

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 7.

Amongst the petitions presented this day, was one by Mr. Little, from the city of Baltimore, appropriating the measures pursued by the government in civilizing the Indians, deprecating the attempts recently made to arrest the course of this humane plan, and praying that Congress will not suffer a plan, which has commenced with such fair prospects of success, to be ruined in the morning of its increase, &c.

Mr. Campbell, from the committee on the subject, reported the following bill: Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty three, the House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected agreeably to a ratio of one representative for every forty thousand persons in each state, computed according to the rule prescribed by the Constitution of the United States; that is to say, within the State of Maine seven; within the State of New-Hampshire six; within the state of Massachusetts thirteen; within the state of Rhode Island two; within the state of Connecticut six; within the state of Vermont five; within the state of New York thirty-four; within the state of New Jersey six; within the state of Pennsylvania twenty-six; within the state of Delaware one; within the state of Maryland nine; within the state of Virginia twenty-two; within the state of North-Carolina thirteen; within the state of South Carolina nine; within the state of Georgia seven; within the state of Alabama two; within the state of Louisiana three; within the state of Tennessee nine; within the state of Kentucky twelve; within the state of Ohio fourteen; within the state of Indiana three; within the state of Illinois one, and within the state of Missouri one.

The bill was twice read and committed. Mr. Edwards, of Connecticut, said, that the legislature of Connecticut, at its last session, passed a Resolution requesting the Representatives of that state in Congress to use their influence to procure a reduction of the public expenditures, and particularly a reduction of the compensation of Members of Congress, to what it formerly was. In compliance with this request, he begged leave to offer this resolution: Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation allowed to Members of Congress to six dollars per day, and making a proportionable reduction in their compensation for travelling to and from the seat of government, and also, reducing the compensation of all the officers of government to what it was previous to the year 1809.

The question on agreeing to this resolution was taken without debate, and the vote was as follows: For the resolution 56—Against it 87. So the resolution was rejected. Mr. Baldwin submitted for consideration the following Resolutions: Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, that from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the same rates of duties which are, by the existing laws, now laid on goods, wares, and merchandise, composed of any specified material, or of which any specified article is the material of chief value, shall be laid on all goods, wares, and merchandise, whereof any such specified article shall be a component material.

That, to the existing rates of duties upon goods, wares, and merchandise, (glass excepted,) there shall be added the amount of such bounty or bounties as, on the exportation thereof, may be given, paid, or allowed, in the place or country whence imported, produced, or manufactured, or in any place or country in which any bounty, or premium, in the nature thereof may be given, paid, or allowed, on the exportation of similar articles, which shall be ascertained and calculated in such manner and under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall, from time to time, prescribe.

That all and singular the provisions of the forty-first section of the act, entitled "An act to provide more effectually for the collection of the duties imposed by law on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the U. States, and on the tonnage of ships and vessels, approved the fourth of August, seventeen hundred and ninety," be, and the same are hereby, revived and continued in force, as if the same was herein specially enacted, reducing the custom-house credits to the times limited by the law of one thousand seven hundred and ninety.

That there shall be levied and paid upon the following articles imported into the U. States, the several duties hereinafter mentioned, over and above the duties now payable by law, viz:

On iron, in bars or bolts, per hundred weight, fifty cents.
On hemp, per hundred weight, one dollar.
On lead, and all manufactures thereof, per pound, two cents.

On glass, of all kinds, six cents per pound.
On all articles paying a duty of seven and a half per cent. and twenty per cent. ad valorem, and on all articles not free, and not subject to any other rate of duty, (raw silks excepted,) five per cent. ad valorem.

On all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is a component material, (raw silks excepted,) fifteen per centum ad valorem.

On linen, and all articles of which flax is a component material, ten per centum ad valorem.

That the duties now in force upon the articles hereinafter enumerated and described, at their importation into the United States, shall cease; and that, in lieu thereof, there shall thenceforth be laid, levied, and collected, upon the said articles, at their importation, the several and respective rates of duties following, that is to say:

On slates and tiles for building, not exceeding twelve inches square, two dollars per thousand; over twelve inches square, and not exceeding fourteen inches square, three dollars per thousand; over fourteen, and not exceeding sixteen inches square, four dollars per thousand; over sixteen, and not exceeding eighteen inches square, five dollars per thousand; over eighteen, and not exceeding twenty-four inches square, six dollars per thousand.

