

Congress

OF THE

United States of America.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, February 1.

The speaker laid before the House, a letter from Gideon Granger, postmaster general of the United States, stating "that he had received information from various sources, that both his public and private character and conduct had been straigned on the floor of this House by one of the members thereof in a debate of the 29th and in another of the 31st ultimo: and requesting that an investigation may be made into his official, and, if it should be the pleasure of the House, into his private conduct, from the first moment that the post office department was committed to his charge to the present period, in such manner as this House, in its wisdom and justice, shall deem proper.

The said letter was read, whereupon, a motion was made by Gen. Yarnum that the House do come to the following resolution.

Resolved, That the letter of the postmaster general, of this day, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to enquire into the subject-matter thereof, and report a statement of the facts thereon, to the House.

Mr. Nelson opposed the reference. The yeas and nays were required by Mr. Bryan on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. Elliot advocated the reference. Mr. Nicholson opposed it, not as improper altogether to make the enquiry, but on account of the disrespectful language used by the writer.

Mr. Holland thought the letter sufficiently respectful and was in favor of the reference.

Mr. Gregg opposed the reference as particularly unreasonable at this advanced period of the session.

Mr. Clark joined in the opposition to the reference.

Mr. Lyon rose, and after uttering a few words, was called to order by Mr. Nicholson, for a breach of decorum, in debate, contrary to the rules of the House, by alleging, "he had been belied by another member of the House."

Whereupon, Mr. Lyon sat down, and Mr. Speaker decided, "that he was out of order;" after which Mr. Lyon again arose to proceed in the debates, and addressed the chair, which being excepted to, as not in order.

Mr. SPEAKER decided, that he was in order—from which decision of the chair, an appeal was made to the House, by two members; on which appeal,

The question being stated to wit:—"Is the decision of the chair in order?" It was resolved in the affirmative, Yeas 81—Nays 34.

The question of referring the Postmaster general's letter recurred. It was again advocated by Mr. Elliot, and opposed by Mr. Nelson.

Mr. Huger moved the postponement of the question to next Monday, in which he was seconded by Mr. Smith. The question of postponement was carried—92 members rising in its favor.

The unfinished business of yesterday on the Y-200 claims was resumed—the amendment offered by Mr. Clark, under consideration.

Mr. J. Clay, Mr. Bedinger and Mr. Holmes spoke in favor of it; and Mr. Lyon and Mr. Dana, against it.

Mr. Nelson observed that as the gentleman on the north side of the House were getting warm, he feared the heat might increase, and reach the south side; in order to furnish gentlemen with an opportunity of cooling, he would move an adjournment.

On the question the house divided, 61 in its favor, and 51 against it. The house then adjourned to meet at eleven o'clock to-morrow.

BOSTON, January 29.

NORTH-CAROLINA AMENDMENT.

Yesterday was laid before the Senate of this Commonwealth, a letter from the Governor of North-Carolina, enclosing a resolution of the Legislature of that State, proposing an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to authorize Congress to prohibit by law the importation of Slaves or People of Colour from the West-Indies, or elsewhere into the United States.—Read, and committed to the Hon. Messrs. Bidwell and Phillips, of S. with such as the Hou. House may join.

Died, on Monday last at Charleston, THOMAS McDONOUGH, Esq. his Britannic Majesty's consul for the N. England States, aged 65.

NEW-YORK, February 2.

On Thursday evening the Concert of Sacred Music for the benefit of the Poor, at the French Church in Pine-street, was respectfully attended Upwards of 400 dollars was raised.

The price of wood is rapidly decreasing. Oak wood was sold yesterday for twenty shillings a load.

The British frigate Revolutionaire, Capt. Hotnam, from Norfolk; and the British Packet from Falmouth, arrived last night at Sandy-Hook.

POSTSCRIPT.

By the ship Guardian, Duplex, which arrived last evening from Dublin, the Editor of the MERCANTILE ADVERTISER, has received a regular file of Papers to the 10th December, containing London dates to the 6th, 10 days later than by any previous arrival. The late hour at which they were received would not allow us to do more than give the leading articles from papers of the latest dates. We shall continue our extracts in our next.

LONDON, November 28.

