memorial of two or three pages. Mr. Taylor made some observations in reply, and was followed by Mr. Carson.

Mr. Cambreleng called the attention of the House to the period at which the four last Congresses had adjourned, at the close of the alternate long sessions: those periods were the 8th, the 16th, the 24th, and the 26th of May. He deprecated further discussion upon the subject; conceiving that an adjournment at the proposed date allowed sufficient time to transact the public business.—Mr. Storrs, of New York, called for the previous question; which being sustained, the question of the adoption of Mr. Tucker's proposition was, on motion of Mr. Carson, taken by yeas and nays. 'It was decided by a majority of 167 to 7, that the House adjourn on the 17th day of May next.'—The House then went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took into consideration the Census Bill. Several of the amendments were concurred in, and one dissented from. The Committee next resumed the discussion of the Judiciary Bill, and Mr. Daniel addressed them upon the subject, until the Committee, on motion of Mr. Davenport, rose and reported.

The House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States, during the Revolutionary war. The discussion of various amendments occupied the residue of the day.—After which, on the motion of Mr Haynes, the Committee rose and reported, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 19.

In the Senate of the United States yesterday, the resolutions, which had been introduced by Mr. Holmes on Wednesday, were on motion of Mr. Grundy, ordered to lie on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform the Senate of the number of subordinate officers of the Customs who have been removed since the 4th of March last, and what number in each district have been increased or diminished, designating the weighers, gaugers, measurers and markers.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be directed to inform the Senate of the number of Deputy Postmasters who have been removed since the 4th of March last, designating the number in each State and Territory.

An unusual number of resolutions were yesterday offered in the House of Representatives Among these, a resolution was offered by Mr Forward and laid on the table for future consideration, instructing the Committee of Retrenchment to report a bill providing for a reduction of salaries, reducing the pay of the Secretaries and Postmaster General, from 6,000 dollars to 4,500, the pay of Auditors, Comptrollers, &c. from 3000 to 2000, and the salaries of the principal officers and Chief Clerks in proportion. It also proposes a reduction of the pay of members of Congress, and the Secretary and Clerk of the two Houses, and of the Clerks in their offices.

Mr. M'Duffie also introduced a resolution, which is made the order for Monday, instructing the Committee on Retrenchment to report a bill to reduce the pay of members of Congress to two dollars, when the first session of Congress shall be continued beyond 120; and the second beyond 90 days. The resolutions lying on the table were taken up and agreed to. A bill was reported by Mr. Hunt, from the Special Committee on the Public Lands, appropriating the nett proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands among the States and Territories, for the purpose of education.

The House then concurred in the report of the Committee, concurring in some, and disagreeing from other of the amendments made by the Senate in the Census Bill. The House then proceeded to consider the bill declaratory of the act to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service during the Revolutionary war, as reported by the Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with an amendment. After some discussion, the House concurred in the amendments made in Committee, and the bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

SATURDAY, March 20.

The Senate of the United States yesterday, after acting upon various subjects, closed its doors for the consideration of Executive business; after which it adjourned till Monday.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Powers, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill providing for the appointment of Commissioners to digest, prepare and report to Congress at the next session thereof, a code of statute law, civil and criminal, for the District of Columbia. The bill provides for three Commissioners, who shall receive eight dollars for every full day in which they may be employed.

The President is required to furnish a place for the meeting, clerks, &c., and 10,000 dollars is appropriated to defray the charges. Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, from the select Committee on the subject of removing the remains of General Washington, made a report. A resolution offered by Mr. Swift of Vermont on the previous day, directing the Secretary of War to cause fortifications to be erected on some island in Lake Champlain, caused some discussion, which was arrested by the expiration of the hour.

There was afterwards a protracted discussion on the Revolutionary Bill, on the question of the passage of the Bill Mr Williams of North Carolina moved to recommit the bill with instructions to report a provision for the Militia, which produced several speeches, and several motions to amend. The bill was passed by a vote of 122 to 56. The Speaker laid before the House a letter from James W. Ripley of Maine, resigning his seat in this House.

