

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, FEB. 18.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to apportion representatives among the several states, according to the fourth census. Much time was spent in debate on a motion for recommitment, in order to make provision for Alabama, the census of a part of which had not yet been completed. The bill was recommended.

The bill from the House of Representatives providing for the preservation of the timber of the United States in Florida, was read twice by general consent, and referred.

The remainder of the sitting was occupied in the consideration of a private claim.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, FEB. 16.

The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Floyd, requesting the President of the United States information whether any foreign government has made claim to any part of the territory of the U. States on the coast of the Pacific Ocean, &c. was read for consideration.

After some explanatory remarks by Mr. F. the resolution was agreed to without objection.

Mr. Eustis offered the following resolution; which was agreed to—ayes 58, noes 44.

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number and the compensation of the corps of Cadets, and whether it is expedient to make any alterations in the laws and regulations for governing the military academy.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the comptroller of the treasury, transmitting a list of balances on the books of the Register, which have remained unsettled for more than three years prior to the 30th of September last; which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The house then again went into committee (Mr. Taylor in the chair) on the bankrupt bill.

Mr. Sawyer of N. C. addressed the house about an hour and an half against the motion to strike out the first section.

The committee then rose on the motion of Mr. Gorham, (who intimated an intention to deliver his opinions on the subject;) and the house adjourned.

TUESDAY, FEB. 18.

Mr. Williams, of N. C. from the committee of claims, reported unfavorably upon the petition of Otho W. Callis; which report, on motion of Mr. W. was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, it was

Resolved, That a select committee, consisting of seven members of this house, be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire whether any part of the public expenditure can be retrenched without detriment to the public service, and whether there be any offices or appointments in the government of the United States which have become useless and unnecessary, and can be dispensed with, and that the committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of Saturday, (the bankrupt bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair.

Mr. Gorham occupied the floor more than an hour, in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and was followed by

Mr. Wood, who spoke on the same side, and continued the debate until after three o'clock; when

Mr. Fuller took the floor, and intimated his intention to express his views of the subject, but owing to the lateness of the hour, moved that the committee rise and report; which was agreed to; and,

In the house, after granting leave to the committee to sit again, the house adjourned.

Sandusky Mission.—We learn from one of the managers of the Sandusky Mission, who has just returned from a visit to Sandusky, that the superintendent of the establishment, and his family, enjoy good health and spirits. They have had many difficulties to encounter, under which they have been divinely supported. They have already made considerable progress in erecting the necessary buildings, notwithstanding the season was far advanced when the establishment was commenced. A school house, 38 by 48 feet is commenced, and upwards of 50 acres of land will be cleared in the course of two months. The cabin in which the school is at present kept is small, and very few children have, as yet, been received into it. These have made pleasing and satisfactory progress. The Indians are delighted at the efforts making to have their children instructed, and about 40 or 50 of them will be added to the school as soon as they can be provided for.

The establishment, it seems, is much in want of farming utensils. It is hoped the friends of missions will render it every necessary assistance. No one of the kind, at present, we believe, stands more in need of their charity.—[Ohio Watch.

NEW YORK, FEB. 18.

By the ship Frederick, which left Havre on the 6th ult. with despatches for our government, we have received regular files of Paris papers to the 4th of January. They contain, however, nothing of greater importance than that the king heard mass on such a day, that the royal family paid him a New Year's visit, that the ministers were punctual attendants at his levees, and that the duke of Bordeaux enjoyed good health, and took an airing in the Bois de Boulogne. The storms experienced in England had also done much damage in different parts of France. At Marseilles, two vessels, one an American, name not mentioned, had been totally lost, with the greater part of the crews. At Brest, Havre, Bordeaux, and other ports the gales had been very severe. There are no later accounts from Turkey or Spain than those contained in the late London papers. The heavy artillery of the Russian army is reported to have passed the Dniester, and to be advancing on the Pruth. Fresh Ottoman troops were also advancing to the frontier. Miss Patterson, the wife of Jerome Bonaparte, was at Rome. Letters on a large scale are advertised in the French papers, one for an estate in Carinthia valued at 750,000 florins, at forty francs a ticket; another for a barony near Laybach, containing 34 villages, (population and all, we suppose) at 20 francs a ticket. Strong temptation and great facility this to become noble.—[N. Y. Amer.

CURRACOA, JAN. 24.

Accounts received this day from Maracaybo states, that on the 18th inst. Gen. Sino Clemente arrived in that city, with 1900 men, from St. Martha. It was generally believed that they would proceed immediately to Coro, in order to reduce that place. Gen. Clemente is to be appointed governor of Maracaybo. A squadron of Colombian vessels, consisting of a brig of war and eight small vessels, carrying from six to twelve guns, arrived at Maracaybo nearly at the same time with the above mentioned troops. From this circumstance, it may be inferred that this respectable land and naval force is intended to act in conjunction against Coro and Puerto Cabello, the only place now in possession of the Royalists on the immense line of sea coast from the river Oronoko to the Isthmus of Panama.

