Respectfully in ormathis customers, that his bus Manufactory to the She pone door low Mr. J. Weedon's welling be and opposite the Post street, where they dated in the first style, of in the dated in the array think property direct. While thankful for the co has received in the couragement he past, he solicies a continuance of the

He has fornished himself with stock of teather of superior and ty, and las engaged in his service veral first rate workmen. Annabolis.

Jay. 3, 1827.

The Committee of Grievances and Court of Justice, will sit every day do. ring the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock P. M.

COMMITTEE. Messrs. Marriott, Loockerman, | Forrest, Allen & Dennis,

Sam. S. Hodgkin, elk. Dec 13. 1821

Andrew Nicholls, Respectfully informs the voters of Anne-Arundel county, and the city of Annapolis, that he is a card date for the Sheriffalty of said county at the election of October 1824.

JUST PUBLISHED And For Sale at Geo. Shaw's Store. THE FIRST VOLUME OF HAR-

RIS & JOHNSON'S REPORTS Of Cases Argued and Delermined in the

GENERAL COURT AND COURT OF APPEALS OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND

From the year 1800 to 1805, Inclusive, PRICE-\$6 50. Sept. 27.

Ducks, Oysters, &c. &c. The Subscriber informs the public that he has made arrangements to furnish

DINNERS & SUPPERS, of Wild Fowl, Oysters, &c. at the shorter notice, and on moderate terms, and respect fully solicits a share of public patronage. They can be supplied with Liquors of the best quality. And he flatters himself, from his long experience in the above lise, that every satisfaction will be afforded those who may be disposed to five in him with a cill.

G. J. GRAMMER.
P. S. He expects it few days a large supply of Peppera Best Philadelphia Betr.
December 6, 1821.

NOTICE.

The Committee of Claims will sit every day during the present session, from 9 o'clock A. M. until 3 o'clock

By order, Sam Sailengkin, elk.

Just Published And for sale at this Office and at Mr. George Shaw's Store-price 25cts The Constitution of Maryland,

To which is prefixed, The Declaration of Rights-With the amendments ingrafted therein Oct. 25.

ATTENTION!

A valuable lot of NFCROES to sell, unusually low for cash. For farther particulars inquire at this office.

The Saturday Magazine,

Containing Miscellaneous Selections from Foreign Magazines. Literary Intelligence, Scientific Notices; Record, Agricultural papers read before the Agricultural Society of Philadelphia Variety, Poetry—Reing a continuation of the National Recorder. Published by Littel and Henry No. 74, S. Second st. Philadelphia Price \$5 per annum.

No. 27, of the Saturday's Magazine contains Confessions of an English Opium Est-

Stories of Crocadiles American Medals

From the Memoir of Gaudentia de Lucca Mr Belzoni's Egyptian Antiquities

Fatal Wedding Menzekoff

A Strolling Company
The good Story Teller
The honour of Mograb Monoghan a story Provincial Dialect

Origin of Tea being used
New Publications, do.
Published Every Saturday at saliate per annum—authoriptical cutty
ad at this Office, and G. Bhara star.
Jan. 31.

Jan. 31.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BT

JONAS GREEN, CHURCH-STREET, ANNAPOLIS.

rice_Three Dollars per Annum

isobllaneous

GEOLOGICAL.
The following Notices of Curiosities are sated from a communication of the Elias Cornelius to the Editor of the erican Journal of Science.

A River flowing from a Cave, which I not remember ever to have seen describ-It is situated in the Cherokee country of Georgia, and is known by the name ne Nicojack cave. It is 20 miles SW ne Look-out mountain, and half a mile the south bank of the Tennessee ri-The Rackoon mountain in which it uated, here fronts to the northeast. mense lavers of horizontal limestone m a precipice of considerable height.— this precipice the cave commences; not wever with an opening of a few feet, as common, but with a mouth fifty feet , and one hundred and sixty wide. Its is formed by a solid and regular layer mestone, having no support but the s of the cave, and as level as the floor house. The entrance is partly ob-cted by piles of fallen rocks, which apalsion. From its entrance the cave nsists chiefly of one grand excavation ough the rocks, preserving for a great tance the same dimensions as at its

more remarkable than all, it ns, for the whole distance it has yet beer ons, for the whole distance it has yet been blored, a walled and vaulted passage, for tream of cool and limpid water, which, ere it leaves the cave, is six feet deep, I sixty feet wide. A few years since, I James Ore of Tennessee, commence early in the morning, followed the trise of this creek in a cance, for three He then came to a fall of water. hies. He then came to a fall of water, and was obliged to return without making any further discovery. Whether he peneated three miles up the cave or not, it is fact he id not return till the evening, ving been busily engaged in his subter ean voyage for twelve hours. He stat-that the course of the cave after proding some way to the southwest, became ith; and southeast by south, the remain-