MONDAY, March 22.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, a quorum not being present at the hour of assembling, a call of the House was moved and ordered It was accordingly proceeded in; and after several motions for adjournment, and for the suspension of the call, it was ultimately suspended by a vote of 84, noes not counted. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Commerce, reported an amendment to the bill making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, and monuments, placing buoys, and for improving harbours, and directing surveys, which amendment was read and committed to a committee of the whole House on the state of the Union. The resolution of Mr. Swift for the making of surveys to ascertain a suitable place for the construction of fortifications on the Northern frontiers of the United States was then taken up. The question was upon the motion to refer the resolution to the Committee on Military Affairs. Upon this question a debate arose which continued until the hour had expired. The rest of the day was spent in the consideration of private bills.

From the New York Courier.

At the special session yesterday twenty six persons were tried of various misdemeanours, thirteen of them were found guilty.

Amongst them was a middle aged man charged with assaulting his wife, a most interesting and respectable looking young woman apparently aged about 20 years. The charge of ill treatment of a very gross nature, was fully sustained; the prisoner was sentenced to six months imprisonment in the Penitentiary. His wife with her brother and some other friends, requested the Court to grant a divorce if possible, this however, not being within their jurisdiction, she was advised to take the advice of counsel on the subject.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

David Porter, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul General of the United States for the Barbary Powers, to reside at Algiers, Vice Henry Lee, of Virginia, rejected by the Senate.

Isaac Austin Hayes to be Consul of the United States for the port of Rio Grande, in Brazil.

Francis B. Ogden, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Liverpool, in the Kingdom of Great Britain, in the place of James Maury.

Daniel C. Croxall, of New Jersey, to be Consul of the United States at Marseilles, in place of Joshua Dodge, removed.

William Daniel Patterson of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Antwerp, in place of Charles Barnet, removed.

Charles Rhind, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Odessa on the Black Sea, in Russia.

Frederick Hahl, of Germany, to be Consul of the United States for the Kingdom of Wirtemberg and the Grand Duchies of Hesse, Dermstadt, and Baden.

Sidney Mason, of Massachusetts to be Consul of the United States for the port of St. John in the Island of Porto Rico, in place of Robert Jaques, removed.

John S. Meircken, of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States for the Island of Martinique.

William Stirling, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Barcelona, in Spain, in place of Charles Douglas.

William Troost Simons, to be Consul of the United States for Westphalia and the Prussian Provinces of the Rhine, to reside at Elberfeldt, in place of John Godfre Boker, resigned.

Frederick Shillow, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Stettin, in the Kingdom of Prussia.

Theodore Privat, to be Consul of the United States for the port of Cette, in the Kingdom of France, in the place of Alexander de Tubeuf, deceased.

John Lenox Kennedy, of New York, to be Consul of the United States for the ports of Guaymas, Mazatlan, and San Blas, in Mexico.

Silas K. Everett, of New York, to be Consul of the United States at Panama, in the Republic of Colombia.

Joseph Washington Elliot Wallace, to be Consul of the United States at San Antonia, in Mexico, in place of David Dixon, resigned.

Thomas F. Knox, of Virginia, to be Consul of the United States at Angostura, in the Republic of Colombia.

Peter Hotz, Jr. of Pennsylvania, to be Consul of the United States at Valencia, in Spain.

Daniel Burrows, to be Surveyor for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue, for the port of Middletown, in the State of Connecticut, from the 22d May, 1830, when his present commisson will expire.

Joshua Carpenter, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Penobscot, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Castine, in the State of Maine, vice Samuel K. Gilman, removed.

John Crowninshield, to be Appraiser of Goods for the port of Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, vice Isaac Waters, removed.

John Grant, Jr. to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Oswego, in the State of New York, from the 2d May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

John T. Vernor, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Albany, in the State of New York, from the 6th of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

David B. McNeil, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Champlain, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Plattsburg, in the State of New York, from the 2d May, 1830 when the commission of Frederick L. C. Sailly will expire.

John P. Osborne, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Sagg Harbor, in the State of New York, from the 10th of May, 1830, when the commission of Henry Thomas Dering will expire.

