

POETICAL.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

To the Editors—The following lines, the effort of a moment of casual leisure, are at your disposal. They are inscribed to the memory of an amiable and gallant man; which is the best apology I can offer for such irregular and imperfect verses.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. TRIMBLE.

Late of the Senate of the United States from the State of Ohio.

His body they bore to a warrior's grave—
The morning sun splendidly beaming;
The hearse mov'd slow, and the war-plumes wav'd.
And sabres and muskets were gleaming.

The cold winds blew, but he heeded them not—
The sleep of the grave he was sleeping;
The wise and the great of the nation were there,
And his country around him was weeping.

The trumpets peal'd loud, and the death-drum beat,
And the march was the march of devotion;
And deep as the musketry roll'd o'er his grave,
Not a heart but throbb'd high with emotion.

For, Oh! he died in the glow of his years,
In the pride and the bloom of his glory;
But long shall his memory emblazon with fame.
The brightest page of our martial story.

The winter shall pass, and the spring-flowers bloom
By the banks and the groves of his own native river—
Weep, parent of TRIMBLE! He ne'er shall return!
By the wave of Potomac he's sleeping forever.

But he sleeps with the great; and sweet be his sleep,
And hush'd be the requiem of sorrow!
His star has gone down, like the sun hid in storms,
To arise in new glory to-morrow.

FOREIGN.

PICTURE OF YELLOW FEVER.

LONDON, NOV. 2.

The following private letter, which we take from the Journal des Debats, gives a truly afflicting picture of the suffering and mortality caused by the yellow fever at Barcelona:

Barcelona, Oct. 17.

I wrote to you by the last courier, at a moment when I was scarcely able to hold the pen, in a state of high fever. I have forgotten all the details which I sent you. Ah! my dear brother, if you beheld my situation! I am the most wretched of men. We were 8 in number, shut up in this one house. From the 7th of October we had communication with no human creature. What a mischance! when, on the 10th inst. we heard knocking at the door. We went to look out at the window. Sanalapan was called, in order to be informed that his son was taken ill. At this news the wretched father cried out repeatedly, "my son! my son has taken the infection! I will see him!" The mother, who was in the house, appeared as wretched as the father. They went out in haste, and returned in a quarter of an hour, with their sick son. It was in vain that we remonstrated with them upon the danger of introducing him. As they were the parents of the house, we could not prevent their entering. Heavens! what imprudence! What calamity ensued! The son was put to bed—in 24 hours he expired. The mother was soon seized with the contagion, also the father. Between the 10th and 14th 8 of us had caught it. Of these eight, five were carried off, and my daughter is at her last hour. The French physicians visit us twice a day, and give some hopes of recovery. To be prepared for the worst I have made my will, which is deposited at the parish church of St. Michael. To day I have been upon the ramparts, searching for some herbs for my daughter. On my way along I encountered at least twenty carts loaded with dead. There are still ten thousand dead in the town. At

Barcelona there is not a soul left. "All the world" is dead. The worst of it is, that the bodies are left to horrible putrefaction in the houses. It is impossible to stir out without shedding tears. Terror is at its utmost. At this moment I am looking on, whilst the beds, the mattresses, the coverings, and the bodies of the victims, are thrown out of the windows into the streets. In some streets there is not a sufficiency of carts, and some hundred bodies are left in heaps upon the pavements! If I said the deaths are a thousand a day, I should not exaggerate. I believe the number is greater. I believe all those in the town will perish. M. Parnat, the French physician, has this instant visited my daughter for the last time. He announces to me the death of one of his colleagues, M. Mezet. Another, M. Bailly, is dangerously ill. They will no longer remain in the town, because the general who commands the first cordon will not consent to fall back a league. Our doctors wished that every body should go out of the town; but, as this is not allowed, it is impossible to check the plague.

BALTIMORE, DEC. 24.

