

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 8.

Mr. Dennison, from the committee on the expenditures of the post office, reported a bill further regulating the compensation of Postmasters, and for other purposes; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Smith, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States, for the year 1822, and for other purposes, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Blackledge, from the committee on the Public Buildings, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the office of commissioner of the public buildings, reported a bill fixing the compensation for the commissioner of the public buildings; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Russell, the bill supplementary to, and to amend the act "to regulate the duties on imports & tonnage, passed the 2d of March, 1799, and to repeal an act supplementary thereto," was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, which gives it preference in the orders of the day.

The House took into consideration the joint resolution from the Senate, fixing the time for the adjournment of Congress; after a number of unsuccessful motions, fixing different days of adjournment, the House filled the blank with Wednesday the 8th of May; and the Resolution being read the third time, was returned to the Senate.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday last, (the general appropriation bill); and having gone through the bill, the committee rose, and the House took up the several amendments made in committee, till coming to that refusing to make an appropriation to repair the Cumberland road.

Mr. F. Johnson opposed the concurrence in a speech of considerable length; but, before he had concluded, on motion, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, APRIL 9.

Mr. Bassett submitted several resolutions, for the purpose of regulating future advances of money for services to be rendered to the Government, settlement of accounts, &c., which were laid on the table.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822—and the immediate question was, upon a concurrence with the committee of the whole in striking out the appropriation for the repair of the Cumberland road; which was carried 105 to 58.

After passing on other amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and then the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10.

Mr. Cradup, of N. C. who was called home a week or two ago, by the illness of his family, returned on Monday to his seat in the House.

The bill making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1822, was read a third time and passed.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1822, and on the bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings.

The navy appropriation bill was first taken into consideration.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved to reduce the amount recommended by the committee of Ways and Means in such a manner as to dispense with an appropriation for compensation to the clerk of the commandant of the navy yard in the city of Washington.

The motion was supported by the mover and Mr. Cocke, and opposed by Mr. Smith of Md. Mr. Mitchell of S. C. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Little, and Mr. Colden.

The question was first taken on the largest sum, and carried; which was equivalent to a negative upon Mr. Williams's motion.

The various appropriations were made as recommended, and the bill having been gone through with.

Mr. Cocke submitted a proviso, the purport of which was, that no person who was in arrears to the government, should receive payment under the appropriations of that bill, until those arrears were paid, or their accounts closed.

The proviso was adopted; and the bill making appropriations for the public buildings was then taken up, and passed. The sum appropriated was \$120,000. The House ordered both bills to be engrossed for a third reading.

The committee then rose, and reported the said bills as amended.

On motion, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriations for the missions to the independent governments south of the United States.

Mr. Butler moved to reduce the sum of one hundred thousand dollars as proposed in the bill, to the sum of seventy thousand dollars; but the motion was negatived by a large majority; and the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

In the House, the question on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, being about to be put, Mr. Garnett rose and addressed the House in a speech of considerable length, in opposition to the bill. The question was then taken, and the order to engross for a third reading was carried by a large majority.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in the District of Columbia to 50 dollars.

The committee did not get through the bill, and had leave to sit again.

THURSDAY, APRIL 11.

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the House agreed to consider the resolutions by him submitted on a former day, to prevent advancements of money to persons who may furnish public supplies, &c. and, on motion of Mr. B. the same were referred to a committee of the whole.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the U. States for the year 1822;

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the public buildings;

An engrossed bill, making appropriations to defray the expense of missions to the independent nations on the American continent, were respectively read a third time and passed.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in the recovery of debts, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Woodcock moved to amend the bill in the following second section, a proviso, the purport of which was to secure to defendants in actions where the amount shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the privilege of demanding a trial by jury. After some debate the question was taken and decided in the affirmative—ayes 56, noes 52.

Mr. Woodcock then moved that the committee rise and report, with a view to recommit the bill, in order that the residue of the same might be made to correspond with the amendment which had been just adopted—but the motion was negatived.

