

bill: when he concluded—Mr. Markley, of Penn. rose, not, he said, to make a speech upon the bill, although such had originally been his intention; but, he thought, after so long a discussion, the house must be ready and anxious to take the final question on the bill. He, therefore, now moved for a call of the house. After the call was concluded, the doors were closed; four members only were found to be absent. Mr. Stewart then moved to dispense with all further proceedings in relation to the call—his motion was carried. Mr. Trimble, of Ky. rose, to call for the previous question; the call was sustained, 101 members voting in favor of, and 98 against it. Mr. Randolph rose, & demanded another count. The chair, in pursuance of a rule of the house, then appointed Messrs. Randolph, and Taylor as tellers; and the members on each side of the question were counted, by passing between the tellers, and returned as follows: In favor of the previous question—103; against it—95. So the house determined in favor of the previous question. After several unsuccessful motions, the main question was then put—“shall the bill pass?” and decided in the affirmative. Ayes—107; noes—102. So the bill was passed, and ordered to be sent to the senate for concurrence.

Monday, April 19.—The Speaker presented to the house a voluminous address from Ninian Edwards, of Illinois, lately appointed minister to Mexico, which address was transmitted by the writer, from Wheeling, Va. and purporting to vindicate himself from certain allegations implicating his character, contained in a report lately made by the secretary of the treasury, in relation to government deposits in the western banks, of one of which banks Mr. Edwards was a director. Much conversation and debate followed—some were for laying the memorial on the table—others for printing it, and it was agreed that it should be read. When the reading was finished, a discussion took place of which we cannot give even an outline. Messrs. Tucker, of Va. Floyd and Forsyth spoke warmly on the subject. At last, it was referred to a committee of several members, with power to send for persons and papers.

April 20.—Mr. Cushman offered the following:

Resolved, That the committee of ways & means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of laying a duty on stills or spirits distilled from foreign and domestic materials within the U. S.

The question being put on its consideration, it was decided in the negative—thirty-three members only rising in favor of it. Mr. Forsyth submitted the following for adoption:

Resolved, That the president be officially informed that this house has ordered an investigation of the memorial presented to this house on the 19th instant, by N. Edwards, lately appointed minister to Mexico—that the said N. Edwards may be instructed not to leave the U. S. before that investigation has taken place.

The question of consideration of this motion being called for, (a previous, but not usual question,) was taken; and there were for now considering the motion 61; against considering it 24. So the house refused now to consider the proposition.

April 21.—After disposing of some minor business—Mr. McDuffie offered the following:

Resolved, That the clerk of this house be directed to furnish the president of the U. S. with a copy of the memorial of N. Edwards, recently presented to the house, containing charges against the secretary of the treasury.

The engrossed bill making appropriations for fortifications was read a 3d time. Much discussion took place. A motion, made by Mr. Cobb, to recommit the bill, was negatived. Yeas—64; noes—103; and then it was passed and sent to the senate. The joint resolution from the senate fixing a time for the adjournment of congress—15th May next—was twice read. It was, after debate, referred to the joint committee appointed on the part of the house of representatives to determine on what business shall be taken up at the present session,—and at what time the two houses shall adjourn, &c.—Yeas 87; noes 77. Mr. Crowninshield, according to notice given yesterday, moved to take up the bill from the senate to authorize the building of ten additional sloops of war—which was decided in the negative, yeas 69—noes 71.

April 22.—A very long debate took place in the house, relative to N. Edwards' communication, in which it was stated that the committee had issued and sent off a writ requiring the personal appearance of Mr. Edwards. Mr. Cocke having stated that that gentleman was probably on his way to N. Orleans, for embarkation; Mr. Forsyth said it was only what he suspected. The Parthian throws behind him his poisoned arrows as he retreats, and then flies beyond the reach of pursuit. But, Mr. F. said, he could not fortunately leave the U. S. before the process of the committee could reach him. Mr. Edwards' communication, with its accompanying papers, were ordered to be printed. Several other subjects were taken up and considered.

