

Congress

OF THE
United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY December 19.

A memorial of sundry manufacturers of refined sugar in the city and State of New York, was read, praying that a drawback of duty may be allowed on the exportation to foreign countries, of sugar refined within the United States, equivalent to the duty on raw sugars employed in the manufacture of the refined sugar so exported, under such regulations as will tend effectually to secure the public revenue from injury in the amount and collection thereof.

The said memorial, together with the memorial of sundry merchants, ship-builders, farmers, planters and other persons concerned in navigation, residing in St. Mary's county, in the State of Maryland, presented November 23, 1851, and praying "that the office of the collector of the district and port of Nanjemoy may be removed to some convenient place on St. Mary's river, in the said State; and also, the memorial and petition of sundry merchants, farmers, planters, masters of vessels, owners, ship husbands, and others of the district of Nanjemoy, in the State of Maryland, in opposition to the prayer of the said recited memorial presented the tenth of January last, were ordered to be referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

A memorial of Anne Ledyard, of the State of New York widow and administratrix of Isaac Ledyard, deceased, was read, praying to be allowed the commutation of half pay for the services of the deceased, as an hospital surgeon and assistant purveyor in the continental army during the revolutionary war with Great Britain, to which she conceives the legal representatives of the deceased are justly entitled by resolutions of congress under the former government, and also, that a mistake made by the commissioner of army accounts, to the injury of the deceased in a settlement of his claims against the United States, amounting, as is suggested by the memorialist, to a sum between eight hundred and one thousand dollars may be rectified.

Referred to the committee of claims. The memorial and petition of William T. Smith of the city of Philadelphia, praying "that certain certificates of funded debt may be granted to him, in lieu of two loan-office certificates heretofore issued in favor of the memorialist, by the commissioners of loans of S. Carolina and Georgia, respectively" presented on the 7th of February last, was referred to the committee of the whole house, to whom was committed on the 6th instant the bill making further provision for extinguishing the debts due from the United States.

An engrossed bill to provide for completing the valuation of lands and dwelling houses, and the enumeration of slaves in South Carolina, and for other purposes, was read the third time and passed.

An engrossed bill giving power to the stockholders of the marine insurance company of Alexandria to insure against fire, was read the third time and passed. An engrossed bill to amend the act, entitled, "An act for the government and regulation of seamen in the merchants' service," was read the third time and passed.

The house, according to the order of the day, resolved itself into a committee of the whole house, Mr. J. C. Smith in the chair, on the report of the committee of elections, of the 10th instant, to whom was referred on the 30th ult. a petition of sundry citizens of the county of Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, complaining of an undue election and return of John Hoge, to serve in this house as one of the representatives for said State.

After considerable debate the committee rose.

The house proceeded to consider the said report of the committee of elections at the clerk's table, and the same being twice read, in the words following, to wit:

"That William Hoge, member of the house of representatives for the eighth congress, having by letter to the governor of the State of Pennsylvania, dated the 15th of October, resigned his seat in congress; the governor, in pursuance of the provisions made in the second section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, issued a writ of election to supply the vacancy which had thus taken place: That the said writ was issued on the 21st day of October, and the election directed to be held on the 23 day of November, eleven days after the date of the said writ: That the writ was brought by the mail to the prothonotary's office in Washington, on the 30th of October, but not proclaimed by the sheriff 'till the 31st."

"It appears to the committee, that though by the second section of the first article of the constitution of the United States, it is made the duty of the executive authority of the respective states to issue writs of election to fill vacancies, yet by the fourth section of the said article, it is made the duty of the legislature of each State to prescribe the times, places and manner for holding such elections. It appears, however, that several elections to supply vacancies in congress, have been heretofore held in Pennsylvania, yet on examining the laws of that State, it appears that no law exists prescribing the times, places and manner of holding elections to supply such vacancies as may happen in the representation in congress, and consequently if the election of John Hoge is, on this account, set aside, no election can be held to supply the vacancy until the legislature of the State enact a law for that purpose."

