ZETTE.

ry, May 9.

States have re ination, by the and Col. Gads-cointments ood for confirm.

sumed by fire in the 30th ult. norming last, 14 ticed to ashes by

POST. the 23d ultimo, Var Department s between Lakes to be occupied the 2d regiment,

examination of official documents, and the

treasury books, it appears that, on the 304

treasury books, it appears that, on the 201 of September, 1820,—more than two year after this famous contract with Mix we made.—he still remained as a public of faulter on the public books, although he had been in the habit of drawing from the public treasury, agreeably to his confrict the neat little sum of nine or ten thousand dollars per month, commencing in July, 1818! So that it may be fairly pressure, he has been permitted to draw out of your treasury nearly two hundred thousand to lars, without being compelled to pay the money with which he stood charged the money with the stood charged the money with which he stood charged the money with which we will not the stood charged the money with which we wi

bortow money to pay ordinary expensed bortow money to pay ordinary expensed But I will leave Mr. Alix and his contract, as I hope, for ever, and will proceed to give you some information immediately under the control and direction of the President and the Treasury Department. This information ought, some time ago, to have been communicated to you by that most patrict, impartial and disinterested nubile iero.

communicated to you by that most patrix ic, impartial and disinterested public journal called the "National intelligencer" because the editors do, in their prospectus, absolutely promise to give to their patron, and to the public, the information in question, and a great deal more; for all of which they are (as they will themselves admit) most liberally paid. But it does so happen — I will not say from what came, that the paper abstains from communicating to the public many of the official reports made to Congress, in which the people have a depinterest; particularly such as serveto prose

interest; particularly such as serve to prove a wanton and highly culpable misapplicati-on-of the public money, and the mal-admi.

on-of the public money, and the mal-administration of the public affairs.

If any notice has been taken by the National Intelligencer, of the report made by other committee on the expenditures on the public buildings," about the beginning of the present month, it has entirely escaped my notice. I believe I may venture to seert, that the report has not been published in that paper; but the sediors will doubt.

in that paper; but the editors will, doubt

less, give to their numerous patrons sub-

stantial reasons for this, no doubt, entirely

This report, however, (whether it be the

wish of any body to smother it or suppress its circulation or not) does, to my mind, dis-close some most important facts. It appears by a document which accompanied the re-

port of the committee, that out of the mo-

ney appropriated by Congress, for complete

ing the public buildings of the city of Wishington, and drawn for that purpose from the treasury, the sum of 23,613 dollars 24

cents was not applied to the object for which it was appropriated and drawn, but has been actually withheld and illegally pocketted by the late commissioner, Samuel Lane, and some of his friends, to whom

he too (following higher examples) under-took to make "advances." The sum re-tained by the commissioner himself, agree-ably to this report, amounts to 13,028 dol-lars 80 cents; and the sum retained by his

triends (of whom a particular list is given in the document accompanying it) amount

the work on the centre building of the ca-pitol. What proportion of the debts das from the individuals named in the list mark-

ed B herewith submitted, or of the balants due from the estate of the late commissioner, will be eventually recovered, the committee have not the means of judging."

A few brief remarks on this affair, staff

accidental omission.

tant incidents on ction, by the prerland road

Nat. Intel the President for ess do not possess estitution to pass oill will not be re-

C. gentleman residto his friend in

money with which he stood charged de-more than three years prior to the 30th So-tember, 1818!" What will those whom ye pay to take care of the public treasury so-to this? This is another sample, amount thousands, almost, of others which could furnished, of the manner in which yee public affairs are conducted by those en-trusted with their management. Can it be any wonder, then, that the treasury is your, as the National Intelligencer was compelled lately to acknowledge? or, that you have to bornow money to pay ordinary expenses sometime since, ntelligencer, call-is in the Senate obably not know ings of the meet-them-it was to Masons now in arts of the Union, ishing a GENE
, a considerable whom were some men in the coun vas expedient and he formation of a d for this purpose eleven to open a e several Grand Union, and to reointment of dele-in February next, nd if three fourths to empower them of a constitution, to the approval of

s. Mr. Baldwin he committee. aris, dated March in Boston
paper I send you,
distorbance in this
ts past; but as lit the cause of this that I should give

per of catholic mis. ernment to preach ments of this city, try, in order to re-ced infidelity, and m of the church, ed, and to restore of purity, in which on From the na-, & the manner in might well expect only zeal to build Lord, but also to cons According in the churches, in

