ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, MAY 9.

In the Senate, the several bills yesterday ordered to a third reading, were passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The proposed amendment to the Constitution in relation to the election of President was laid on the table.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bills relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge, and the Baron Bastrop, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriation to carry into effect the Creek treaty, the bill to aid certain Indians of the Creek nation to remove to the west of the Mississippi, the bill to make a further appropriation for ten sloops of war, and the bill making further provision for mileage, &c. to members of Congress.—*Nat. Journal.*

MAY 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, a bill for the relief of Moses Kenney; a bill for the payment of interest due to the State of New York, and a bill to compensate the Registers and Receivers of the Land Office for certain extra services, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. A part of the day was passed in the consideration of Executive business.

The appropriation bill to carry into effect the Creek Treaty, was passed yesterday, in the House of Representatives, when a protest, signed by the whole Georgia Delegation, was handed in by Mr. Forsyth, and read by the Clerk. It will be seen that the question on the passage of this bill was taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared 167 ayes, and only 10 noes, these ten being the 7 Representatives from Georgia, and the 3 from Alabama. Various other bills were passed. About 14 private bills were afterwards acted on in Committee of the Whole and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. Mr. Garnsey made an effort to carry the resolution which was offered by him in March last, on the subject of a treaty with the Indians, in the State of New York; but a discussion arose, which continued until the expiration of the hour allowed for resolutions, when the Speaker arrested the progress of the debate.—*ib.*

MAY 11.

In the Senate, the resolution declining a conference with the House of Delegates on the judiciary bill, was agreed to by a vote of 24 to 18.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution introduced by Mr. Forsyth, to place the Protest of the Geo. Delegation on the Journals, was agreed to. The bills which were acted on in Committee on the preceeding day were passed; and about sixteen or seventeen other private bills went through Committee of the Whole, and were ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time to-day. An unsuccessful effort was made by Mr. Burgess, to bring up the bill to provide for the Surviving Officers of the Army of the Revolution.—*ib.*

MAY 12.

In the Senate, the bills yesterday ordered to a third reading were passed and sent to the House of Representatives.—A bill was introduced by Mr. Dickerson, from the Select Committee on that subject, to distribute annually among the several States, the surplus revenue of the United States; and a bill by the Judiciary committee, to regulate the processes of the United States Courts in those states which have been admitted into the Union since September 1789.

Yesterday, in the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of Jas. Monroe, late President of the United States, was taken up in Committee of the whole, and reported without amendment. It was then laid on the table, on the motion of Mr. Ingham, with the understanding that it would be called up to-day.

MAY 13.

The bills reported by Mr. Benton, for reducing the patronage of the Executive, were laid upon the table, under such circumstances as induce the belief that they will not be called up again during the present session.

The bill for the adjustment of Mr. MONROE'S accounts, yesterday underwent consideration, and was ordered to a third reading, after striking out the clause allowing interest on the amount claimed as due. It has yet to pass its third reading, and undergo consideration in the Senate.

We are apprehensive that the Judiciary bill has fallen through, from the disagreement of the two Houses, as to the mode of administering the remedy acknowledged to be necessary to cure existing defects, as relates to the Western States, in the administration of the Constitution and laws of the United States. The Bill is not dead, to be sure, but it appears to us to have received its death blow.

MAY 15.

In the Senate, on Saturday, a number of bills from the House of Representatives were read a third time and passed.

Mr. Miner, of Pennsylvania, introduced into the House of Representatives on Saturday, a series of resolutions, the object of which is to effect a gradual change in the population of the District of Columbia, with a view to raise it to that moral, political, and intellectual rank, which as the seat of government of a great and growing republic, it ought to occupy. The House refused to consider the resolutions at this time.

An estimate of the cost, per mile, of the contemplated road from this City to New Orleans, was received from the War Department.

The four classes of business which remain to be acted on, compose, at least, one hundred and twenty bills; and when it is recollected, that after Thursday next no new bills can be sent from one House to the other, a tolerable accurate calculation may be made of the *quantum* of business which ought to be despatched every day.

The report on the subject of the disagreement between the two Houses, on the Judiciary bill, will be taken up this morning. The general impression is, that the House will adhere to its agreement, in which case the bill is lost.

MAY 16.

In the Senate, the bill from the House supplementary to an act for the gradual increase of the navy, was taken up; and, after some discussion was ordered to a third reading.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by Mr. John Adams, Jr. transmitting the information called for by a resolution of the Senate, in relation to transactions at the Custom House of Philadelphia.