Last night Moniteurs and smaller Paris Papers arrived to the 17th inst. and Dutch Papers to the 22d.

The chief article of intelligence they contain, is the departure of his Holiness the Pope from Rome on the 2d of November.

One of the most important of the articles in these journals is the following, published in the schiedam Courant of the 15th inst. the Rotterdam Courant of the same date, and which is also mentioned in the Mercury of the 14th:

A private letter from the harbour of Batavia, dated the 7th of Feb. 1804 says, "intelligence has been received here, that the King of Candia has driven the English from Ceylon, and put the whole garrison to the sword."

Business of every kind is at a stand in Holland.

December 1.

We are concerned to announce that the Venerable, of 74 guns, capt. Hueter, in turning out of Tobay, on Saturday night, was driven on shore by the violence of the gale, and entirely lost. Our Correspondent states that several of the crew were missing. The account received at Lloyd's says, three of them were drowned. The Venerable was Lord Duncan's ship, in the battle off Camperdown, and bore the brunt of the battle upon that glorious day. She did not long outlive her gallant Commander.

Saturday, the Pallas, of 36 guns, was launched from her slip at Plymouth; in about 25 minutes after, the Circe, of 36 guns, that was built on the adjoining slip followed; and, to crown the grandeur of this delightful scene, about a quarter before 5 o'clock, the Hibernia, of 120 guns, in the most majestic style, glided off her slip into the sea; and, as far as we can discover, the whole was effected without the smallest accident. The frigates are very plain, but fine looking ships, and the Hibernia is considered as fine a ship as was seen in this or any other harbor: she measures 2489 tons, and is pierced for 132 guns. It is said that she will be immediately taken into dock to be coppered, and be fitted for commission, and that she will bear the flag of Admiral Cornwallis—the Ville de Paris being in want of a thorough repair, from the constant service that she has experienced during the present and the last war.

December 3.

It is understood that if a rupture should take place between France and Russia, the court of Vienna is resolved to form an army of Observation on the frontiers.

The Austrian Government of Tyrol is making preparations to draw a cordon between that country and Italy.

Upwards of 2000 men from the regiments in garrison at Ipswich, are daily employed, when the weather permits, with a number of artificers, in palisading, and completing the lines there, with all possible dispatch. Some very heavy pieces of artillery, and a quantity of ammunition, have arrived from Woolwich to defend these fortifications.

Parliament will certainly meet on the 15th of January, but we understand that, after voting the customary address of thanks to the King for his speech from the throne, both Houses will adjourn to the 22d of the same month.

A Swede which left the Texel on the 25th ult. has brought intelligence to our squadron, that 50,000 French are now advancing into Holland, supposed with orders to march and take possession of Hamburg and Swedish Pomerania.

A letter from one of the officers on board our squadron off the Texel, states that the officers and crew of the Romney were sent on the 26th ult. in a French privateer to Amsterdam. The Hon. capt. Colville has sent a letter by a Dutch schuyt saying, that neither the officers nor men saved a single article of property but the clothes on their backs.

December 4.

The answer of the Spanish Government has been received. From the accounts that have reached us we (Star) have reason to believe that French intrigue has prevailed at that Court, and that the answer is unfavourable to the hopes of peace being maintained with that State. Since the receipt of the dispatches, a more than usual bustle has taken place in the different departments of Government.

December 5.

We have received the Moniteurs to the 10th ult. It appears from them that

the day of coronation has not been deferred, as has been stated in some papers. They speak positively of its being settled to take place on last Sunday.

The Pope reached Paris on the 25th. —Bonaparte made haste to pay his respects to him.

The papers of which Sir George Rumbold was robbed, as also those of two persons confined in the Temple (more than 100) whom the French Government is pleased to call emissaries of his, are now undergoing examination, and copies of them are to be sent to all the Courts in Europe.

The King of Prussia has again expressed his dissatisfaction at the conduct of Bonaparte in the seizure of Sir George Rumbold:—he has replied to the representations made to him by the senate of Hamburg, of whose efforts to procure the release of that Minister, he expresses his strongest approbation, condemning at the same time, in the most unqualified terms, the outrage offered to the independence of a neutral state, and to the law of Nations. The answer of his Prussian Majesty has been communicated to the Diet of Ratisbon by the Count Goertz, the Prussian Minister. The Diet of course, must approve highly of the spirited interference of Prussia; but it dare not at present manifest its displeasure at the conduct of Bonaparte.