Bourbons et la foi

design of governdesign of governmen, and the effect the minds of the enuine religion, I cept that there have brought back, on bod shepherds, into safely housed, that for Clayling of I... at the commissioner's friends, amount to 2,837 dollars 92 cents. This sum appears to be in the hands of anyong of the late commissioner's friends, amount to 2,837 dollars 92 cents. This sum appears to be a seen of the late commissioner's friends, amount to 2,837 dollars 92 cents. This sum appears to be a seen on the late commissioner's friends, amount to 2,837 dollars 92 cents. brought back, on od shepherds, into safely housed, that f of Calvin or Lu to 2,837 dollars 92 cents. This sum appear to be due from one Solomon Davis, who is called "Superintendent of the Marble Quary;" and who, it is supposed, merely drew money to pay the hands employed there—The committee add, "it now appears that there is not, at this time, any money on hand to defray the expenses on continuing the work on the center building of the coso happens, that other places, many wild as the young not be made to lisgood missionaries. preach des sottises, out abstemiousness, neir mortal bodies ates de Strasbourg, th the best of old ne. There are al mittee have not the means of judging."

A few brief remarks on this affair, still close the present communication. Anopynion prevails, pretty generally, that degreatest extent of the public losses, through the defalcations of individuals, takes play at a considerable distance from the seat of the general government. This is a very great mistake The reverse of this is that truth. That greater dilapidations are so mitted on the treasury at Washington, through the negligence (or any thing ess which you may please to call it) of those stationed there for the purpose of guarder, your interests, I have no doubt, and the fact will be unquestionably proved by the examinations which shall be made by any impartial, capable committee of investigation on which may be appointed to scruling these matters. In the case of Mr. Law, the commissioner of the public buildings now under consideration, what are the face. All his disbursements of the public many were made at the seat of government, care Bourbons, are in-lany of these, and eater part of them, bon Catholiques.

ing, the missiona-irch of Notre Dame to preach and sing: attentive audience, much hissed, that Presently a crowd church, and much trong arm of mili-necessary; three or rmere were called preventing the mis-g further insults. several arrested, a ral Demarcay, and ers of the Chamber

crowd collected a

now under consideration, what are themeter that the seasof government, consideration, what are the seasof government, consideration and the seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof when seasof and the seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof and the seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof and in the seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof government, consideration, what are themeter that is desirable to seasof the public building. For this service, the public building, or repairs of the public building. For this service, the buildi

Train the Federal trail.

The confract to which I make the my last communication between the ment of war and Elast Mir.

Very of stone at Old Phint Temory date on the 25tf day of July 18 is a very time, the said Mix was a public ter, on account of money advance of out of the appropriation for deriving Contingent Expenses [what a contest thing it is for some folks to have as and such large Contingent Appropriation of intercourse with foreign nations. It treasury report to congress of this delation, does not inform the public in what pacity Mr Mix acted, or what service actually rendered to the country for the ney thus "advanced" to firm that being in the opinion of our rulerr, as it was seem, a piece of information which was thought of sufficient importance to acquire the neverle with or, which it mis to the country for the country for sufficient in the opinion of our rulerr, as it was seem, a piece of information which was thought of sufficient importance to acquire the provide with or, which it mis to the country in the contest with the provide with or, which it mis to the country in the contest with the provide with or, which it mis to the contest with the provide with or was a contest with the provide with or which it mis to the contest with the provide with to this te mint, was the pay the maney as it became augit frieder and settle his accounts quarterly at the law differs. But this, it seems, has not been required of him; although actually lived in the Privident's house, and ate and drank at his table. Thus, you have exhibited to you, the disgusting spectuals of a public defauter (and having become such without the symblance of excuse or spolegy) being kept are kind of immate by the chief magistrate of the nation! But I apprehend this defalcation is trifling; compared to another from the same individual and some of his predecessors, arising from the sale of lots belonging to the U. States, in the city of Washington The amount of these sales must be immensely large—though I do not recollect to have seen an though I do not recollect to have seen an though I do not recollect to have seen an account of any money having been paid into the treasury, arising from that source.—It shall be my especial care to investigate that matter also, and to inform you of the seem, a piece of information which was at thought of sufficient importance to acquire the people with; or, which it might has been deemed inexpedient to communica-to them But this is not all. On a further