The engrossed bills which were ordered to a third reading on Saturday were severally read a third time, passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Hayne, the Senate then took up the bill making further appropriation for ten sloops of war, and reappropriating certain balances carried to the surplus fund. After some explanations by Mr. H. the bill was ordered to a third reading.

FOREIGN.

EUROPE.—London dates to the 24th March, one day later than those previously received, are furnished by the ship Friends, at New York. The British Parliament had adjourned to the 5th of April. It is stated that Green & Hartley's failure has affected the shares of a South American Mining Company in which they were interested to such a degree that, from being at a premium of 800 pounds, they could not be sold at any price.

It is stated that the Duke of Wellington had accomplished his mission at St. Petersburg, and that the Emperor Nicholas had resolved to join the other powers in protecting the Greeks. A peremptory demand, it is said, is to be made to the Grand Seignior, that he withdraw his troops from Greece, and relinquish all claims to the sovereignty of that country.

FROM THE PACIFIC.—By the schooner Shylock, captain Minott, at this port yesterday, in 20 days from Chagres, accounts from Lima to the 12th March have been received.

General BOLIVAR returned to Lima, from Upper Peru, about 1st March, and immediately convoked the Congress of Peru, to meet on the 20th April. It appears now doubtful whether he will meet the Congress of Panama until he again visits Upper Peru, where his presence is required in digesting the new government.

The Congress at Panama had not yet been formed, but most of the deputies from the South American states had arrived. Much interest was felt on the question whether the United States would send ministers to the Congress.

The frigate United States had just sailed from Callao for Valparaiso. The Peacock remained at Callao. Purser HUMPHREYS, of the latter, died at Callao 10th March. The schr. Dolphin, was on a cruise to the Mulgrave Island.

Flour at Lima, was dull, at 8 1-2 to 9 dollars. [*Balt. Amer.*

FRANCE.—The packet ship Montano at New York, brings Paris papers to the 24th March.

It is asserted in letters from St. Petersburg, that the Emperor Nicholas had adopted pacific measures, and had called upon the Senate to investigate the political condition of the empire, who reported in favor of continuing peace, and recommended him to exert his influence with the Ottoman government in favor of the Greeks, at the same time deprecating all hostile military measures. The Paris Etoile contains Petersburg dates to the 4th March; but they are silent with regard to the pacific dispositions of the Russian court. We do not observe any thing respecting the Duke of Wellington's mission in the Paris papers. The reports which had been in circulation at London respecting this mission are represented as fabrications. No notice is taken in the Courier of the evening of the 22d, of the article from the London Times, detailing the negotiations of the Duke with the Emperor.

CALLAO.—It appears that on the capitulation of the Castle of Callao, only about $4000 were found in the treasury, General Rodil having previously placed all his money and effects on board the British Frigate Tarter, which vessel, by the terms of capitulation, was to convey him to Gibraltar. The loss of troops during the siege, of the Patriots, was estimated to be about 7000, and of the royalists 3200; the Royalists had eaten up all the horses in the Castle, and had EATEN HUMAN BODIES before they surrendered.

CUBA.—We learn from the N. York Daily Advertiser, that the governor of Havana published a proclamation on the 18th April, prohibiting the importation of "all books which oppose the Catholic religion, the royalty, rights and prerogatives of the sovereign, or which in any other manner defend the rebellion of vassals or nations." The masters and owners of vessels, as well as the proprietors of such property, and of immoral books, are rendered responsible, and will be required to pay triple the value, if it does not exceed two hundred dollars.

Gabara, Manzanilla, Guantanano and Baracoa are to be opened to foreign commerce and fortified for the protection of the harbors. This measure is adopted to bring out the valuable productions of the country near them, and for the discouragement of smuggling.

BRAZIL.—The editors of the New-York Daily Advertiser have been favored with letters from Pernambuco to April 10th, which furnish many interesting remarks on the state of the country, and the war with La Plata.

A late paper there acknowledges losses in the south, and the wretched state of the navy, which had then done nothing.

The newspaper above mentioned contains an advertisement, with drawings of two death's heads, offering 4,000 milreas reward for the head of Rivera, and 3,000 for that of Levalleja, commander-in-chief of the Eastern province, *without the bodies*, these sums having been raised by subscription at Rio, and deposited for payment at Montevideo. Such inhuman measures will tend to overthrow the Imperial cause which they are intended to support—a cause which certainly now appears in a critical situation.