The Emperor of Russia is collecting an immense army upon the frontiers of Russian Poland, and the Emperor of the French is drawing troops from the interior of France to the Banks of the Rhine; but the two powers must confine themselves to mere preparations till the spring. But the winter, we may be sure, will not be passed solely in taking the necessary steps for commencing warlike operations in the spring. Every Cabinet in Europe will be the scene of active diplomatic negotiation. Russia will endeavour to effect a closer connection with Prussia; and France whilst on the one hand, she will endeavour to prevent Prussia from throwing her weight and influence into the scale of Russia, will attempt to form a close alliance with the Court of Vienna. There is, we are sorry to say, but too much reason to suppose that such an attempt will not be ineffectual, if it has not succeeded already.

December 6.

Some firing has been heard at Dover from the French coast, supposed to be the rejoicing in consequence of the Coronation of Bonaparte, which took place last Sunday.

Notice has been stuck up at Lloyd's, that Government is ready to contract for a number of vessels (transports) of from 130 to 300 tons burthen. It does not become us to inquire into or state the object of this measure.

An embargo is said to have been laid at Nantz and L'Orient, on all Swedish ships.

PARIS, Nov. 25.

This day at half after twelve in the forenoon, his Holiness arrived at Fontainebleau. His Majesty, the Emperor, who had gone out to hunt on horseback, being informed of the approach of the Pope, proceeded to meet his Holiness, and met him at la Croix de St. Herem. The Emperor and the Pope alighted both at the same time; they approached and embraced each other.—Six of his Majesty's carriages then came up. The Emperor entered first into the carriage to place his Holiness on the right. They arrived at the castle through two lines of troops and the noise of artillery. His eminence Cardinal Caprara, and the great officers of his Majesty's household, received them at the bottom of the staircase. The Emperor and the Pope proceeded together by the gilt staircase, as far as the place which separates their apartments. His Highness having there quitted the Emperor, was conducted by the Grand Chamberlain, the Grand Master of the Palace, and the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, to the apartment prepared for him.

Having rested some time, his Holiness paid a visit to the Emperor; he was conducted into his closet by the great officers of his Majesty. The Emperor reconducted the Pope to the hall of the Great Officers. His H. immediately after paid a visit to the Empress. The Lady of Honour, who went to meet his Holiness, introduced him into the closet of the Empress. Her Majesty reconducted the Pope as far as the second room of her apartments. The Pope having returned to his own apartment, the Minister and Great Officers of the Empire had the honour of being presented to his Holiness.

At four o'clock the Emperor sent notice to the Pope, that he intended to pay him a visit and repair to the closet of Holiness, preceded by the great officers of his household. The same ceremonies were observed in regard to the visit of the Pope to the Emperor. At each of these visits the Pope and the Emperor remained alone together for half an hour.

Prince Louis, who was at Fontainebleau, paid a visit also to his Holiness. The Emperor presented to the Pope the Arch-chancellor and Arch-treasurer.

His eminence Cardinal Fusch was presented to the Emperor the same day.

His Holiness will take some days rest at Fontainebleau, and repair to Paris before the consecration, which will take place next Sunday.

The Elector Arch-Chancellor of the Empire arrived this day at Fontainebleau, at three o'clock; he occupies in the

Castle the apartment destined for him. The same day he was presented to their Majesties.

American.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1835.

We have been favored, by our respected and attentive correspondent at Nassau, N. P. with a file of the "BAHAMA ADVERTISER" to the 12th ult. from which we have selected the following articles:—

We observe by a proclamation of Charles Cameron, captain general and governor in chief of the Bahama Islands, that the admission of "Corn, all sorts of grain, pulse, flour, bread, rice, every species of faked provisions, cattle and live stock of all kinds, and all sorts of lumber," which was allowed by proclamation of December 7, 1802, into the ports of Nassau, Exuma, Turks Island and Saint Georges, and Crooked Island as well in British as in foreign bottoms, will be prohibited in foreign vessels from and after the seventh of July next ensuing. Dated, Nassau, New-Providence, January 7, 1805. Sec. &c.

