CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

MONDAY, APRIL 5, 1824.

A communication from the Legislature of the Territory of Michigan, in relation to a standard of weights and measures, was received, read, and referred to the committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. McIlvaine presented two memorials of citizens of the state of New Jersey, praying an increase of duty on imported iron. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and Manufactures.

The bill "to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the United States by the purchasers of the public lands," and the bill "to change the terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States in the state of Ohio, and one of the terms of the circuit court in Kentucky," were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

Mr. Hayne presented the remonstrance of the citizens of St. Luke's Parish, in the state of South Carolina, against the passage of the tariff bill.—Referred to the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was then again taken up for consideration. Some further amendments were made in the details of the bill, at the suggestion of Mr. Mills. Upon one of these amendments, which provides that the creditor shall have a right to hold his debtor to bail, without proof of fraud, when he is about to leave the state in which the debt is contracted, cursory discussion took place between Messrs. Mills, Van Buren, Johnson, of Kentucky, Hayne, Holmes, of Maine, Talbot, and Chandler. It was then agreed to.

Mr. Talbot proposed to amend the the bill, by providing that no debtor shall be held to bail, except in the state where he resides, or the state in which the debt was contracted, "unless the defendant shall have absconded from the state in which he resides, in order to evade the payment of his debts." The amendment was carried.—Ayes 28, noes 11.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, proposed a new section to the bill, extending its operation to the District of Columbia; which was agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. McLane, from the same Committee, to whom the subject was referred, made a report unfavorable to the making of "an appropriation to compensate the friendly Creek Indians for property lost during the late war;" which report was laid on the table.

Mr. McLane, from the Committee to whom were referred the amendments of the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1824, made a report, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Post Office Department, accompanied by a list of the of the clerks in that office, with their salaries.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee to whom was referred the President's Message on the subject reported a bill "making further appropriations for the extinguishment of the title of the Creek Indians to land lying in the State of Georgia;" which was read & committed.

Mr. Tracy, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill further to amend the act authorizing the payment for property lost, captured, or destroyed, by the enemy, whilst in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes, passed 9th April, 1806; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Allen, of Mass. called up the consideration of the resolution offered by him some days since, for fixing the time of adjournment of this House, and the question of considering being taken by yeas and nays, the votes were, yeas 94, nays 90. So the House agreed to consider the resolution.

Mr. Allen moved to fill the blank with "Monday, the 3d day of May, 1824."

Mr. Tod moved, as an amendment, to fill the blank with the 20th day of May.

The debate was superseded by the Speaker passing to the orders of the day.

NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS.

The House resotved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the Chair, on the amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy.—The first question was on concurring with the Senate in striking out the specification of the items of expenditure of the fund for contingent expenses of the Navy.

After some observations by Mr. McLane, explanatory of the history, and intention, of this clause of the bill, the House resolved to disagree with the Senate in the amendment to strike out; by which resolution, they retained the clause of specifications, (as originally move in the lower House by Mr. McL.)

The question being next on agreeing to the senate's amedment striking out the sum of 180,000 dollars, (moved in the lower House by Mr. Cocke) and reinstating the sum of 225,000 dollars, (as first reported by the committee of ways and means.

The next question on the senate's 2d amendment, which provides for a small purchase of land near the navy yard, at Charlestown, Ms. was agreed to with the following amendment, proposed by Randolph, viz: adding after the word "purchase" "by and with the consent of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts." The remaining amendment of the Senate was agreed to without debate—when the Committee rose and reported the disagreement of the Committhe of the Whole to the first amendment—its agreement to the second, with an amendment, and its agreement to the third.

The House concurred with the Committee, and the bill was returned to the Senate.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 10, 1824.

EUROPE.