On bricks, three dollars per thousand.
On all royal, super-royal, imperial, elephant, medium, deny, crown, folio, quarto post, cap, and post paper, suitable for writing, or blank books, and all drawing and copper-plate paper, twenty cents per pound.

On all paper suitable for staining and for printing, twelve cents per pound.
On all other paper, two cents per pound.

On screws of iron, commonly called wood screws, not exceeding one inch in length, eight cents per groce; over one inch and not exceeding two inches in length, fourteen cents per groce; over two inches in length, twenty cents per groce.

On linseed oil, twenty-five cents per gallon. Resolved, That the committee on Manufactures be instructed to report a bill pursuant to the foregoing resolution.

The resolutions were referred, on motion of the author, to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Rich, of Vermont, after a prefatory speech of some length, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways & Means be instructed to prepare and report a bill, providing for a moderate annual increase of duties for a term of years, upon the importation of such commodities, as can, with the protection common in other countries, and a convenient application of the means of the citizens of the U. States, be produced in abundance from domestic materials, and for a moderate excise upon similar domestic commodities; to commence at a convenient period, and be made annually progressive, until it shall have reached an amount, deemed proper for a permanent excise duty.

The resolution was ordered to lie on the table. A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Gouverneur, his Secretary, transmitting the annual report of the Director of the Mint: which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

A letter was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual statement of the District Tonnage of the U. States on the 31st Dec. 1820; which was ordered to lie on the table.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill for making partial appropriations for the military service of the year 1822, and to supply deficiencies of the appropriations for revolutionary pensioners for the year 1821, which occupied the remainder of the day, without taking a question. The committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

TUESDAY JAN. 8.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill providing for the disposal of the public lands in the state of Mississippi, and for the better organization of the Land Districts in the states of Alabama and Mississippi; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Blair, the House agreed to take into consideration a resolution heretofore offered by him, calling upon the President of the U. States for information relative to the operation of the Bankrupt Law of 1800, in the states of Virginia, Maryland, Pennsylvania and New-York; which, after some discussion, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Cocke, the House then agreed to consider the resolution by him submitted yesterday, calling for information respecting the expenses of the Ordnance Department. This resolution was adopted.

Mr. Metcalfe called for the consideration of the resolution he had heretofore proposed, calling for information relative to the efforts that had been made to civilize and christianize the Indians. The House agreed to consider the same, which, after a verbal emendation, was adopted.

Mr. Cook laid a resolution on the table, in relation to depreciated bank paper in the Treasury.

On motion, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bill making partial appropriations for the military service of the year 1822, &c.) After some debate, the committee rose, and had leave to sit again.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 9.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the state of Alabama and territory of Arkansas the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Cambreleng submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the committee on Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorising an intercourse with Mauritius and the Cape of Good Hope, and their dependencies, according to the provisions of two British Orders in Council, bearing date the 12th July, 1820, and in pursuance of the Navigation Laws of the United States.

In offering the above resolution, Mr. C. remarked, that, in the year 1820, two Orders in Council were passed, declaring these ports open to all nations. For reasons that to him were inexplicable, our own citizens were prevented by our own laws from carrying our own productions to those colonies. He wished that further information might be obtained on this subject, and was satisfied that the House would be convinced, on full investigation, that there was no reasonable impediment in the way of the object of the resolution.

Mr. Smith, of Md. proposed that the resolution be laid on the table, to allow time to prepare an amendment, for the purpose of making it more comprehensive; to which the mover assented.

On motion of Mr. Cook, the House agreed to consider the resolution by him yesterday submitted, calling for information from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to the unavailable funds of that department; and, after some debate, agreed to it.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Md. the report of the committee on Manufactures against the expediency of laying further impost duties for the encouragement of manufactures, was taken up, and referred to the same committee to whom was referred Mr. Baldwin's resolutions proposing certain modifications of the duties on imposts, &c.

