

out the 1st section of the bill "to amend an act reducing into one the several acts concerning the fees of certain officers, and declaring the mode of discharging the said fees"—when the bill was re-committed to the committee which brought it in.

An engrossed bill "prescribing the mode of selling lands and lots, vested in the literary fund for the non-payment of taxes," passed.

Mr. Ship submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Auditor of Public Accounts be required to furnish, for the information of this House, a statement of the annual income and expenditure of each County in this Commonwealth, including the compensation of their representatives to the House of Delegates for the last five years. On Mr. Rutherford's motion, this resolution was laid on the table.

Friday, Dec. 24.—On motion of Mr. Massie, a committee was appointed to enquire into the expediency of erecting an Lunatic Hospital in this State.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Governor, furnishing the information called for by the House, on the subject of pardons of prisoners from the Penitentiary, &c.

On Mr. Yancey's motion, the House resolved that when it adjourned, it would adjourn until Monday week at 12 o'clock.

The punctual attendance of the Members of the Legislature, and the fine spirit by which they seem to be animated in transacting the public business, deserve to be particularly noticed. It will be seen under our legislative head, that the Committee of Finance have made their Report on the Finance of the Commonwealth; and that the Joint Committee, appointed to investigate the Accounts of the Treasurer, have performed the duty assigned to them and reported to the House. These reports have not been acted on and shall be noticed more particularly hereafter. The unusually early period at which these important reports have been made, is strongly indicative of a short session. The other Committees are progressing with their business, in the same industrious spirit. This is however no more than the people had a right to expect; but it cannot fail to be gratifying to them. The long sessions of the Legislature, and the consequent enormous expenditure of public money, so disproportionate to the public benefits accruing from their acts, have hitherto been subjects of complaint among the people; and, perhaps, may have had no inconsiderable influence in producing the excitement in favor of a Convention, whatever may be the real defects of the Constitution.—[Rich. Enq.]

We are happy to understand, that the board at the University of Virginia, will not exceed \$100—Education must therefore be cheap—and the University will rapidly fill and overflow. There is no danger of it. While the University of Transylvania can always command near 300 pupils—While all the Northern Universities are filled with a greater number, what danger is there that our University will not command all the pupils which it can contain? Under such admirable auspices too, as it will commence with? There is no danger if its success. Why, then, should we interpose any jealousies, or apprehensions from William and Mary? Place it where you will, it will always be a subordinate institution.—With smaller funds, smaller library, smaller apparatus, &c. &c.—and with a higher board, it must always play in an inferior orbit. Let us then make friends of both, instead of enemies. The College will assist the University, instead of injuring it. It will make Education better—bring it more in demand—improve both institutions—and improve the general mind.—[Ibid.]

## Congress.

[Proceedings continued from first page.]

## IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.—The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Macon, proposing an inquiry on the subject of limiting the number of cadets to be admitted at the Military Academy, was taken up and adopted.

Mr. Barbour submitted the following, which was taken up and agreed to:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate, such information as he may possess (and which may be safely communicated) relative to the piracies referred to in his Message, and the means heretofore adopted by the Executive for their suppression; and that the President be also requested to state the additional means necessary and expedient to be instituted to the Executive for the suppression of the same.

After consideration of Executive business, The Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Dec. 22.—Mr. Ruggles submitted the following resolution for consideration:

Resolved, That the President be requested to cause to be communicated to the Senate the names, owners, and value of merchandise, which have been captured or plundered, and of the pirates, since the first of December, 1823, and, also, the number of pirates and piratical vessels that have been taken by our naval force, since that period.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, laid the following resolutions on the table:

Resolved, That the public lands of the United States be appropriated and pledged as a permanent and perpetual fund for Education and Internal Improvement.

Resolved, That the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, after deducting the incidental expenses, be annually invested, by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the stock of the Bank of the United States, or in the stock of the Government, or other stock, as Congress may direct, together with the interest annually accruing thereon.