John Chew, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Havre de Grace, in the State of Maryland, from the 10th of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

George W. Briscoe, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Nottingham, in the State of Maryland, from the 10th of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

William Nelson, to be Collector of the Customs for the District and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Yorktown, in the State of Virginia, from the 3d of April, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

James Wade, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Swansborough, in the State of North Carolina, from the 2d of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

John D. Jones, to be Naval Officer for the District of Wilmington, in the State of North Carolina, from the 22d May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

William E. Hayne, to be Appraiser of Goods for the port of Charleston, in the State of South Carolina vice Andrew Smylie, removed.

William Joyner, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue of the port of Beaufort, in the State of South Carolina, from the 22d of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

John Stevens, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Savannah, in the State of Georgia, from the 1st of April, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

Archibald Clarke, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of St. Mary's in the State of Georgia, from the 6th of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

Lyman Briggs, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Madisonville, in the State of Mississippi, from the 22d of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

Robert Mitchell, to be Collector of the Customs for the District, and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Pensacola, in the Territory of Florida, from the 3d of April, 1830 when his present commission will expire.

William M. Loftin, to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of St. Andrews, in the Territory of Florida, from the 3d of April, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

Conway Whittle, to be Collector of the Customs for the District of Norfolk and Portsmouth, in the State of Virginia, vice Moses Myers, removed.

Gideon Fitz, to be Register of the Land Office for the District of Lands subject to sale at Mount Salus, in the State of Mississippi, from the 10th of May, 1830, when his present commission will expire.

John M. Davis, of Pennsylvania, to be Marshal of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, in place of Hugh Davis, removed.

Charles Slade, of Illinois, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Illinois, in place of Henry Conner, removed.

William Lyon, of Tennessee, to be Marshal of the United States for the Eastern District of Tennessee, in place of John Callaway, removed.

Zephaniah Drake, of New-Jersey, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of N. Jersey, in place of Oliver W. Ogden, removed.

Garret D. Wall, of New Jersey, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of N. Jersey, in place of Lucius Q. C. Elmer, removed.

Samuel Judah, of Indiana, to be Attorney of the United States, for the District of Indiana, in place of Charles Dewey, removed.

James A. Hamilton, of New York, to be Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in place of John Duer, removed.

John Speed Smith, of Kentucky, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in place of John J. Crittenden, removed.

John M. McCalla, of Kentucky, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Kentucky, in place of Chapman Coleman, removed.

Heman Lowry, of Vermont, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Vermont, in place of Joseph Edson, removed.

George Shannon, of Missouri, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Missouri, in place of Beverly Aller, removed.

Daniel Kellog, of Vermont, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Vermont, in place of William A. Griswold.

Augustus Jones, of Missouri, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Missouri, in place of John Simonds, Jr. removed.

William B. Lewis, of Tennessee, to be second Auditor of the Treasury, vice William Lee, removed.

George M. Dallas, of Pennsylvania, to be Attorney of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in place of Charles J. Ingersol, removed.

William Fulton of Alabama, to be Secretary in and for the Arkansas Territory, in place of Robert Crittendon, removed.

John Patterson, of Ohio, to be Marshal of the United States for the District of Ohio, in place of William Doherty, removed.

The following list will show the times at which the terms of the United States Senators will expire.

MAINE.—Peleg Sprague, March 3, 1835; John Holmes, 1833.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Levi Woodbury, 1831; Samuel Bell, 1835.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Nathaniel Silsbee, 1835; Daniel Webster, 1833.

CONNECTICUT.—Samuel A. Foot, 1833; Calvin Wiley, 1831.

RHODE ISLAND.—Ashur Robbins, 1833; Nehemiah R Knight, 1835.

VERMONT.—Dudley Chace, 1831; Horatio Seymour, 1833.

NEW YORK.—Nathan Sandford, 1831; Charles E. Dudley, 1833.

NEW JERSEY.—Mahlon Dickinson, 1833; Thomas Frelinghuysen, 1835.