The committee rose, and leave was refused to it to sit again; whereupon Mr. Woodcock moved, that the bill be recommitted to the committee which reported the same, with instructions to make it correspond with the principle that had been introduced and adopted, in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Neale proposed to lay the bill on the table, and announced his intention to move the further consideration thereof, in the House. This motion, which took precedence of the former, was put and carried, and the bill was ordered to be laid on the table.

The House then went into a committee of the whole, on a bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore; a bill for the relief of certain distillers in the sixth collection district of Pennsylvania; and a bill for the relief of B. H. Rand.

The first named bill was for indemnity for damages sustained by the sinking of vessels in the harbour of Baltimore, for the protection of that city, during the late war.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to amend the bill in such manner as to have the payment of damages commenced from the day on which the vessels were respectively sunk, instead of the day on which the peace was concluded, as the committee had reported.

This motion, after a long discussion was lost—ayes 37, noes 71.

Mr. Williams of N. C. moved to amend the bill as to limit the compensation to the time when the vessels were returned to the owners; but, after a few remarks thereon by the mover and Mr. McCoy, the question was taken, and decided in the negative; and no further amendments having been offered to that bill or to the bill for the relief of B. H. Rand, the same were reported to the house without, and the bill for the relief of certain distillers in the 6th collection district in the state of Pennsylvania, with an amendment. They were ordered to be engrossed.

The House then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of claims upon the petition of the sufferers on the Niagara frontier during the late war.

Mr. Tracy rose and addressed the House in an animated and eloquent speech in opposition to the report of the committee of claims; and concluded his observations by moving to strike out the word *not*, so as to give the resolution an affirmative character; and expressed his determination, if that motion prevailed, to move a further reference of the subject to a select committee, to report a bill for some relief, however inadequate, to these unfortunate sufferers.

The question was then taken, and the motion prevailed, ayes 56, noes 41; and the resolution, as amended, was reported to the House; which thereupon adjourned.

FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the ship Triton, arrived at Boston in 49 days from London, and the British Packet Manchester, arrived at New-York from Falmouth, London dates to the 11th of February inclusive, have been received. It is said, that the British government had agreed with the country gentlemen, to borrow of the Bank four millions sterling, and to distribute that sum among the agriculturalists at a low rate of interest, and upon easy security. Such an expedient as this, would be far from reaching the causes to which the agricultural distress is ascribed. The Irish insurrection bill, and the bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus in Ireland, had passed both houses of Parliament, though not without opposition. The vote in the House of Commons, was 195 to 68. In the House of Lords, Earl Liverpool, the Minister, declared that the disturbances in Ireland, did not arise from any distinct discontent with the government; but that they were solely an insurrection against property and against the lives of the owners of property. "They originated in private feuds, and dislike to individuals. The ordinary tribunals had ceased to strike terror, and more vigorous measures were indispensable." The parliamentary motions intended to be made, were to include the subject of the slave-trade; the state of agriculture; the independence of South-America; Parliamentary reform; the occurrences at the funeral of the Queen; and the Russian trade, with a particular view to the terms on which British colonial produce is admitted into Russia.

Nothing farther had transpired respecting the differences between Russia and Turkey. Letters received in London from St. Petersburg, of the 15th Jan. say, that every thing was perfectly tranquil; that there was no expectation of a war with Turkey; and that the exchange remained steady at the late advance, 9 1/2. On the other hand, the Morning Chronicle of the 9th Feb. states, "from good authority, that there is no foundation for the hopes which have been held out of a disposition to peace in the Cabinet of St. Petersburg. Nothing whatever is known respecting the sentiments of that Court. It is true, strong remonstrances have been made by England and Austria; and these two countries may conceive that they have intimi-

dated Russia into an acquiescence with their demand. When the proper time for action comes, Russia may not improbably undeceive them in this respect. The Porte has only shewn a willingness to agree in part to the demands in the Russian Ultimatum."