Resolved, That the year following the return of the next census, and immediately after the apportionment of representatives, and every tenth year thereafter, the proceeds of the interest arising on the said capital stock, shall be distributed among the several states according to the ratio of Representatives: one half of which sum shall constitute a fund for education, and the other half shall constitute a fund for internal improvement to be applied to these objects, under the authority of the respective states.

Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Ky. pursuant to notice given, asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the Judicial system of the United States, and to provide for three additional Circuit Courts.

The leave asked was granted, and the bill was read and ordered to a 2d reading.

Thursday, Dec. 23.—Pursuant to notice, Mr. Eaton asked, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill "to authorize the territory of Florida to cut a canal through the public lands to unite the river St. Johns with the bay of St. Augustine;" and the bill was read.

The resolution submitted yesterday, by Mr. Ruggles, requesting of the President of the United States information respecting the extent of piratical depredations on our commerce, &c. was taken up and agreed to. Adjourned to Monday.

Monday Dec. 27.—Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. presented the memorial of several merchants in the City of Boston, praying for the prompt and energetic suppression of piracy on the coast of Cuba.

After some remarks by Mr. Lloyd—The Petition was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, from the Select Committee on that subject, reported a bill "for the abolition of imprisonment for debt;" which was read.

The bill "to authorize the Territory of Florida to open a Canal through the public land to unite the river St. Johns with the bay St. Augustine," was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Adjourned.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, Dec. 21.—Among the petitions yesterday presented, was one contesting the legality of the return of Mr. Bailey, who has recently taken his seat in this House as a Representative from the state of Massachusetts. To day

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Whipple, calling for information as to the intention of the Allied Powers to aid Spain in recovering her former dominions in South America, was taken up and agreed to.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE NORTHWEST COAST.

On motion of Mr. Floyd of Virginia, the House went again into committee of the whole on the bill "for occupying the mouth of Columbia River," Mr. A. Stevenson in the chair.

The amendment yesterday offered by Mr. Poinsett, to insert, after the clause which empowers the President "to erect a fort on the Oregon river, in the region of tide water," the following, viz: "or at such other point as, after an accurate survey of the coast and adjoining country, shall be found most advantageous for the establishment of a military post," was again read, and adopted; when the committee rose, and reported the bill as amended.

In the House, various amendments were proposed, some of which were adopted.

Adjourned. Wednesday, Dec. 22.

## SETTLEMENT OF THE OREGON.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill providing for the occupation of the Columbia or Oregon River, and the question being put on striking out the third section of the bill, [which proposes to grant land to settlers in that Territory] it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 101. So the section was stricken out.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. 23.—Mr. Sloane, from the committee of Elections, made a report in favour of the title of John Bailey, of Mass. to a seat in the House; which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Archer, of Va.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the House any information in his possession, not improper to be communicated, explaining the character and objects of the visit of the naval officer of the United States, commanding in the West Indies, to the town of Fajardo, in the island of Porto Rico, on the day of September last.

## OCCUPATION OF N. W. COAST.

The engrossed bill "To provide for occupying the Columbia or Oregon river," was read a 3d time, and the question then recurring on the final passage of the bill, it was determined in the affirmative—ayes 113, noes 57.

So the bill was passed. Its title was altered, at the suggestion of Mr. Floyd, by omitting the words "Columbia or," before the word Oregon, and then the bill was sent to the senate.

And then the house adjourned to Monday next.

Monday Dec. 27.—The resolution offered by Mr. Archer, calling for information in relation to the late transaction at Porto Rico, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Reynolds, of Tennessee laid on the table the following:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House, whenever he deems it convenient, what progress the Engineers have made in carrying into effect the act of Congress of the 3d of March, 1823, entitled "An act to establish a national armory on the Western Waters."

On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Kentucky, it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to consider the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

## NIAGARA SUFFERERS.

On motion of Mr. Tracy, the House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, in the chair, on the bill "further to amend the act authorizing the payment of property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes."