"By the law for the general election of representatives to congress for Pennsylvania, the sheriff is to give thirty days notice before the election, and to make the returns within thirty days after it. This election is held near five months before the expiration of the existing congress. By the law of said State for supplying vacancies in the State legislature, the speakers of the respective houses shall issue writs to supply vacancies that may happen giving at least ten days notice. The governor, in the case now before the committee, has directed the election to be held on the same day. Section on which the electors for president and vice-president were to be chosen. There is no proof before the committee of any abuse in the manner of conducting the election in obedience to the writ issued by the governor."

"While the committee are of opinion, that the legislature of Pennsylvania ought to have appointed as near as might be the times, as well as the places and manner of holding elections to supply vacancies in congress, and that in ordinary cases a longer period ought to intervene between the time of public notice and the day of holding the election, yet considering the special circumstances connected with the election of J. Hoge, and particularly that the election took place on the day fixed by the State legislature for the appointment of electors for the State of Pennsylvania, the committee are of opinion that John Hoge is entitled to a seat in this house."

So much as is contained in the last part of the 4th clause was again read in the words following to wit:

"The committee are of opinion that John Hoge is entitled to a seat in this house."

And on the question that the house do concur with the committee of the whole house, in their agreement thereto, It was carried—Yeas 69—Nays 35.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole.

Mr. PAVEN in the Chair, On the bill to amend the Charter of Alexandria. The principal feature of this bill is the extension of the right of suffrage.

A motion to strike out the first section produced considerable debate; and was lost by a large majority.

The bill, after undergoing several subordinate amendments, was reported to the house, who took it into immediate consideration and ordered it to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

FROM THE (FRI.) DAILY ADVERTISER

ON THE DISCOVERY OF COAL

By N. POULSON,

IT is admitted by all, that fire is as necessary for the support, comfort and convenience of man, as bread and water; hence I conceive it is the duty of every one, to devise ways and means to render fuel as cheap as possible not only how to avoid the waste of this indispensable article, but to point out, how a substitute for wood (which is getting every year more scarce, in proportion as the country gets settled) may be discovered.—The consumption of wood in this city, by brewers, brick-makers, potters, soap-boilers, and others, is great, and increases the price of it on the citizens every year. Coal would answer the purpose for these artists as well as wood and no doubt could be had as cheap or cheaper than wood. This, however, will not be the case whilst we purchase them from those who bring them from other countries, when we should, and probably can find them near our habitations; until we do this, we must work to pay others for necessities, which our country contains in abundance; and all we have to do is, with spirit and zeal to discover them.

The discovery of coal near this city, would not only be very beneficial to the citizens, but to the discoverer and owner of the ground. The farmer who discovers a bed of coal on his land, within 30 miles of this city may consider himself as fortunate as if he discovered a gold or silver mine. In order that the farmer may employ his leisure time, and seek for the treasure hid on his plantation, I will now furnish him with most the plain, simple and infallible signs and directions where and how coal may be found described by a German chymist, whose writings prove, that he was an industrious careful and observing man. I have found him honest

and correct in all his experiments, this induces me to believe, he is as correct in his essay on discovering coal.—This chymist says:—Coal is frequently found in ground, on which there is a bed of slate, which swells in the fire. He directs to try them in the following manner—take pieces of slate from different spots of ground, lay them in a smith's fire, and give them an extreme heat with the bellows; then take them out and throw them into water; the slate under which coal will be found, will swim on the water, and be full of holes like a honey comb; under the slate which sinks in the water, no coal will be found. This trial which can be easily made, is not attended with trouble or expence. But this is not the only sign or criterion to judge in which ground coal may be found. Mineralogists mention, that under free stone, (soap stone commonly called) coal is frequently found; also in hills and mountains on which soft, whitish, stony stones are found. These in my opinion, are the most true and infallible signs.

Having described the signs, which the farmer may use as a guide, to show him where coal lays hid, I will close this essay with a short advice. Let each able farmer in a township subscribe a small sum to procure an augur 50 or 40 feet long. With this you bore in the most likely spots. In some places coal is discovered only 5 feet from the surface; in some 10, 15, 20, 30 or 40 feet deep. This one augur will serve all in a township in turn. The writer of this hopes you will not bore often in vain. J. K.