NATURAL NITRE The sides of the principal excavation esent a few apartments which are inteesting principally because they furnish arge quantities of the earth from which hen trate of potash is obtained. This is circumstance very common to the caves f the western country. In that at Nico-ack, it abounds, and is found covering the urfaces of fallen rocks, but in more abun-ance beneath them. There are two kinds, ne is called the oclay dirt," the other the black dirt;" the last is much more strong-y impregnated than the first For several ears there has been a considerable manucture of saltpetre from this earth. The d is very simple. The earth is thrown nto a hopper, and the fluid obtained, pass s through another of ashes, the alkali of hich decomposes the earthly nitrate, and niting with its acid, which contains chief nitrate of lime, turns it into nitrate of totash. The precipitated lime gives the lass a whitish colour, and the consistence of curdled milk. By allowing it to stand a large trough, the precipitate, which is principally lime, subsides, and the superincenters. nbent fluid, now an alkaline, instead of n earthly nitrate, is carefully removed and oiled for some time in iron kettles, till it ready to chrystalize. It is then remove ed again to a large trough, in which it shoots into chrystals. It is now called "rough shot petre" In this state it is sent rrough shot petre? In this state it is sent to market, and sells usually for sixteen dolars per hundred weight. Sometimes it dissolved in water, reboiled, and rechrystalised, when it is called refined, and sells for twenty dollars per hundred. One hushel of the clay durt yields from three to five lbs. and the black dirt from 7 to 10 lbs of the rough shot petre. The same dirt, if reurned to the cave, and scattered on the ocks, or mingled with the new earth, becomes impregnated with the nitrate again, nd in a few months may be thrown into he hopper, and be subjected to a new pro-

The causes which have produced the ni. tric salts of these caves, may not yet have been fully developed. But it is highly pro-bable, they are to be ascribed to the decom-

bable, they are to be a scribed to the decomposition of animal substances.

It is reasonable to suppose, that in an uncultivated country they would become the abode of wild animals, and even of savage men. That they have been used by the natives as burial places, is certain. In one which I entered, I counted a hundred human skulls, in the space of twenty feet square. All the lesser and more corruptible parts of each skeleton had mouldered to dust, and the whole lay in the greatest condust, and the whole lay in the greatest con-fusion. I have heard of many such caves, and to this day some of the Indiana are known to deposit their dead in them. From he decomposition of such substances, it well known the acid of the nitric sale ises, and it would of course unite with the lime every where present, and form ni trate of lime.

We learn from our Boston correspondent under date of the 9th inst that on that day Judge Davis, of the United States District Court, decreed restitution to the owners of the Portuguess ship Mariana Flora, and cargo, sent into that port some time since by the U. S. schooner Alligator. Judge Davis also stated to the Court, that he should restrict the court of the should restrict the should restrict the court of the court, that he should restrict the court of the cour Dayis also stated to the Court, that he should appoint commissioners to award da mages doubs owners for the capture, detenting the land stated that the land stated the the craw, for being strates,

ě .

St. Mak.

Huger presided, and pronounced sentence on the criminal,

We have frequently heard of Carrier Pigeons being employed to convey intelli-gence across the British channel, during the drawing of a lottery in Europe, and sometimes we believe they have been made sometimes we believe they have heep made use of, during war, to carry despatches announcing an important victory or defeat, as the case might be. But we never, until now, heard of what is called the sea pigeon, or can we ascertain, for the want of dates, how long it took the sea pigeon, spoken of in the following account, to perform the distance from the place where it was set off, until it was caught, or how long it went without food.

From the Lendon Courier of Sea 3.