A Native of Virginia.

From the Portsmouth Journal. EXDEPENDENT NATIONS OF SOUTH-AMERI

MEXICO, Including the kingdom of New-Mexic

Including the kingdom of New-Mexico and the proxince of Guatimala, extends from the Pacific Ocean on the South and West, to the uncertain limits of Louisiana on the north, and to Pobisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the east.

The population of Naco alone, exclusive of New-Mexico and Guatimala, was estimated by Humboldt in 1808, at 0,500,000. Since the beginning of their contest with Spain, the inhabitants of those Provinces have taken a census, which may be considered tolerably accurate. They report

have taken a census, which may be considered tolerably accurate. They report the number to be, in Mexico, 5,400,000 1,800,000 New-Mexico, 800,000 Total, 8,000,000 The city of Mexico, the eapital, contains, according to Humbodt, 137,000 inhabitants. The independence of the "Stexican Empire" was declared on the 24th Aug 1821. The Republic of Colombia consists of

The Republic of Colombia consists of the Provinces of Venezuela and New-Grenads; and probably in Judes also the neighbouring provinces of Gumana, and Guiana and Maraerybo. If so, it extends from the Spanish Main on the north to Buenos on the east, to the Pacific Ocean; and contains about 3,500,000 inhabitants. Its principal city is Santa Fe de Bogoto, containing

a population of 40,000.

It will be recollected that the provinces of Venezuela and New Grenada seperately declared their independence; and since the year 1803, have maintained a bloodier contest with the arms of Spain; than any of the other provinces. On the 18th Dec. 1819, they united themselves under one government, on the model of that of the United States, and assumed the name of the "Re

Buenos Ayres, beginning at the 28th degree of south latitude, extends nearly 1600 miles to the north, where it is bounded by the unknown regions of Amazonia and Motto Grosso, and from the Atlantic on the east, about 1000 miles, to Chili on the west Its population is estimated by Humboldt at 1,100,000. The city of Buenos Ayres is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabit-ants, and Monte Video about 30,000. The Vice woyalty of Buenos Ayres declared its independence in 1816; but though it encountered no opposition from the government of Spain, it has been distracted by civil wars, particularly with the Banda Orientale, the eastern shore of the La Plata; and by contests with the neighbouring provinces. It is said now to enjoy entire tran-

Peru is perhaps the least known of all the Spanish provinces It is more than 1000 miles in length, from New Grenada to Chili, and stretches westward from Buenos Ayres to the Pacific Ocean. The Patriots have estimated its population at

Lima, its principal city, was founded by Pizarro, and now contains about 53,000 inhabitants; of whom 17,00° are Spaniards, 9,000 negroes, 3,000 Indians; and the resta mixed race, the descendants of Spaniards

and Indians.