LONDON, October 19

Letters were said to have been yesterday received in town from Dublin, announcing the discovery of a formidable conspiracy in the county of Kildare, and that 20,000 Men were organized. We have this morning received letters and papers from Ireland which are perfectly silent upon the subject, and we have every reason to believe that the rumor is altogether unfounded.

It is with great pain we lay before our readers the following afflictive Account of the Loss of the Prince of Wales, Capt. Colville Campbell, from Jamaica for Greenock, which was received in Glasgow on Saturday morning.—

"Liverpool 11th Oct 2 o'clock, P. M. We are extremely sorry to communicate the following distressing intelligence, just received by the schooner Hope, capt in Stanton, arrived from New York in 48 days.

"On the 9th inst between 11 and 12 A. M. Beachy Pool Head bearing E. by S. distant about 6 leagues, fell in with part of a wreck, and took there from Hugh Rankine, seaman, who informed me he belonged to the princress of Wales, Col. Campbell, from Jamaica for Greenock, with rum, sugar, cotton, &c that was cast away on Saturday last about five P. M. in thick foggy weather, on the shoals between Wexham and Dublin. I do not know if the captain is saved, or the fate of him was so the poop deck attempting to get into the boat, the first and second mates, two passengers, and eleven of the crew remained on the wreck without provisions or water; they secured a small keg of spirits which floated out, and was all they had to subsist upon. On Monday morning the poop deck separated; Mr. Hunter, Mr. McMillan, and ranking got thereon; the two first died, and were washed off about two hours before the latter saw the Hope, which took him up. Several vessels passed very near the wreck in the morning but took no notice."

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 27.

As the Janissaries have not received their pay for several weeks, we are in fear of an insurrection. Yesterday the Aga of the Janissaries was deposed.

The Captain Pacha is now with a considerable squadron before Acre, and holds that Fort's blockade by sea while it is besieged by land by the new Pacha Ibrahim. Every exertion is made to compel the surrender of the usurper Ismael, who, after the death of Djezzar Pacha, seized the Government of Acre, and refused to resign it to the successor appointed by the Porte, or to deliver up the great treasures which Djezzar Pacha had amassed. It has been reported that Acre is taken; but this wants confirmation; as does also the report that the Beys in Egypt, and the Bedouin Arabs who had joined them, have been entirely defeated by the Anjars. It is much more certain the Beys of Be grade have been obliged to yield to the superior force of the Pacha of Bosnia, and delivered up four of their Chiefs, whose heads have been struck off. The inhabitants of Servia have been promised that, for the future they shall be freed from those oppressions which caused them to take up arms; that the Porte will confirm and protect their privileges; & that they shall hereafter be governed by officers of their own Nation.

Two very considerable Greek Commercial Houses, viz. Corina Mamuni and Co. and Demetri, Baly and Son have lately stopped payment. Several other bank upticks are expected. The scarcity of money here is extreme.

HAMBURG, October 5.

We are assured that the letter of the Emperor Napoleon, delivered by M. D'Arberg to the King of Prussia, is of the most friendly contents. The emperor declares, among other things, that he feels a lively interest in every thing that may increase the lustre of the Prussian Monarchy. "It is concluded, that the Court of Berlin will

not only continue its former system of neutrality, but that it will employ all means in its power to prevent the peace of the North of Germany from being disturbed, against every one who attempts it.

According to Letters from Constantinople, of the 27th of August, the Grand Seigneur was for some days so ill, that public prayers were said in the mosques for his recovery.

They write from Copenhagen, that the Russian Squadron in the Road is expected soon to sail for Revel.

SEMLIN, September 12.

According to the last letters from Servia, conferences continue, and a certain agreement is on the eve of being concluded between Bekir Pacha and the Chiefs of the Insurgents. The proposals made by the Servians are regarded as fore-runners of a Pacification, and are now under deliberation. They are as follow:—

I. The command over the Servians shall remain exclusively with their present Chief, Czerni George. He shall collect the taxes and contributions which the Servians usually pay to the Grand Seigneur, and shall yearly remit to the Ottoman Porte the sums he thus receives.

