Orleans and Tennessee; 51,000 Brazils; 8,800 West-India; 11,400 Surats; 23,000 Bengals; and 3,600 other descriptions—total, 167,300 bags. On the 1st January, 1819, it was 40,000 bags less; and the supply this year exceeds the preceding one 93,000 bags altogether, arising from the additional quantity produced in the United States and South-America. The import from the East-India is 50,000 bales short of what it was last year. This week, little has been done in Cotton, and the sales made in America have been at lower prices. A few small parcels of new Uplands, of good quality, have been sold at 103d, and but little could be disposed of at that price. Very little is doing in Tobacco; the stock here is 8,800 hhds. and in London, upwards of 15,000—little or no expectation is entertained of an early improvement in prices. The extensive smuggling on the coast of Ireland, operates much against this article.

"P. S.—Probably to-morrow, good cotton will be sold at 13 1/2 a 14 cents.—The decline here is seldom in proportion to that in Liverpool."

The papers we have received contain nothing of importance. Capt. Davis informs us that he heard of no news when he sailed. We have made the following summary for this paper; time would not allow us to go further.

COBBETT has been found guilty in the Court of King's Bench, of three libels. One thousand pounds damages were awarded to the plaintiff, who was charged in the libels as guilty of forgery and fraud.

Advices from Spain state that there is some prospect of the decree for the prohibition of nearly all foreign-goods and manufactures being imported into that country, will be repealed, in consequence of the clamor which has been raised against it by the Spanish merchants.

Ali Paca, has succeeded in escaping from the fortress in which he had shut himself up with his treasures, and he has taken refuge with part of his soldiers in Sclavonia.

A new Comet has been seen at Munich, the orbit of which is between Pallas and Jupiter.

France has offered her mediation between Austria and Naples, which has been accepted by the latter, and their differences were likely to be amicably adjusted.

Addresses to the Queen, continued to be sent from all parts of the country.

Mr. Canning has retired from the Presidency of the Board of Control, and of course seceded from the Ministry. It is said he will go to the Continent, where he will reside for some time, but in no public or official capacity. Mr. Peel is mentioned as Mr. Canning's successor.

A Vienna article of the 14th of December, states, that as soon as the affairs of Naples shall have been arranged, the Allied Sovereigns will turn their attention to Spain; and, in the spring, another Congress will be held, at which they will concert means for securing the safety of the existing institutions in Europe.

His Majesty the Emperor of Russia has issued an Ukase respecting the conduct of the regiment Semenoff. His Majesty, in this Ukase, or rather Order of the Day to the army, after shortly stating the circumstance which the whole army will learn with regret, says, that the Russian army has hitherto been as much distinguished for its fidelity and discipline, and for its valor; that with obedience an army loses all its honor; that the troops know that they have every means to make known their just complaints, as there are four annual inspections, at which the law commands every one to produce any grievance of which he thinks he has to complain.

The regiment Semenoff was formed by Peter the Great, accompanied him in all his campaigns, and has of late years likewise maintained its glory, especially at Culm.—The individuals who have so misconducted themselves are no longer worthy to wear the uniform of the regiment; his Majesty is therefore under the painful necessity of disbanding it. The subaltern and privates will be distributed among the regiments of the line; the most guilty will be tried by a court martial and rigorously punished; the staff and superior officers, who have not partaken of the crime, and endeavored, but in vain, to restore order, proved that they did not understand how to treat the soldiers, and to make themselves obeyed, they are therefore to be placed in the regiments of the line; but, in consideration of their conduct, to retain the privileges of officers of the Guards. Col. Schwartz will be tried by a court martial, because he did not understand, by his conduct, how to keep the regiment in obedience. A court martial has been ordered to assemble at St. Petersburg.

The affairs of Naples are drawing to a crisis. King Ferdinand IV. on the invitation of the Allied Sovereigns of the Holy League, has been induced to quit his capital on board an English ship of war, to attend a Congress at Laybach, in Germany; and it is said that this journey is undertaken with the consent of the Neapolitan Parliament.

A meeting was held at Liverpool the last of December, for the purpose of considering the propriety of addressing the King upon the present state of the country. The Mayor stated, that the object of the meeting was to take into consideration a loyal and dutiful address to the King. Immediately after this was announced, a gentleman addressed the meeting, calling upon the assembly to use their exertions for a reform in the present state of the times. Much tumult ensued, when the Mayor stated that the meeting was dissolved, "it not being in the power of any man to preserve order."

The iron trade of Wales is so depressed a state, that iron which sold at 11l. a ton the beginning of the current year, is now sold at 8l.

FROM FRANCE AND SPAIN.

New-York, Feb. 16.

The ship Stephania, Capt. Miles R. Burke, arrived here last evening from Bordeaux, with a very valuable and acceptable cargo. Among the passengers are the Hon. John Forsyth, our late Minister at the Court of Madrid. The dates from Paris are no later than those by the Albion; but should our Paris Journals afford any thing new, translations from them shall be given in to-morrow's Gazette. We are indebted to Mr. Forsyth for the following important information:

Mr. Forsyth left Madrid after the adjournment of the Cortes. Among the last acts of that body were the establishment of Ports of Deposit of the first and second class, according to the provisions of a previous decree.