Peru was liberated from the power of the Spaniards last summer, by an army from Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of Gen. San Martin On the capture of Lima, on the 12th June, 1821, they pro-

the southern part of Chili, have resolutely maintained their independence against all the attacks of the Spaniards, since the first invasion of Diego Almegro; and the possession of the northern part of the country, which the Spaniards ultimately acquired. the southern part of Chili, have resolutely cost them more blood and treasure, than all the rest of the continent. One of the finest poems in the Spanish language, the Aracu cana, of Alonzo de Ercilla, celebrates the wars of this nation with their Spanish inva-

Spanish Chili is about 780 miles long and 250 broad. Santiago, the capital, contains about 46,000 inhabitants; and Valparaiso a bout 20,000.—The number of inhabi ants in the Province has never been estimated. The people proclaimed their independence of Spain in 1818; and have since been unmo-

lested in the possession of their sovereignty. The five communities are now introduced by the United States, into the great society of nations. It is impossible to predict the moral and political effects of their independence; but when it is remembered that the blessings of freedom and knowledge are now placed within the reach of 15 millions of the human race, no sentiments can arise in our hearts, but those of gratitude and joy. It is worthy of remark, that the human character has attained its highest perfection either in times of great agitation and calamity, or immediately after such periods. An age of revolutions is always an age of great mental revolutions is always an age of great mental energy. In times of civil contention there is a developement of talent that on ordinary occasions would have remained concealed. And even among those, who by birth orfortune are placed at the summit of society, there is, in stirring times, an excitement of feelings-a kindling of imagination—that prepares them for great enterprises. Men, whose characters have been formed in civil war, acquire from necessity a habit of bold and independent thought, and a contempt of mere suithority. From being obliged to act for themselves, they learn to think for themselves, themsales. St. If these remarks are correct, we may in-

Market and a second

rops

We understand that Captain JOHN
SHAW has been empended for six months,
by the Court Martial assembled in Boston,
which sentence has been approved by the
President of the U. States. Bost. Gag.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.

Robelter, Monroe County.

The first frames house in this village was

erected in 1812, but owing to the continua-ance of the war, very little was done in the way of building until the summer of 1815. Since that time this place has continued to Since that time this place has continued to increase in a ratio hitherto unparallelled in the state of New York. The last year has added upwards of 200 to the number of opt buildings and about 500 to our population. The village, embracing the settlement on each side of the river, contains at this time about 3000 inhabitants; and when its local advantages are taken into view, not the least doubt can be rationally entertained, but it will continue to grow and increase till it shall have doubled and doubled again the number of its present population. We are told by those who have the best means the number of its present population. We are told by those who have the best means of knowing the fact that upwards of 200, 000 dollars in cash has been paid in this vil-lage, within the last six months for wheat, pork, and pot and pearl ashes. From this eircumstance a judgment may be formed of the fertility of the surrounding country — The facility afforded by the navigation in the depository for a great part of the pro-duce which shall be raised in the adjoining counties. Most of the pork and ashes will this spring be shipped as usual from this aport for Montreal, but it is said a great part of the flour on hand, will find its way to the New York market, by way of the Erie ca nal. Although this village is so favourably situated for trade that it can already num-

situated for trade that it can already number between 20 and 30 respectable mercantile establishments, still we do not think it will depend maint from commerce for its future growth and from perity. The extensive falls in the Genesee river at this place connected with its otherwood advantages, must necessarily render it in a short time a very necessarily render it in a short time a very large manufacturing town. We have already made a very good beginning in this respect. Our principal mechanic establishments are 3 flouring mills, with 3 or 4 run of stone each, (and two more to contain 8 run of stones are erecting.) 2 trip hammers shops, 3 tanneries, a nail factory, a looking glass manufactory, a paper mill, a brewery, an oil nill, 5 hat factories, a patent plough factory, & besides these, we would notice particularly an extensive cotton factory, which gives employment to about seventy hands. The yarn and cloth manufactured in this establishment is of superior quality, and it is sold wholesale and retail on terms and it is sold which each and retail on terms very advantageous to the purchasers. We have at present 10 schools in the village, & our public buildings are a court house, gaol, Presbyterian megting house, Episcopal church and a Methodist chapel.

[Rochester Republican.