II. No Turk shall have a right to decide in any affair concerning the Servian subjects. That right belongs exclusively to the general, Czerni George.

III. No Turk is permitted to settle in the towns and villages of Servia, and to remain there without previously having obtained the permission of Czerni George and the Pacha.

IV. It is understood that all Turkish Custom-house officers and officers of Justice shall be immediately sent away, and replaced by others of the Servian nation appointed by Czerni George.

V. The garrison duty and service in fortified places are to be performed in common by the Servians and the Turks: 500 of the latter are, therefore, to be recruited and supported by the Servians.

VI. Five hundred Servians are chosen to attend General Czerni George every where.

VII. The Servians shall every year pay to the Ottoman Porte a tribute of half a million of dollars and supply besides the Pacha with every thing necessary for his rank and support.

VIII. The Pacha is to continue to receive the same sums as formerly from the custom and imports. The Servian General shall not meddle with them.

IX. The Servian Subjects shall have, in future full liberty to dispose of the productions of their lands or industry in what manner they choose. Every thing shall be paid them in ready money, according to settled price.

Such are the articles proposed by the Servian Insurgents for consenting to peace; declaring them at the same time their ultimatum, which it is supposed will be acceded to. It is said that Bekir Pacha has offered to unite 10,000 Servians with his own force, and to march against Mofa Aga who has caused new disturbances in Bosnia. The commander of the Kerleas has requested permission to be of the same Expedition.

October 20.

Admiral Cornwallis is still in Torbay. According to the last accounts from Boulogne no vessels have ventured to appear outside the harbour.

Orders have been sent down to Portsmouth to allow the Spanish officers to come on shore, and to go to any convenient town, on their parole, but to be at full liberty; the men also are not to be considered as prisoners of war, but only as detained persons, and to have the same allowance of provisions and other indulgencies as our own people.

We have never been sanguine enough to hope that, in the event of a continental war, the king of Prussia could be induced to depart from his neutrality, or to adopt a system of policy more consonant with his real dignity, the permanent interests of his kingdom, and the general independence of Europe. Indeed, from the extraordinary preponderancy of French influence in the councils of Berlin, we have been inclined to apprehend, that if Prussia were to take any share in the contest, it would be as the ally, and not as the enemy of France. The answer which his Prussian majesty is slated to have given to the letter addressed to him by the king of Sweden, strongly confirms our opinion. In this answer, it is said, his Prussian majesty declares, "that he will maintain with all his power the system of neutrality he has adopted, and that he will protect the tranquility of the north of Germany against all attempts to disturb it." His majesty has also declared, "that he could not permit Sweden to prepare hostile armaments in Pomerania, or to make demonstrations against the French forces in the electorate of Hanover." We do not vouch for the accuracy of this extract from the king of Prussia's letter, but it is circulated and generally believed on the continent.

The Hamburg Mail which we received this morning, brings no further particulars respecting the intended change in the government of Holland; but our Paris letters concur in stating, that it is hourly expected to take place. The moderate party, of which Schimmelpenninck is considered as the chief, will be placed at the head of affairs.

The desertions from the camp at Zeitz still continue, notwithstanding all the precautions that are used. The regiment De Waldeck alone lost 80 men within a few days.

On the 21st inst. the city of Bremen aid the first instalment of the contribution imposed by the French, amounting to 100,000 six-dollars. The remainder is to be paid at the rate of 50,000 six-dollars every eight days, till the whole is satisfied.

Count Panin, whose attachment to this country is well known, is appointed to a high situation in the Russian ministry.

The famous Kozubue has married a Mrs. Von Karfel, formerly Von Krufenstein. She is his third wife.

PORTSMOUTH, October 19.

