

Mr. Lowndes rose to state the motives which influenced the committee of ways and means in fixing the period of credit at six months. It was deemed by the committee a sufficient time to allow the manufacturer to receive his returns, but not enough to endanger the public revenue by too long a credit. But whilst he stated these views of the committee, he was obliged to concur in the arguments which had been advanced in favor of an extension of the term. He thought, however, that twelve months was rather a longer credit than necessary; and that nine months would be enough to enable the most remote manufacturers to make payment from the proceeds of their manufacture, and still not endanger the revenue by too long a credit, &c.

After a few words from Mr. Hardin in support of the motion— The question was taken thereon, & carried—ayes 76.

Mr. Hardin moved to strike out the clause which prohibits the collector from entering a distillery except in the day time; which motion was also agreed to.

The bill contained a provision that all persons taking out a license, which the duty should amount to \$20, should be required to pay the same down, and should be allowed a discount thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum. This discount Mr. Smith of Md. moved to increase to ten per cent; which motion, after some discussion, was negatived.

Mr. Calhoun, from the committee on the National Currency, reported a bill to regulate the currency, within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, Portugal, France and Spain, and the crowns of France, and the five franc pieces of Napoleon; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Clark of Ky. from the committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill for organizing, classing and arming the militia, and for calling them forth to execute the laws, &c; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Stearns laid on the table a resolution to alter the rules of the House by appointing a standing committee for the purpose of revising all bills reported before they are introduced into the house, so far as regards their technical and verbal accuracy, &c.

The bill from the Senate further extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants, was twice read and referred.

The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill to authorize the payment for property lost, captured or destroyed by the enemy while in the service of the U. States, were referred to the military committee.

The engrossed bill to abolish the existing duties on distillation, and to impose other duties thereon, was read the third time and passed, by yeas & nays as follows: Yeas 118 Nays 15.

MILITARY ACADEMY. The committee having gone through the Staff bill, proceeded, on motion of Mr. Johnson, to take up the bill to establish an additional Military Academy; which having been read,

Mr. Pickering said it had occurred to him that provisions might be incorporated into this bill which would make it much more useful, by extending it to naval as well as military young men; and as West Point would, in his opinion, be a proper situation for the instruction of both, he had prepared a substitute for the present bill, which, with permission, he would read.

Mr. Pickering then offered as an amendment to the bill, a substitute, embracing in detail the view substantially stated by him; which was received without objection, and subsequently the House ordered it to be printed.

SATURDAY, MARCH 23. Mr. Robertson from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a surveyor of the public lands for the territories of Illinois and Missouri; also a bill supplementary to the act for the final adjustment of land claims in the state of Louisiana and territory of Missouri; which were twice read and committed.

Mr. Forney from the committee appointed on that subject, reported a bill to increase the compensation of the clerk of the House of Representatives to 3000 dollars, which was twice read and committed.

DARTMOOR PENSIONERS. On motion of Mr. Pleasants, the House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, on the bill to place the surviving sufferers at Dartmoor prison on the Navy pension list; which was reported to the house with an amendment (making the pensions commence on the 6th of April 1815, the day on which the Dartmoor massacre took place) and the bill as amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

STAFF OF THE ARMY. The engrossed bill to organize a general Staff for the army, was read the third time.

An enquiry made by Mr. Hardin into the necessity of one of the officers named in the bill (the Commissary General of purchases) the nature of his duties, &c. produced a short discussion on that point.

Mr. Grosvenor and Mr. Pickering argued that the duties of the Commissary General and those of the Superin-

tant General of purchases, were in fact the same; that one of the offices was useless and ought to be abolished.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. explained the various duties of the officers referred to, the dissimilar character of their duties, their separate responsibilities, and the necessity of both to form a complete staff, &c.

The yeas and nays being demanded by Mr. Devenport, the question on the passage of the bill was so decided, as follows:

For the bill 69 Against it 22

The bill from the Senate to authorize a subscription to a second edition of the public documents, and the bill concerning settlers on the public lands, were severally read the third time and passed.

THE TARIFF.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the bill to regulate the tariff of duties.

Mr. Betts made a motion to strike out the words *ad valorem*, in the clause fixing the duties on woolens and cottons; which was negatived, ayes 40, noes 65.

Mr. Webster submitted a motion to alter the tariff proposed on cottons, by laying a maximum duty of thirty per cent. for two years, and then gradually reducing it to—per cent. Mr. W. offered several arguments in support of his motion, but at the suggestion of Mr. Lowndes, he withdrew it for the present to wait for some information which would enable the house to act more understandingly on the subject.