From the London Courier of Jan. 3.
On the 8th of September was caught a sea-pigeon, near to the Isle of France, in the Indian Ocean, with the following in-scription tied to its tail: -

"I've seen the Betsey-far at sea, And where you soon may find it; Whatever name your ship may b Please write her name behind it!

"Brig Betsey, cap ain Robert Smith, at sea, lat. 34, 13, S. long 58, 8, W. from Buenos Ayres, bound to London. This is to ascertain the distance and courses this bird may fly from this until it may be caught; and you will oblige me by inserting it in the public papers—George Lord" This bird was caught in the American ship Flora, from Calcutta, bound to Philadelphia, and arrived last week at Liverpool from Philadelphia. Philadelphia.

Scraps from late English Papers received at

this office.
PERPETUAL MOTION.
piece of mechanism consists of only one small horizontal wheel, not exceeding 3 4ths of an inch in diameter, through the centre of which, on the plane of the wheel, passes a small magnetic bar projecting a-bout 3-4ths of an inch beyond the circum-ference of the wheel on the one side, and about 3 8ths of an inch on the other side. These projections are called the North and South Poles. The axis of the wheel is, of course, perpendicular. Its operative power is magnetism; its motion, (probably owing to the friction inseparable from the long-continued action of the axis in its sockets) is somewhat irregular; but on the whole, it is a curiosity highly deserving attention. Owing to a sudden shock, its motion was stopped entirely the other day, but we have learnt that it has been restored. About two years ago it was stopped by some un-known cause, but after a short pause re-covered its motion of itself, without any additional impulse, and continued its revo lutions without intermission. In a room excessively warm and crowded with company, its action ceased altogether after first becoming irregular and sickly Query— Might not the simple fact lead to some important issue on the question of the varia-tion of the compass? This we only know, that the magnetic influence was deadened by excessive heat, and resuscitated by a more moderate atmosphere -

[Yorkshire Gazette. An immense pie, composed of hares, turkeys, geese, pheasants, partridges, &c. weighing upwards of seventy pounds, and tastefully decorated with the city arms, and other appropriate ornaments, in pastry, by Mr. Turner, the city cook, is about to be sent up to London, as a present to Al-derman John Williamson, from a few of his Chester friends.—Chester Chronicle

John Kilburn, a person well known on the turf as a list seiler, &c being at a town in Bedfordshire, and according to a turf phrase, quite broke down; it was in harvest time, the week before Richmond races, near which place he was born, and to arrive there in time, he hit on the following expedient:—He applied to a blacksmith of his acquaintance to stamp on a padlock the words. Richmond Gaol," which, with the chain, was fixed to one of his legs, and he composedly went into a corn field to sleep. As he expected, he was soon apprehended, and taken before magistrate, who, after some deliberation, ordered two constables to guard him in a carriage to Richmond, no time being to be lost, Kilburn saving he had not been tried, and hoping they would not let him lie till another assize. The constable on their arrival at the gaol accosted stables on their arrival at the gaon accounts the keeper with—"Sir, do you know this man?" "Yes, very well; it is Kilburn; I have known him many fears ""We supcose that he has broken out of your gaol s he has a chain and padlock on with your as he has a chain and padlock on with your mark?" "Aprisoner! I never heard any harm of him in my life." "Nor." says Kilburn, "have these gentlemen, Sir — They have been so good as to bring me out of Bedfordshire, and I will not give them any further trouble. I have got the key of the padlock, and I'll not trouble them to unlock it; I thank them for their good usage." The distance he thus travelled was about one hundred and seventy miles.

miles.
SHOCKING CATASTROPHE. The following melancholy event took place a few days ago in the neighbourhood A person of the name of Hunt recently went to reside in a new built house at Rain hill, and for several nights his three sons who slept in an upper room, in which there was a fireplace, but no grate, had a fire kindled in it: on Sunday, 9th inst they did not come down to breakfast at the usual hour, but as they are supplied to the sunday of the supplied to the s hour, but as they had no business to do on hour, but as they had no business to do on that morning, it excited no surprise. In a short time, however, Mrs Hunt went to their bed room, and, dreadful to relate, had the heart-rending affliction of heholdnad the near-rending affliction of heholding them all lifeless! Their deaths had been produced by sufficiation. It appeared that the door of the room, which had been formerly left open, was on this night closed, and the humidity of the room, it is supposed, prevented the smoke from ascending by the chimney. From the posture in posed, prevented the smoke from ascending by the chimney. From the posture in which the bodies were teund, only one of then appears to have been awoke to their terrible situation, but so overpowered from the effects of the effluyia, that his beed wea

AN EFFECTUAL CHECK TO COUNTERFEITING.

