

## CONGRESSIONAL.

February 1.—In the Senate, the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States was called up by Mr. Dickerson, who explained its object in a speech of great length: on motion of Mr. Benton, the bill was then laid on the table.

Mr. Sanford moved the re consideration of the vote taken yesterday on ordering the Bankrupt bill to a third reading: this motion, after a long discussion, was decided in the affirmative—ayes 20, nays 17. The bill was then re-committed to a select committee, with instructions to strike out the 93d section.

The House of Representatives were again engaged in discussion on the Manufacturers' bill. A resolution to recommit the bill, with instructions, was offered by Mr. Cook, and negatived by a vote of 95 to 93.

Mr. Saunders called up a resolution which he had offered on the preceding day, calling for a return of the papers in which the laws of the United States have been authorized to be printed. In his remarks on the subject, he made a distinct charge against Mr. Clay of using the power of selecting the papers for the publication of the laws, in reference to the promotion of his own private and political views. We forbear saying any thing further, than that there will be no difficulty in proving the accusation to be unfounded, without going any further in quest of evidence than to the list of papers themselves.

February 2.—In the Senate, Mr. Hayne, from the select committee to which was re-committed the Bankrupt bill, reported the same with an amendment, expunging the 93d section thereof: the bill was laid on the table. The consideration of the bill to reduce the duty on imported salt was resumed; and, after an animated debate, the bill was ordered to a third reading—ayes 22, nays 20.

In the House of Representatives, the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders was resumed, the debate on which continued till the time prescribed for the consideration of resolutions had elapsed. The House was engaged during the remainder of the day on bills of a private nature.

February 6.—In the Senate, the consideration of the bankrupt bill, together with the amendment striking out the 93d section, was resumed. The amendment was agreed; as was another limiting its operation to 3 years. The question on ordering the bill to a third reading was decided in the negative—ayes 21, nays 27.

In the House of Representatives, an unsuccessful attempt was made to lay on the table the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders. The House then took up the discussion of the Manufacturers' bill, when Mr. Sill spoke at some length in favour of the bill, and Mr. Drayton and Mr. Bryan against it. On motion of Mr. Webster, the House on its part appointed a committee of seven members, to join a committee on the part of the Senate, to select such business as should be acted on this session.

February 7.—In the Senate, a memorial was presented from the American Colonization Society, praying pecuniary aid from Congress in the prosecution of their designs. After some remarks from different gentlemen, the Chair decided that the petition could not be received, for the reason that it was not signed by the petitioners, and that the member who introduced it could not aver to the hand-writing of the petitioners. The resolution to examine certain sites on the western waters, with a view to the establishment of a national armory, was read a third time and passed.

The House of Representatives were again engaged in the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. Saunders. The discussion was then resumed on the Manufacturers' bill, in which the House was engaged until half past seven o'clock. The different amendments offered were successively rejected, and the question occurred on the engrossment of the bill, but it was not taken.

The Secretary of war communicated to the House letters from Governor Duvall, and the sub-agent, on the condition of the Florida Indians, from which it is inferred as probable, that they will in future be unable to derive subsistence from either the soil or the forest, in that portion of the Territory in which they are located, and which is deemed inadequate to their support. The Secretary suggests the propriety of providing for their removal to a more productive country, or of adopting some other measure for their relief.

A bill has passed both houses of congress authorizing the trustees for the Asylum for teaching the deaf and dumb in the State of Kentucky, to locate, in sections, so much of their location as may be taken by the law granting pre-emption rights to actual settlers in Florida.

This act will, we understand, have the effect to save the institution some thousands of dollars; and we are glad of it.—We are glad of any thing that disburdens money from the treasury in the interior States; because every thing of the sort tends to equalize the burthens and benefits of government—an operation which we deem of the utmost consequence to the durability of our admirable institutions. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

In both houses of congress reports were made, accompanied by bills, in substantially the same form, for regulating trade and intercourse between the United States and British colonies.

The reports in both houses are of considerable length, and exhibit much industry and research.

The object of the bill is, to prevent the admission of any vessels into the ports of the United States, after the 30th day of September next, from the Colonies and possessions of Great Britain, including them all by name except Upper Canada: with a provision for the suspension of the act in either of two cases, viz. First, if the President shall receive satisfactory evidence that the ports in the British colonies and possessions are open to the admission of vessels of the United States, paying no higher or other duties than those levied on British vessels, and that our vessels are permitted to export therefrom the same produce, and on the same terms, as British vessels, then this act may be suspended by proclamation of the President. Secondly: the bill proposes the provision which Mr. Gallatin was authorized to propose to the British government, viz. that if vessels of the United States are admitted into the British colonies or possessions, paying no higher duties than the vessels of Great Britain, and permitted to export thence, to any country except Great Britain, any articles which British vessels may export, then the President may declare, by proclamation, that British vessels arriving in the United States from the colonies of Great Britain, shall not be subjected to any higher duties than vessels of the United States, &c.