The latest accounts respecting the affairs of the Greeks, are contained in an article dated Smyrna, 30th Dec. in which it is stated that they had met with some reverses near Patras; that Ypsilanti had been obliged to retire to the mountains, with the loss of standards, ammunition, &c.; and that the Pacha had returned with the heads of 23 Greeks, and also 30 female slaves, as trophies of his victory.

The London Courier of the 1st Feb. has the following editorial paragraph: "Advices of a recent date have reached town from the Morea, which throw some light on the progress of the warfare between the Turks and Greeks. Disputes appear to have arisen among the latter, a portion of whom had proposed to declare Prince Demetrius Ipsilanti, King of Peloponnesus. This project, however, found many opponents, at the head of whom was a Greek Chieftain, named Roboline, who supported the establishment of a Republic. It was supposed that this difference might lead to serious and disastrous consequences, and that one body of the Greeks might take up arms against another." All this intelligence may be founded on mere rumour. It is such as the London ministerial prints would have wished to be true.

Bell's Weekly Messenger of the 28th Jan. makes the following remarks in relation to the affairs of England.—"From one end of the country to the other, there is an uniform clamor for retrenchment and reduction. Nor is the demand, we think, altogether without foundation. The question is, whether our establishments can be supported at any rate; not whether it is expedient to have them. A choice is now to be made as respects the landed interest, between ruin and retrenchment; we mean between ruin and such retrenchment as should enable government to reduce the national expenditure, and thereby take off four or five millions of taxes." The financial situation of the British government, explains better, perhaps, than any other circumstance, its efforts to preserve peace between Russia and Turkey.

LONDON, FEB. 12.

Last night Mr. Brougham made his promise motion on the state of the country, in which he took a very able and comprehensive view of the actual situation of the agricultural and commercial interests. He shewed that the distress which existed was from excessive taxation; that the only relief was in a reduction of the public expenditure. He exposed, in many instances, the wanton extravagance of ministers, and how fallacious all their plans of economy and retrenchment had been. He declared, that it was only by retrenching, and that on such a scale as would be effectual, that we could avoid the rock, the most dreadful on which a state could be wrecked, national bankruptcy. The ministers, he said, had but a choice of evils between insolvency and efficient retrenchment. He particularly cautioned the house against any plan of relief founded upon a shifting of the taxes, or upon the renewal of the property tax, well knowing that from little beginnings that tax attained such an enormous magnitude. The learned gentleman concluded an eloquent speech, which occupied three hours and a half, with moving a resolution, that it was the bounden duty of the house to consider the distress under which all classes of the community, but particularly the laboring classes, struggled; and to obtain for the suffering people of this realm such a reduction of taxation as would relieve the burdens by which they were at present borne down."

The Marquis of Londonderry, the only minister who spoke on the subject, acting on the general policy of the administration of which he forms so just a member, of deferring the evil day as long as possible, met the arguments of Mr. Brougham, by moving the previous question and entreating the house to wait until Friday, when it would be seen what his Majesty's ministers intended for them. His lordship was particularly uneasy lest he should disclose any part of his plan, but notwithstanding his anxiety in this respect, he let out enough to shew that a reduction in the taxation formed no part of it. What the grand specific may be, we know not, but as the house seemed willing to respite his lordship until Friday, we shall not enter into any speculations on the means by which ministers propose so confidently to relieve the country without diminishing its burdens.

SPIRIT OF FRANCE.

The law of 1819, authorized the truth to be given, in evidence, in cases of libel of public functionaries. In the late debate on the Censorship, it

was proposed to destroy this privilege; and the Keeper of the Seals, on the part of the King, to whom the proposition had been previously submitted, stated that he was authorized, by his Majesty, to assent to the amendment, which follows:—*Charleston Courier.*

"In no case shall Witnesses be admitted to prove the truth of defamatory publications."

On which said M. Manuel—

"Does it become the dignity of the crown to appear here, not to accept or to refuse an amendment, but to manage an intrigue?"

