spectively concurred in, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third read-

on motion of Mr. Smith of Maryland, the House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, in the chair.) on the bill making appropriations for missions to the inde-pendent governments south of the United

Mr. Farrelly proposed a verbal amendation, by striking out the word 'missions, and inserting, in lieu thereof, the words diplomatic intercourse,' but the motion

was negatived.

Mr. Butler moved to reduce the sum o one hundred thousand dollars as proposed in the bill, to the sum of seventy thousand dollars; but the motion was negatived by a large majority; and the committee rose and reported the bill without amendment.

In the House, the question on ordering the bill to be engorssed for a third reading

being about to be put, Mr. Garnett rose and addressed the House in a speech of considerable length, in opposition to the bill. The question was then taken, and the order to engross to a third reading was carried by a large

The House then went into a committee of the whole, (Mr Lathrop in the chair,) on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justives of the peace in the District of Columbia to hi) doilars.

Mr. Mitchell, of S. C. moved in acthe bill for Last the principle -his primary Oriention to it being, (so far as the reporter, from his position, was able to bear,) that it was unconstitutional, on the ground that it took away the right of trial

Mr. Condict moved that the committee ise and report progress; which was re-

Mr. Neale, replied, to the observations of the gentleman from South Carolina. Mr Mitchell) and he contended that the right of trial by jury, was not, of course, imperative. It was not recognized in the revenue, of attachment laws, in arbi-tration, or forth-coming laws. He also contended, that, to all substantial purpoposes, the right of trial by jury was not only preserved, but was extended by this bill beyond that limit, which had been generally admitted as a safe and fair rule of construction of constitutional law in the several states. Mr. N. presented a statement of the enormity of costs which accrued in this district, in a case of judgment on confession upon a dest of D21, and which amounted to D20 in the aggregate, and the same case, if contested would amount, he said, to no less a sum than p49 50. The bill before the House was framed upon the principles of the law of Maryland, and he entered into a detailed consideration of the subject, to shew the oppression under which he believed the people of this district at present labored. Mr. Woodcock thought that, by refer-

ence to the 7th section of the bill, it would be seen that the right of trial by jury was entirely taken away, and he contended that the right of appeal, for which it provided, was not a constitutional substitute, nor a desirable privilege. His objection to the bill was founded rather on principle

than expediency.

Mr. Kent said, in legislating for the district, he would always be influenced by the same motives and feeling that would govern bim were he a member of the Legislature of Maryland, He would there support a measure, if it could be consistently done, that was called for by a large majority of the people. The bill before the committee, from the memorials pre-sected, was asked for by a large portion of the people of this district; and, although it was a disfranchised territory, and could only gratuitously have its wishes known on this floor, he, for one, would support them, when entrusted to him, even in that manner. All Mr. K. asked of gentlemen was to extend to this district the advantages of such laws as were enjoyed by their constituents in their several states, 19 out of 24 of which had, by their laws extended the jurisdiction of magistrates from 30 to p. 100; and he presumed what was constitutional in the different states was equally so in this district. In Maryland, where Bir. K. resided, this system had been in successful operation for several years, very beneficially, he believed, and entirely to the satisfaction of the people-there had not been a murmur against it, that he had heard, and he was willing to test the same system here, in order to avoid the expense, delay, and loss of time, which was experienced under the existing one. Mr. K had no constitutional scruples about the bill, inasmuch as the trial by jury was sesured, it wished for by the parties.

sented to a report of this bill by the Committee on the District of Columbia, of which he was a member, he expressed his intention to reserve to himself the right of presenting his views on the subject, without being at all compromitted by it. He said that that part of the District which was ceded by Virginia, was not, he believed in favor of the bill. If such extortion as the gentleman from Maryland, (Mr. Neale) had described, in reality existed, he thought it was confined to that part of the District which was north of the Potomac. The portion which was taken from Virginia were desirous to retain their ancient right and privileges. If an evil existed, it was to be corrected only where it was to be found, and the remedy was, not by altering the nature of the jurisdiction, but by limiting those fees by law, which might be deemed oppressive and unjust.