The Speaker laid before the House the following Message, which was received from the President of the United States:

To the House of Representatives: In pursuance of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress of the 3d of March, 1821, authorising the President to cause such number of astronomical observations to be made, by methods which might in his judgment be best adapted to insure a correct determination of the longitude of the Capitol in the City of Washington, from Greenwich, or some other known meridian in Europe, and that he cause the data, with accurate calculations or statements founded thereon, to be laid before them at their present session, I herewith transmit to Congress the report made by William Lambert, who was selected by me, on the 10th of April last, to perform the service required by that resolution.

As no compensation is authorized by law

for the execution of the duties assigned to Mr. Lambert, it is submitted to the discretion of Congress, to make the necessary provision for an adequate allowance to him, and to the assistant whom he employed to aid him in his observations.

JAMES MONROE.

Washington, Jan. 8, 1822.

The Message and accompanying Memoranda were ordered to be printed.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making partial appropriations for the support of the military establishment for 1822. The appropriation for the Indian Department being yet the subject—the debate was continued. The question was not taken when the committee rose and obtained leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, JAN. 10.

Mr. Plumer, of N. H. called for the consideration of the resolution by him submitted on Wednesday last, calling for information from the War Department relative to the expenditures of the Indian Department for the year 1821.

Mr. Rhea wished the inquiry to go further back. He did not wish for a partial examination of the subject, but for a full elucidation. This, he thought, was due to the Secretary of War; and he would, therefore, move to amend the resolution so as to extend the inquiry not only to 1821, but also to 1820.

Mr. Rhea's amendment and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Woodson submitted the following joint resolution, which was read and ordered to lie on the table:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said Constitution. No person shall be eligible to the office of President of the U. States, from and after the 4th day of March, 1826, who shall hold or may have held, or exercised any other office of honor, profit or trust, under the government of the United States or any of its departments, at any time within four years next preceding his election, nor unless he shall have attained to the age of forty-five years.

Mr. Cambreleng's resolution was taken up and agreed to.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill making partial appropriations for the military service of the year 1822—the question on filling the blank for the Indian Department being yet under consideration. A debate ensued, in which the sum of 100,000 dollars, as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, was opposed by Mr. Randolph, and supported by Messrs. Baldwin and Tod, when the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose and reported, and

The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JAN. 11.

Among the petitions presented this day was one, by Mr. Newton, from the borough of Norfolk, praying for the repeal of the laws interdicting certain intercourse with the British colonies; which was read and referred.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of a resolution, submitted some time ago, by Mr. Walworth, directing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of changing the component parts of the ration to the soldiers, so as to omit or to reduce the quantity of spirituous liquors it contains, which was agreed to.

Mr. Eustis offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation at the present session on account of the clothing of the army for the year 1823.

In support of this motion, Mr. E. made some observations, the object of which was to shew, that some measure was necessary to enable the small manufacturing establishments to contract with the government for cloth for the army, which, under present regulations, he said, they could not do, from its being required too promptly and in too large quantities for their scale of operation, &c.—which made prospective contracts advisable. The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Tucker, of Va. the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Halifax Court-house, in the State of Virginia, to Person Court-house, in the State of North-Carolina.

Mr. Condict submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the decision of territorial or other controversies between States, in such manner as is authorized by the constitution of the United States.

Mr. Condict stated the grounds of his motion, the principal one of which was the unpleasant controversy which has for some time existed between the States of New-York and New-Jersey, on the subject of their respective boundaries.

The resolution was agreed to without opposition or debate.

The bill from the Senate to establish a port of entry at Blakely, in the State of Alabama, was received, twice read and committed.

The Order of the Day being announced—Mr. Butler moved to postpone to Tuesday the further consideration of the bill for making partial appropriations for the support of the army, &c. for the year 1822. The reasons he assigned for this motion were, that resolutions had been passed calling upon the Secretary of War for certain information, the want of which had given rise to a great deal of debate, and occasioned an unnecessary consumption of time. It was no offence to the officer in question to have asked of him for further information. Let it be received, said he: doubtless the Secretary can fully justify his course. It is very probable that he made every effort within his power to bring the expenditure within the appropriation, and would prove it by the facts which are to be reported to the house. The debate, Mr. B. said, had involved the genius and character of that officer rather than the merits of the question before the House; and all difficulty respecting it might have been prevented by having the information first, and debating the subject afterwards. He could

not see any benefit that could arise from pressing a further discussion at this moment, and therefore wished postponement, &c.