Mr. Ward of Mass. moved an amendment, the object of which, substantially, was to defer the operation of the duties on the India cottons, proposed by the bill, to January next.—He offered this motion to protect the merchants engaged in the India trade from the ruin which would inevitably be inflicted on them by the duties proposed if laid suddenly, after merchants had goods on their way home ordered, and without sufficient notice to enable them to frame their measures accordingly.

Mr. Lowndes opposed the motion. If the duty was necessary at all to secure our manufacturers, it was necessary to commence its operation without delay; & he thought the gentleman would find that more mischief would ensue to the manufacturing interest and from the delay he proposed than would be prevented to the mercantile class from its adoption.

Mr. Hulbert was also hostile to the motion. It was said that the bill would ruin the India merchants—he wished the merchants all possible success and happiness; but he wished well also to the manufacturers; and to save them from ruin it was necessary to act promptly. This is the moment, said Mr. H.—the physician is not wanted after the patient is dead; and if the manufactures are suffered now to go down, it will be impossible hereafter to resuscitate them. He hoped at least that his colleague would for the present withdraw his motion, for the reason stated on Mr. Webster's.

Mr. Ward supported his motion, & replied to the objections which had been made to it. It was not his object to ruin, nor would it ruin, any part of the community; but to save a valuable class of citizens from destruction. He argued that the time asked for would not be so injurious to the manufacturers as was predicted; because they would be able to get on very well under the double duties that would still be in force; but the merchants he alluded to had no relief at all.

After some remarks by Mr. Pickering on the impropriety of producing a prohibition of a particular trade by high duties which it was wrong to do by a direct interdiction.

Mr. Ward, for the present withdrew his motion.

Mr. Milnor moved to strike out the proposed duty of 5 cents per bushel on coal; which motion however he subsequently withdrew.

Mr. Smith of Md. then, with the view of encouraging and protecting the great quantity of machinery erected in different parts of the country for rolling and slitting iron, and encouraging that manufacture, and shewing by several statements that the proposed duty was an insufficient protection—moved to increase the duty on the imported iron sheets, rod and bolts from 150 cents to 250 cents per hundred weight.

The motion was supported by Messrs. Irving of N. Y. Root and Condict, and carried without a division.

In the London Globe, of the 11th Sept. last is advertised, as published that day, "A biographical memoir of the late Sir Peter Parker, bart. capt. of H. M. ship Menelaus of 38 guns, killed in an action while storming the American camp at Belleair, near Baltimore, on the 31st August 1815."—Shame on you Britons!—There's not a boy in the U. S. capable of reading a newspaper, that will not blush for you, on reading this misrepresentation.—Sir Peter, lost his life on a moonlight marauding expedition—and not near Baltimore, nor connected with that demonstration." Miles. Reg.

The article published in the newspapers of this city, extracted from a letter written by Mr. B. Robertson, did not excite my surprise.

That I should be brought into public view by the chevalier Onis, and selected as a conspicuous victim to the hatred and vengeance of the Spanish government, will not appear extraordinary to those acquainted with my principles and career.

I had the honor to be among the members of the cortes at Cadiz that were animated with zeal for the freedom and glory of our country, and desirous of breaking the fetters and dissipating the prejudices, which for ages loaded and disgraced the Spanish character. It is for those exertions at a memorable epoch, that myself and colleagues have become obnoxious to the despot Ferdinand and his fanatic counsellors. The same Ferdinand who owes his life and his throne to the patriotism of a few members of the cortes during the most stormy season of the revolution; the same Ferdinand since his return to the throne, has already immolated on the alters of revenge and ingratitude, almost every individual of the cortes that thought, spoke or acted as I have done; and had I not taken the resolution of departing from that land of despotism at the period I did, there is no doubt that my name long ere this would have been added to the catalogue of sacrifice.

I came to America with a determination to use all my efforts to effect its separation from a government that for three centuries had filled the new world with chains, with groans, and with tears. When I undertook this enterprise, I knew the fate that awaited me in case I did not succeed; but those who are inspired with a love of country, who feel that their actions are grounded on the freedom and happiness of their fellow citizens, it is not likely they are to be deterred from pursuing patriotic views, merely because they are exposed to death and persecution. If Washington and his associates had trembled at the menaces of despotism, the United States would never have become independent.