John Billis has heen convicted in the Constitutional Court at Charleston, of passing a counterfeit note of the bank of the State of South Carolina, and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of this month. Judge Huger presided, and pronounced sentence.

To the Editor of the London Times,

To the Editor of the London Times.

Observing in your paper of this day, that a duel was lately fought on Bagshot Heath, which proved fatal to one of the seconds. who in consequence of atanding too near his man, was shot in the side, of which he died in two hours after, I sm induced to trouble you with a case somewhat similar although terminating in a less melancholy

About twenty years since, a Mr Brady, apothecary to one of the hospitals in Dublin, went to the Phænix Park for the pur pose of deciding an aff.ir of honour with brother practitioner. On this occasion, the hackney coachman who brought Mr. Brady to the field was severely wounded, and one of his horses shot dead, at the first The unfortunate man, (like the gentleman at Bagshot,) had taken his station rather too near the combatants—to wit, at a distance of about 50 yards on one side a distance of about 30 yards on one side—
As the gentlemen fired together, it was never exactly ascertained whether one bullet
had done all the mischief, or whe her Mr.
Brady had shot the coachman, and his antagonist the horse, from the manner, how-ever, in which the matter was settled. I am inclined to the latter opinion. Both the pa ties being medical men, they attended the coachman alternately, until cured, without expense, and they very amicably clubbed their £5 each, to make up £10

As it may be the means of saving some ives, I am induced to send you an opinion (founded on considerable experience), which is that in all citizen duels, the seconds conds run a much greater risk of being shot than the principals. When a young man residing in Dublin, I was (for reasons vn ch it is unnecessary here to state,) ver frequently applied to act as a second, and with which I generally complied; but having, in half a dozen instances, very narrowly escaped with my life, I came to a resolution never again to appear in the field of honour, even to oblige my dearest friend, but as a principal; to this resolution I have for more than 30 years invariably adhered; and it is owing to this, as I firmly believe that I now live to have the honour of ad ressing you I am, Sir, your most obe-

GALLIVIENSIS. Slaughter's Coffee-House, Nov. 26.

Quebec, Jan. 31 A bill is now before the American Con gress for regulating Indian Trade and erect. ing a Territory of the United States on the Pacific Ocean, north of latitude 12 under the name of the Origon Territory. Be-tween Russia and the United States we suppose it is intended to exclude G Britain from the Country on the Pacific, to which the is entitled by the discoveries of M'Ken-

Philadelphia, Feb. 13.

оню A bill has passed the house of representa tives of Ohio, authorising the governor of that state to employ a competent engineer to survey the different routes, and ascertain the practicability of cutting a canal from lake Erie to the this river. Six thousand dollars have been appropriated for the pur-pose of defraying the expenses of the sur-vey. The bill had not been acted on in the senate at the date of the last advices.

In the new Congress there are two Kings In the new Congress there are two Kings, one Noble, one Knight, and one Sergeant—one Archer, one Stewart, one Cook, one Butler, one Sawyer, two Taylors, four Barbers, four Smiths—one Fuller, and two Walkers—one Wolf, one Parrott, one Hawk, one Woodcock, and one Swan—one Cannon, one Bull, two Reeds, one Key, one Pitcher, besides some Wright Long Hooks—some Sterling White wood—Rich (hamber—Brown Mills, a Little Hill or so, and two or three Moore. Hill or so, and two or three Moore.