From the New York American of the 2d, Gambling in the Stocks United States Bank Stock, which, since United States Bank Stock, which, since the origin of the hank, seems to have been the special aim and prey of jobbers & gam blers, was yesterday sold at 98, having fallen in one day 8 per cent and since a month or six weeks, from 115—and all this with out any sort of relation to the real and fair value of the stock, but simply from the naout any sort of relation to the real and fair value of the stock, but simply from the na-ture of the contracts entered into for its sale or purchase. All this is well enough un-derstood here in New York, but our country readers, and those out of the state, might without some explanation, suppose that a real depreciation had occurred in the stock. The truth is, that from the great abundance of unemployed capital floating in our mar-ket during the past summer, a vast amount of U. S. bank stock was purchased on speenlation, chiefly by the brokers, in the hopes of a rise, and money borrowed at low interest, on a hypothecation of it, to enable the purchasers to pay for it. The revival of commerce in part, the excessive importations, in a great degree, having increased the demand for money: the loans on bank stock are required to be paid as they fall Chili, extending from Peru to the Archipelago of Chiloe, has in fact, never been entirely conquered from the natives. The Araucanians, inhabiting about 300 miles of the southern merit (19). as octore it was redundant of it, and sold for what it will bring. The market being thus overstocked, the price naturally falls, and the sales being imperative, it falls even lower than, notwithstanding the glut, it should do.

At a meeting of the half yearly Court of Proprietors of the Bank of England, on the 22d March, a dividend of 5 per cent. was declared. As the allegation had been frequently made and generally believed that the bankflad occasioned much of the distress of the country, by contracting its issues, on the resumption of specie payments — a statement was made at the meeting, by which it appears, that the fact was the reverse. The issues of the bank were larger verse. The issues of the bank were larger in the year ending in March 1822, than in the preceding one, by nearly four millions sterling; and larger by £3,500,000 sterling in the year ending in March 1821, than in the year before. At the meeting nothing was determined in regard to the reduction of discount to 4 per cent.

EAST INDIA COMPANY.

The first order of the East Company for the importation of tea, was in 1667-8; it was for their agents to send one hundred pounds weight only! In 1814 tiff quantity of tea consumed in England ages 24,740,000 bs; yielding a revenue to the government of more than four millions sterling!

EMIGRATION.

EMIGRATION.

The number of emigrants who left Ireland for the United States from 1812 to 1821, both years included, was 30,653. The number of passengers who embarked from England for do. the same period was 33,605; during the same period from Scotland, 4727—Total from the United Kingdoms, 68,988. During the same period there embarked for the British dominions in America, 90,972, viz. 47,223 from Ireland, 23,783 from England, and 19,771 from Scotland. The whole number of emigrants to North-America themfolies.

If these remarks are correct, we may infolie the brightest hopes of these southern riod of ten years, amagnated to 159,960.

respirations. They have entered on a career of simport entered in a career of simport entered. And the man and district and calcuston was fattend the beginning of their course, they will soon apaid the knowledge and freedom and civilisation of the happiest states of Eucollection of the happiest states of Eulong and interesting one 2 Arabic Bibles, rong. place on the 29th Jandary last. His Ex-cellency Sie Charles McCarthy, Governor of the Galony, printiged. The report is a long and interesting one—12 Arabic Bibles, 111, Bullom and English Gospets, 596 Eng-lish Bibles and 1101 English Testaments, had been dispersed by the Boylety in the course of the latt year. From a Report of the Collector of the Cus-toms a Sierra Legne, it appears that the

From a Report of the Collector of the Customs at Sierra Leone, it appears that the trade of that place is in a flourishing condition. The amount of duties in the year ending on the 31st of Dec. last was 1105,060, being an indeease of 138,335 sterling on the revenue of the preceding year.

AMERICAN INGENUITY.

