the county courts of such counties, setting forth the amount of money appropriated to his county, and the time when the same shall be payable to the commissioners of said county.

27. *And be it enacted*, That if any collector appointed under the provisions of this act, shall in any case collect more than is due, the person aggrieved shall have his remedy against such collector by suit or warrant, and if he recover, he shall have judgment for double the amount improperly and unjustly extorted from him, and costs

28. *And be it enacted*. That the governor and council cause this act to be published for the information of the people, in such of the newspapers in this state, and the district of Columbia, as they think proper.

29. *And be it enacted*, That at the next election of delegates to the general assembly, every voter when he offers to vote, shall be required by the judges of election, to state whether he is for or against the establishment of primary schools, and the said judges shall record the number of votes for and against primary schools, and make return thereof to the legislature during the first week of the session, and if a majority of the said votes in any county, shall be in favor of the establishment of primary schools as is therein provided for, then and in that case, the said act shall be valid for such county or counties, otherwise of no effect whatever.

30. *And be it enacted*. That if a majority of the votes of any county in this state, shall be against the establishment of primary schools as established by this act, then and in that case, the said act shall be void as to that county.

By the House of Delegates, 14th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to

By order, John Brewer, Clk.

By the Senate, 28th day of February, 1826. Read and assented to.

By order, Wm. Kilty, Clk.

JOSEPH KENT,
Governor. [L. S.]

May 27 4w

CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

TUESDAY, May 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, eleven bills, which came from the House of Representatives, were passed. The bill for a subscription of stock to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and the bill for the gradual increase of the Navy, were both passed, after a long debate, the former by a vote of 21 to 16, the latter by a vote of 24 to 12

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the subject of the disagreeing vote between the Senate and House of Representatives was taken up, when Mr. Webster moved to recommit the Bill to the Committee on the Judiciary, but the motion did not prevail. The bill was then laid on the table. It will probably be taken up to day. Some interesting reports were made by the Committee on Roads and Canals, which will be found among our regular proceedings The bill to improve certain harbors, &c. was taken up, acted on in Committee and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was then taken up, on motion of Mr. Stewart, who has been indefatigable in his exertions to bring this subject before the House. After passing through Committee, where the blank for the appropriation was filled with $45,000, a motion of indefinite postponement was made by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, and negatived by 109 to 42. Before, however, any question could be taken on the engrossment of the bill, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

In the Senate, almost the whole day was occupied in the consideration of the Bill to graduate the price of Public Lands. Mr. Benton spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. Barton against it; and it was, finally, laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives the Judiciary Bill was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 99 to 89. The bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Revenue was then taken up, on motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, and went through Committee of the whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time today. At three o'clock, on motion of Mr Webster, the House took a recess until 5 o'clock.

Between five and six o'clock the House was again called to order, when several amendments made by the Senate in bills which originated in the House were concurred in, and two bills went through committee—a bill to enable claimants to land in Missouri and Arkansas to try the validity of their claims, and a bill to authorize the laying out and opening certain roads in the Territory of Michigan, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

THURSDAY, May 18.

In the Senate, a considerable part of yesterday was passed in the discussion of the bill for the erection of a Penitentiary in this District. The bill was passed to a third reading by a vote of 22 to 11. A bill for the relief of W. L. D. Ewing gave rise to a long debate; but it finally passed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Customs, was laid on the table after a brief discussion. The several bills ordered to a third reading on the preceding day, were passed. The House took up the bill to make appropriation for the public buildings, which appropriates $100,000 for the Capitol, $25,000 for furnishing the large west room in the President's House, and a sum for keeping the public grounds round the Capitol in order. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day.

FRIDAY, May 19.

Yesterday in the Senate, Mr. Holmes of Maine, introduced a series of resolutions, in relation to the expediency of amending the existing rules of the Senate. These resolutions are obviously aimed at the anomalous course which has been pursued in that body by Mr. Randolph. One of the propositions is an inquiry how far it is consistent with the dignity of the Senate to allow a member to address disrespectful language to any gentleman who may be introduced on the floor by a Senator. Another refers to the practice which Mr. Randolph has introduced of charging the Executive officers with impeachable offences. Mr. Randolph introduced counter resolutions, the object of which was to show that there was no necessity for changing the existing rules and practice of the Senate. In the comments introduced by Mr. Randolph, that gentleman remarked that the proposition relative to indecorum to a stranger introduced by a Senator was probably intended to bear upon some observations he had made in relation to the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who was on the floor at the time when the references to him were made.