Signed, CHARLES CAMERON.

NASSAU, January 4.

Captain Fisher, of the Mary and Susan from Crooked Island, inform that about the 25th ult. the schr. Ruby, of Portland, John M. Post, master, from Jamaica, was cast away on Fortune Island, where she was taking in salt—and the J. W. of New-York from Jamaica, John Williams, master, was cast away at the same time. The crews were saved, and part of the rigging and sails.

Captain N. Wren, of the schooner Ann, belonging to New-York, with his mate and four men, arrived at Port Royal, Jamaica, in a small boat from S. Mark's, on the 29th Nov. His vessel foundered on the 1st of the same month, in lat. 25, long. 68.

January 8.

Arrived, brig Sheerwater, Thurston, St. Augustine; sloop Huntress, Bates, Charleston.

POSTSCRIPT.

NASSAU, January 12.

Arrived on Saturday, in distress, the brig William Tell, built at Poughkeepsie, and belonging to New York, (Capt. Good, part owner.) She sailed from N. York on the 14th of December, bound to Edenton, North Carolina, to take in a cargo of slaves for Jamaica, and return with salt from Turks Island.—On the 22d of December, at 8 P. M. experienced a most tremendous gale—bore too under balance reefed masts. At 12 o'clock, was struck by a sea, which threw the vessel on her beam ends, broke down the stanchions, and shifted the ballast—after remaining four hours in this situation, expiating every moment to go down, she fortunately righted, having then four feet water in the hold. Capt. Glad informs, that he has been at sea for 49 years, and never before experienced such severe weather.—To the North of Cape Hatteras saw a ship, apparently on shore, blowing very hard, could not assist her.

Six days ago, capt. Glad spoke a ship 56 days from Bordeaux, bound to Baltimore. The captain informed that the British had taken possession of the Cape of Good Hope.

A Liverpool Price Current of November 17th, after quoting the price of wheat at from 15s 6d to 16s 6d per 70lb makes the following remark:

"It being now ascertained, that there is a considerable deficiency in the crops of grain in some of the great corn districts in the south, very extensive speculations have been made in the articles in various parts of the Kingdom, and in consequence of which the prices of all sorts of provisions have greatly advanced, and the high price of 17s. 6d per 70lb. has been given for Foreign Wheat. Some are of opinion that these prices will be maintained with some advance, others are of a contrary opinion, and conceive that so great a rise is not warranted by the deficiency in the crops, but the price has been driven up by speculators. The stock in this market is sufficient for the probable demand for real consumption for some time, but we are not likely to receive our accustomed supplies from the Baltic, unless a further advance takes place; these however are already so high, that we conceive it a hazardous speculation to calculate on their being supported long. But it may prove otherwise, and even there may still be an advance.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Londonderry to his friend in Philadelphia, dated October 20, 1804.

"We cannot too strongly impress on your mind, and that of our other friends, the absolute necessity of shipping flaxseed of a better quality and better cleaned than what has been shipped of late years: the contrast between Riga and American seed last season, was remarkable in favor of the former, and it has produced a far better crop of flax; if this happens another year or two, it will be of serious consequence to the American trade."

Extract of a letter to a commercial house in Philadelphia.

"LIVERPOOL, November 27. "We at foot quote you copies of additions to our circular of the 17th, which

we confirm: 100 bales Georgia Upland cotton, of middling quality, were yesterday sold at 3s 2d but the quality is so far superior to any in market, that it cannot be quoted as a standing price. Upland Georgia lay about 30 bales prime at 18d and this price would be obtained for similar quality; 20d is asked, and we hope will be obtained, for prime Mississippi.—Sugars are not quoted for broke.—Rice, in consequence of the hurricanes at Charleston &c. and the high prices of grain, has been sold 47s a 48s and is scarce—grain and flour very flat, nothing doing; so it is impossible to fix a price; and the market will be subject to those fluctuations which speculations are calculated to excite. Some flour has been as high as 60s; but we do not like to quote prices which, we are fully convinced are only momentary; and, at the present instant, it is almost impossible to force sales.