It is with pleasure we inform the public, that a new mathematical instrument has been recently invented by Mr Wm. Bolles, a voung man of Griswold in this State. It is called a Trigonometer, and consists of 3 straight graduated rulers, and two graduated arches, so adjusted as to admit of solving all obtuse angles are solved by it with equal facility. Indeed, if well graduated verniers were applied, it must be as exact as calculations by the tables in common use; and ena-ble the sailor, engineer, surveyor, architect. plane trigonometry, without studying the art, or having more learning than is necessary to keep amechanic's book

Connecticut Courant.

POPULATION OF ENGLAND.

Population of England in 1821, do. Wales do. 717,108 do. Scotand do. 2,092,014 Include the Army and Navy

14.397.677

MURDER OF WM. SEAVER. A man named Van Orden, whilst under confinement in the Baltimore penitentiary, it is reported, confessed to a fellow prisoner that he was the murderer of the late William Seaver. Orden, who, we understand has, in consequence, been removed to the Alexandria in the consequence, and the season of t andria jail for trial, was shortly after the perpetration of the horrid deed, apprehended on suspicion, examined in this city and discharged, for want of sufficient evidence.

An intelligent friend, tells us, Orden at that time, gave very contradictory statements, when closely questioned on the subject, seemingly incompatible with innocence; but still there was not sufficient testimony but still there was not sumerous against him to justify detention.

Wash. Gaz.

RECEIPT FOR THE RHEUMATISM.

It is said to be a specific for the Rheumait is said to be a specific for the Kheuma-tism to apply a cabbage leaf, to the part af-fected—Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant sails at the back and place it on the part with adhordage of flannel, at going to bed. It will broduce a local perspiration, and effect a cure.

HEMP. Mr. Day's valuable machine, for cleaning Hemp, has been found to answer the most sanguine expectations of the public.—
The hemp, which this machine turns out, is unrotted, much stronger than that dres sed in the old way, more beautiful, and yields a large quantity. It already com-mands a higher price than Russia Hemp. Kentucky paper.

From the Connecticut Courant, APPROVED METHOD OF CULTIVA-

TING BARLEY.
Steep the seed in well or spring water for twelve hours, stirring it frequently from the bottom of the tub or vessel all around; and previous to each stirring, all the floating grains, seed weeds, &c. should be carefully skimmed off: thus nothing will remain for skimmed off: thus nothing will remain for seed but sound and perfect grain. The first water should be drawn off at the end of six hours, and immediately replaced by fresh, this, again drawn off at the end of six hours more; it should be sown, broad cast, the following day, being mixed with a sufficient quantity of wood ashes or plaster to dry it as much as it will be necessary for the purpose of sowing.

the purpose of sowing.

Thus managed, if the ground be in proper tilth, and fitly prepared, this grain will make its appearance on the fifth or sixth day after sowing; whereas, if the seed be sown dry, it will probably be three weeks or more before it comes up, sparticularly if the season be dry. I cannot more forcibly recommend this practice than by giving a brief sketch of an experiment made in England, and taken from the Bath and west of England Society's reports. A farmer selected four acres of the same field, treated and prepared it for seeding exactly in the same way, he then divided it into two equal parts; he sawed one part with dry seed, in the commonway, the other with steeped seed, as here techniqued, and the conse-quence was, that the latter produced a double crop, although the seed in both cases was the same save the difference of treat-ment. The superior quality and condition of the crop seemed to keep pace with the increased quantity.

EASTMAN'S STRAW CUTTER.

I presume you are quite impatient to hear from me, respecting your CYLINDER straw cutter: Ishould have written to you sooner, cutter: Ishould have writter to you sooner, but wished to be perfectly satisfied, that the machine would enswer the purpose intended for. Five months trial has convinced me that this straw cutter far surpasses any that has been offered to the public. I have taken the knives off, ground them and put them on without any difficulty. I have cut about 2,500 bushels of straw and find that the knives here on the steady as had considered. about 2,500 bushels of straw and find that the knives hear on the steel as hard now as the day I took them from your shop, to sum the whole together the machine is simple in its construction, substantially strong, and easily kept in order, and will cut of good straw, 50 bushels per hour with ease; no person I think who wants a traw cutter will nurches anyther sees. will purchase any but yours.