PORTUGAL.—If ever a Prince lived who had reason to complain of Rebellion in his own family, it was the late king John of Portugal. His first son, Don Pedro, the rightful successor to the throne, was made Vice Roy of Brazil, and rebelled against his father, declared his empire independent of Portugal, and obtained from his father, by the agency of the British court, a recognition of his rebellion. His second son Don Minguel, who it is supposed will succeed to the crown, shewed his loyalty likewise, by another act of rebellion. The poor king was compelled to ask the aid of foreign ministers—he escaped on board a British man of war, where he published a proclamation declaring Don Minguel to be a rebel, who was obliged to repair on board and to ask his father's pardon on his knees. Surely two rebels are enough in all conscience for one royal family.—No—the Queen was likewise a rebel—she conspired with her son Don Minguel to deprive her husband of his crown, and he, on his resumption of his legal office, condemned her by proclamation to banishment. His loving consort, when in banishment, issued another proclamation denouncing his majesty as a superannuated fool, and declaring that she conceived banishment from his presence no disgrace, but an honor:—Three rebels in one family—who doubts the efficacy of legitimate governments now.—*Bal. Amr.*

PANAMA.—As this Spanish city has become famous of late, and will probably be more so, a brief account of it may be pleasing to our readers.

Salmon tells us that Panama is the capital of the province of Darien, that it is situated at latitude 9, upon a capacious bay of the Pacific ocean; but we think it is more correct to say that the province of Panama was in the vice-royalty of New Granada, & that it is bounded east by the province of Darien. We may not be correct in the new denominations of some of these old Spanish settlements.—Ships can not come nearer than three miles of the city of Panama, but are obliged to unload at the island of Perica, such is the shallowness of the water.

Panama was the see of a bishop and the residence of the governor of the province; and it was once the depot of the riches of Peru, and there stored in magazines, before transporting them to Europe; and here too was the deposite of the various merchandise of Europe, to be disposed of at enormous prices, to the oppressed colonists; for the kings of Spain monopolised every thing valuable in commerce.

Old Panama stood about four miles from the present city. It was taken by Sir Henry Morgan, and destroyed by fire while the English possessed it, probably in order to rid themselves of the plunderers. The old city was built of wood; the new one chiefly of stone, and pretty well fortified. There is little doubt but it will become a place of great importance, and, be named as often in America, as *Utrecht* has been since 1713 in Europe, and from a similar cause.

Panama is pronouced in the last syllable broad; not so as to rhyme with *law*, but with the interjection *ah!* And so too *Cumana*. The fashionable mode of pronouncing *Niagara*, by laying the accent on the *g*, is a deviation from the original Indian.

The name *Panama*, has reference to its resemblance in shape to a *loaf of bread*.

It is supposed that half a dozen ladies who have married from the English stages, possess the command of greater fortunes than any other six females in Great Britain.

MR. JEFFERSON.

The New York Committee who have taken into consideration Mr. Jefferson's project of disposing of his property by lottery, have presented an address to their fellow-citizens, of which the following is an extract—

A plan has been proposed, which relieves the subject of its difficulty, & will enable his fellow-citizens to aid Mr. Jefferson in a manner honorable to themselves and flattering to him. It is, to raise, by individual subscription, a sufficient amount to purchase the tickets of the lottery, *in order to destroy them.* He would thus be left the enjoyment of his property, undisturbed by the apprehension of future embarrassment. If an adequate sum be obtained in time, it is contemplated to burn the tickets *on the fourth of July next.* Nothing could be more appropriate to the *fiftieth* anniversary of *American independence*, than that it should be the day of relief to the patriot, whose present difficulties are in some degree connected with the perilous decision of that memorable epoch.

We can conceive no way more proper to celebrate the first Jubilee of American Independence, than to contribute to the comfort and ease of the declining day of the author of that very Declaration which fifty years ago announced that fact to the world, which we celebrate. Let the venerable patriot be told, that the *Fourth of July* brings to recollection the name of JEFFERSON—that on the fiftieth anniversary, his hoary hairs took more venerable in the beams of that day—and that the relief of his necessities at a time so hallowed, would constitute the highest enjoyment of the patriotic heart.—*Balt. American.*

MR. EVERETT,

In his late speech on the amendment of the Constitution, made some remarks on the subject of slavery, which have produced considerable excitement in his section of the country. The following are the remarks referred to:

"The great relation of servitude, in some form or other, with greater or less departures from the theoretic equality of man, is inseparable from our nature. I know of no way, by which the form of this relation shall be fixed, but by political institutions:—Domestic slavery, though I confess not that form of servitude which seems to be most beneficial to the master—certainly not that which is most beneficial to the slave—is not, in my judgment, to be set down as an immoral and irreligious relation. I cannot admit that religion has but one voice to the slave, and that this voice is, "Rise against your master." No, sir, the New Testament says "Slaves obey your masters?" and though I know full well that in the benignant operation of christianity, which gathered master and slave around the communion table, this unfortunate institution disappeared in Europe, yet I cannot admit, that while it subsists, and where it subsists, its duties are not pre-supposed and sanctioned by religion. And though I certainly am not called upon to meet the charges brought against this institution, yet truth obliges me to say a word more upon the subject. I know the condition of the working classes in other countries, and I am intimately acquainted with it in some other countries; and I have no hesitation in saying, that I believe the slaves in this country are better clothed and fed, and less hardly worked, than the peasantry of some of the most prosperous states of the continent of Europe. Consider the checks on population; read Malthus.—What keeps population down? Poverty, want, starvation, disease, and all the ills of life; it is these that check population all over the world. Now the slave population in the United States increases faster than the whites, masters included. What is the inference as to the physical condition of the two classes of Society? These are opinions I have long since publickly professed on the subject, and which I here repeat in answer to the intimations to which I have already alluded. But, sir, when slavery comes to enter into the constitution as a political element—when it comes to effect the distribution of power amongst the states of the Union, that is a matter of agreement. If I make an agreement on this subject, I will adhere to it, like a man—but I will protest against any inferences being made from it of the kind, which was made by the honorable mover of these resolutions. I will protest against popularity, as well as votes being increased by the ratio of three fifths of the slaves.

A letter from Monte Video, dated Feb. 1st represents the force of the Patriots in the Banda Oriental to be 7000 men, and that of the Buenos Ayrean, 3000, making in all an army of 10,000. The writer appears to entertain little doubt of the final success of the Revolutionists.

In the republic of Colombia, it is ordained by law, that the manumission of slaves shall take place on such days as are consecrated to national festivity.—In fulfilment of this law, 84 slaves have been manumitted for the past year, in different provinces, on days of public rejoicing.

Counterfeit Notes.

From Conine's Lottery Intelligencer.

PENNSYLVANIA.

50's and 500's bank of the U. States, payable in Philadelphia, letter B, dated January 1, 1817, Thomas Wilson, cash. L. Cheves, president.

5's do letter A, dated Sept. 7, 1819, John Smith, cashier, L. Cheves, prest.

10's bank of Philadelphia, payable to J. Jame & R. Shade, letter C, dated Sep. 7, 1819, and Decm. 8, 1820, Q. Campbell, cashier, J. Read, president.

5's same bank, payable to V. Wier, letter C, dated January, 4, 1824, same cashier and president.

5's bank of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, payable to E. Evans, letter C, dated April 7, 1819, E. Chauncey, cashier, J. P. Norris, president.

10's Farmers and Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, payable to J. Koun, dated February 10, 1825, letter C, Tagert, president, Kuhl, cashier. 20's bank of the Northern Liberties, payable to J. Jenks, letter G, dated January 1, 1815.

5's Stephen Girard's bank, payable to J. Ross, letter C, dated Novem 3, 1820, G. Simpson, cashier.

5's do do dated January 1, 1823, payable to R. King, letter C.

10's Commercial bank of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, payable to H. Clay, letter C, dated January 8, 1824, J. Williams, cashier, A. Bayard, president.

5's same bank, payable to T. Astley, letter B, dated March 4, 1819, cashier and president the same.

50's Farmers and Mechanics bank of Philadelphia, letter *B.*

5's Harrisburg bank, letter D, dated May 14, 1819, payable to H. Alvard, J. Foster, cashier, Thomas Elder, prest.

5's Gettysburg bank, payable to J. Kerr, letter D, dated November 1, 1821, J. B. McPherson, cashier, J. M'Conaughhy, president.

10's Easton bank, payable to J. Post, letter C, dated February 1, 1824, Thomas M'Keen, cashier, Wm. Stigreaves, president.

2's same bank, letter A, dated July 3, 1815.

10's Farmers bank of Bucks county, letter A, dated September 4 & 10, 1819, George Hamson, cashier, George Hulen, president.

10's same bank, payable to F. Pincon, letter A, dated February 6, 1815, Geo. Harrison, cashier.

5's same bank.

2's Bridgeport Manufacturing Company, no such institution.

DELAWARE.

5's bank of Delaware at Wilmington, payable to S. Bush, letters U, & Y, dated September 9, 1821.

3's same bank, payable to J. Erkshire, letter D, dated July 7, 1824, E. Worrell, cashier, Thomas Bailey, prest.

20's bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, payable to C. Adams, letter B, dated July 4, 1823, Evan Thomas, cashier, John Forbes, president.

3's same bank, payable to J. Jones, dated June 26, 1814, D. Byrnes, cashier; John May, president.