When the Spanish admiral hove in sight, captain Graham Moore, the commodore, communicated to him the purpose upon which he was employed, and begged that he would accompany him, with the Squadron, without opposition into an English port. The Spanish admiral took some time to consider of this invitation, and then shewed his aversion to it by attempting to get away. The Indefatigable then fired a gun large to bring him to, but they almost instantly made sail. The Squadron pursued, and after several hours running fight, three of them struck, and one blew up and we went to say, that every man perished. They have about 1,000,000 on board. The Fama is very much shattered, and had 12 men killed and 47 wounded, and the Lively had two men killed and six wounded. The other two prizes are ordered to this port. Captain Hamond went to London last night. The prisoners are put on board the prison ships in the harbour. On the approach of the Squadron off Cadiz several luggers came out, it is supposed, with pilots to conduct the ships into port; but they quietly returned on hearing a gun fired. It is imagined by the officers, that the Spaniards suspected the intentions of our ships. The Spanish ships fought with uncommon bravery. The one which blew up was applied to the Amphion half an hour; and the Fama engaged the Medina some time before the Lively so roughly treated her. The Spanish admiral had time to prepare his ships for battle, as it was an hour before he attempted to run. Lieut. Parker of the Lively, is arrived in charge of the prize.

In the engagement with the Spanish frigates no British officers fell, but we are sorry to learn, that we lost even of our brave tars. In one of the frigates were fourteen thousand seal skins, in another near thousand dollars; the third entirely loaded with bullion.

NEW-YORK, December 20.

The British frigate Cambran, Captain Beresford, sailed from this port yesterday morning for Hampton Roads. On her arrival there, the frigate Revolutionaire will stop at this port, previous to her return to Europe.

In noticing yesterday the sufferers by the fire, we should have mentioned, a wooden store in Front-street, owned by Joshua Jones, and occupied by William Ward, as a Grocery. In the rear of which the cooperage and lumber-yard of John Utz, also owned by Joshua Jones, were burnt.

The British Packet Eliz, which sailed for Halifax and New York on the 9th of October, put back to Falmouth on the 12th leaky.

We are happy in being able to contradict, on the authority of a captain who came down the Hudson on Tuesday, the statement which appeared in some morning prints of a North River floe having sunk off the Highlands, when every soul on board (14 in number) perished.

We are happy to learn, that Messrs. Bailey & Bogert's Stores were insured—and that their actual loss by the late Fire is inconsiderable.

We are happy to learn, that Mr RICKER, who was mentioned as having been killed at the fire, is still living, and that hopes are entertained of his recovery.

To a Generous and Enlightened Public. Hopkins's superior Razor-Strop AND RAZOR PASTE.

THE experience of years, in fatigable attention and unwearied application, having enabled Hopkins to offer a generous public the fruits of his industry, which, perhaps, stands unrivalled by any human invention for the last five hundred years, or at least, since civilization pointed at the savage appearance of bearded men—and brought forward that era when the Razor-strop and Paste became indispensably necessary in polished society. It is well understood, that the old adage "Experientia docet," is the best criterion to prove the excellence of this strop. Hopkins is not accustomed to the boasting competitiveness of European charlatans, neither does he claim any merit to himself from the Brillancy of Invention, or the Tobacanus acquired by his Grand Mother; those who personally know him, know too well he is not of that cast of character, to those who he is only professionally known, he respectfully appeals to their generous bosoms for merited claim.

Ex-empore—On a Kiss under the Mistletoe. Once under the Mistletoe a fair maiden was led, And tho' she cried no, yet she held up her head. The kiss was obtained, yet a grumbling was heard For Tom rubb'd her cheek, with his bristly beard. How easy, dear Tom, her rage you might stop, By the use of Hopkins's wondrous Strop.

The superior Strops for Razors, Penknives, Ac. with Paste, are sold wholesale and retail by J. Hopkins & Co 65, South Third street, opposite the United States Bank, Philadelphia, and on the same terms by his sole agents for Baltimore, WARRNER & HANNA, No. 37, Market, corner of south Gay-st. December 8 1851m

To be Rented,

TWO convenient Brick HOUSES, situated in South Charles-street, and well calculated for large or small families. For terms enquire of CHRISTOPHER HUGHES. December 4 1851m