By the schr. Young Brutus, from Laguyra, arrived at Annapolis on Friday, we learn that the crew of the schooner Sally, captured in August last on her passage from Laguyra for Baltimore, who had been long imprisoned in Porto Cabello, effected their escape 23d November, in an open boat, and arrived at Laguyra 28th, where they were protected by Robt. K. Lowry, Esq. the American Consul. When they left Porto Cabello, the Royal forces, not exceeding 2000 effective men, had all retired to the batteries of the city, which were closely invested by the Republicans under general Paz—400 sick, and many idle officers had been sent to Cuba and Porto Rico, & all the useless population had been ordered away, to enable the Spaniards to prolong the siege, which must probably soon eventuate in the capitulation or evacuation of that place.

General Morales having been unsuccessful in his late expedition against Laguyra, landed his troops on the 12th Nov. and plundered the little village Ocumane, a few miles to windward of Porto Cabello, with the loss of a captain, and five privates killed and eight wounded.

The Republic of Colombia, from the excellent course it has adopted since the commencement of its existence as an independent government, continues daily to excite the admiration and enlist the warm interests of the people of the United States in its favor. In addition to the information furnished on Saturday by Capt. King from Santa Martha, we further learn that, at the request of his Excellency President Bolivar, the Congress of Colombia had passed a law prohibiting the importation of slaves. This law also provides that any person entering upon the Territory of Colombia shall not bring more than one slave servant, and shall be obliged to enter into bond not to sell or dispose of said slave in the country; and, in the event of his leaving the country, again to take the slave with him.—American.

CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 24.

The Rules and Regulations for the government of the Navy, reported by the Secretary of the Navy to the Senate at the last session, were, on motion of Mr. Pleasant, referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Knight communicated to the Senate sundry resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island, approving of the Maryland proposition relative to the distribution of a portion of the public lands, for the promotion of education, to those states which have received no donation of that kind, equal to what has been granted to the new states.

The following bill received a second reading, and was referred:

A bill supplementary to the several acts for adjusting the claims to land, and establishing Land Offices in the districts east of the island of New Orleans—introduced by Mr. Johnson of Louisiana.

Some bills from the other House,

also received a second reading; and several petitions were received and referred; and then

The Senate adjourned to Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 17.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee of Public Lands, reported a bill for paying to the state of Missouri three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from sales of the public lands within the same—which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Wright submitted a resolution which, after being modified at the suggestion of Mr. Lathrop, was read in the following words:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, more effectually to protect the rights of those entitled to the service or labor of persons in one state, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, and for their delivery to their rightful owners—agreeably to the provisions of the constitution.

The resolution was adopted.

Dec. 18.

Mr. Rhea reported a bill entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the revolutionary war"; but some prominent defects appearing therein, it was, in order to give its friends an opportunity to correct it, recommitted.

Mr. Rich called for the consideration of the resolution by him submitted on a former day, relative to the importation of wool.

The House agreed to consider the same, and the question being on the motion to strike out that part thereof requesting the President of the U. S. to cause information to be given, &c. and to be inserted in lieu thereof, the words "that the Secretary of the Treasury be instructed to report"—the amendment being supported by the mover was carried and the resolution adopted.

Dec. 19.

The engrossed bill providing for paying to the state of Missouri three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands within the state, was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Dec. 20.

Mr. Wright submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House pay to the representatives of Thomas Claxton, deceased, late door keeper of this House, the sum of 200 dollars out of the contingent fund, for the purpose of defraying the expenses of his funeral.

After some remarks by Mr. Cooke, the Speaker, and Mr. Mahary, with respect to the constitutional power of the House to appropriate public monies in this manner, the question was put and the resolution negatived.

Dec. 21.

Mr. Campbell of Ohio, submitted a resolution for the distribution and appropriation of the Marshal's returns of the fourth Census, which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Dec. 24.