3's Farmers bank of Delaware, at Dover, payable to L. M'Lane, letter C. dated September 15, 1815, J. Harper, cashier.

Farmers bank of Delaware, letter D, payable at Wilmington, dated Dover, 2d day of July, 1815, H. M. Ridgely, president, S. G. Brinchel, cashier.

1's same bank, payable to J. Manlove, letter B, dated March 3, 1823, G. P. Comegys, cashier, H. M. Ridgely president.

Farmers Branch bank at Wilmington, payable to J. Ramsey, letter D, dated July 2, 1813, J. Harper, cashier, H. M. Ridgely, president.

Spanish Ladies—The dress of the Spanish lady is remarkably elegant, and generally adorns a very perfect shape.—Black is the universal color, and the robe is most tastefully worked and vandyked—A mantilla, or veil of black silk or lace, and sometimes of white lace, is thrown over the head, and leaving the face uncovered, falls gracefully over the head, and is confined at the waist by the arms of the wearer. They are both expensive and particular in dressing their feet with neatness, and their little shoes fit closely. The large black eye, the dark expressive glance, the soft, blood tinged olive of the glowing complexion, make the unwilling Englishman confess the majesty of the Spanish beauty, and he feels that though the soft blue eye, and delicate loveliness of his own countrywomen awake more tender feelings of interest, he would deny, or dispute in vain the commanding superiority of these dark eyed and fine formed damsels.

Emancipation.—Col. Smith, an old revolutionary officer, and a member of the Methodist church, lately residing in Sussex county, Virginia, died about the 20th of February, leaving directions in his will for the emancipation of all his slaves, 70 or 80 in number, & bequeathing 5 or 6,000 dollars to defray the expense of transporting them to the African colony.

The number of Methodists in the U. States in 1825 was 341,144; in 1808 the number was 144,590.

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND

Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, May 20, 1

Printed and Published by

LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT.

N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

☞ The Orphans' Court of Dorc ter county, will sit on MONDAY 22d of May.

THE YEAR OF JUBILEE.

Preparations are making in va parts of the United States, for the bration of the next Anniversary of A ican Independence, in a more sple manner than has ever yet been; an are pleased to find that the citize Cambridge are already making the per arrangements—which we will s ly lay before our readers.—In the time, we would remind the Comm that the Court house was found last to be too small to accommodate on of those who were anxious to hea Oration—Some more suitable should be procured.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Extract to the Editor of the Chro dated *Washington, May*

The Senate has confirmed the no tion of Albert Gallatin, Esqr. as Extraordinary and Minister Pleni tiary to Great Britain.—The Sena likewise confirmed the nominati Captain Charles Morris, as one Board of Navy Commissioners Judge Trimble, of Kentucky, as sociate Judge of the Supreme Cou

The Judiciary bill yet remains cided in the House of Representa

It is thought that Mr. M'Duffi for the amendment of the Consti will not be finally acted upon thi on. The bill for the relief of the ing officers, &c. of the Revolution my, and the Massachusetts clai also lie over till the next session.

It is said "that Mr. King, our ter in London, has failed in his ef induce the British Government struct their Commissioner at W ton to allow interest upon the cla der the Ghent treaty, or to sub point to arbitration."

Mr. Randolph.—The Alexandr ald states that on Sunday last, in down the Potomac, in the ste Mount Vernon, the Hon. John Ra of Roanoke, discovered two bank in his possession, at which he a as much shocked as if they had pers, and exclaimed, "Here capta this trash for my expenses—I de get rid of it—I want nothing to BANKS OR FARO BANKS, for in mation, they are one and the same

State Lottery.—The drawing Maryland State Lottery, No. place and was concluded on Wed week. The two great capitals 000 and 10,000 dollars, we obser sold at *Conine's*, in shares of thre ters and two eighths each. A 5, lar prize was sold at *Cohen's* an er at *Canfield's*.

COUNCIL CHAMB

Annapolis May 15 18

The Executive Council will Wednesday the 14th day of Ju

THOMAS CULBRETH,

Slight Building.—As an evi the frail and unsubstantial ma which houses are erected in the New York, the New York M Advertiser mentions as a fact th tleman who has occupied since May, one of a block of new th brick houses, which rent at a hig in attempting to drive a nail wall to hang his hat upon, actua a brick into his neighbor's parl

Chesapeake and Delaware According to a paragraph in the phia Gazette "the works of th peake and Delaware canal pr well as its best friends could There are now twenty-five hund employed upon the work. Del ty, where the canal meets the D will soon wear the appearance tive and flourishing business. sent appearance is highly prom

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