PENNSYLVANIA.—William Marks, 1831; Isaac D. Barnard 1833

DELAWARE.—John M. Clayton, 1835; Arnold Naudain, 1833

MARYLAND.—Ezek'l F. Chambers, 1831; Samuel Smith, 1833

VIRGINIA.—Littleton W. Tazewell, 1835; John Tyler, 1833.

NORTH CAROLINA.—James Iredell, 1831; —— Brown, 1835.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Robert Y. Hayne, 1835; William Smith, 1831.

GEORGIA.—George M. Troup, 1835; John Forsyth, 1831.

TENNESSEE.—Hugh L. White, 1835; Felix Grundy, 1833.

KENTUCKY.—John Rowan, 1831; George M. Bibb, 1835.

OHIO.—Benjamin Ruggles, 1833; Jacob Burnet, 1831.

LOUISIANA.—Edward Livingston, 1835; Josiah S. Johnston, 1831.

INDIANA.—James Noble, 1833; William Hendricks, 1831.

MISSISSIPPI.—Powhattan Ellis, 1833, —— Adams, 1835.

ILLINOIS.—John M'Lean, 1835; Elias K Kane, 1831.

ALABAMA.—William R. King, 1835; John M'Kinley, 1831.

MISSOURI.—David Barton, 1831; Thomas H Benton, 1833.

RECAPITULATION.—Those Senators whose terms expire in 1831 are Messrs. Woodbury Wiley, Chace, Sanford, Marks, Chambers, Iredell, William Smith, Forsyth, Burnet, Johnston, Hendricks, Kane, M'Kinley, Barton, and Rowan—16.

In 1833 Messrs. Holmes, Webster, Foot, Robins, Seymour, Dudley, Dickinson, Barnard, Naudain, Samuel Smith, Tyler, Grundy, Noble Ellis Benton and Ruggles—16

In 1835.—Messrs. Sprague, Bell, Silsbee, Knight, Frelinghuysen, Clayton, Tazewell, Brown, Hayne, Troup, White, Livingston, Adams, M'Lean, King, and Bibb.

[Prov. D. Adv.

NEW YORK March 19.

Latest from France.

The ship Clematis, which left Havre February 11th, arrived at Boston on Wednesday. The following extracts from Paris papers to the 9th, are copied from the Boston Courier.

The prominent political articles in the latest of the Paris papers consist of comments on the speech of George the Fourth at the opening of Parliament, which seems to have been looked for in Paris with more than ordinary interest. We give a few of the strictures.

"Nothing can be more vague or more futile than the speech at the opening of Parliament, particularly the part relating to foreign policy. No light in short is afforded by this brief and unsatisfactory document. Its evasive style forms a striking contrast with the frank explicit language of President Jackson. It appears to us that the head of a government might be more open in his communications to the representatives of a country.

[Journal du Commerce.

"In King George the Fourth's speech, which is unusually vague, not a single phrase is entitled to the attention of Europe or France; and for the first time since the restoration, the name of France has not been mentioned. The circumstance is curious. Just at the moment when the connexion has become closer—a wish to dissemble it may perhaps be the motive of silence." [Le Temps.

The liberal Journals have lost no time in pronouncing a severe judgment on the King of England's speech, which was impatiently looked for, and with which they appear extremely dissatisfied, though we cannot exactly see the cause. The King neither made, nor was required to make any of those confessions of faith with which parties are dazzled or crushed. The speech merely referred to the material objects of English policy and administration, and the liberals make a gratuitous display of their ill humour in wasting it on this occasion.—Quotidienne.]

"Of France, of our troops in the Morea, of our preparations for our attack on Algiers not one word—not the most remote insinuation respecting the Polignac administration. It would seem that the British Cabinet feels too much embarrassed with its own task to be able to devote a word to the discussion of a subject so irritating. [Courier Francais.

The government of Don Miguel not being acknowledged by that of France, the Court of the Thuilleries will not go into mourning for the late queen of Portugal, till her death shall have been announced by the Emperor of Brazil.