St. Domingo.—From recent accounts it appears that the Spanish part of St. Domingo, including the city of that name, which has thrown off the Spanish authority, will ultimately attach itself to the Republic of Hayti, notwithstanding its first intention to join the Republic of Colombia. The Central Junta of St. Jago, disapproving of this intention, forwarded a declaration to that effect to Boyer, president of Hayti; who, nothing loth, accepts their proffered allegiance in gracious terms. Different towns of the eastern section of the island have sent in their adhesion. "Even the city of St. Domingo," adds the Haytian newspaper, "has seen its error, and president Boyer, wishing to unite all in one object, has resolved to go there in person, with a powerful army, to establish that order which events of such magnitude have not been able to preserve."—[Nat. Intel.

The U. S. sch'r Porpoise, capt. Ramage, arrived at Charleston on the 10th, from a cruise. In addition to the information which we already have of the useful service rendered by this vessel, we learn that in the course of her cruise capt. R. recaptured the sch'r Charles, Glavery, of Baltimore, which had been three days in the possession of pirates; and destroyed in all three piratical establishments on shore, and twelve vessels, besides two on the stocks. He has brought in port four pirates. Three others, whom he had captured, he discharged for want of evidence. On the day preceding the arrival of the Porpoise, arrived the sch'r El Bravo, midshipman Blanchard, a prize to the Porpoise.

On the 10th also arrived at Charleston, the U. S. sch'r Revenge, sailing master R. I. Cox, from a cruise to the southward. On Saturday the 2d inst. called off St. Augustine; landed gen. Scott, and col. Archer, from St. Mary's.—[Ib.

We understand from an authentic source that capt. James Biddle has been designated to take the command of the American frigate Macedonian, now fitting out at Boston to cruise in the neighborhood of the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico for the protection of our commerce. Captain Biddle will in a day or two proceed to Boston, whence the Macedonian will probably be prepared to sail on her cruise some time in next month. [Franklin Gaz.

The legislature of Missouri have named the permanent seat of government of the state the City of Jefferson, in honor of Thomas Jefferson, under whose presidency the territory which forms the present state of Missouri was added to the union.—[N. Y. Amer.

FROM SMYRNA.

BALTIMORE, FEB. 14.

We have been obligingly furnished with a letter direct from Smyrna, which we present in this paper, and which gives a melancholy picture of the situation of the Greeks in that quarter, while it shows that the Franks have stood manfully on the defensive against the barbarians who assail them. The spirited conduct of the French consul, and the French and Austrian forces, form a singular contrast with the cold and heartless indifference with which the English commanders refused interference or a refuge to the persecuted Greeks. We are glad to be corroborated, from so intelligent a source, in our opinion, that these procedures on the part of the Musselmen will tend to their ultimate expulsion from Europe.—[Pat.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore, dated Smyrna, 26th Nov. 1822.

"From the accounts you have in America, respecting this country, perhaps you have numbered me among the dead—in reality there has been only a hair's breadth difference between your news and the truth. Several times we have expected to see our quarter of the town destroyed; a few days past we thought there was little doubt of it, and even at present are not at all easy. The cruelties of the Turks towards the Greeks has been such that every friend of humanity was pleased to assist the latter in getting away. Monsieur David, the French consul, and the ships of war of that nation, have been particularly useful to these poor people, and certain he has, at the risk of his own life, saved thousands of them. These beastly Turks are not capable of grinding grain, or making it into bread when ground—in fact, all kinds of trades were carried on by the Greeks, so that their going away began rather to embarrass the Turks, who thereupon made their complaints to Monsieur David. He replied to them, that so long as they continued killing the Greeks, so long would he assist their escape. They threatened as usual to burn the city—he told them to be assured that when they set fire to our quarter, care should be taken that theirs should also burn. Taking advantage of the absence of nearly all the men of war on station here, they killed three Franks of the poorer class, who in return killed one and wounded another of the Turks. That night all the Turks, or nearly so, armed—the vessels of war took their stations, and we expected really they would put their threats into execution. The French consul assured the Pacha that the Franks had orders to defend themselves, and had determined so to do—that he must not imagine, like the poor Greeks, we should suffer ourselves to be killed without resistance—and that every injury done to a Franc in his person or property, should be retaliated on them. Seeing, therefore, that attacking the Franks (although ten Turks to one Franc) was attended with some danger, they turned upon the poor Greeks, of whom, on the 19th or 20th inst. they killed upwards of three hundred. The boats of the men of war, that is French and Austrian, armed with cannon, remained at the quays, and thus not one Franc was molested. The English kept themselves quietly on board, and when some poor Greeks, who had escaped with wounds, went to them for assistance, would not even look at them. The French, on the contrary, extended every assistance. The Janizaries have taken the town under their protection, but no dependence is to be placed in them. To the presence of a respectable force, which arrived some days since, and the persuasion that all Franks have arms about them, we owe the quiet we now enjoy. All the Bazaars are still shut; but in a few days will open again, until some new disturbance takes place, and then we shall have the same disorders again.