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, rose and delivered his sentiments at considerable length in opposition to the bill.

Mr. Cambreling, of New-York replied to Mr. Williams. He hoped the House would now accord to the sufferers by the late war, that relief which had been so long deferred, &c. &c.

The committee then rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

## NOTE FROM PERU.

### BRILLIANT NAVAL ACHIEVEMENTS BY THE PATRIOTS.

By the arrival of the ship Hope, Capt. A. S. DUNGAN, in forty-seven days from Rio Janeiro, we have files of Rio papers to the date of the sailing of the Hope, and also Buenos-Ayres papers to the 6th of October, for which we are indebted to the kind attention of Captain Dungan.

These papers contain a variety of intelligence, particularly with regard to achievements of the Patriot Navy under Admiral Guise, blockading the Port of Callao, which are brilliant and quite new to us, though some of them occurred so far back as early in July. It is evident from these accounts that there have been many exploits and successes on the side of the Patriots of which we have not yet had any account. This appears from the following letter which alludes to a "brilliant action by the patriot Capt. Anson," & of this we never heard before—This letter is of great interest. We translate it from *El Argos*, Extraordinario, of Buenos Ayres:

Extract of a letter, dated on board the Frigate Protector, in the bay of Callao, July 17th, 1824

"My dear friend—In my last I informed you of the brilliant action of Captain Anson, who, with four boats and fifty volunteers, burnt and sunk six vessels, including the Spanish frigates Venganza and Santa Rosa, and drove fourteen under the batteries of Callao—it being very remarkable that he performed this service without losing a single man—I have now the pleasure to communicate to you, that on the night of the ninth inst. Admiral Guise despatched Captain Robertson accompanied by Captain Fleiman and Lieutenant Sulmans, of his vessel, with one hundred and twenty-five men, in nine boats, to take or destroy as many of the enemy's vessels as were in Callao.

At his entrance he was opposed by more than one thousand soldiers and marines in the vessels, and fifteen hundred artillerymen who manned the batteries of the Castles, and kept up a tremendous fire on our men. Notwithstanding this they effected the object of the enterprise, by destroying and taking the following vessels:—The *Preserver* of 20 guns—burnt.

JOSEFA GONZALEZ, flag ship—taken.

PERU, formerly of Chile—taken.

A Brigantine, name unknown—taken.

A large vessel, name unknown—burnt.

The *Protector*, the *Congress* and the *Macedoni* an were employed in diverting the attention of the batteries, but almost all the fire of the latter was directed towards the brave men charged with the destruction of the vessels.

We shall not again abandon the blockade of this bay until the surrender of the Castles, or, until the ship *Asia*, may appear, upon which, (pardon the vanity,) we are determined to erect the triumphant standard of our country. When Captain Robertson returned, we found he had three men killed and twelve wounded, one of whom since died—We had also one officer killed, named Thomas Williams, a Lieutenant of Marines, and the Clerk of the Captain of the Congress, both mortally wounded.

The greatest harmony exists between the Liberator and the vice Admiral Guise; and his Excellency is so well satisfied of the patriotism of Admiral Guise, that he has placed under his command the Colombian Squadron, and has ordered the delivery of forty thousand dollars to Mr. Solter, officer of Marines, who has gone to Huerfano to bring that sum for the services of the Squadron. The crew of the *Protector* is well paid and contented, and the frigate in such good order as to attract the admiration of strangers.

It will be recollected that the Spanish ship of the line *Asia*, alluded to in the foregoing letter, subsequently succeeded in running to Callao, pursued by Admiral Guise, but it was supposed she would never leave it under a Spanish flag.