The Spanish Embassador had sent off a courier to Madrid on business it was supposed, having reference to the French expedition against Algiers. Very active preparations are making at Toulon for the expedition. Government had remitted to the Treasurer of the navy at that port 12 million francs to defray the first expenses of the war. All the ships frigates, and other vessels stationed at Toulon, Brest, Rochefort, and Lorient, are to rendezvous next April in the Mediterranean. The Pacha of Egypt is about to take a part in the expedition. He is to send a fleet and 6000 men, to act as auxiliaries and to occupy Algiers for a certain time.

It is rumored that the plague has been introduced into Pisa by a Russian family arrived there from Turkey, and that two had become its victims. The small pox had recently made great ravages in that city.

An article dated Constantinople, Jan. 6, says —All is silence as the affairs of Greece, and the the Sultan is seeking pretext to elude the fulfilment of the treaty of Adrianople.

From Greece, it is stated that the President, Capo d' Istria, finds it difficult to Maintain tranquility, and this furnishes the Porte with an argument against the independence of Greece The Port alleges, too, that her union to Turkey is necessary to preserve the balance of power in Europe. When the news of a king having been chosen for Greece arrived, there was great irritation against the President, who was obliged to apply to the Admirals of the three powers for assistance.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The Journals des Debats announces that an expedition against Algiers is determined on — Twenty-five thousand men are to compose the army to be landed in Africa. Gen. Bourmont is to have the command in chief of the army. Admiral Duperre is designated for the command of the fleet, and the General of Engineers Valare, to command the works of the siege.

We mentioned the fact, not long since, that while the exports of British produce and manufactures had in the last twenty years been nearly trebled in *quantity*, their *value* in money was little or no larger. This appeared from their being published in the Finance Accounts according to two values; first, the official value, which is never varied; secondly, the declared or real value, as declared by the exporter at the time of export, according to existing prices. Though the first mode is a very bungling way of discovering the increase of exports, the fact it established was curious; and this fall in price was of course referred to the augmented productiveness of duty.

We noticed in a New York Journal an article taken from the London Courier, which refers this fall of price, in part at least, to a different cause. This fall, the writer says commenced in 1811, and he remarks that none of the causes ordinarily assigned will account for its commencement at that time. 'It could not be owing to a transition from a state of war to a state of peace, for the depression began with us in war, and has continued with us in peace, neither could it be owing to an alteration of the currency, for the currency remained until 1819 in the same situation in which it was in 1811; still less could it be owing to what is called the system of free trade, for none of our commercial restrictions were relaxed until 1822. The commencement and continuousness of the fall of prices is to be ascribed to the destruction of the South American Mines in 1810, and the consequent defalcation in the supply of the precious metals' In proof of this opinion he goes on to state that, from an account sent by Mr. Jacob to Mr. Tooke, it appears that from 1800 to 1810 the average annual supply of gold and silver from these mines amounted to $47 064,000, while, from 1810 to 1821, it was reduced to $10,000,000 With the supply of precious metals thus reduced to one-fourth, we must necessarily, he argues, give less of them for any commodity; in other words, there must be a fall of price, in evidence of this, he adduces the article of unwrought tin, a raw material, obtained almost only from the mines of Cornwall. But though England, having thus a monopoly of the article, was enabled to suit the supply to the demand, yet the quantity exported since 1814 has nearly doubled; while the price has fallen 50 per cent [Bal. Am.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Citizens' Canal Line steamboat we received last night the Philadelphia United States Gazette, containing the following news from England.

By the packet ship New York, captain Bennet, the editors of the New York Gazette received Liverpool papers to the 16th February, inclusive.

The American Minister transacted business with the Earl of Aberdeen on the 10th Feb.—On the same day despatches were received from Mr. Vaughan, his majesty's Envoy to the United States of America, dated Washington, 12th Jan 1830.

We noticed, several weeks ago, (says the London Courier,) that the destination of the ships of war equipping at Toulon would probably be Algiers: and the last Paris papers assert, that unless the Dey of Algiers consent to lower his tone, the expedition against that port will be on a scale of considerable magnitude.—A land force is, it seems, an indispensible accompaniment; the fortifications of Algiers, on the sea side, having been so greatly strengthened since Lord Exmouth's attack, as to make it quite unadvisable for an invading force to build its expectations of success on a fleet; particularly as from the nature of the currents and badness of the coast, it is dangerous for ships of war to cruise long in that quarter with northerly winds.