Extract of a letter received in Baltimore,

"From the accounts you have in Ameri

ca 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 Da-vid, the French Consul, and the ships of war of that nation, have heen particularly useful to these poor people, and certainly 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 begantather to embarrass the Turks, who thereup on made their complaints to Monsieur David Meanlight has been been been to be the complaints. He replied to them, that so long as they continued killing the Greeks, so lon would he assist their escape. They threat ened as usual to burn the city -- he told them to be assured, that when they set fire to our quarter, care should also be taken that theirs should also burn. Taking advantage of the absence of nearly all the men of war on station here, they killed 3 Francs of the poorer class, who in return killed one and wounded another of the Turks.—
That night all the Francs, or nearly so, armed-the vessels of war took their ons, and we expected they would put their threats into execution. The French Con sul assured the Pacha, that the France had orders to defend themselves, and were determined so to do-That he must not ima gine, like the poor Greeks we should suf-fer ourselves to be killed without resistance and that every injury done to a Franc in his person or property, should be retalisted on them. Seeing therefore that attacking France (although 100 Tarks to 1 Franc) was attended with some danger, they turn-

ed 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 France was mplested. The

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, & ontheir promise no dependence is to be placed. To mise no dependence is to be placed. the presence of a respectable force, which arrived some days since, and the persuasion that all Francs have arms about them, we owe the quiet we now enjoy. All the Bazars 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 Eu rope—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 heir pow-er. On the other hand, the Persians have d clared 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 christian to live here "

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Paris, dated Dec. 27

"The only intelligence from Turkey is in a letter from Prince Metternich at Vien na, who without official intelligence, is of opinion that the report of the revolution in Constantinople is true, and it is leared the ambassadors have fallen N. Intel.

OSAGE MISSION.
Extract of a letter from the Rev. Mr. Vaill, to the Editor of the Religious Intelligencer, dated Union, Arkansas Territory,

Very dear Sir,
Your Religious Intelligencer to the 30th of October, 1820, came safe to hand last June It was animating to find that you remembered us. More animating still to hear of the wonderful revivals in your part of the country. I look back on the land of Sabbaths and Bibles with increased delight, for there the spirit of the Lord is descending. I have no desire to return and leave the work before us, for the souls of the heathen are precious. Still I should leve to share the joys of faithful ministers, who are reaping the reward of their labours.

You may doubtless desire to know a wind thing concerning the prosperity of this mission. After a long and tedious journey, attended with severe trials, we are now settled in a pleasant land. We have completely to the control of the menced a large establishment according to the views of the society, and are prepared to receive the heathen children, and train them up in the right way. Mr. Chapman has entered on the study of the language, and there appears to be nothing in the way of evangelising these heathen, but the un-happy war which exists between the Osages and the Cherokees. Nothing but this in the way of gathering hundreds of children around us We have gained the confidence of the Indians. They have a desire to re-ceive instruction; but they dare not trust their children so far from their village.— They feel themselves insecure, and yet been shed by either party They fight altogether in the savage style, falling upon their enemies by surprise The Osages are at this time on their buffalo hunt. The Cherokees have marched westward to the number of 4 or 500 in pursuit of them— What will be the result, it is impossible to tell; as also, when the war will end. Our own personal safety is perhaps as great here, although we live directly between the contending parties, as in any country in

Our situation calls for the continual prayers of all who know the state of this mis-sion. Let all the friends of Christ and of the heathen plead at the throne of grace, that God would prepare the way for his gospel in this wilderness. He alone is able to turn the hearts of these people to pcace He is able, yea, he has promised to make the lamb and the lion lie down together .-My dear sir, I cannot express the desires I feel to have access to these heathen. The field is great. Even in this village there are 3 or 000 souls who have no knowledge of a Saviour. We long to seethem listening to

The health of the mission family is bet. ter at this time than it has been for several months Mrs. Vaill, and our little children are well.

Your affectionate friend and fellow ser vant in the gospel,

WM F. VAILL. INFLUENCE OF PARENTS. At the commencement of a revival in neighbouring town, there lived a family in which there were several young persons. The parents, however, did not believe in revivals, but ridiculed the work, calling it enthusiasm, religious stirs, &c. &c but the work increased, and about 50 of the youth were soon made subjects of grace. It was noticed that all the members of this family were passed by, while many of their companions were entering into the kingdom Thefather saw it, and was alarmed. H called his family together, and addressed them thus:—"My children, I am convinc-ed that this is the work of God, and I believe that now is the time for you to obtain salvation. Others are anxious for their souls, and it is time for you to attend to yours. The next evening, two of the family went home from meeting, where they had frequently attended before with indifference, underdeep conviction; and several have since found joy and peace in believing. Let parents and others be careful lest haply they be found fighting against God, and the blood of those placed under their care, be found in their skirts.