### BOLIVAR'S VICTORIES.

The Buenos Ayres *Argos* contains the details of Bolivar's Victory over Canterac at JUNIN, which have appeared in this and other American papers, but we have also a brief account of a battle at ACOBAMBA, previous to that of JUNIN, of which we have hitherto had no intimation. We translate it from the *Argos* of Sept. 17, as follows:—

### PASSAGE OF THE ANDES BY BOLIVAR.

We hasten to inform the public of the important news of the route of the van guard of the army of the Patriots arms, contained in *El Argos*, received last night by express from Chile—That paper says:—

"The Liberator Bolivar and all his army passed the Andes in three divisions on the twenty-fifth of June—the first under the command of Gen. Cordova, by Caja Tamba, the second under the command of General Lara, by Chacabuco, and the third under the command of General La Mar, by Guayano. The van guard of the enemy, composed of three thousand five hundred men in Acohabamba, was completely routed, General Monet who commenced it was wounded and taken prisoner. Almost all this division of the enemy fell into our power, the number of killed on their part being very great. Before this action five hundred infantry and one hundred cavalry, under the command of the Spanish Chief Peña, came over to us and then men fought valiantly under the direction of their commander. We have also taken four cannon, the train, munitions, forage and many mules.

The vanguard of our army is on the other side of Junin—Conference who was within two leagues of Chacabuco, when informed of the defeat of his vanguard, retired, endeavoring to sustain himself in various points which he was successively obliged to abandon. He finally fortified himself on the skirt of the hill of Apito, apparently with the intention of maintaining that position, but with the sole object of gaining time to save his magazines in Guayano. All the mountaineers with their chiefs have joined Gen. MILLER, bringing more than seven hundred horses and mules, and they are now acting against the enemy in Chupaca and Chongos, reinforced by a strong division under Gen. Lara. With another division, Ganarra, Otero and Carreno, joined by the mountaineers of the Patriot army, occupy the mountains to prevent the intended escape of the Spaniards. Our centre is in Sicaga, and the reserve under the immortal Bolivar in Conchimar.

The battle of Junin in August, as we know, placed the magazines of Canterac, which from the foregoing he appears to have been so anxious to preserve, in the hands of the Patriots.

At an adjourned meeting of merchants at Boston, a committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, praying for the adoption of some more decisive measures to put a stop to piracy in the Gulf of Mexico. Another committee was appointed to prepare a memorial to Congress, praying for a new law, or some modifications in the present U. S. laws, by which persons committing frauds in the lading of vessels on shore, and necessary to the destruction of vessels at sea, can be more easily detected and punished.

The Legislature of Georgia has recommended the representatives of the state in Congress to vote for General Jackson next to Mr. Crawford.

## SUMMARY.

Pennsylvania.—By the report of the present auditor general of Pennsylvania, it appears that the receipts into the state treasury for the year ending on the 30th of November, 1824, with the balance on hand at the end of the previous financial year, amounted to 711,454 dollars 75 cents, and that the expenditures were 614,871 dollars 85 cents; leaving a balance in the treasury, on the first instant, of 26,582 dollars 89 cents. Of the receipts, the auction commissions and duties amounted to 72,401 dollars 64 cents.

South Carolina.—Mr. Ramsay's resolutions, touching the correspondence transmitted by the President of the United States, have passed the Senate after an animated debate. They were ordered to be sent to the other branch of the Legislature by a vote of 36 to 6. They underwent some modifications in the Senate, but without losing any of their force. The substance of all these resolutions is contained in the last as follows:—Resolved, therefore, That the Legislature of South Carolina protests against any claims of the right of the United States to interfere in any manner whatever with the domestic regulations and preservative measures in respect to that part of her property which forms the colored population of the state, and which property they will not permit to be modified with, or tampered with, or in any manner ordered, regulated or controlled by any power, foreign or domestic, than this legislature.

Creek Indians.—The Alabama paper contains two highly interesting communications from the chiefs, headmen, and warriors, of the Creek Nation of Indians, who say they have, "on deep and solemn reflection, determined, with one voice, not to sell one foot of their land, neither by exchange nor otherwise." They say they are fast progressing in the arts of civilization, and state, as a proof of it, that upwards of 30,000 yards of cloth have been manufactured by those, only, inhabiting the waters of the Coosa and Tallapoosa, during the past year.