Mr. Randolph avowed that he had intended to attack that gentleman in order "through him to fix the stigma of reprobation upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor." To this attack, so uncourteous in its nature, so inconsistent with the dignity, the rules and the usages of the Senate, Mr Lloyd, (who had introduced Mr. Russell) made a spirited, prompt and efficient remark, which led to some further discussion, which we shall hereafter notice. In levelling at Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Randolph aimed at an individual too elevated to be within the range of his shot. Mr. Lloyd, in his general conduct, is too generally sustained by the esteem and confidence of the best portion of society; in his particular course, in the introduction of Mr. Russell, he is too well supported by the rules of the Senate, the practice of the Senators, and, more than all, by the highly respectable character of Mr Russell himself, (who is a Senator of Massachusetts,) to be injured in the slightest degree by a stroke of so reckless, so illegitimate and so random a satirist as Mr. Randolph.

As to the resolutions of Mr. Holmes, they do credit to that gentleman. They evidence that, amidst the too prevalent disposition to submit to all breaches of order and decorum, and to become willing witnesses of the prostration of Senatorial character, there still exists a redeeming spirit in that body, in which the people may confidently rely, for the protection of its own dignity, and the character of the nation.

We have deemed it right to give this brief notice of what occurred on this occasion, in order to guard the public against the studied misrepresentations of this affair, which may be sent abroad, to subserve the particular purposes of a particular party. We hope to give a more detailed statement hereafter.

[In commenting as he went along when Mr. R came to the rule relative to using disrespectful language to a gentleman introduced by a Senator, he remarked, that he presumed the intended amendment alluded to the case of the Editor of the Boston Centinel, who had been animadverted upon by him, when present Mr. Randolph said he had intended to attack this gentleman, and "*through him, to fix the stigma of reprobation upon the Senator who had introduced him on the floor.*" Mr. Lloyd, of Massachusetts, immediately rose, and said that Mr. Russell was introduced upon the floor of the Senate by himself, that he held himself responsible to the Senate for the act, and turning to Mr. R. said "*I hold myself responsible to you, Sir, individually.*"

Mr Randolph replied, "*When you owe me responsibility, sir, I shall exact it of you.*" Mr. L. answered, repeating what he had before said. Mr. King of Alabama, called to order. The Vice President called for the exceptionable words to be reduced to writing, which Mr. K. peremptorily refused to give. A good deal of excitement prevailed through the Senate, until the matter was disposed of, and there was a general sentiment of indignation at the outrageous attack made by Mr. R upon a gentleman so distinguished for his uniform propriety of conduct and gentlemanly behaviour as Mr. Lloyd. Mr R. immediately asked leave of absence for the remainder of the Session, and proceeded to his carriage, which was waiting at the door to take him to Baltimore, whence, it is understood, he is to embark for England.

Alexandria Gazette.]

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the public buildings, and the bill which authorizes an additional number of Clerks in the different departments, and raises the salary of others, was passed. One of the features in this bill which appeared most acceptable to the House, was the allowance of one thousand dollars a year in addition to his present salary to the Post-master General The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road was passed by a vote of 92 to 62. An attempt was made, on this occasion, to revive the discussion on the constitutional power of Congress to erect toll gates, but it is evident, from the course and decision of the House, that the constitutional question is considered as finally decided.

About 4 o'clock, the House took a recess until 6 o'clock, in order to send all bills to the Senate which originated in this House, this being the last day allowed for that purpose, and to receive any original bills from the Senate. Several bills were, in the course of the evening, acted on in committee, engrossed, and passed.

SATURDAY, May 20.

In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was devoted to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Conference of the Senate on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill making appropriations for carrying into effect the Creek treaty. A resolution was finally adopted to agree to the proposition of the Conferees of the House of Representatives. A resolution was offered by Mr. Harrison, and passed by a vote of twenty-six to fourteen to prolong the session of Congress until Thursday next, to enable Congress to dispose of the great mass of pressing business that must otherwise remain unacted on for the want of time.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, several resolutions asking for information on various subjects, were laid on the table. The resolution laid on the table the preceding day, by Mr. Sloane, of Ohio, on the subject of any grant of land to any Commissioner or Agent of the U. States, for the negotiation of any Indian treaty, was adopted by the House. The amendment made by the Senate in the bill for the relief of Mr. Monroe, by which the sum appropriated was raised from $15,000 to somewhat more than $29,000, was disagreed to by a vote of 66 to 64 Several private bills, received from the Senate were then taken up, acted on in Committee and ordered to a third reading to-day. Some bills from the Senate, to enable the President of the United States to hold treaties with certain Indian nations, were acted on in Committee, and passed.