Those of the first class are Bilbao, Santander, Corunna, Cadiz, Malaga, Alicante, Tarragona, and Barcelona in the Peninsula; Valparaiso, Arica, Lima, Guayaquil, Panama, Acapulco, S. Blas, Buenos Ayres, Guayana, Puerto Cabello, Carthagena, Porto Bello, Omoa, Campeachy, Vera Cruz, Ha-

vanna in America; and the port of Manilla in the Philippine Islands.—Of the second class, Gijon, Vigo, San Lucar, Carthagena, Valencia, Santa Cruz of Teneriffe, and Relma, in Mallorca; in the Peninsula and adjacent islands; Valdivia, Concepcion, Realjo, Guaimas, Monte Rey, Montevideo, Cumana, New Barcelona, Guaira, Rio Hacha, St. Martha, Truxillo, Tampico, Bay of St. Bernard, Porto Rico, St. Jago of Cuba, and St. Domingo in America, and the Antilles.

All lawful commerce is permitted to these ports, and also to the ports of passages; Diva, Bermud, Castour d'Isles, Villa, Vicosa, Revadesilla, Corril, Rivadeo, Ferrol, Seville, Algeiras, Almeira, Las Aquilas, Devia, Alfouque, Manon, Ceuta, Oratavo, in Teneriffe, Palnia, of the Great Canong, Orceife, of Lanzarote, and the island of Palma, in the Peninsula, Islands adjacent, and Coast of Africa. Teguentipagua, Mazalter of the Mulatoes, St. Diego, of the California's, Panto De Aranas, Tlacoletepa, Trinidad of Cuba, Babano, Baracoa, Morti Christi, Toncigue, Soto de la Marina, and Refuge in America, and the Antilles, and to all the coasts and harbors to which commerce was previously permitted.

Mr. Bowden, a passenger in the Stephania, is the bearer of despatches for government from our minister at Paris.

NOVA SCOTIA.

In the Legislature of Nova Scotia on the 12th of January, Mr. Fraser moved that the House do come to the following resolutions, viz:

"Whereas, the Parliament of Great Britain, in and by an act made and passed, in the 18th year of his late Majesty's reign, entitled, An Act for the removing of all doubts and apprehensions concerning taxation by the Parliament of Great Britain, in any of the Colonies, Provinces, and Plantations in North America, have declared that they will not impose any duty, tax, or assessment whatever, payable in any of his Majesty's Colonies, Provinces, or Plantations, in North America or the West Indies, except only such duties as may be expedient to impose for the regulation of commerce, the nett produce of which duties are to be paid, and applied as therein directed, Resolved, that no duty, tax, or assessment, save and except such duties as are in the above in part recited Act excepted, can, since the passing of the said Statute, be imposed upon the inhabitants of this Province, other than by the assent of their Representatives in General Assembly."

2. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to bring in a bill declaratory of the fees payable by vessels engaged in the coasting trade of this Province.

3. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare an address to his excellency the Lieutenant Governor, stating to him the evils endured, as well as the grievous and burthensome fees exacted from the coasting trade of the province; the reasons which have induced the House of Assembly to come to the foregoing resolutions, and praying his excellency will give every facility to the endeavors of the House in affording relief to the coasting trade of the Province.

Mr. J. I. Chipman trusted that before the house came to any decision, every member would give the subject a calm and deliberate consideration. No person could be more heartily disposed to relieve the coasting trade from heavy exactions than himself; but the mother country had always afforded to this colony the warmest support and protection—she had bro't us to our present state of prosperity and comfort, and he sincerely hoped that the House would take no step that should occasion her displeasure. The course about to be pursued, bro't to his memory the unhappy contest in the revolted colonies, which terminated in their separation from the parent state. He did not attribute like intentions to the honorable mover; but the sentiments avowed on bringing forward these solutions were somewhat similar to those of that day.—Every thing sought for, might be obtained by a firm, temperate, and respectful petition to his Majesty; but if we undertake to deny the authority of the commissioners of the customs, acting under instructions from the Lords of the Treasury, guided by acts of Parliament, he would undertake to predict the worst of consequences. Let gentlemen pause and reflect. He would repeat, that he was for obtaining the most effectual relief and redress; but must again protest against adopting the present resolutions, as violent and unnecessary, and only tending to excite the hostility and displeasure of Government.

The first resolution was carried, 25 to 14; the second, by a vote of 30 to 7, and committees were appointed accordingly.

TWO LOTS

Adjoining the City.

FOR sale, two Lots on Newbern Street continued, the one on the south, and the other on the north side of the street, numbered on the Plan of the Public Ground lately sold by the State, Nos. 21 and 33, containing about six acres each. The Lots are covered with Wood, and handsomely situated for building upon.

Apply to JOSEPH ROSS, Raleigh. Raleigh, Jan. 25.