Mr Mercer observed that when he as-

The subject was further discussed by Messrs, Woodcock, Nelson of Va. Mitchell of S. C. Mercer, Moore of Va. in tavor of the motion to strike out; and by Messrs. Kent, Mallary, Neale, Campbell, & Bate-

nan against it. The question being taken on the motion to strike out, it was decided in the nega-

tive-only about 25 rising for it. After some further remarks on the subject, in which Messrs. Williamson, Neale. and Nelson of Va. took part, the committee of the whole, on motion of Mr. Tomlin-

son, rose and reported progress. Mr. Baldwin gave notice that he should, | ed.

on Friday next, call, for the consideration of the resolutions he had heretofore submitted on the subject of manufactures. And then the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Friday, April 12.

On motion of Mr. Thomas the committee on public lands were discharged from the further consideration of the petition of the General Assembly of Indiana, praying the grant of five or six thousand acres of untillable land, contiguous to Vincennes, to be used as a town common.

On motion of Mr Noble, the committee on pensions were discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of Moses Smith, of Chester Griswold, and of Sarah M'Kay, for pensions, and of Amos Potter, and others, in behalf of Daniel La-

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the Senate resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Talbot in the chair, or the bill for ascertaining claims and titles to land within the territories of East and West Florida; and after spending a considerable time in further discussing the de-

tails of the bill, it was laid on the table. The Senate spent some time also in considering the bill to authorise the building of certain light houses, and discussing a mendments offered to it, but did not get

Bree bills which passed Representatives to day, and were broth up for concurrence, were severally contwice by general consent, and reierped,

The Senate then took up, in committee of the whole, Mr. King of Alabama, in the chair, the bill for the reliet of James Morrison, (directing the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to allow James Morrison, late deputy quartermaster general, the sum of 10,000 dollars, which was advanced by Thomas H Pindall, an assistant deputy quartermaster general, under the said Morrison, to Thomas Butord, late deputy commissary general, also the sum of 289 dollars 99, interest, paid by said Morrison for sums of money obtained upon his individual credit for the public service ]

A long debate took place on the merits of the claim, and a minute investigation of the circumstances on which it was founded; but before any question was taken, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Metcalf, from the committee on Indian affairs, to whom was referred a bill from the Senate to abolish the United State's trading establishments with Indian tribes, reported the same without amendment, which, on motion of Mr. M. was ordered to be laid on the table

On motion of Mr. Bassett, the house agreed to consider the resolutions by him submitted on a former day, to prevent advancements of money to persons who may turnish public supplies, &c. and on motion of Mr. B. the same were referred to a committee of the whole.

An engrossed bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1822;

An engrossed bill making appropriations

for the public buildings; An engrossed bill making appropriations to defray the expense of missions to the independent nations on the American continent, were respectively read a third time and passed. ORDERS OF THE DAY.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Lathrop in the chair, on the bill to extend the jurisdiction of justices of the peace, in the recovery of debts, in the District of Colum-

Mr. Nelson of Virginia, proposed an amendment, the purport of which was to confine the operation of the law to future

The motion was supported by the mover and opposed by Mr. Neale, and lost. Mr. Woodcock moved to amend the bill by introducing as a second section, a provision, the object of which was to secure to defendants, in actions where the amount shall exceed the sum of twenty dollars, the privilege of demanding a trial by jury.

The motion was advocated by Mr. Woodcock, Mr. Walworth, and Mr. Nelson of Md. and opposed by Mr Wright of Md. and Mr. Neale, when the question was taken thereon and decided in the affirmative-ayes 56; noes 52.