A land force being thus a *sine qua non*, the next question with the Paris politicians is on what point of the Algerine coast is it to be landed? Some recommend Oran, a good harbour, about 130 miles to the west of Algiers; others propose Bona, which is less remote. Be this as it may, in two months, it is said, a large armament will be equipped, and will sail from Toulon, unless the Dey make a timely and satisfactory submission.

The temperature of the Continent having changed in the beginning of the week, (Feb. 8) the French papers are filled with directions from the magistrates in regard to the precautions to be taken on the breaking up of the ice on the Seine, Marne, Loire, and other great rivers.

Mr. Moore, brother of General Moore, who fell at Coronna, and formerly Deputy Secretary at War, but long retired from the discharge of that duty, has given up his retirement allowance of £800 a year, in consideration of public exigencies.

Freedom of Trade.—The probability of the gradual diminution of our trade to the United States gives a new motive for turning attention to our colonial possessions. It is one advantage of a large empire, extending to different climates that it contains within itself the facilities for carrying on a large commerce, unaffected by the changes which the perverse regulations of other states may operate.

It is singular enough by the way, that if an empire extended to three quarters of the world, every one would acknowledge the benefit of a freedom of intercourse among all its provinces; while no sooner is a political division established, than people fancy that the freedom of commerce which would make the world in this respect like one empire, must be mischievous, and that the true policy of all nations collectively is, that each should try to catch an advantage by hampering its intercourse with the others. [Globe.

The latest news from Lisbon states, that Don Miguel, unable to obtain money from other quarters, has ordered a levy to be made on the different monastic orders; and thus makes them expiate, in part, their mischievous machinations against the free institutions of their country. The decree issued for this purpose has not been published in the Gazette; but there seems to be no reason to doubt its authenticity. The following is the amount of the assessment on each order:—

The Hieronimites	168 000 milreas
The Bernardines	179 000
The Benedictines	139 000
The Monks of St. Vincent	120,000
The Convents of La Grace	63,000
The Dominicans	38,000
The Carmelites	38,000
Making in all	752,000

or at the present rate of exchange, about £150,000.

The foreign policy of Great Britain was, on the 12th ult. discussed at considerable length in the House of Lords. The subject was introduced by Lord Holland, who concluded a desultory oration, by moving a resolution touching the future constitution and territorial extent of Greece. The Noble Baron having discovered at the 'eleventh hour,' that the Universal feeling was against him, forebore to press his motion to a division.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs corrected the erroneous dates, unauthentic facts, and mistaken inferences, of the Noble Baron; and the first Lord of the Treasury summed up comprehensively and conclusively. In the course of the Duke of Wellington's speech he Greece, while advocating pacific policy with an earnestness that could not be misconstrued, asserted emphatically, that England never was in a state in which she could embark in a necessary war with so many advantages as at the present moment.

The debate in the House of Commons on the 12th ult. was of great interest, for it bore on a subject affecting almost every individual in the kingdom, and on those means of obtaining relief which have fixed the attention not of theorists and speculators, but of men who act with habitual caution, and are possessed of a large stake in the country

It is now fixed that Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, is to be the future Sovereign of the new kingdom of Greece, the limits of which will be fully as extensive as could well be expected. It is also reported, that all the Ionian islands will be added to the kingdom of Greece, Coreyra excepted, which, as it commands the Adriatic, the British will maintain possession of in perpetuity.

The proprietors and Editor of the Morning Journal were brought up for judgment in the court of King's Bench, for libelling the duke of Wellington; when Mr. Alexander, the editor, was sentenced to an imprisonment of 12 months, viz. four months for each offence; the first, the libel on the duke of Wellington; secondly, the libel on lord Chancellor; and thirdly, the libel on the House of Commons, and to pay a fine of £500. The Rev. Mr. Isaacson was sentenced to pay a fine of 100 pounds; and Mr. Harsden was suffered to go at large upon his own recognizances.

LONDON, Feb. 14.