The present state of Europe, so far as we can collect from the last arrivals, resembles the bucket of a well, hooped round with iron. The monarchs of the Holy Alliance are very partial to iron bondage, and that they entertain ideas of reducing *us*, as well as the Spaniards, to that state, we think no man can entertain a rational doubt. Our executive message has proclaimed such intelligence, and every subsequent feature of European policy, moves in exact accordance with the apprehensions expressed in that document. A question will shortly occupy the attention of Parliament, "whether it would not be sound policy for England to recognize the republics of South America:" If the English ministry acquiesce in this measure, it will have an important and salutary bearing upon our relations with that country. *England* and *America*, will then be united in fact, though perhaps not *in form*, to resist all attempts of the *Un*-holy despots on the liberties of South America—both Mr. Monroe and Mr. Canning, have made this declaration.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Although we take no part in the Presidential election, we must, as faithful Journalists, let our readers know what is doing on that subject in different parts of the country. Public meetings seem to be the order of the day. One was held week before last by the inhabitants of Norfolk county, Va. and one immediately after by the inhabitants of Norfolk and Portsmouth—at both of which Mr. ADAMS, was recommended for President, and GENERAL JACKSON, for Vice-President. The citizens of Fredericksburg, (Va.) held two meetings last month—at one, the resolutions passed were in favor ef General Jackson as President, the other in favor of Mr. Adams. In New-England, much excitement already prevails on this subject, several town meetings have been held, at all of which Mr. Adams was the favorite candidate—except at Hartford, (Conn.) where Mr. CRAWFORD, was nominated. Our readers shall be advised of every important movement made on this very interesting question.

CONGRESS,

Since the commencement of the present session, have done a great deal of business, if *debate* is to be taken as the standard. But if we compare the debates with the bills, they have not done as much as might be supposed. They have indeed, invited the Marquis LA FAYETTE to this country, and we hope this visit will be his *last*, that is, that he will lay his bones in the soil which his youthful arm defended. Should Congress do nothing else through the whole of the present session, this one act will be sufficient to commemorate the names of the members.

NAVY AND ARMY.

In perusing the debates in Congress, we are pleased to see so few symptoms of that spirit of retrenchment, which were formerly so conspicuous. Our army and navy are allowed to stand without reduction, and we believe that if a proposition to that effect were laid before Congress, it would be simultaneously and indignantly rejected.

LARGE DEFALCATION.

Mr. HOLLY, one of the New-York Canal Commissioners, in a report to the Legislature of that state, has acknowledged himself deficient in the sum of $30,000. He further states, that he expects to be able in a few months to make up about $15,000 of it. The developement has excited considerable surprise at Albany.

NEW-YORK.

The Legislature of New-York has fixed the 12th of April inst. for the day of adjournment, and to meet again in Albany on the first Tuesday in November next, for the choice of Presidential electors.

OUTRAGE.

Captain Alkin of the brig Caroline, arrived at Philadelphia from Havana, states that on Friday the 20th of March, when on his passage from Savannah to Havana, he was fired on, off Stirrup Key, by his Britannic Majesty's schr. Renegat, formerly the Saragoranza, Lieut. Com. Fyatt, a calm prevailing at the time and the vessels within musket shot. The brig had her foretopsail on deck repairing:—the shot from the schooner, apparently a six-pounder passed about three feet from the taffrail, and about one foot under the main boom. The officer who boarded the brig very *politely* told captain Alkin, that his captain was much displeased at their not heaving to,—when from the dead calm which prevailed it was impossible to obey such a command. The Renegat is the same vessel, that fired on the schr. Allen, capt. Dunham, on the 27th of March, off Cape Nicholas Mole. Some of the British officers at Havana spoke of Lieut. Fyatt, as a half-crazy man. If he be so, he ought not to command a vessel of war. If he be not so, he ought to be called to account for his proceedings.

CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE CANAL.

The Elkton Press states, that "the Engineers and a committee of the Directors of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, are now actively engaged in marking out the line of the canal. Mr. *Randal*, is receiving proposals for subcontracts and the work is about to be prosecuted with spirit and vigor, and we trust to a successful termination."

MELANCHOLY.

A bake-house, situated in Front-street, Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 29th ult. In his extreme anxiety to save the goods. Mr. Gilbert Gaw remained so long in the house as to be suffocated to death.

FROM CARTHAGENA.

Advices from Carthagena, via Kingston and Baltimore, states that an expedition was fitting out at Carthagena, to go against Tarquia de Omoa. The expedition was stated to consist of four brigs and seven schooners. Monsieur Gutra was to command it. It was reported that the Carthagenian government furnished 2000 men, and that the town and port of San Fernando de Omoa, were to be pillaged. The editor of the Kingston Public Advertiser doubts the accuracy of the account.

A mail robber named Daniel Wohlford, lately made his escape from the jail at Montgomery Court House, Virginia, and after wandering about three days voluntarily returned to the jail. He gave a reason for returning that he was unacquainted with the country, and considered it impossible to make his escape.

A MUMMY

Recently arrived in France from Egypt, which appears to be that of a Princess of the race of the Pharaohs, who had been buried 3700 years. In the same box was an embalmed Cat, to indicate the person was of high rank.