I am your's,
Very respectfully,
THOMAS DUER. Mr. Jonathan Eastman.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE of REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday; April 29.4 tee of the whole on the state of the Union Bir. Condict in the chair) on the bill making further appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year

Mr. Gilmer submitted the following: "For the purpose of holding treaties with the Cherokee and Creek tribes of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia, pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the agreement and cession con cluded between the United States and the State of Georgia, on 24th april, 1802, the sum of \$30,000. sum of \$30,000.

sum of \$30,000.

And the appropriation as proposed by Mr. Gilmer was agreed to.

Mr. Cocke moved to add a proviso, to preclude all persons from receiving any moneys under that act, who were in arrears to the government. The question was put and carried.

Tuesday, April 30.
Mr. Smith of Md from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so

much of the President's message as relates to the fiscal concerns of the government, made report thereon.

[It estimates that the revenue for the present year will be adequate to the accessary expenditures, and will leave in the treasury at the end of the year, a surplus of 713,548

COMPENSATION BILL.

Mr. Hardin moved that the house take up for consideration the bill to reduce the compensation of the members of congress, yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the question being taken, it was carried-yeas 120, nays 46. And the house spent some time in debate on the bill.

At 5 o'clock precisely the house adjourn-d.

Wednesday, May I

Wednesday, May 1
Mr. Conkling presented for consideration the following joint resolution,
"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A-Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both houses concurring, That the following amendments to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legis latures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three lourths of the states, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the constitution.

"That no increase of the compensation of members of Congress shall take effect during the continuance of the Congress by which it shall have been made. And no

which it shall have been made. And no law shall be passed fixing the pay of members of Congress at a greater sum than six dollars for each day's attendance, and six dollars for eyery 20 miles in coming to and status of the seat of government?" eturning from the seat of government

Mr. F. Johnson laid on the table the following resolutions, and gave notice that he should call for the consideration of the same

n Saturday next.
Resolved, That the practice which has obtained in the public offices in this city, (of not attending to business until 9 or 10 o'clock in themorning, and closing the offices at 3 o'clocked the the evening,) is inconvenient to those who have business to transact in them: is not such reasonable attenti on to the public service as should be given, nor such attention as the salaries allowed by law are entitled to command, and that the said practice ought to be abolished.

Resulved, That the President of the U

States he requested to cause the respective secretaries of state, of the treasury, of war, and of the navy, and the post master general, to report to this house, on the 2d day of the next session of congress, the number of active and well qualified clerks and account-ants, that will be necessary to perform the duties of their respective offices and depart-

ments, by requiring a reasonably constant, and diligent attention to business Resolved, That the number of officers and seamen of the navy of the U. S. ought to be limited by law; and that the number of neither should exceed so many as can be actively and usefully employed in the

Public service.

Resolved, That the president of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house, on the 2d day of the next session of congress, a plan for a peace establishment of the navy of the U States, in conformity to the nyinciples declared in the 7-8 and 4-4 Irish Linens, conformity to the principles declared in the foregoing resolutions.

Thursday, May 2.
An engrossed bill, further to regulate the Post-Office Department, was read a third time, when Mr. H. Nelson called for the yeas and nays, which were thereupon ordered, and the bill was passed as follows—

dered, and the bill was passed as follows—Yeas 91, nays 56.

MILITARY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Hardin proposed that the House proceed to the consideration of the Compensation Bill—but, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the west 1699 was again taken up for for the year 1822, was again taken up for consideration. And after spending some time therein the

House adjourned.

Friday, May 3.
MILITARY APPROPRIATION.
The house resumed the consideration of the bill, making certain appraintaions for the military service,

Mr Colden, after a few remarks to shee

the necessity of acting on this bill without further debate, called for she previous ques-The call was sustained by the house, ayes

73-noes 49.