"At the close of a long and fatiguing discussion, we have a proposition from the Government—without any assigned motive—without any reason; a law is proposed, according to the custom of tyrants, without giving a reason for its enforcement."

—The following is the Speech of M. Girardin:

"I protest against that censorship which afflicts the Arts. Shall we prohibit genius from preserving the picture and the memorial of victories dear to the lovers of glory, and the testimonials of grief, at once sacred and innocent?"

"You declare war against engravings and lithography. Subjects are proscribed which are not attached to the Louvre, and belong not to certain periods of time."

"If you ask an artisan for those engravings which fill the heart of the brave with emotions—which unite the sentiments of all Frenchmen—which console defeat by the contemplation of thirty victories,—he will reply to you, 'these glorious images are forbidden to the public eye.'"

"When a law is unjust, you compel stratagem to elude it. Individual interest is more than a match for the vigilance of the police. That which is forbidden will only circulate the more; and your severity will serve only to give a premium for proscribed pictures."

"You defeat yourselves; but your course is inevitable—you must oppose liberty. You have made war upon Science and Letters; the Arts belong to their family—the Arts must suffer with them."

On the question of prohibiting the truth to be given in evidence, in cases of libel, 50 of the minority refused to vote. They stated that they considered the liberty of the press as involved in the existence of the charter, which was a sacred topic, not to be discussed. These, with 93 who voted in the minority, made 143: the votes of the majority were 224.

In the course of the debate, the Marquis de La Fayette rose and stated—

"We protest against this measure; and we appeal to the patriotism and the energies of the People of France. We protest, and we will not vote."

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

New-York, April 8.

By the brig Active, Capt. Noble, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of the Gibraltar Chronicle to the 28th of Feb. It appears that the Spanish Cortes, contrary to the recommendation of the King, adopted on the 12th of Feb. the opinion of their committee relative to sending Commissioners to South America; and the day following, they further approved of the following three additional propositions, viz: That the Cortes should annul the Cordova Convention between Gen O'Donouj and the Mexican leader Iturbide, as also any other treaty, act, or stipulation, relative to the acknowledgment of the independence of Mexico by the same general; that the government be urged to declare to other governments, that Spain has not given up her right to her provinces beyond the seas; and that therefore, she will consider as a violation of the existing treaties, the partial or absolute acknowledgment of their independence before the differences between them and the mother country shall have been adjusted; and lastly, that government likewise be urged to endeavor, by every possible means, to preserve, and speedily to reinforce, such points in those countries, as still maintain their relations with the mother country, and refuse to make a common cause with the malcontents. On the 14th, the King closed the session, and is said to have expressed himself highly satisfied with the legislative measures adopted by the Assembly, as he conceived them to have so greatly promoted the work of the political regeneration of Spain, that a few more efforts of the same nature must bring it to the very acme of perfection.

The Gibraltar papers continue to detail the riotous proceedings of the brigands in the interior of Spain; but the government does not seem to be under any apprehension as to the consequences.

Intelligence had been received at Gibraltar, that the furious veteran, Ali Pacha, seemed nearly at his last gasp. He is said to have only 400 men left, and that they are afflicted with the scurvy.

The Turks continue to hold possession of Patras, making frequent sorties on the Greeks, from whom they carry off considerable booty. In the mean time, the war continued to be one of extermination, and the most horrible excesses are said to be practised by both of the contending parties.

DISGRACEFUL SCENE.

Philadelphia, April 10.

The public are pretty generally acquainted with the fact, that an unfortunate dispute exists among the members of St. Mary's Church, in relation to the Rev. Mr. Hogan; and that yesterday was the day on which an election for trustees was to be held.

From the bitterness and violence which have marked the course of this unhappy dispute, and from the impudence that was attached by both parties in the church to this election, the public mind was prepared, in some measure, for the disgraceful scene which ensued. It appears that a number of persons, wearing badges, and armed with clubs, got possession of the church yard early in the morning, and put additional fastenings on the gate.