After some debate the motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the house agreed to take up the consideration of the bill relative to the apportionment of representatives in Congress under the census of 1820, and thereupon resolved itself into a committee of the whole on that subject.

Mr. Campbell moved to strike out the word "forty" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "forty-two"—so as to make 42,000 inhabitants the ratio of future representation.

Mr. McSherry proposed to divide the question so as to decide first upon the question of striking out, which was agreed to; and the motion prevailed.

Mr. Lowndes adverted to the situation of South-Carolina, in relation to the subject before the House. It was known that the returns of the census of Kershaw district had not been made. It was desirable that a full and equitable apportionment should take place, and, with every disposition to consult the convenience of other states, he felt it his duty to move that the committee rise and report, for the purpose of giving time for the returns to be made of that district.

Mr. Campbell was reluctant to oppose the wishes of the gentleman from South-Carolina, (Mr. Lowndes) who was so much distinguished for his comity in relation to others. Yet he thought it would be proper to take the subject into consideration, and agree on the ratio, after which it could be laid on the table a few days, to give time for the returns from Kershaw district. It was certainly important to have the matter disposed of as soon as practicable, to enable the state legislatures now in session to lay off their new Congressional districts, without the trouble and expense of extra sessions for that particular purpose.

Mr. Lowndes said that he could not press his motion after the liberal proposition which the gentleman from Ohio had made. He therefore withdrew it.

Mr. H. Nelson renewed the motion, on the ground that they had their attention directed of late to other subjects than the one now before the house. They had not turned their attention to it, and he wished for time to consider and examine it.

Mr. Hill opposed the motion, on the ground of the necessity that existed to determine the question before the state legislatures now in session should rise.

Mr. Moore, of Alab. supported the motion, and stated that there were 15,000 inhabitants of Alabama who had been omitted in the returns of the recent census.

The question was then taken, and carried.

In the House, the subject of the apportionment was, on motion of Mr. Campbell, made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

Adjourning to Monday.

FOREIGN.

FROM THE WEST INDIES.

New-York, Jan. 8.

By the arrival last evening of the brig *Mattewan*, Scribner, in 16 days from Curacao, we have received from our attentive correspondents, regular files of papers to the 15th ult. inclusive. By this arrival, we learn that the U. S. brig of war *Spark*, Capt. Elton, had arrived at Curacao on the 19th Dec. from a cruise to windward.

The second expedition of Gen. La Torre, consisting of the *Hercules* brig of war, and 10 other vessels, with between 5 and 600 men on board, had made a landing at Los Sagus, in the Gulf of Maracaybo. A curious sight must have presented itself on the landing of the troops; every soldier having, in addition to his baggage, a pig, a turkey, or some other description of live stock, slung over his shoulder.

A felucca belonging to La Torre's expedition having a great quantity of arms and ammunition on board for the use of the troops, ran ashore at Cumarcho, and was taken possession of by the Independents.

Bolivar is reported to be in Maracaybo with 6,000 men, and was about to proceed with his force for the reduction of Puerto Cabello.

By this arrival we have received the IMPORTANT INTELLIGENCE OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF SPANISH ST. DOMINGO, being a confirmation of what we published a few days ago. It appears that the whole of the Spanish part of the Island of St. Domingo had declared its Independence of Spain on the 1st of December, by the unanimous voice of the people, not a drop of blood having been spilled, nor any excess committed on the occasion. The Act of Declaration consists of 39 articles, but from the late hour it was received at Curacao, they had only time to translate it as far as the ninth, which, however, is said to contain its principal features. The remainder, alluding more particularly to the future internal government of the state, is promised in the next Curacao paper.