A report was made from the Committee appointed to inquire into the practicability of making the Hall of Representatives more suitable for the purposes of a deliberative Assembly, and a resolution was agreed to, authorizing the employment of Mr Strickland, of Philadelphia, to aid the Architect of the Public Buildings in devising a plan for the improvement of the Hall, and nominating a Board, consisting of the Secretaries of State and War, and the Attorney General, to carry into effect such plan as may be deemed most suitable.

MONDAY, May 22

The Senate and House of Representatives were closely engaged in business on Saturday, and did not adjourn until Sunday morning at day light. Several members have already passed through Baltimore on their way home.

The honorable Nathaniel Macon was chosen President of the Senate pro tem. on the 17th ballot; the contest between General Smith and himself was a very close one, being frequently a tie.

The resolution from the Senate proposing to prolong the session until Thursday, was rejected in the house by a majority of 10 votes

Mr. Monroe's claim amounting to $29 000, including interest, was finally passed

We learn that the Secretary of the Navy promptly acceded to the request of Messrs. Little and Barney, to appoint competent persons to inspect the elegant 64 gun ship recently built in Baltimore.

The survey of the harbor of Baltimore to ascertain its practical facilities for the establishment of a navy yard, will take place in a few weeks. To accomplish this important object, the sum of three thousand three hundred dollars was voted by Congress with great unanimity.

It is apprehended that the appropriation of $45 000 for the repairs of the Cumberland road, did not receive the sanction of the Senate, where many other important bills, which passed the House, will probably be lost for want of sufficient time to act upon them.

FOREIGN.

Late and Important from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Howard, Holdridge*, from Havre, (17th ult.) *Cortes, Sprague*, from London, (13th ult.) and *Bermingham, Cobb*, from Liverpool, (21st ult.) the editors of the New York Commercial have an abundance of papers, including the London Courier to the evening of April 19, and Liverpool to the 21st.—The Hon. and the Right Rev. Dr. Stewart, Bishop of Quebec, is a passenger in the packet ship Pacific, which sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of April. It has been feared that this distinguished prelate was a passenger in the Crisis, which there is but too much reason to apprehend, has been, with all her crew and passengers, "deep in the bosom of the ocean buried."

AFFAIRS OF GREECE.

We have very important and very distressing news from Greece, for the details of which the reader is referred to the extracts given below. Missolonghi has fallen! Her heroic defenders, even her women and children have all perished in the attack of the outnumbering and bloodthirsty enemy, or in the general slaughter which followed the savage triumph of the Turks. The friends of humanity, freedom and religion, (says the Liverpool Mercury,) when they peruse the following narrative, cannot fail to be impressed with strong emotions of sorrow for the fate of the heroic men who have thus died in defence of all that is most valuable to civilized man, and with feelings of indignation will they reflect that the Christian nations of Europe stand by while this havoc is going on, and offer no friendly aid to the oppressed.—"What is morally wrong," as this apathy unquestionably is, "cannot be politically right." The heartless excuse for this indifference to the fate of a fine people is the policy of keeping terms with the Sublime Porte, in order that the existence of that power may operate as a mutual check upon the territorial and sea coast possessions of other European sovereignties; in other words, the mutual cowardice of those potentates, and England amongst the number, lest the balance of power should preponderate to any, reconciles to them all (with their high pretensions to refinement and religion) the lamentable anomaly of permitting the Turkish soldiery, whose character and infidelity they abhor, to convert the Morea into an arena for the slaughter of our fellow Christians. Surely if this apathy is ever to be shaken off, the relation of these atrocities ought to accelerate its dissipation, and rouse the Christian nations to interpose in behalf of those Greeks who have survived the long and destructive struggle in which they have been engaged, and thus wipe out the disgrace which attaches an indifference to the freedom and fate of millions of heroic men.