The question of engrossment was then put, and decided in the affirmative, by ayes

131, navs 20. On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house then again went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Campbell of Oh. in the chair, on the bill concerning the dishursement of public money. The bill having been read, and the first section, prohibiting all advances of public money,

being under consideration-Mr. Baldwin moved an amendment, the purport of which was, to except from the operation of the section the Commissaryoperation of the section the operation of the re-General of purchases—and after a few re-marks by Messrs. Baldwin, Cocke & Bas-sett, the committee rose and reported that they had made some progress, but had come to no determination thereon. After the transaction of some other business_the house edjourned,

RHODBISLAND

The citizens of Rhade Island have voted; by a considerable majority, against the call of a convention to amend their State Char-

W. BRYAN,

Has now on hand, and offers for sale, an elegant assortment of

SBASONABLE . GOODS.

To which he selicits the particular attention of his friends and the public; believing that there is nothing less or more necessary, than for them to call and examine, to convince them that he can sell as cheap as his neighbours for Cash. May 9.

The subscriber will sell the two story FRAME BUILDING in Green-street, now occupied by him The situation is pleasant and the house convenient.

He will likewise dispose of the LOT OF GROUND fronting 25 feet on Church and Francis-streets, and lying between his shop and the store of D. Ridgely, & Co.
The terms, which will be accommodating,

can be known on application to
WILLIAM COE, sen. PS. To rent THE BRICK BUILDING opposite Williamson's Hotel, and formerly occupied by Mr. N. J. Watkins as a Shop. Annapolis, May 9.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

D. RIDGELY, & co. Have just received, and offer for

Sale a handsome assort-

Seasonable Goods,

Among which are, White and brown Drillings, Cotton Cassimeres, Striped Floren-

tines, Long and short Nankins, White and coloured Marseilles, Black Florentine, Searsucker, Ginghams and Calicoes in great va-

Bengal Stripes, Canton and Nankin Crapes, Figured Canton Crape Robes, Senshaws and Sarsinets, Figured Black Levantine, Plain do. do. Black Florences and Florentines,

do. Italian Lustring, White and do. 4-4 Italian Crapes, Green Gauze, Hat and Arm Crapes, Bandanna and Flag Handkerchiefs, Spittlefield do.

Ribbons assorted, Imitation Merino Shawls, Jaconet Muslin do. White and Black Silk Hose and half Hose,

Cotton do. Beaver, Kid, Silk & Dog skin Gloves, Linen Cambric, and Cambric Handkerchiefs. Cambric and Jaconet Muslins,

Mull, Leno and Book do. plain and figured, Jubilee Cord, and Satin stripe do.

Black Bombazetts, twilled, plain and Shirting Cambrics,

Russia and imitation Sheetings, Osnaburgh, Burlap and Hessians, Dowlas, Russia Duck, and white Rolls, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Also Grass and Grain Scythes, Hilling and Weeding Hoes, Spades and Shovels, Iron Chain Traces. With a variety of other articles, all of which they will sell cheap for cash, or to punctual customers on short dates. They constantly keep a supply of

GROCERIES.
May 2.

G. F. TEUTO,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has began to make, and will every day, have

STRAWBERRY AND

LEMMON ICE-CREAM.

Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him Ladies and gentlemen who will favour him with a call, will find genteel accommodation, as Mr. Grammer has given him the privilege of his room, next to the shop, for that purpose. Families and Parties will be supplied on a short notice, and in the genteelest style. He likewise takes this opportunity to return his most sincere thanks to tunity to return his most sincers thanks to the citizens of this place, for the patronage with which he are been favoured since his commencement a business. Nothing in his power shall be wanting to prove himself, for the future, deserving of it.

He has for sale, Medeira, Old Port, Che-ret and Malage Wines in Bottles, of the

best quality at the Baltimore retailing price. Cordials of different flavours, best Havana Cigars, blould and Dipt Candles, and sil other articles generally found in a Confectionary and Caking Establishment,

Annapolis, May 2.