Mr. Woodcock then moved that the committee rise and report, with a view to recommit the bill, in order that the residue of the same might be made to correspond with the amendment which had been just adopted-but the motion was negatived. After a remonstrance of sundry inhabi-

tants of Alexandria had been read, Mr. Rochester renewed the motion to rise and report progress; which was car-

ried; and In the House, leave was refused to the committee of the whole to sit again; and thereupon, Mr. Woodcock moved that the bill be recommitted to the committee which reported the same, with instructions to make it correspond with the principle that had been introduced and adopted, in the committee of the whole.

Mr. Neale proposed to lay the bill on the table, and announced his intention to move the further consideration thereof in the house. This motion, which took precedence of the former, was put and carried and the bill was ordered to be laid on the

The House then went into a committee of the whole, (Mr. Edwards of N. C. in the chair,) on a bill for the relief of sundry citizens of Baltimore; a bill for the relief of certain distillers in the 6th collection district of Pennsylvania; and a bill for the relief of B. H. Rand.

The first named bill was for indemnity vessels in the harbor of Baltimore, for the protection of that city, during the late

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to amend the bill in such manner as to have the payment | of damages commenced from the day on which the vessels were respectively sunk,

sion, in which the mover, Messrs. Wright, the Crown, ordered this cause to be heard Reed of Mass. and Little supported, and with closed doors. Messrs. Rich, Edwards of Conn. Williams of N. C. and McCoy, opposed it; when the question was taken, and the motion was lost-ayes 37, noes 71.

In the house, the bill for the relief of certain citizens of Baltimore, being under

consideration-Mr, Little renewed the motion that had been made by his colleague (Mr. Smith) in the committee of the whole, to amend the bill, so as to make the payment of the damages commence from the day on which each vessel was sunk; but the motion was negatived by a large majority, and the bill, with the two other bills reported by the same committee of the whole, were respectively ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Tracy moved (it being 3 o'clock) that the house adjourn; but the motion was

negatived.

The house then went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee of Claims upon the petition of the sufferers on the Niagara trontier, during the late war-Mr. Smith of Md. in the

Mr. Tracy rose and addressed the house in an animated and eloquent speech in opposition to the report (unfavorable) of the committee of claims; and concluded his observations by moving to strike out the word not, so as to give the resu

determination, if that motion prevailed to move a further reference of the subject to a select committee, to report a bill for some relief, however inadequate, to these unfortunate sufferers.

The question was then taken, and the motion prevailed, ayes 56, noes 41; and the resolution, as amended, was report to the Mouse; which thereupon

Adjourned.

## FOREIGN.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

New York, April 12. The March packet ship Columbia, Capt. Rogers, arrived yesterday from Liverpool having sailed thence on the 3d, and brought London advices to the 1st of the month. We have Liverpool papers of the 2d, London of the 28th February, and a regular file of Lloyd's List to the 26th.

There appears to be no news of moment. The papers from the continent say if any important events occur, they will not take place before March. The intelligence from Spain is not so late as received here

via Gibralter. The papers are principally filled with the proceedings of the British parliament, and debates on the state of the country. The ministry have proposed to amend the agricultural interest, by the lowering of rents and the gradual better adjustment on the part of the farmer, of his outlay and

expenses, to his productions and income A motion to reduce the number of seamen and marines, from 21,000 to 19,000

was negatived. The Chancellor had brought forward a plan for redeeming the five per cent stock, by giving to the holders for each 1100 1105 of four per cent stock, interest to be paid quarterly, & the stock not redeemable till 1829.

The outrages in Ireland were increasing. It is hinted that the King of England is negociating for a Princess of Denmark.

London, March 27.

A rumor prevails that the Bank will at length be induced to discount paper at 4 instead of 5 per cent.

A private letter from Paris of the 24th, states that it is doubtfull whether the laws restricting the liberty of the press will be accepted by the Chamber of the peers

London, Thursday evening, Feb. 28. It was currently reported on Change today, that the Russian Emperor had appointed a new Ambassador to the Porte.