It is understood that negotiations are going on between the governments of Great Britain, Spain, South America, and the United States, for the purpose of putting an end, for a certain period, at least to hostilities between Spain and the South American republics.

A report has for some days prevailed, that it was the intention of government to make some reductions in the army, this, however, is understood not to be the case—the contemplated economy in the army will, it is supposed, be in the future rate of pay for all new levies.

SKETCH OF BISHOP RAVENSCROFT.

The death of this distinguished Minister of the Gospel has been heard with much regret, not only in North Carolina, and Virginia, but by the Friends of his Church in the Northern States. Several paragraphs have appeared in the Philadelphia prints—and in one of them, he has been compared to Moses himself, in the reading of the Decalogue.

Being a native of Virginia, and having taken Holy Orders under the ministration of Bishop Moore, his Life and Death have excited great interest among his fellow-citizens in this State—And it was under the influence of those feelings, that Bishop Moore on last Sunday delivered an impressive Funeral Discourse, from the Pulpit of the Monumental Church, commemorative of the merits of the deceased. The Sermon was intended to illustrate the Immortality of the Soul, as taught by Holy Writ—and it concluded with the following *Sketch* of Bishop Ravenscroft, with a Copy of which we have been favored by the Reverend Author.

[Richmond Enq.

Extract from Bishop Moore's Discourse.

'I have been led to the selection of the present subject by that solemn event, which I announced from this desk the last Tuesday; the death of our venerable friend Bishop RAVENSCROFT. The departure of an individual so highly gifted, is no common occurrence. Ordained to the Ministry and this Altar by myself, and a native of Virginia, I should be deficient in duty to you, to his memory, and to the Church at large, were I to pass over the event in silence. Often, Brethren, has he addressed you from this place; and from his tomb, he now proclaims in your ears, the transitory nature of temporal things; assuring, you that Man cometh up, and is cut down like a flower: that all flesh is grass, and the glory of Man, however firm in constitution, resplendent in talents, and graceful in structure, is as the flower of the field. Yes, my hearers, were he permitted to speak to you at this moment, he would direct your attention to that Saviour, who is 'the resurrection and the life.' He would shew you the folly of trusting the salvation of your souls to any thing short of Christ Jesus; and would proclaim the Redeemer as the only way to the regions of eternal peace.

'He would tell you, that the language of entreaty in which he addressed you during life, however warm and animated that language had been, was too cold for the occasion: that the most fervent appeals he had ever used, though they burned on his lips, were too frigid; unworthy a subject, involving in it eternal considerations. He would shew Heaven, on the one hand, with all its beatitudes, and the regions of despair, on the other, and with a Seraph's tongue would entreat you to flee from the wrath to come, and to lay hold on eternal life. Were he to see you halting between your duty to God, and the concerns of the world, he would press an immediate renunciation of the things of time. He would solicit you to awake from your slumber: to take up the Cross without the least delay. He would tell you, that to-morrow might be too late; that 'now is the accepted time—this the day of salvation.'

It is productive of great satisfaction, upon an occasion like the present, to look back and to take a view of the individual, whose death and removal forms the subject of our consideration. It is a Minister of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose departure has awakened the best sympathies of our nature, and which has involved the Church of North Carolina in gloom: a Minister, whose faithfulness was universally acknowledged, and whose pastoral virtues were so highly valued by the people of his charge.

'Bishop Ravenscroft became alive for the importance of religion, about 18 or 20 years since; and for the last 13 years, has been zealously engaged as a Preacher of the everlasting Gospel. That feeling which animated his bosom, infused itself into all his discourses, and rendered him both popular and instructive. The fidelity which distinguished his labours, met with the blessing of heaven, and Carolina in common with his former Parish in this Diocess, can bear witness to his affection and unwearied exertion.

'In the month of April, 1819, he devoted himself at this Altar, in the presence of many of you now before me to the service of God and of the Church—was admitted to Deacon's orders, and laboured one year in the county of Lunenburg. In the course of a short time he entered the second grade of the Christian Ministry, and was invested with the order of Priesthood. He then removed into the county of Mecklenburg, where through the influence of

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