Petitions were presented by Messrs. Gorham, Eddy, and Sawyer, from sundry inhabitants in the respective states of Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, and North-Carolina, praying for an uniform system of Bankruptcy, which were severally referred to a Committee of the Whole, when on that subject.

Mr. Colden presented a petition from certain dealers of Hardware in the city of New-York, praying for an additional duty of five per cent. on sales of hardware at auction.

Mr. Ross presented a memorial from sundry inhabitants of the state of Ohio, praying for increasing the public trading establishments with the Indians, and for the adoption of measures to prevent the trading with them by individuals.

Mr. S. Smith from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for making a partial appropriation for the military service of the U. S. for the year 1822, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. HENRICKS it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing a portion of the public lands, in the vicinity of Forts Wayne and De-

Wance, to be laid off, under the direction of the Surveyor General, in town lots, and sold on account of government.

On motion of Mr. Rochester, it was Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to report to the House the quantity of land relinquished to the United States; the quantity on which full payment has been made, and the quantity on which full credit has been allowed under the provisions of the act for the relief of purchasers of the public lands, prior to the first day of July, 1820; paid March 2d, 1821; distinguishing the amount of the debt on which full credit has been allowed.

On motion of Mr. Moore, of Pa. was

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what, change is expedient in the system of our intercourse with the Indian tribes; and to inquire what further measures ought to be adopted for the promotion of their comfort and civilization.

Mr. Hill moved that when the House does adjourn, it adjourn on Wednesday next, which motion was carried.

The following gentlemen composed the Committee to report a bill appropriating representatives among the several states according to the fourth census:

Campbell of O. Harvey, Dwight, Durfee, Tomlinson, Mallory, Cole, Holcombe, McLane, Wright, Randolph, Edwards, of N. C. Lowndes, Reid, Trimble, Allen of Tenn. Johnston of La. Hendricks, Rankin, Moore of Ala. Whitman & Scott.

From the N. York Spectator.

U. S. TREASURY REPORT.

It is not a very flattering document, although, according to the estimate the government will be able to "pull along," as the saying is, without present resorting to loans, or direct taxation. And with rigid economy, is supposed that the revenue will be adequate to the ordinary demands on the treasury, up to the year 1822 without having at that period, or any time antecedently, a dollar that can be spared for any other purpose. It is calculated that on the 1st of January, ensuing, there will remain in treasury, unexpended, \$1,777,648; subject, however, to outstanding claims under appropriations already exhausted. But the satisfaction derived from this fact is done away by the editors of the Intelligencer, who give us to understand that it is altogether unavailable, consisting, as it does, of specie deposits and uncurrent and depreciated paper. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars, it seems, is unavailable, in consequence of the failure of the Bank of Missouri.* The public debt still hangs upon the nation like a mill stone, and has been considerably increased during the year. On the 30th September 1820, it amounted to \$91,225,560. On the first of Jan. it will be 93,436,095 73. When this debt will be paid will be left to the next generation to determine, for the Secretary talks of reduction of the sinking fund, and of creating new loans to pay the contracted in 1812, '13, '14, and '15, and which will become due in 1816, '26, '27, and '28. It will be seen that in the estimates for the years 1823, and '24, the sinking fund of \$1,000,000 is not comprehended, except what is necessary to discharge the interest of the public debt, and the redemption of the six percent. deferred stock.—The Secretary, it will be seen, recommends a revision of the tariff, and an increase of duties on certain articles.

* [This statement is contradicted by subsequent Intelligencer, stating that the \$150,000 Missouri deposit will ultimately be recovered, and that the unavailable funds only amount to \$750,000 instead of a million.]

CHARLOTTEVILLE, VA. DEC. 24.

The fortunate owner of the number which drew the great capital prize of five thousand dollars, in the Grand State Lottery of Maryland, is Henry Gantt, of North Garden, in this county, and who purchased about the 5th ult. This splendid gift of fortune was sold at the truly judicious office of the Messrs. Chas. Bellinger.