Madame Turbide.—At the latest accounts from New-Orleans, we learn that the ex-empress of Mexico, Madame Turbide, had arrived in the city from her residence in the country; she intends remaining permanently in the United States.

Commodore Porter.—We have seen a letter, says the Richmond Whig, which states that Commodore Porter is to be recalled from the command of the West India squadron, in consequence, it is believed, of his late questionable attack on a Spanish frigate; and that Captain Warrington in the frigate Constellation is to proceed to take command of the station.

General Brown, in a letter to the Secretary of War, proposes as a preventive for desertion, that the government be authorized to retain a certain portion of the soldier's wages in their own hands until the term of his enlistment expires. This, while it results as a forfeiture in case of desertion, will be appropriated as a fund for procuring a substitute.

Hayti.—A letter from Port-au-Prince, Hayti, dated 18th ult. says, a vessel had arrived there, from Philadelphia, full of emigrants, with the *Small Pox* raging among them. She was ordered outside of the harbor, and directions were given that not an individual should be permitted to land.—[Phil. Nat. Gaz.]

The Putrid Sore Throat, says the Staunton Spectator, which had partially disappeared for some time, has again visited us with a malignity truly appalling. Within a few weeks many a lovely infant has been withered by it from the earth, like the young spring flower that lifts its head in the uncertain sunshine of an April sky. The same disease, we learn by the newspapers, is now in the neighborhood of Greensburg, Pennsylvania, where it proves equally fatal. Among us, its fatality is confined, we believe, to children; which is attributable to their helplessness.

The Foreign Professors, engaged for the University of Virginia, we are verbally informed, have arrived in this country, and that one of them is now at Charlottesville. Mr. Gilmer, we are also informed, is still detained by sickness at New-York.—[Ibid.]

The North Carolina 74.—On Saturday, says the Norfolk Beacon, the Broad Pendant of Commodore John Rogers, was hoisted on board the superb ship, upon which occasion the Commodore visited her; the yards were manned and a salute fired in handsome style.

Isaac Desha, the person apprehended in Mason county, for the murder and highway robbery of Francis Baker, has been arraigned before an examining court, and after a minute investigation of the testimony, remanded to jail to be tried at the next term of Fleming Circuit Court. The examination of witnesses continued three days.—[Gen. Rep.]

Family of Gen. La Fayette.—Gen. La Fayette has one son and two daughters—the son, George Washington La Fayette, is now in this country; the daughters are Madame Manbourg, and Madame Lasteyrie.

Mrs. Manbourg has three daughters—Mrs. Briode, Miss Louise and Jenny Manbourg. Mrs. Lasteyrie has three daughters—named Paulina, Melanie and Octavia—and one son, named Jules.

George Washington La Fayette has three daughters, named Natalia, Matilda, and Clementina—and two sons named Oscar, and Edmund. Mrs. Briode has two daughters, Georgiana, and Gabriella.

These all reside at the hospitable mansion of La Grange, and we are informed, are dependent for their support on the limited income of that Farm.

Occupation of Columbia river.—The bill has at length passed the House of Representatives, which has been for several years on the tapis, for occupying the Mouth of the Oregon, or Columbia river. It has been so amended as not to contemplate, even prospectively, a civil or territorial form of government. The occupation will therefore, for the present, be purely military.

The aboriginal name of the river, Oregon, will be restored to it, if this bill passes the Senate in its present shape, and we are glad of it. It is a sonorous word, and significant—the meaning of it being, when translated, *The River that runs to the West*.—[Nat. Int.]

From the Alexandria Herald we learn, that in the case of Clarke vs. the Corporation of Washington, the verdict of the Jury has been set aside, and a new trial granted without costs.