From and after the date of such proclamation, in either case, the acts of congress of 1818, 1820, and 1823, being all the acts restricting this trade, are declared to be repealed: the effect of which repeal will be, to leave British vessels at liberty to clear from the United States to any country whatever, as our vessels may clear thence.

The general language of this act is to say to the British government, if you will open the direct trade between the United States and the colonies, we will do the same: if you insist on the circuitous trade, we shall follow your lead. The bill seems to be framed in a spirit of amity, by which also the report of the committee of commerce in each House appears to be characterized. At this we are the more gratified, as we are decidedly opposed to any thing like a quarrel between the two nations upon any question such as the one involved in this controversy, which each nation has an indisputable right to act upon municipally, without offence to the other. We have no doubt that, in the end, Great Britain will see her interest in retracing her steps, seeing that the United States is entirely disposed to act towards her on principles of reciprocity.—*Ibid.*

The fate of the Bankrupt bill is decided. It has been rejected in the Senate, by a vote of nearly two to one, and which leaves no hope of success at the present session, and but little hope of its succeeding in future years. The majority against it was far greater than was anticipated, we believe, even by the opponents of the measure.

The debate upon it has been able, profound, and eloquent. The decision has been a solemn one, leaving no room to look for any reversal of it, now, or within any reasonable limit of expectation.

The measure has failed, but it has not failed for the want of able and zealous advocates. To Mr. Hayne, the supporter of it, is due the praise of a zeal equal to the ability which he has conspicuously displayed in this cause. He has been ably supported by Mr. Berrien and others.—They have been opposed with equal ability. The result of such a debate, turning wholly upon principle, leaves little hope of success, within our day, of any measure of this description.—*Ibid.*

We have in our possession a specimen of *Dimitry*, woven at Lowell, (Mass.) being the first manufactured in America by water looms, and supposed to bear a very favorable comparison with the imported article. Other figures are woven, besides that of which we have a sample. The fabric appears to be of a desirable as well as very neat texture. *National Intelligencer.*

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Selected from Eastern Papers.

Spain.—In consequence of several notes addressed by Mr. Lamb, the British minister at Madrid, to the Spanish government, the minister of war has sent the following order to all the commandants of the frontier provinces:

"Every Portuguese constitutionalist who may have been made a prisoner of war on the invasion of the *infantiles*, and shall enter the Spanish territory, shall be treated with every kindness, and such hospitality shewn him as is due to the subjects of friendly nations and allies."

The Portuguese charge d' affairs has communicated to the Spanish government the decision of the Portuguese regency, not to recognize M. de Casa Flores as Spanish ambassador. To this communication was added the reports of the governors of the Portuguese provinces on the frontiers of Spain, announcing the invasion of the Portuguese refugees. He concluded his letter with new complaints, and by demanding further explanations; but instead of giving them, M. Salmon, in his reply, observed, that as the functions of M. de Casa Flores had ceased at Lisbon, those of M. Ponte de Lima, Portuguese charge d' affairs at Madrid, were also at an end, and that consequently he was under the necessity of terminating his diplomatic relations with him.

Portugal.—The chamber of peers in order to prove its devotion to the constitution, had volunteered to march to the frontiers; counts Ficalho, Tarpa, Silveira, and others had already set out. The princess regent had decreed that all the militia who might choose to join the army in defence of the constitution, should not be kept more than six months in service. From documents communicated to the chambers, it appears that most of the sovereign in Europe have given their countenance to the new order of things in Portugal.

Greece.—A letter dated at Napoli, Oct. 13th, says, "An English vessel which arrived yesterday from Constantinople brought to the committee of the national assembly, (the committee of thirteen,) a letter from Mr. Stratford Canning, in which that minister informs them—"That he has received the instructions he expected, touching the arrangements between the Porte and Greece, & that they contained precise orders to make to the Turkish ministry propositions founded on the demands of the Greeks; that the negotiation between Russia and the Porte were to be concluded on the 7th Oct. and that he would take care to make known the result to the members of the committee; and that in case of an amicable arrangement between the two empires, the Russian ambassador would proceed immediately from Ackerman to Constantinople, to terminate as promptly as possible the affairs of Greece."

The despatch is signed, "Y. or friend and servant, Stratford Canning."

Turkey.—The accounts from Constantinople possess little matter of interest.

The *Journal des Debats*, of the 15th, gives at full length, the convention concluded at Ackerman between the plenipotentiaries of Russia and those of the Porte. It provides for the fulfilment of all the articles of the treaty of Bucharest, which have not been executed by the Porte since 1812—to insure the territorial possessions of Russia on the coasts of the Black Sea, and to restore all the privileges which Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia should enjoy under the tutelary influence of the cabinet of St. Petersburg.