It is said that the late Mr. Marryat, of London, left property to the amount of near $3,000,000.

GEN. BROCK.

A Monument is about to be erected at Queenston Heights, to the memory of the late Major-General Isaac Brock. It is to consist of a basement chamber or vault, 9 feet under the level of the surface, with a base 20 feet square, and 18 feet in height, and circular tower or shaft 65 feet in height, 16½ feet in diameter at the base, tapering to 14½ at the top, with a lantern and platform. The lantern to be raised 7½ feet above the shaft, making a height of 101½ feet from the foundation.

NEW MAGAZINE.

Messrs. Bliss and White of N. York, have issued proposals, for publishing a new periodical work, to be called the ATLANTIC MAGAZINE, to be devoted to American Literature and Science, and to consist entirely of original articles.

THE GREEKS

It is proposed in several of the New York papers, to appropriate the amount of the Greek Fund accumulated in that city, to the purchase of the steam ship *Robert Fulton*, and send her up the Mediterranean as soon as possible, so that the Greeks may receive the benefit of the collections made in the U. States, while they can be of assistance to them.

Spontaneous Combustion.

The Milton Gazette, N. C. furnishes a curious account of spontaneous combustion which recently took place in that neighbourhood. It occurred in a parcel of *Hops*, which, after being well-dried, were put into a *homespun cotton* gown, moderately pressed in, and placed on a heap of *cotton seed*. No fire nor even candle had been, it is said, for three months in the room in which they lay. *Cotton* has been frequently known to take fire spontaneously in a moist and heated atmosphere. The problem in the present case is, what peculiar property of the *Hops* produced the combustion?.

HUMAN BUTCHERY.

Since the commencement of the 11th century, England and France have been at war 266 years, and the total loss of men is estimated at 26,000,000!

There were thirty-one deaths in Baltimore last week.

DEATH WARRANT.

The Sheriff of Baltimore County has received the warrant for the executon of *Rebecca Preston*, alias *Scott*, convicted at the recent term of the city court, of the murder of her child. Her execution is to take place on Friday, 23d inst.

A GOOD WINDING UP!

The Richmond Compiler of the 31st ult. says:—

"We understand, that the Marine Insurance Society of this city, whose stocks were sold at auction on Monday, will divide at least £1000 more than its capital. It is not every institution in these days which is able to divide par.—An example of this sort is, therefore worthy of notice."

LORD BYRON.

In the libel cause in England, of the King against the publisher of Lord Byron's *Vision of Judgment*, the counsel for the Crown remarked of Lord Byron:—

"The individual to whom it was ascribed was an author of distinguished talents, whose name might stand high in the literature of his country: he might have stood first in the literature of any age; but it was to be lamented that he should have fallen so low—that he should have so tarnished his laurels as to have descended to the level of the mean and odious reptiles of the day, and with them indulged in levity, scurrility and impiety."

Lord Byron had well earned this condemnation. His last publication, "The Deformed Transformed," is wholly beneath criticism. We might infer, so grotesque and paltry is it that he meant to *quiz* the British public with the worst possible jargon, and ascertain what would be borne and might be praised.

For the Cambridge Chronicle.

Messrs. Editors,

Under an impression that some of our citizens may not be aware of the pecuniary hazard of keeping a vicious dog, I beg leave to call the attention of those interested, to a case which recently occurred in the District court of Philadelphia, to wit:

"In an action recently brought in the District Court of Philadelphia, for damages against the owner of a dog, by which the plaintiff was bitten in the right leg, so badly as to be confined to the house for five or six weeks, besides losing his situation as a watchman, the jury, after being charged by the President of the Court, gave a verdict for the plaintiff of *two hundred and seventy-five* dollars damages. The President said—'The law is clear, that if a man, who knows that a dog belonging to him is vicious, and addicted to biting persons, neglects to take proper and effectual precautions for restraining the dog from running at large, the owner is responsible for an injury which may arise to any person from the viciousness and ill-temper of the dog.'"

It will here be seen that the *precaution* of *intending* to secure the dog will not be an available plea, on the part of his owner, to an action brought by a neighbour, for injuries sustained; but the securing must be *effectual* and *infallible*.

The same principle, as well as the implication of the general *evil intent*, of keeping a biting dog, is recognized in Dany. Abr. 19, "For keeping a dog, knowing him to be accustomed to bite sheep (if he afterwards bite a horse; for the owner ought to have destroyed him, on notice of the *first mischief*: sd. Raym. 69, that he hath done so before, is *sufficient proof* of *usage*, Dy. 236.")