It however requires confirmation.

House of Commons, Feb. 21.

WEST INDIA TRADE. Mr. Bernal, seeing the Under Secretary for the Colonial Department (Mr. Wilmot) in his place, wished to be informed whether it was true, as had been reported, that

ing trade to be carried on between the United States of America and our West India Colonies ? Mr. Wilmot answered, that there was no foundation whatever for the report which had appeared in the public papers, stating that his Majesty's Government had issued

an order in council had been issued, allow-

an order of the nature alluded to .- No such order had been issued, and, indeed, no such order could be issued; because the law which sanctioned orders of that kind had expired six months after the ratification of the treaty of peace. FRANCE.

Rennes, Feb. 17. We know not what news or what fears can have suddenly filled our authorities with alarm, but for some days past, all that we see looks as if Rennes was to be the theatre of some event. The military posts are doubled; people are forbidden to pass, after six o'clock, opposite the powder ma-gazine; a part of the military force is constantly on foot. The gendarmerie, which does the duty in the city, is augmented; we meet with it every where in the avenues, the public places, in and out of uniform, in the streets, and at the doors of the houses; it goes to meet the carriages, continually visits the hotels, seeks every where for information, and appears to be looking after some individuals which it shows all

possible eagerness to discover. The Ruche d'Aquine says, that its correspondent at Greenoble states, that agents of insurrection continue to traverse the country, and to circulate the most seditious writings.

Paris, Feb. 24. There is an interesting trial between for damages sustained by the sinking of Counts Bertrand and Montholon on the one side, and M. Lantte, the Banker, on the other, relative to their claims to receive from the sunken ground, be referred to the Com- lor the better support and payment of the the latter, in pursuance of a testimentary mittee appointed to examine the second ward.

disposition of Bonaparte, a large sum which The bill entitled, An act to repeal a part of disposition of Bonaparte, a large sum which the Ex-Emperor had deposited in his hands. The bill entitled, An act to repeal a part of and pay the mslves. A contribution with the twentieth section of the act entitled, An act consequently levied, which principally levied. In justice to M. Lafitte, we should add, reducing into one and amending the several on the foreign merchants. A sufficient that he refuses to yield up the money, acts respecting Gaugers, Measurers of wood, sum having been raised, it was divided instead of the day on which the peace was concluded, as the committee had reported in this trial is, that the concluded as the committee had reported.

The Bill making appropriations for the ser-

Liverpool, (Circular) 2d March. The demand for cotton has improved of late; the sales of last week amounted to 9588 bags, and this week to 11,604 bags and bales. This week's sales include 3964 bags Upland, viz: 50 at 81 a 81, 866 at 8 5-8 a 9d; 2266 at 9 1-8 a 81d; 4 782 at 9 5 8 a 10d; 824 Orleans at 81 a 121d; 469 Tennessee at 74 a 84; 729 Sea Islands from 134 a 2s, 76 stained do, at 121d. The imports last week were 15,523 packagesthis week, 7509. The market closes today with a lively demand, and Uplands may be stated at an improvement of 1d per lb. The middling qualities have been most run upon. [We have no account of the sales for the week preceding the 16th Feb. but letters of the above date state that the sales of all sorts for the last three weeks amounted to 32680 bags. Imports this year

up to 1st March 38735. The principal sales of tobacco this week consist of 30 hhds middling Va. lest for Ireland, at 5d and 50 for Holland from 4 to land, at 5d and 50 for Holland from 4 to 42d. On Tuesday, 200 tierces good new Carolina Rice, sold steadily to the gracers at 17, 6 to 18s, and 150 old, for shipment at 13s. On Monday 980 hides per Motor tinues regular, 100 bbb. per Meteor have sold at 4 3-4d. The demand for tinues regular, 100 bbb. per Meteor have sold at 4 5 to 18s at 18s at