QUOTATIONS.

"November 23—cotton is rather flatter, some very prime sea-land has been sold at 3s 2d but the quality is so far superior to any in market, that it cannot be quoted as a standing price. Upland Georgia lay about 30 bales prime at 18d and this price would be obtained for similar quality; 20d is asked, and we hope will be obtained, for prime Mississippi.—Sugars are not quoted for broke.—Rice, in consequence of the hurricanes at Charleston &c. and the high prices of grain, has been sold 47s a 48s and is scarce—grain and flour very flat, nothing doing; so it is impossible to fix a price; and the market will be subject to those fluctuations which speculations are calculated to excite. Some flour has been as high as 60s; but we do not like to quote prices which, we are fully convinced are only momentary; and, at the present instant, it is almost impossible to force sales.

November 25.

"Cotton is very brisk and large sales making; 3s 6d is asked for the remainder of the parcels. Sea-land mentioned yesterday, and the following, may be quoted best quality 3s a 3s 6d—second, 2s 6d a 3s—inferior, 2s a 2s 6d—Upland and Tennessee, 17d a 18d—Natchez and Louisiana, prime 20d—middling 19d—inferior 17d a 18d and looking up becoming very scarce—Demerara 2s 2s 1d. We have sold 20d for some prime Louisiana now landing, and we think the price will give 20 1/2; but good is becoming scarce, that we are inclined to hold it a little. We have sold interior at 18d—Wheat 16s—American flour about 60s; very little on hand, and flour holders asking 65s; the market is however dull and nothing doing, of course the prices nearly normal."

To the EDITORS of the AMERICAN.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to suggest through your useful paper, the propriety of a very great advantage that would undoubtedly result from a botanical institution, established on a spot not far from this city, eligibly situated possessing such natural advantages, as would in the prosecution of the plan proposed, be not only convenient, but absolutely essential for the accommodation of the student and his society. It is not my intention to enumerate the manifold excellencies or delineate the beautiful features, that a well organized botanical society, would in my opinion display, neither is it in my power. Nor can I offer a sentiment in favor thereof, however flattering in its shape, but what would in all probability be fully realized by its promoters. Yea, our children's children would participate richly in the advantages derived from such an institution. Then let us, my fellow-citizens, unite in our efforts for the promotion thereof; let us treat the subject with that respect it justly merits, and then I shall have no doubt, but a professed botanist, if such an one there is amongst us, will come forward as a candidate; and, as an essential, let this be a gentleman of some property, and one in whom the public can place implicit confidence, as respects his botanical skill, his veracity, industry, &c. &c. These qualifications I should consider not only as favorable traits in the character of the chief proprietor—but on this, much would depend, if I could discover a disposition for bringing forward such an important subject into serious consideration, it would be truly gratifying, viewing it as the corner stone of a plan, from whence inconceivable advantages might result. Ut. We should, ere long, have the thing so perfected, as would justify the attempt to give Botanical and Surgical Lectures. Here let me take notice of some, who in y. for the want of proper reflection, say, that it is a great attainment, more than we can expect—that we have not characters competent thereto. To this idea, and an unfounded idea I believe it is, I answer, that for this very reason I long to see such a subject brought into operation. Altho believing that nature has not been partial in the distribution of her gifts, and consequently nothing is wanted for carrying into effect so grand an institution, but a portion of that energy and public spirit which has much distinguished the citizens of Baltimore. Baltimore populates with unparalleled rapidity—and while we are in the exercise of parental duties in training up our children in the habits of industry and economy, let us take care that we should be deaf to the calls that fidelity has upon parents to children and one to another. With respect to improving and extending the mind, indeed I think no one could with justice to his best feeling, discourage an attempt to establish a botanical institution in the neighborhood of this flourishing city; on the contrary hope that all the wife and prudent, both males and females, will rejoice in an opportunity of countenancing to useful an institution by their subscriptions for the encouragement thereof, as no such splendid scheme can be effected without the aid of money which an individual cannot be expected to have funds sufficient to meet, or more than even the generous and enlightened community could ask for. As to the system, I leave that