Hence it clearly follows that the *laws prohibit* the keeping of a dog, with known vicious propensities, and that for an injury committed by such a dog, on property or person, the owner is answerable in heavy damages, though it were seriously against his will.

But independent of the legal prohibition, the principles of the moral code, are in open hostility with the practice of keeping a vicious dog, to bite a neighbour, or mangle and maim his children, or bite his sheep: it is a practice of *savage* origin, and of *uncivilized* continuance, calculated moreover to banish harmony, and kind offices among neighbours; and will infallibly annihilate that disposition to mutual patronage and support, which ought to be fostered for mutual benefit; and when it is considered that these paramount objects are sacrificed and the laws of man, and the obligations of morality are violated, for the preservation, *perchance*, of a stick of wood, "the generally alleged object," the *arrogance of man* should feel humbled; his high pretentions in the scale of nature, founded in his *reason*, should be abandoned, upon such a proof of the *weakness*, and *infatuation*, if not depravity, to which that *boasted faculty* of *pre-eminence* is obnoxious.

To this communication, Messrs. Editors, I am induced to affix my name, that you may not be censured for its sentiments, and for the hope too, that my frank appeal to reason may preserve that *harmony*, by conviction, which from recent cases in point, must otherwise, be inevitably disturbed.

I have the honor to be,
Yours respectfully,
JOS. E. MUSE.

Cambridge, April 3.

From the Salem Gazette, March 30.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

With much pleasure we lay before our readers the following highly interesting letter from a friend and valued correspondent, a native of this vicinity, now at Truxillo.

"TRUXILLO, Feb. 16, 1824.

"Dear Sir—I send you an important document relative to this new republic, styled "the United Provinces in the Centre of America," consisting of the Provinces of Guatimala, Nicaragua, Coast Rica, Honduras and St. Salvador. The principal towns are Guatimala, the capital, with a population of about 30,000 Omoa and Truxillo.

"This is perhaps one of the most fertile countries in the world, producing Cocoa, Hides, Cotton, Indigo, Sarsaparilla, and plenty of mines of gold, silver, copper, &c.

"At present the trade is nearly all engrossed by Spaniards and carried on with Havana.—But the day is not far distant when the United States will share the greatest part of the trade, as we can supply them with every material.

"Cattle are abundant and are exported to Havana, Balize, &c. in great numbers.

"This country has several fine sea ports upon the Pacific, and is most advantageously situated for carrying on commerce with both the Atlantic and Pacific. Its chief imports are linens, cottons, &c from Europe; rum, sugar, &c. from Havana, and flour, provisions, &c. from the United States. But we can supply them with cotton, as well as India, and Russia goods on as good terms as England or any other power.

"The English Bible Society has caused the Bible to be printed in Spanish, and thousands are now distributing throughout these provinces. Formerly they were not allowed to read, but now free permission is given to every one.

"Affairs are very tranquil and have the most pacific appearance. The government seems determined to cultivate the most intimate intercourse or interchange of commerce with the United States, and manifests the utmost attention and hospitality to American visitors. The intercourse with the interior is carried on without any material obstructions or dangers, and all produce is brought and carried upon mules.

ANOTHER PIRACY.

The brig Echo, Captain Blanchard of Portland, has arrived at New-York from Santa Cruz. Captain B. reports, that on the 17th instant, in lat. 31, 50, long. 72, he saw a vessel at the eastward, bearing down upon the Echo, which had all sail set that she could carry. At midnight the strange vessel passed the stern of the Echo, but put about and stood towards her. It was soon found that she out-sailed the Echo, and at one o'clock, A. M. she came within pistol shot, fired two muskets into her, and ordered the captain to come to, and send a boat on board, which being done, the boat soon returned, full of armed men, to the number of about fifteen. When the boat came along side, they demanded of the captain his papers. They inquired as to the longitude they were in and demanded if there was any money on board? The brig's crew were then driven down the forcastle, and the pirates commenced breaking open all the chests in the cabin, and all in the brig, taking away all the clothes they could find. Three trunks belonging to the cargo, were also broken and plundered. They likewise took away the new forsail, which was bent, a new jib, two steering sails, the main stay-sail, and all the running rigging belonging to the sails, together with three coils of line, a new lead line; three bolts of canvass, a quantity of spare rigging, and deck blocks, &c. and much more was destroyed in cutting away. They further took a spare top-mast, and top-gallant mast and would have taken the cargo, had it not been for a squall which came on, and obliged them to take to their own ship—which they did, keeping a small boat and four oars. Two of the crew of the Echo, were kept on board the pirate, while the plundering was going on.—They describe the vessel as a full rigged brig, mounting thirty 6 pounders, and a long 18 at midships. The decks were full of men, apparently Spaniards, for the most part.