have sold at Japanent. Bark is appending, per Japanent. Bark is appending, per Japaner from Charleston, sold no the consumers at 14s 6d to 9d, rather more than half soft, and 1000 per Bengal, to arrive, at 14s 3d.—The market for tellow gradually gives way, though the holders of yellow candle ask 52 to 53s .- During the week, about 800 bls Philad. flour have been disposed of at 28s. This reduction of 1s per bl, is under the apprehension that a direct intercourse between the U. States and our West India Colonies will soon be allowed -- A few Va. bl staves sold this week at 113 per m. Until yesterday, not a sale was made in Flaxseed; the market was heavy and the stock accumulating, 50 hhds were sold at 60s. It is understood that the quantity going direct to Ireland is not so great as was expected, but that an unusually large portion will be sent to this port. A public sale of 500 casks is advertised for the 5th. and another of 300 tor

## THE GAZETTE.

ADAY, APRIL 16, 1822.

"Humanity" is received and shall appear in our next. It is unavoidably postponed with oth er matter for want of room.

To the Editor of the Alexandria Gazette.

SIR-Your correspondent, the 'Old Indian,' and his patchwork essay replete as it is with clumsy efforts at humor would have passed unnoticed; but for some allusions in his second paragraph. He affects to take umbrage at a fictitious advertisement printed in a paper of the last week. The satire of the advertisement is levelled at the practice of empericism in general without any allusion whatever to persons No name, place, specific fact or other subject is mentioned which could incidentally designate an individual. The fretfulness of your correspondent therefore, and the privilege he assumes, (unless affected as a cloak for previous malice) are altogether gratuitous.

If he be an emperic, (and we are bound to believe that he is, upon his own authority) he has fitted the fools-cap upon his own head. I is certain however, that he is not a medical emperic or he would have displayed more ac quaintance with the technical phraseology of the profession than he has done. But there are quacks in other professions as well as in medicine, quack attorneys, quack authors, quack wags and quack paragraph grinders. When he follows his own advice and favors the public with his address, we shall be better able to decide with which of the above classes to enroll him. The old Indian has indeed "from daffidence, or some other cause neglected to give the public his address. He has however imparted to it the knowledge of several strong lines his character, which compensate in some degree for the omission. That the writer of the communication signed an old Indian is a blackguard, is obvious from the ribaldry & obscenity of his essay, and from the disgusting personalities with which it is filled. That he is a fool or wishes to be deemed one is apparent from the unnecessary degree of irritation which he affects to display in it, and that he is knave and knows it himself, may be fairly inferred

from his having undertaken to write it at all. One of the authors of the spectator labors to prove that there is no wit in breaking windows, or throwing handkerchiefs behind the firewould it not be well for your correspondent to consider whether there be really any merit in Harlequin gambols; and whether ribaldry and wit are identically the same. With this suggestion I take my leave of the old Indian, in his fictitious character, as I have no pe chant for the Indian mode ofattack, where one party only is behind the bushes.

IN COUNCIL April 8, 1822. Ordered, That the tax of D.1 due by Sarah 'albot, be remitted.

The Council resumed the consideration of the Bill entitled "An act vesting in the Board of Health certain powers, deemed necessary in the discharge of their duty" which was read a second time and amended and on motion, was read a third time and passed.

Ordered, That that part of the communication from the Board of Health, which relates to | ther provisious were made within the

This motion gave rise to a long discus. Court, at the request of the law offices of vices of the year 1822, was read a first time

Test, I. P. THOMPSON, C. C.

Richmond, April 12, 1822. CIRCUIT COURT.

Case of A. Lithgow-Eleven indies. ments were found true bills by the Grand Jury-There were seven others not pre-sented to them. Each of those indicaments was founded upon distinct checks which A Lithgow was charged with mis. using; and each indictment contained sev. eral counts, varying the charge against him; one count, for instance, charging him with embezzling the checks, another with

with embezzling the checks, another with stealing the money, &c.