FOREIGN.

[Selected from various Eastern Papers.]

ALGIERS.—It appears that the Dey of Algiers had not, as late as the 25th February, made the whole of the concessions required of him by the British government, in consequence of which, the British Admiral continued with his fleet off Algiers and maintained a strict blockade. On the first appearance of this fleet, the Dey had ordered some European captives, who had previously been treated as slaves, to be placed on the footing of prisoners of war.—The Dutch squadron at the Balearic Islands, had sailed to commence hostilities against the Algerines as allies of Spain—and it was reported that some vessels belonging to the former, had effected a landing near Malaga, where they made a rich booty, and carried off several of the wealthiest individuals in order to obtain great ransoms. With the naval forces of Great Britain, Holland & Spain, operating against them, the career of these freebooters would soon be arrested.

SPAIN.—Accounts from Madrid, of the 25th Feb. state, that Ferdinand had dismissed 14 of his counsellors of state, out of 20, of which the Board was composed. It is said to be stipulated in a treaty of occupation that 10,000 French troops will remain in the country for 4 years, for which Spain is to pay two millions of Francs per month. A convention is also stated to have been concluded between France and Spain by which the former is to carry on a free trade with Havana for a certain number of years.

GREECE.—It is stated in letters from the Archipelago, contained in Brussels papers of the fifth of March, that the Greeks had made another landing about 26 leagues to the north of Smyrna, where they levied contributions, collected provisions,—and then re-embarked. Being masters of the sea, they had also landed at other points of Asia Minor, seized the richest Turks in Natolia, and compelled them to pay large ransoms. Lord Byron continued at Missolonghi, where the right of citizenship had been conferred on him in full Senate. His new poem, “The Triumph of Hellas,” had been translated into Greek. The first numbers of the Greek Gazette had been received in London and at Corfu, where they were read with great avidity. The types were sent to Missolonghi by the London Greek committee. A French Journal was about to be printed at the same place.

TURKEY.—The command of the new army of 30,000 men destined for the Morea, is said to have been finally given to Mustapha Pacha. A Russian Secretary of Legation had been well received at Constantinople, and it is again said that all doubt relating to peace with Persia had vanished; and that the Porte had received official intelligence of the Persian Ambassador, having passed the Euphrates on his way to Constantinople,—had given orders to the Turkish Envoy at Bagdad to set out to meet him.

RUSSIA.—Letters from St. Petersburg, state that the emperor Alexander continued unwell. The Grand Duke Constantine had left Warsaw for the Russian capital.

The question respecting the recognition of South American independence, had been under discussion in the British Parliament; but nothing particular as to the real intentions of government had transpired. Ferdinand, it would seem, had refused to give up his intentions to attempt the reconquest of the revolted colonies.

Numerous petitions are presented to Parliament for the repeal of taxes, and for the abolition of Negro Slavery.

It is said the French Army are to occupy Spain three years.

No new disturbances appear to have occurred in Spain and Portugal.

A British force, under Admiral Neal, was blockading Algiers in Feb. The Algerines were said to have at sea, on the coast of Spain, 2 frigates, 2 corvettes and several other smaller vessels.

Bomb vessels are said to be preparing in England for an expedition against Algiers.

The Algerines declared war against G. Britain on the 1st Jan.

Some warm letters have passed between the British and French Ministers respecting the treatment the daughters of Sir R. Wilson received from the Police at Calais.

Lord Byron has been recognized by the Greek Government as *Prokedros*, or President of Strangers. The differences between the Greek Chieftains have been amicably settled.

Intelligence from Constantinople, dated the 20th of January, published in the Russian papers, states, that the Sultan seems resolved to double the efforts for a new campaign against the Greeks. The fleet was fitting out; and it is said that 30,000 Janisaries are to march to the Morea. They are said to refuse to leave the capital unless the standard of Mahomet is

raised, and the Grand Vizier marches at their head.