Be assured the time is near at hand, when the Turks will be driven out of Europe—the Greeks have got over the worst of it. They are now prosperous and gaining strength every day, and in the Morea they have had many important advantages. The Archipelago is entirely in their power. On the other hand, the Persians have declared war against the Turks, and the Russians, who are no doubt at the bottom of all this, it is to be expected, will not much longer put up with the insolence and insults of the Musselmen. Should Russia declare war, then beyond all doubt, the Turks must march out of Europe, and you are sufficiently acquainted with this country to know that it will be impossible for a christian to live here."

It is stated in the Liverpool Advertiser that the Exports of British Manufactures from that port, to the United States, have been more considerable the present season than has been known for some time past, and not on manufacturers' account, but in consequence of orders from this country; and the last New York papers inform us, that, within the first six days of this month, the amount of duties "secured" at the Custom House of that port exceeded one million of dollars, being a greater sum than ever accrued in the same period of time.—[Nat. Int.

Measures have recently been taken to complete the canal connecting the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. The sum required in addition to what has already been expended is six hundred thousand dollars, and from the most moderate estimates the whole stock will yield an interest of more than 7 per cent. The project will, no doubt, be speedily carried into effect, and the benefits which must accrue to it will not be confined to Philadelphia and Baltimore. The contemplated connection of the Rariton and Delaware, which must soon follow, will extend the advantages of this internal navigation to our own city, which, even under the present difficulties of communication, has in some measure become the sea-port of Philadelphia, and, with the facilities of canal navigation, will soon reap the full extent of its superior local advantages, and become the inlet for most of the supplies, if it does not become the outlet for the produce of the country that centres in that city.—[N. Y. Amer.

BARBAROUS MURDER.

FREDONIA, (N. Y.) FEB. 6.

We have been informed by a friend, (and a brother of the type) direct from Ohio, in whom we place implicit confidence, that a most horrid and unnatural transaction occurred in the town of Harpersfield, Ohio, on the 22d ult. The facts as related to us are as follow: On the morning of the day aforesaid, while Mr. Samuel Bartholomew and his wife were at breakfast, the latter rose from the table and taking up an axe, unobserved by the former, came up behind him and levelled a blow at his head which felled it to the table, a second blow brought him to the floor, when she repeated the blows ten or twelve times, which fully accomplished her purpose. She then dragged him to the barn, a few rods from the house, covered him up with stalks, and then sprinkled ashes along on the snow where blood had been left. After this she remained in the house until Saturday morning following, when she went to one of the neighbors to get help to put on a log; said she had "killed Sam," and had no one to assist her. They did not, at first, put any confidence in what she stated; but on her persisting in her assertion, two men proceeded with her to the house—one of the men went in; while the other, discovering the trail of ashes and signs of blood, followed them to the heap of stalks where the mangled corpse was concealed. She was immediately taken into custody, and acknowledged all the above particulars. Mr. B. was about 35 years of age, and in good circumstances—was the father of four children, all of whom he had put out, as their mother had threatened to kill them. Mrs. B. is subject to fits of insanity; but has never shown any symptoms of remorse for her unnatural conduct, but still says that if she could kill her father and two of her children, she should die contented. She is far advanced in pregnancy, and has expressed her determination to kill her child as soon as it is born, because she "did not like its father." She says that some time after she had killed her husband, she carried him out some victuals and some whiskey; that "he would not eat any of the victuals—but he drank some of the whiskey!" She is constantly watched by women, to prevent her executing her diabolical design on her child.—[Censor.

RICHMOND, (IND.) FEB. 2.

A shocking accident happened a few days since in Union county, Indiana. On the 21st of last month Henderson Harvey took down his gun, for what purpose we have not been informed, and, not knowing the gun to be charged, he snapped it, with the intention of terrifying a small boy that was standing by, but, to his astonishment, it fired, and lodged its contents in the body of his father! The old gentleman was sitting in his chair, only a few feet from his unhappy son. The ball struck him in the hip, and lodged in the opposite side. He lived twenty-four hours and died in extreme pain!

FROM THE ONONDAGA (N. Y.) REPUBLICAN.

A melancholy visitation.—On the morning of the 2d Jan. Mr. Harvey Hawley, of Liverpool, in this county, left home in company with his wife, in a cutter, for Johnstown, Montgomery county, on a visit to Mrs. Hawley's parents. For four weeks nothing was heard from them, and their friends at home supposed them happy in the society of a maternal circle: but they journeyed to that country from whose "bourn no traveller returns."

On Thursday of last week a hat and trunk were discovered frozen in the Onondaga Lake, about half way between Liverpool and Salina, which, on being cut out, proved to have belonged to Mr. Hawley, and, upon a close examination, the horse and cutter were seen through the ice. A hole being cut, the horse, cutter, and Mrs. Hawley, were taken out. Mrs. H's arm is supposed to have caught in the round of the cutter when falling, and remained fast through the agonies of death, and until taken out. An iron-tooth rake was then prepared to search for Mr. Hawley, and caught it in the cuff of his coat the second time it was sunk, and he was taken from about 40 feet water.