The 1st indictment on which he was tried, related to a check drawn by Mr. Bartow, bookseller of this city. The jury were hung—and they have not any agreed upon a verdict. This jury now been detained from their huntry have not their families for 10 days—and the farmers (eo, and at this case of the season of the year.

The 1st indictment on which he was not the families for 10 days—and the farmers (eo, and at this case believer that they will agree and upon a verdict; and it they do the worth a season of the year. herry stone;" for one of the juryhas withdrawn bimself from his connamens two or three times, has gone bone and been as often brought back by the ac-

The 2d indictment on which A. L. was

drawn by Messrs. R. Abbat, Jr. & Co. which had been paid in the bank, and deposited in the custody of A. L. &c .- This 2d trial commenced on last Saturday week-the evididence took a wide sween -a variety of witnesses were let in to prove what had been the resources ander penditures of Mr. D. Weisiger, (a principal witness against him, and who had been 1st Teller of the Bank.) and what had been the means and expenses of the prisoner himself. On Saturday last, the testimony closed; MrP NNicholas then opened the case on behalf of the prosecution-Gen. Taylor followed on behalf of the accused. On Tuesday last, Mr. Chapma Johnson closed the defence, and on Welnesday, the attorney General, Mr. Robert son, concluded on the part of the prosecution.—The jury their retired, and in a serminutes brought in the following verdict:
"We of the jury find the prisoner guilty a larceny of the money and bank notes mentioned in the last count of this indict ment; and we ascertain his term of its prisonment in the public jail and pententiary house, to be one year. And me find him not guilty of the other charges ledged against him in the said indic-

This verdict is liable to the exception which were taken by the prisoner's count to certain decisions made by the court dering the progress of the trial .-- These will go up to the general court in June nextunless a motion in arrest of judgment should succeed. This motion will be four ded upon an alledged flaw in the indictment—the word "bank" being left out it the particular count immediately after the word "Farmers." Mr. Johnson will male the motion this morning,

> Fredericksburg, Va. April 13: DISTRESSING FIRE!!

We stop the Press to announce the pair ful fact, that a fire broke out last nights bout 10 o'clock, on the premises owned and occupied by Mr. John S. Wellford, which, before it could be subdued, corsumed the whole range of buildings 03 that square, with the exception only of the Farmers' Hotel-comprising seven " eight stores and dwellings, besides a number of out houses, &c. We have not time at present for further particulars.

> Baltimore, April 13 FIRE!

The cry of fire about 11 o'clock last evening alarmed our city. The three str ry brick warehouse occupied by Messi. CLARKE & KELLOGG, Commission Merchants, on Bowly's wharf; took fire, from some, as yet, unknown cause, and the interior of the building was so enveloped by flames, that the most active exertions of the Hose and Engine Companies were una vailing to preserve any portion of the property, which is estimated at fifteen or twell

y thousand dollars. The honorable zeal of some of our citr zens led them to so exposed a situation of the upper floor of an adjoining two story warehouse on the north side, that a part of the roof, was beaten down among them, by the falling of the gable end of the burning house, and some of them were st verely injured

Leesburg, April 5. We regret to state that on the afternoon of Friday last, the elegant mansion house belonging to Thomas Swann, Esq. of Alexandria, situate within two miles of the town, was entirely consumed by fire. The accident, as we are informed, was occasioned by the carelessness of a black man hired upon the estate.

New York, April 13. From Montevideo.—We learn from cap Dutch, arrived yesterday from Montevideo that a disturbance broke out at that place on the 7th of January, between the officer and soldiers of the Portuguese army under Gen. Secor, which for some time caused great consternation arnong the inhabitant The foreign merchants were much concerned about the safety of their property, the Portuguese tre,ops had declared, in manifesto to their General, that unless fur old arrearages, they would enter the ton mong the troops on the 14th and 15th when order and tranquility was again ."