It is to be hoped, however, that this sad disaster may not prove so fatal to the Greek cause as it has been feared it would. A Liverpool paper says it has been lately announced that Lord Cochrane had arrived in Greece, where he was to receive a very important command; and that cannon of a particular form, (with a calibre of 68.) had been made according to his directions, to be used in gun boats against the Turkish fleets and forts. The editor adds, "We can announce with certainty that Lord Cochrane arrived at Napoli the beginning of last month, and that there is no exaggeration in what is said of the formidable artillery which has been prepared by his orders. The capture of Missolonghi may retard the commencement of his operations; but will only increase the interest we feel in his exertions for Greece." Yet there appears to be some doubt of the fact of Lord Cochrane's having arrived in Greece, notwithstanding the positive tone of the above paragraph, as a Brussels paper of the 13th of April says:—"While the French Journals, which made Lord Cochrane arrive at Zante, announce that that celebrated Admiral is going to defend the cause of the Greeks, the Noble Lord is residing in Brussels, and every day rides on horseback on our ramparts."

A report is current, that the Greeks, by a very bold *coup de main*, have made themselves masters of seven magazines of provisions and ammunition, in Thessala and Olympus. The same Journal, on authority of a letter from Zante, of the 22d February states that a vessel despatched by the Greek Committee at Paris, had landed in that island a deputy from the Committee, 18 officers, 5,000 muskets and 5 000 uniforms, and that these officers affirmed, that the Philhellenes, at Philadelphia, would send to the aid of the Greeks seven ships of war, two of which are steam vessels.

Fall of Missolonghi.—The heroic defenders of Missolonghi have ceased to live! Reduced to 1.400 men who were reduced to four ounces of biscuit, they saw till the 17th of February, the storm gathering which was to swallow them up; the Egyptians, directed by Europeans, among whom there were unhappily some Frenchmen, having at that time completed the pontoons, by means of which they were to cross the shallows to attack Missolonghi on the side of Mavri Aliki, at which point there were no fortifications, because the lagoon defended the town on that side. On the 18th the enemy examined the ground and the Turkish fleet having re-appeared at Procopanistus, at the entrance of the Gulf of Missolonghi, there was every reason to expect an attempt to storm. From that day every individual prepared himself for death; and from the 19th to the 21st of February all the Christians celebrated their obsequies. The Bishop Joseph administered the sacrament to them, and, the service for the dead having been recited, every one repaired to his post.

From the 22d to the 25th, all was tranquil in the camp of Ibrahim, and the enemy began in the night to place his pontoons. Two hours after sun-rise the European engineers had succeeded in approaching within 100 toises of the town and shouts announced the attack. Two lines of pontoons ending at the same point joined, the cannon of the Christians began to roar, the firing of the musketry commenced, and at eleven o'clock, two pontoons having been destroyed, the barbarians retired in disorder. Acclamations and cries of joy announced to the inhabitants of Missolonghi the triumph of the Cross.

The 26th of Feb. Ibrahim, having united all his forces, made a second attack, but without success. On the 2d of March, in a third attack, the barbarians made themselves masters of the head of the causeway, and from that moment, the pontoons having been united at that point, the destruction of the Christians, who had only 427 able to fight, was considered inevitable; yet no thought of surrender entered any body's mind, and no mouth pronounced the word, capitulation: every one seemed only to think of selling his life dear. At length, on the 8th of March, (20th of March, new style,) the last hour of the Christians sounded. At ten o'clock the Turks had taken Missolonghi by storm, the Bishop Joseph had been burnt by a slow fire, all the men had been put to the sword, and the number of corpses of drowned women and children choked up the lagoons.

The fatal asssault of Missolonghi, it appears, was made by a force of 20,000 men, 185 cannons, and 48 mortars. The majority of the garrison was killed, and the place in ruins before it surrendered. The Governor of the citadal blew it up with 2,000 Turks. The writer of the letter of which this is an extract, was one of 3,000 who fought their way out of the garrison. Upwards of 4,000 Greeks were destroyed.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The accounts from the manufacturing districts continue to be most gloomy. The consumption of cotton in manufactures, estimated last year at twelve thousand bags per week, averages for the first three months of this year only eight thousand. In all the manufacturing towns of Yorkshire and Lincolnshire, the price of provisions, unfortunately, continues to advance, and to add to this extreme distress. The hours of work had been generally diminished in those districts, and the manufacturers in Manchester and the neighborhood had come to the determination of further reducing the wages ten per cent.

An interesting conversation upon the subject of Negro Slavery in the West Indies took place in the House of Lords on the 17th of April. The grand debate, however, will not come on until the 11th of May, when Mr. Brougham's motion is to be taken up.

The Blonde frigate, Capt. Lord Byron, when refitted, will, it is said, proceed to St. Petersburg, to take on Board the Duke of Wellington, and return with his Grace about the month of July.