Several hours before the time appointed for opening the election, a crowd of persons, members of the church, as well as citizens, from curiosity, began to collect, so that the streets leading to the church became literally blocked up. About 9 o'clock the iron railing in front of the church gave way, by accident, it is said, owing to the pressure of the crowd.

The persons from the outside then began to pass in, when a conflict with clubs, stones, and bricksbats commenced, which continued with the utmost fury until the arrival and interference of the mayor, sheriff and the constables, put a stop to it. After being disarmed by the police, the persons who had had possession of the church yard, retreated to Fifth street, where they were met by a number of the opposite party, and the battle was renewed.

We have not heard of the loss of any lives; but a number of persons were seriously hurt, some of whom were immediately carried to the hospital.—Some of the most conspicuous of the rioters have been committed to prison. The disturbance continued about three hours.

The spectacle (says the National Gazette) was hideous and scandalous. Such scenes call for the most energetic efforts on the part of the municipal authorities. They reflect disgrace upon the cause of religion, and when suffered to continue, bring discredit and disaster upon the whole community.

The contest terminated, we are informed, in the choice of trustees friendly to the Rev. Mr. Hogan.

FOUND

IN one of the Streets of this city, on Tuesday last, a Morocco Bill Case, containing a little Money. The loser, on application to the Printers herof and describing his property, will have it restored, on paying for this advertisement. April 10.

APPREHEND HIM!!

ABSCONDED from this neighborhood on the morning of the 23th ult. ARCHIBALD LEWIS, a fellow who had been for some time in this place, a part of which he kept School. Said fellow borrowed of the subscriber a Sorrel Mare, single Gig & Harness and Whip, for the purpose, as he said, of going to Elizabeth City, promising to return the next day, since when he has been seen on the road going towards Gates Courthouse—and has not been heard of since.

Lewis is of spare built, black eyes, black hair, dark complexioned, of the ordinary height, quick step, pouting lips, a little knockneck, is very presumptive in his manners, & about twenty-seven years old.

The Mare is light sorrel, blazed face, docked tail, middle size and has an old scar on her back about where the hind part of the saddle touches, the other marks not recollected—she is about thirteen years old. The Gig is a stick one, painted blue, and about half worn, the box goes in behind, plated knobs, the cushions of sheep skin, the leather of the spatterboard worn out, and the Harness plated and about half worn.

To any person apprehending said fellow and securing him so that the law can be enforced against him, and my property thus feloniously taken, recovered, I will give a reward of Fifty Dollars; or for any information such as to enable me to get the property, Twenty-five Dollars.

JAMES LEIGH.

Durant's Neck, Perquimans county, N. C. March 1. 73 9t P. S. The said A. Lewis was censured of taking about the sum of seventy dollars from Dr. Ford; and from another person who had put into his hands a gold watch chain to be mended at the time he absconded. J. L.

NOTICE

THE Stock in Trade of the concern of WINSLOW & HUSKE, will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, at their Store in the Town of Fayetteville. The sale will commence on Monday the 13th day of May next, and will be continued from day to day, until the whole of the property is disposed of.

The Stock consists of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS, HAMP, DWARE and CUTLERY; an extensive assortment of GROCERIES—consisting of Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Salt, Iron, a variety of Wines and Spirits; and the various other articles usually sold as such in this Market.

A BOAT of 500 Barrels burthen, and her materials.

There will also be sold, One hundred and sixty Shares of Cape-Fear Bank Stock, Fifteen Shares of State Bank Stock, Two Shares of Clarendon Bridge Stock, and Forty-one Shares of Cape-Fear Navigation Stock.

A credit from four to nine months will be given on the Goods; and six months credit on the Bridge and Navigation Stock.

The Bank Stock will be sold for Cash. JNO. HUSKE, Surviving Partner, Fayetteville, March 20, 1821.