The Preamble states, that citizens Manuel Caravagal, Colonel of the Liberating Army and Captain General; Jose Nuder de Pacerez, Political Governor and President of the Independent State of the Spanish portion of Hayti; Juan Micente Mescoso, Deputy of the Capital; Antonio Martinez Valdez for the first, and Doctor Juan Nepomuceno de Arredondo, for

the second division of the north; Juan Ruiz, Colonel of the Liberating Army for the last; and Vicente Mancebo for the south, had met for the purpose of establishing a form of government for the safety of the State, &c. do decree as follows:

Art. 1. Provides that the form of government shall be republican; but until a system of national representation can be brought into effect, a provisional government to exist.

Art. 2. Provides that all powers shall emanate from the junta for the public safety, and to take all measures in relation to the army, finances, the administration of justice, &c. &c.

Art. 3. The dispositions taken by the Junta to be the law; and the Political Governor, who is President of the State, to communicate to the different authorities of the departments.

Art. 4. Provides that they will enter into an alliance with the Republic of Colombia, and make a communion cause with them.

Art. 5. A deputy to be dispatched to the Republic of Colombia with the intelligence, and acquainting them with their wishes of adhering to the union of the states, which may hereafter constitute the Republic of Colombia.

Art. 6. A Deputy to proceed to the President of the French portion of the Republic of Hayti, proposing a Treaty of Amity, commerce, alliance, &c.

Art. 7. Provides for the division of powers, as otherwise no real civil freedom can exist. Civil and criminal judges and courts, to be appointed by the laws.

Art. 8. Declaration as to rights, which are the same as established in all republican governments.

Art. 9. All freemen, whatever be their color or religion, having resided there 3 years, or being married with a native, shall be a citizen, to be confirmed by the government.

Extract of a letter, dated Havana, December 14, 1821.

"The cruisers are again plundering the vessels of the United States, as soon as the latter leave the coast; and there are now three out from Regla, full manned, who board every vessel they fall in with, and have this week ransacked several, and maltreated the crews. We do not know where the vessels are which were sent out here for our protection; as none of them have appeared for many days, nor entered the port.

"The Cabildo of Guatamala has invited the Cabildo of this city to follow their example and become independent; to which the latter have given an angry reply; and have published the letter and answer. The Captain-General has added an address to the loyal and constitutional people of Havana and the island.

"A new election has taken place; the Deputies illegally elected to the Cortes are left out, and new ones chosen in their stead.

Our market offers no encouragement to ship any thing to this place at present."

FROM SOUTH-AMERICA.

CARACAS, NOV. 20.

Things look uncommonly prosperous in the Colombian republic. The arrival of an American Consul, in Mr. Lowrey, looks well. Liberal principles are taking deep root in our Congress hall. Coffee and sugar are to be exported duty free for ten years. Cocoa and indigo to pay ten per cent. All books, maps, printing apparatus, tools of mechanics, and agriculturalists, are to be free of imposts, and busts, pictures, &c. to be admitted freely. Custom-house oaths are abolished, and a word of honor taken.

LIMA.

The following confirmation of the important rumors from Lima, &c. lately published in this paper, has been furnished us by Don David C de Forest, Consul General of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, resident in this city.—*Conn. Herald.*

"GENTLEMEN—I have just received, forwarded to me from Buenos-Ayres No. 1, of the government Gazette of Lima, published after the entry of Gen. San Martin, with the liberating army, giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the people of that City of Kings, by which it appears that a great number of the most respectable citizens, including some 8 or 10 noblemen of great wealth, and the Archbishop, had assembled in Congress as Representatives of the city and province, and declared for Independence.

"I have also received, published in the Gazette of Buenos-Ayres the official communication from Gen. San Martin, to the Chief Magistrate of Buenos-Ayres and Chili, informing them that the liberating army, under his command, entered the capital of Peru on the 10th of July; that the Vice Roy, with the European troops had previously retired in the direction of the mountains, and were followed by his cavalry and light troops; and that the Castle of Callao, (the fort a few miles from Lima) was held by about 800 of the enemy's troops; was closely besieged by land and water; and was expected to surrender in a few days.

"The reports respecting the state of things in Peru being now confirmed, there does not remain a doubt, in my mind, of all the Spanish part of this vast continent, from the southern boundary of the United States to Cape Horn, being at this time under the control of its native inhabitants.

"Very respectfully, &c.
"DAVID C. DE FOREST."

Messrs. GRAY & HAYTI.