GEN. LAFAYETTE.

The venerable Dr. *Thacher*; mouth, we learn, has recently rec letter from Gen. LAFAYETTE, by we understand, that a sense of du keep him a considerable time in and delay his contemplated and desired visit to the United States imagine our country's friend th his duty to remain in France to g opposition to be changes which a to be contemplated there, by the ment or aboliton of the French and the restoration of the monar it existed prior to the revolution.

From the Columbia (S. C.) Telescope, M

Mr. Editor—I observe I am c in New York, with having advo protecting duties in favor of ma tures, in the preface to my Emp in 1813. The charge is true. I th then with the multitude on the su In the winter of 1818--19 the qu became a national one, and I dete ed to study it fully. I did so. result of my enquiry was a perfe viction of the injustice and impol the whole system. I published my ions on this subject and to this eff the Analytical Magazine for July, to which Mr. Mathew Carey repl the same Magazine for next mon der the signature of Sully. In 1819, Dr. Maxcy, President of thi lege, and Dr. Smith, Chemical pro here, were alive and well; and settled (as I thought finally) in delphia. And whatever my op have been, are, or may be, my gr and reasons accompany them; a public are interested not in names in facts and arguments.

THOMAS COOPER, M. D. *Colu*

Bedford, Penn. March

On the night of the 19th inst. the ling house of Matthias Mort, livi Dublin township, in this county, fire, as is believed, from the kitchen ney, which had not been fully bui Mr. and Mrs. Mort providentially just in time to rescue the children slept up stairs, from the devourin ment. The fire when discovered gained such an ascendency that i found useless to attempt to extingu and the house was abandoned in haste that only some bed clothes few articles of wearing apparel saved.

The family remained around the s ing ruins until morning, the paren erting themselves to preserve their and freezing children from the incle cy of the weather. After day light Mort went to a neighbour's for the pose of procuring some grain, and thence to the mill in order to get it gr to make bread for his distressed chil Whilst waiting at the mill for his gr messenger arrived bringing to Mr. the heart-rending news that the chi of the burnt house had fallen down killed one of his sons.

The boy, aged twelve years, had hunting amongst the ruins of the house, for nails, when the chimney u tunately gave way, fell down, au stantly crushed him to death. W he was extricated, his bowels were b out.

What an awful lesson ought the a melancholy transaction teach us. it may be seen how quickly earthly sessions, and even life itself, may be ken from us. How necessary then us all "to have a building prepared, Paul of old saith, "made without ha eternal in the Heavens.

Extract of a letter, dated London, Feb.

"The Canada merchants have had a me to-day with ministers relative to that p the American President's Speech which s of negotiations for giving the American right of Navigating the St. Lawrence the ness is *in good hands*—they are not disp to *yield such a point by any means.*"

M. Clement, a French chemist, lately invented an apparatus for the tillation of sea-warter, which produ six pounds of good fresh water by burning of one pound of common coa A single still will supply five hund pints of water daily, and the distilla may be performed during the roug weather

A useful hint to young Men.

For your own comfort, for y friends' solace, for the sake of y eventful prosperity, cultivate a st and manly habit of economy. It is possible to raise a good character w out it. And this one single article, c nected with moderate talent, will commend you to all with whom you to have any transactions, from wh you may wish confidence, or expect muneration. Assistance, should need it, will not be withheld, if it known that your care of personal pense is correct. Do not esteem name of economy a trifle. Do not count the practice of it mean. Gen ous—free, call it what you will, are ter which do not apply, unless it is litera your own money with which you sporting; nor then, if you sport m than your rank and circumstances p dently warrant.

DEAR WINE.—A great connoisseur wines lately died in England, when his wh stock of claret was sold at the rate of *f eight guineas* a dozen!

Mammoth Parsnip.—Of all the big beets pumpkins that ever have grown in this or other state, a Parsnip recently taken out of ground by a gentleman of Frederick-town, is the largest. It measured five feet six or ven inches in length!

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