The Greeks have received a supply of Arms and Ammunition from England.

The London Courier of the 5th March, contains the communications made to Parliament of the negotiation of England with France and Spain, on the subject of acknowledging the Independence of the S. American Provinces.

Havana papers of April 3, say that the patriot schooner of war La Juanita, taken by the Spanish man of war schooner Condor, had just been sent into that port.—She was captured off Point Maternillos on the 5th inst. having lost during the action 20 men killed, among them her capt. Pene, and his second in command. The loss of the Spaniards consisted of 5 killed and 7 or eight wounded.

The ALGERINES are committing great ravages on the coast of Spain. They make descents on the land and carry off men, women and children. They took 47 persons at one time, from near Valencia. The British Admiral at Malta had ordered that no vessels should sail without convoy.

Carysto has surrendered to Ulysses.—Patras was soon expected to fall into the hands of the Greeks. Lord Byron has given much confidence to the patriots—he has adopted the Greek dress, and marched with a corps against Lapanto.—He is a member of the council. The Greeks have made themselves masters of Calzemenz—they have captured the great caravan of Angora, at the moment of its reaching the gates of Smyrna.

It is said that the Turks were collecting another army, 30,000 strong, to march against the Greeks.

The reports respecting the war with Persia are contradictory. It is said that peace has been made between the parties, after the Turks were several times defeated.

A French vessel, engaged in the slave trade, lately blew up near Cape Mount, and her crew of 28 men, with 10 slave dealers on board, and all perished save one, to tell the story.

BALTIMORE, APRIL 23.

Captain Bossiere, of the schooner, Ardent, arrived here this morning in 22 days from Porto Bello, reports that a letter received at Porto Bello, dated at Panama, 26th March, mentioned that a vessel had that day arrived there from Callao, bringing information that the Royal Spanish Army had made propositions to capitulate to BOLIVAR on condition of being sent to Panama to cross to the Atlantic. Capt. B. could learn no further particulars.

A Colombian squadron of six sail, under com. Block, arrived 26th March from Maracaibo and Cartagena, and landed 1500 troops who crossed over to Panama.

NAVAL ENGAGEMENT.—We learn by the sloop David, at New York, in 3 days from Havana, that the sloop of war Ceres, had been taken by two Colombian corvettes, which induced the government of that place to lay an embargo for one week, and at the same time dispatched a Spanish frigate, sloop of war, and several other armed vessels in pursuit of the above corvettes; which had also captured eleven sail of Spanish vessels, 3 ships and 8 drogers, and went off with them.

The David had been embargoed at Havana 7 days in consequence of the above engagement. The Ceres, above mentioned, mounted 28 guns, and was built in this city by Mr. Eckford.—The action took place off the Bar of Matanzas about fourteen days since, and the Captain of the Ceres, was killed the first broadside. Between thirty and forty men were killed and wounded on board the Ceres, and it was supposed the enemy would stop at Key West to repair.—Several jumped overboard, and swam to the shore, who were taken up and confined in the Moro Castle for leaving the Ceres.—Baltimore Tel.

(From the National Republican.)

CLAY IN NEW-YORK.

The extraordinary efforts which have lately been made by the friends of Mr. Clay, in this section of the Union, to induce the people to believe that New-York will support that candidate for the Presidency, is either a gross deception practised upon the public, or they have been grossly deceived themselves, by some political impostor of that state. The nomination of Col. Young, heretofore the friend of Mr. Clay as a candidate for governor, has been urged as conclusive evidence that New-York would give her Electoral votes to that gentleman. But so far from this being even probable, it is most positively asserted in many of the papers of that state, that this nomination has been made with a view to strengthen the force of Mr. Crawford, and is the result of a corrupt bargain between the friends of Col. Young and the Crawfordites. The New York American says, “that Mr. Young himself has been a party to such bargainings we do not assert, nor indeed is it material to inquire;—sufficient is the fact, that he is the instru-