[New Haven Religious Intelligencer.

Congress.

, Monday, Peb. 11.
THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.

Mr. Smith, from the committee on the judiciary, to which had been referred the oill from the other house to fix the ratio of representation under the 4th census, restrike out 40,000 and insert 42,000 as the

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Feb. 11.

On motion of Mr Trimble, the House agreed to consider the joint resolution by him submitted some days since, relative to the recognition of the independent govern-ments of South-America, for the purpose of having the same referred to a committee

of the whole on the state of the Union; and it was referred accordingly. THE BANKRUPT BILL.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.
The house then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole. Mr. Taylor in the chair, on the bill to establish an unitorm system of bankruptcy
Mr. Hemphill addressed the house in opposition to the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, in a speech of about an hour, and was followed by
Mr. Colden on the same side, who cannot be the control of the bill.

Mr. Colden on the same side, who occu-pied the floor until past 4 o'clock, when— Mr. Mitchell of South Carolina rose and intimated his intention to speak on the question, but the usual hour of adjournment having passed, the committee rose, reported progress and obtained eave to sit again, and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 12.
Mr. Cooke submitted the following re-

Resolved, That the committee on naval Resolved, That the committee on naval affairs be instructed to inquire and report, how many naval stations are occupied by the United States; the number and grade of the officers at each; what each officer has received as pay and subsistence, and what for emoluments or extra compensation for supposed associates. on for supposed services; how many have received their full monthly pay who were not in actual service at the time, and by what authority they were so paid; and also that they enquire into the expediency of reorganizing the naval establishment of the United States.

Mr. M. Lane moved to smend the resolu-tion to make it read as follows:

"Resolved, That the committee on na-val affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re organizing the naval es-tablishment of the United States"

Thus modified the resolution was adopted without opposition.

BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then resolved itselfinto a committee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill) Mr. Taylor in the chair. This gave rise to a debate which continued till the house ad-

Wednesday, Feb. 13.

Wednesday, Feb. 13.
Mr. Newton, from the committee on Commerce, reported a bill to continue in force an act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the states of Maryland and Georgia - which was twice read

Mr. Cocke laid on the table the follow-

nited States be requested to cause to be communicated to this house the number and location of the naval stations now occupied by the United States, the number and grade of the officers at each, and how employed—what each receives per month as pay and subsistence, and what for emoluments or extra compensation—whether any have received their full monthly pay, who were not in actual service during the period for which they were paid—how many are on furlough—whether any naval officer is employed in the merchant service-if so, whether he receives any pay from the go-

THE BANKRUPT BILL. The house resolved itself into a commit-tee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the bankrupt bill,) Mr. Tay.

lor in the chair.

Mr. Archer, of Va. took the floor in favour of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and continued his re-marks until theu was hour of adjournment, when (Mr. A. not having concluded,) the committee rose, reported progress, and ob-tained leave to sit again.

Thursday, Feb. 14.
Mr Floyd remarked, that in consequence of unofficial reports of the promulgation of an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all

an imperial ukase of the Autocrat of all the Russias, in relation to the western limits of the U. States. He begged leave to lay on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the president of the U. S. he requested to communicate to this house, whether any foxeign government have made claims towny part of the territory of the United States upon the coast of the Pacific Ocean north of the 42d degree of latitude, and to what extent; whether any regulations have been made by foreign powers affecting the trade on that coast, and how far it affects the interests of this republic, and whether any communications have and whether any communications have been made to this government, by foreign powers, touching the contemplated occupation of Columbia River.

The house resolved itself into a commit-tee of the whole on the unfinished business of yesterday, (the Bankrupt Bill) Mr Tav-

lor in the chair.

Mr Archer of Va. resumed the argument which he commenced yesterday, in support of the motion to strike out the first section of the bill, and occupied the floer about 2

Mr. Barbour (the Speaker) rose, and NIT. Barbour (the Speaker) rose, and intimated his intention to present some general views of the subject that had occurred to him, and (the usual hour of adjournment having arrived,) moved that the committee rise and report, which was agreed to, and leave having been given to sis

The house adjourned."