The Royalty Theatre, in London, was destroyed by fire on the 11th of April.

It is confidently stated that Government would abandon the settlement of Cape Coast Castle on the coast of Africa.

The London Times of the 7th says, "Mr. Stratford Canning has received orders to make such pressing remonstrances to the Turkish government, against their cruel war with the Greeks, that it is probable he will prevail upon it to comply; or if not, to declare, immediately the independence of Greece, at least to cause a suspension of military operations until the definite negotiations could be made It is even expected that the news of an armistice will soon reach London."

A Constantinople paper of the 11th March says, Mr. Canning has already had an audience with the Reis Effendi, and that he had sent him a note in favor of the Greeks.

"RUMOURS OF WAR."—The following article is copied from the London Traveller of the 18th April, received in Boston by the barque Arcadia. We published yesterday, London dates to the evening of the 19th, which neither confirm nor contradict the Traveller's warlike paragraph. It is, probably, one of the thousand echoes of the exchange and entitled to very little confidence.

From the London Traveller, April 18.

The din of warlike preparation sounds in the north; all the accounts of to-day wear a hostile aspect. The Czar seems resolved on war, and is arraying his immense strength, naval and military, for the assault on the sinking empire of the Ottomans. Admiral Greig, who commands in Chief the fleets of Russia, has been ordered to St. Petersburgh to report the condition of the naval forces, and prepare for hostilities in the Black Sea. The armies of Sacken and Wittgenstein, in Besarabia, are said also to be in motion. The Russian hordes are concentrating for the march, and taking up advanced positions in front of the Pruth The Duke of Wellington is said to have urged every argument against this tremendous war, but in vain. No diplomacy could avert the storm, which seemed ready to burst on Eastern Europe, in unmitigated fury.

MURDER AND PIRACY.

The brig Rooke, captain Atwood, at New York in 50 days from the Canaries, makes the following report:—

May 5, lat. 30, 30, lon. 65½, fell in with schooner Decatur, of Boston, which sailed from Baltimore about the 20th of April for New Orleans, and took from her fourteen slaves. The crew and slaves stated that Capt. Walter R. Galloway, late master, and Mr. Wm. Porter, the mate, both fell overboard on the 26th April, at 10 A. M. and were drowned. The weather was pleasant at the time, and the vessel running at the rate of six knots, did not heave too to pick them up, but immediately shifted her course for St. Domingo, as they supposed; but having no navigator on board, they had been drifting about, and when fallen in with, did not know where they were—Captain A. put on board his second officer, Mr. Gallilee, and ordered her to keep company, but parted on Friday night, in a gale, lat. 37, lon. 70, 30. It was his intention on gaining the coast, to take out the two remaining slaves, and one of her crew, and to put on board a sufficient number of his men, for fear they might do violence to Mr. G. or run the vessel ashore, and make their escape The crew also informed Capt. A. that a ship bound to Nantucket, boarded the Decatur three days before, took off the female slaves, two of the crew and the papers, and put a navigator on board, who, however, refused to remain, and was received on board the ship next morning. The slaves were 32 in number, and belonged to Mr. Woodfork, [Woolfolk] of Baltimore. Capt. Atwood is of opinion that Capt Galloway and his mate were thrown overboard.

A full confirmation of the circumstances here related is contained in the Providence Journal, received by the same mail:—

The schr. Mentor, Capt. Smith, arrived at Providence, from Baltimore, on Monday last. Spoke on Saturday, off Block Island, whale ship Constitution, Captain Chase, from the Pacific Ocean, bound to Nantucket, with a full cargo of oil. Was informed by Capt. Chase, that he had spoken a schooner belonging to Boston, bound from Baltimore to New Orleans. On hailing her was informed that the captain and mate of the schooner had been lost overboard, and that they were in want of a navigator. Boarded her and was requested to take a number of women and children slaves on board of his ship, to carry into port, and leave them a navigator.—While on board the schooner a sailor stated to Capt C. that he had something to communicate which he could not tell there, but would do so if he would take him on board the ship. The sailor, together with 17 blacks, at the request of those on board the schooner were then conveyed on board the Constitution, where the sailor informed him that the white crew, together with the slaves had mutinied, killed the captain and mate, and taken possession of the vessel. Capt. Chase finding that he was not strong enough to take possession of the schooner, made sail and left her with the remainder of her crew, and 16 blacks on board.

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