Payment.—The Ex. Governor of the State of Kentucky, (John Adair, Esq.) has petitioned the House of Representatives of that State for his salary. It is said that the Legislature passed a law, when they chartered the "Bank of the Commonwealth," that its bills should be taken in payment for salaries by all officers of the state government, but before the time of service of Governor Adair had expired, the notes of this cherished bank had depreciated 50 per cent, below par. Meantime the Governor was compelled to borrow of the bank money to pay his necessary expenses, and for this borrowed money he says he is now paying interest.

### DIED.

On Friday last, Mr. David Russell, an old and respectable inhabitant of this place.

### MRS. SUSAN SERBIT.

RESPECTFULLY informs the public, that she can now accommodate 4 or 5 young men with BOARDING. She can also accommodate 3 or 4 young ladies, who will be entirely under the care of Mrs. Scott. Winchester, Dec. 21, 1824—P.

Columbus appeared in sight, she appeared like a floating island, and her masts like Church steeples. She is to be towed to Deptford by Steam Boats to be discharged.

### TRUSTEES SALE.

By virtue of a deed of trust, from Rezin D. Jolliffe and Eliza W. Williams, trustees appointed by a decree of the county court of Frederick, rendered in a suit in chancery in the said court, between John Jolliffe and wife, plaintiffs, and the other devisees and legal representatives of Meredith Helm, deceased, defendants—will be offered for sale, at public auction, for ready money, to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the 4th day of February next, on the premises, between the hours of twelve and one o'clock, a Tract of Limestone Land, in the county of Frederick, containing 338 ACRES, adjoining the lands of James Wigginton and Samuel Bonham, being the same land that was conveyed to the said Duvall by the said Jolliffe and Williams, trustees as aforesaid, and lying within four miles of Battletown. ALEXANDER S. TIDBALL, December 31, 1824.

### TWO VALUABLE FARMS

FOR SALE. THE first is a Long Marsh, Frederick city, containing 152 Acres, head waters of the Potomac, and the other about 2 miles north between the head of the Marsh, and the road leading to Charlestown, containing 224 ACRES.

As it is presumed no one will purchase without sight, it is necessary to say more, by applying to Michael Smith on the first mentioned Farm, any may see lands &c. and know terms.

MICHAEL SMITH, HENRY SMITH, Executors. Oct 8—p1d.

### VALUABLE PROPERTY

#### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes selling his merchant mill on North River in Mount Pleasant Rockingham county Va. The mill is in good repair, it has two large water wheels, one pair of burrs, one pair of country stones and a vacancy for another pair should any person wish to put them in. I deem it unnecessary to say any thing very particular respecting the mill, as I believe it is in as high repute as any mill in the county. I will sell seven acres, two roads, and twenty poles of land with the mill. Also my house and lot, the house formerly occupied as a tavern, and with a little repairs, would be a very elegant house for that business at present; an excellent stable, and other necessary out-houses. Any person wishing to purchase will do well to give me a call and view the property, as I will make the payments lengthy, and suitable to the times.

PETER DINKLE.

P. S. I will also sell a tract of land containing One Hundred and Four acres, with a good orchard and well, lying on the road leading from Harrisonburg to Keezletown, three miles from the former, and two from the latter. November 12—d

### FIFTY DOLLARS

#### REWARD.

ON the 9th of September last, a Wagoner who subscribed his name John Holdeman, about 28 or 30 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, sandy complexion, loaded at Wm. Reynolds and Co's, Baltimore, four boxes of goods, principally cassinets, about \$1,000 worth. The boxes were marked D. & J. M. CLENDINEN, Louisville, Kentucky, and were to be delivered to Forsyth, Dobbin, & Co. Wheeling. Neither goods or man having been heard of since, it is presumed he has perished them. The above reward will be given for the man and goods, or twenty five dollars for either. Any communications on the subject may be made to Forsyth, Dobbin & Co. or to the subscriber here. DAVID CLENDINEN. Baltimore, November 26, 1824.