ment of a COALITION to balk the people of their wishes, as has been done as to their votes in the choice of a President. The simple question then to be considered by the freemen of New York is whether they will submit to support the candidate of sixty men banded together for the attainment of an object to which three-fourths of the state are opposed, namely, the support of Mr. Crawford and Monsieur Gallatin? In the mean time we repeat, that of all the corrupt scenes, of which Albany has been the theatre, and the black catalogue is not small, none ever exceeded, in open shameless profligacy, that which led to the nomination of Mr. Young, and as such it shall be plainly exposed.” An Albany paper informs us that Col. Young has accepted this nomination, notwithstanding he had induced his friends to believe that he would not; but that he cannot be elected. In addition to the above, it appears to be the general opinion in that state, that the friends of Col. Young, (heretofore the advocates of Mr. Clay) have gone over to Crawford with an express understanding that they are to unite with the caucus faction, and give the Presidential votes of New-York to the Georgia candidate. This is also manifest from the fact, that those papers which before supported Mr. Clay, are now either silent as to his pretensions to the Presidency, or have come out in open hostility to him. In a late Albany Gazette, which heretofore advocated Mr. Clay more than any other candidate, we now find the following language:—“It is high time for Mr. Clay's friends to give up the hopeless attempts to elevate him to the Presidential chair. For Mr. Clay's talents we feel a corresponding respect, but they are rather too much of the *fumoso* kind to be popular in our cool region of deliberation and cautious policy. Whatever we once thought of his judgment, we confess, that one remark in his “great speech,” on the Tariff, has not a little excited our doubt of his political sagacity. He there expresses his admiration of the poor laws of England, and the system of poor rates. It is almost universally acknowledged by writers on political economy, and by the most sensible men in England, that it is a system fraught with evil and corruption. We trust in Heaven, that this country may never know from experience the evil of having one tenth of its population supported by the public. If Mr. Clay thinks English pauperism a pleasant subject of contemplation, we trust he will be the last man to receive northern support.”

This is the language of a paper, and we will venture to say, of a large proportion of the citizens of New-York. Where then is Mr. Clay's force or popularity in that state? Not with people, for they have never discovered the least disposition to support him. The inference then is, that it rests with a few corrupt and restless politicians who seem determined to make the best possible bargain for themselves, and who have already given, granted, bargained, aliened and sold, their influence and their rights to the desperate and unprincipled aristocracy of William H. Crawford. The next time the friends of Mr. Clay come forward with assertions that New-York will support their candidate, it is to be hoped they will found them on other and better evidence, than copies of copies of letters, and those, too, anonymous.

THE A. B. PLOT.

Our readers no doubt will recollect the excitement occasioned in Congress about a year ago, by several letters signed A B charging Mr. Crawford with having suppressed certain documents. Two successive committees were appointed to investigate the subject, which they did, and after much examination and wrangling, the matter was dropped without ascertaining the author of the letters, or coming to any very satisfactory conclusion. It was however the opinion of the committees, that Mr. Crawford was blameless.

This subject is again revived, under circumstances calculated to produce still greater excitement and animosity. Mr. Crawford, in a late communication to the Speaker of the House, transmitting copies of a correspondence relative to deposits in the Western Banks, affirmed that a certain letter (which Governor Edwards, when called before the committee last winter, testified had been sent on by the bank of Edwardsville to the Secretary's department,) was not on the files in his office. Mr. Crawford further stated, that the officers in his employ had no recollection of the receipt of any such letter, and that there was no answer to it on any of his files.

This communication flatly contradicts the testimony of Mr. Edwards, and has drawn from him a long memorial to congress, in which he avows himself the author of the letters signed A B, and brings forward several distinct charges against Mr. Crawford.—The affair occasions much speculation at Washington. Both parties are blamed. The memorial has been referred to a select committee, with power