Buenos Ayres.—According to advices up to the 6th of November, the port of Buenos Ayres was still blockaded by a large Brazilian force—gen. Soler had arrived before the walls of Monte Video, with an additional force of from 1,200 to 1,500 men, and the siege was expected to be more rigidly kept up. Affairs in the Banda Oriental presented a more favorable aspect. The dissensions which had existed among some of the commanders in the patriot army had been reconciled by the intervention of the general in chief, Don Carlos Alvarez, who it was said would march in a few days upon the province of Rio Grande, with a well appointed army of 9,000 men. The whole of the Banda Oriental remained in the hands of the patriots, with the exception of Colonia and Monte Video, both of which were closely invested.

A correspondent of the Elkton Post, communicates to the Editor, an account of the manner in which wild ducks are shot on the Susquehanna. The gunner, himself concealed behind a blind, and having a dog trained for the purpose, throws small stones on the shore right and left, and the dog immediately springs from the blind and continues running after them. At sight of the dog playing along the shore, the ducks stretch out their long necks with ap-

parent amazement and curiosity. In seemingly delighted with the spectacle, they begin to swim towards the dog as fast as their feet can paddle. At the time the ducks keep their eyes upon the dog and seem to be governed by a spell which they have not power of elination to break; affording the gunner opportunity of taking aim at his leisure. This is called *toling* ducks, and is stated by the writer to be a method of decoy known to all the citizens of Cecil county. It was discovered by accident in consequence of a flock of ducks being observed to swim towards a fox who was playing on the shore, and to remain gazing on him with seeming admiration.

The same writer adds, that ducks can be found in the bay below Havre de Grace numerous enough to darken the sky, that the thunder of their wings can be heard when they rise from the water, at the distance of ten miles. Ten miles we shall remain sad sceptics all our lives, until a day passes but we hear of something we cannot believe.)

*New Harmony Gazette.*

Gen. McClure, who appears to be enjoying some popularity in the House of Assembly by his speeches in favour of the State, is, at the same time, striving to render himself ridiculous by proposing that the *Dogs* be removed and levied upon the *lors*. Perhaps the General has daughters who are growing weary of a state of single blessedness, and so he to use compulsory means for procuring matrimony. That man would make poor husband indeed who would avoid paying a tax; and if General McClure does not think the curse of a lonely, unsocial existence a sufficient tax upon an uncongenial bachelor, we are well willed that a correct interpretation of the of our constitutional liberty does, and it looks with a frown upon the man who would dare attempt to control the ties of a free-born citizen of the States. No man shall pay tithe for opinions in this country. We would advise the General to withdraw his resolutions, and if he must be at something to render himself ridiculous, let him offer a motion that the Legislature pass a law authorizing the appointment of an additional officer of state, who shall be called the Secretary of Matrimony, whose duty it shall be with an adequate salary, to find and to bands to all single ladies over the age of twenty five years; and we will send petition that the General be appointed that office.—*Catskill, N. Y. Republican.*

The attempt in the Pennsylvania legislature to remove the seat of government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia has failed. We are, on general principles, in its favor.

The resolutions in the Senate of the same State, pledging its votes in favour of General Jackson, after being discussed, committed, seem to sleep an ominous slumber. There cannot be a subject more foreign to the real duties and business of legislative bodies, than such an one. The resolutions thus to forestall and pledge the votes of a million freemen, is a gross usurpation. *New-York American.*

Virginia.—The old dominion is loud in professing republicanism, but practice is not always in accordance with profession. It has long been the desire of the more populous Counties of the State, that a Convention should be called to reform the existing Constitution, among other objectionable provisions, to amend a very unequal representation, according to the actual condition of things. The subject has been debated in the Virginia Legislature, and the question has been taken, as we learn by the Richmond Whig of to-day, on the bill calling a convention, which was lost by a vote of 103—the largest vote ever taken in the House of Delegates. *New-York American.*

Extract of a letter from Canandaigua county, dated January 28th, 1826.

"We have upwards of forty ladies in the village working with their needles, for Greek women and children, and in a few days shall transmit to the Committee about hundred complete suits of garments."

## CLOCK & WATCH-MAKING.

JOHN M. LAWS respectfully informs his inhabitants of Richmond and its vicinity, that he has commenced the above business at Main street, two doors east of David Hall's, where all work entrusted to his care will be fully attended to. He, having served a regular apprenticeship to the business, in Philadelphia, himself he will be enabled to give general information to all those who may be pleased to consult with their custom.

N. B. Clocks and watches of every description carefully repaired and warranted. Richmond, August 11, 1826.

BLANK DEEDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.