Assassins have been hired to murder me, as can be proved by authentic documents in my possession. Attempts on my life have been made more than once in the United States. Ferdinand VII. it appears has demanded me of the American government, in order to increase the vast number of victims already immolated in honor of his return to the Spanish throne; and I suppose the next thing we shall hear is a bull from the pope, hurling the thunders of the Vatican against the republic of the United States for having granted me the right of hospitality.

It does not become me to anticipate the conduct of the American government on this occasion, further than to remark, I feel perfectly tranquil under the guardianship of the laws of nations as well as those of the United States; and much do I wish that I had nothing else to disturb my serenity than the Quixotic menaces of a fanatic monarch.

During the campaign against the British in Louisiana, I had the honor to act as a soldier, and I should be proud of any future occasion to manifest my zeal in the service of the United States; and if during my residence in this country, I should be so fortunate as to inspire this government or the people with a disposition to aid my fellow citizens of Mexico, in their struggles for liberty, I shall not, I hope, on this account be considered criminal either by this nation or in the eyes of the universe.

If I am not mistaken we are fast approaching that epoch when the legitimate monarchs of Europe will openly avow their hostility to the American republic. Already are they maturing a future crusade against the liberties of the human race in the western hemisphere, and the first step in this holy enterprise has been taken by the pious and magnanimous Ferdinand.

The progress of liberty in the new world is filling the potentates of Europe with dismay. The vicinage of the U. States to the Mexican empire, excites not only the fears of Spain but Great Britain. If six million of Mexicans become identified in interest and feeling with the citizens of the U. States, we might then bid defiance to the machinations of the old world. The vast and growing population of the western parts of the United States would find the internal provinces of Mexico a vast and permanent vent for their surplus industry.

The gold and silver of Mexico in place of flowing direct to G. Britain and Spain, and furnishing the sinews of ambitious wars, would find a channel to and through the United States; a new and powerful stimulus would be thus given to the industry and enterprise of this country; and the period is perhaps not remote when the United States could supply all that Mexico requires as cheap as can at present be done from Europe.

To promote those objects may be deemed criminal by despots, and by those who affect to think the Mexican population are unworthy the blessings of freedom—but by those who have been born and bred in the land of lib-

erty, my views and motives I hope will be appreciated and supported.

It has been said by some politicians that the Mexicans are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to be susceptible of rational freedom.—Aha! how little are these people known or understood. There is not a people of more mental aptitude than the Mexicans. This homage has been paid to them by every liberal traveller that has visited them.—But the present state of the revolution speaks more decisively in their favor:—Without foreign assistance, without scarcely a single musket, and in fact with only stones and clubs they began the revolution against their cruel oppressors. They have at last so far succeeded as to make the cause of freedom felt and circulate from the Mexican gulf to the extremities of California. Organization has succeeded tumult, and a constitution founded on republican principles has been formed; and notwithstanding a train of difficulties more serious & numerous than ever before a people had to encounter, they have attained a strength that insures their emancipation from Spain. The final accomplishment of their independence may be retarded weeks, months or years, but the issue is as certain as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

Spain may perhaps be enabled to keep possession of the city of Mexico, and some few strong places for a little while longer, because the republican forces have not as yet either trains of artillery or the means of assaulting fortified places, but the omnipotence of Spain over the affections and on the fears of the Mexican people, is forever lost. There is not a Creole mother thro' out this vast empire that does not while nourishing her offspring, secretly or openly chaunt to the infant ear the song of liberty; nor is there among six million of people of all classes and colors, one hundred thousand persons sincerely opposed to the independence of Mexico. It may be asked, if this is the fact, why has not the republican party already fixed the destiny of their country? The answer is plain—it is because they have not yet been supplied with any munitions of war essential for the operations of a considerable army. Almost every musket and pound of powder in their possession has been taken from armed men by an unarmed multitude. Shut out from all intercourse by sea with any of the nations of the world, and deprived of any trade (until very recently) either by land or water, even with the United States, is it not surprising that the revolution has not ere this been crushed? and if it has reached the point I have stated, is there not good ground to believe in its speedy & eventual triumph?—Your development of these facts and my opinion, I am indebted to the chevalier Onis for most surely I should not have intruded myself on public notice, if that cavalier had not marked me out as a victim to Spanish vengeance.

Among the inscrutable operations of the Deity, it appears he could not have selected a more suitable instrument to promote the separation of America from Spain, than in permitting Ferdinand to reascend the Spanish throne. Every act of this imbecile mortal has tended to widen the breach between his American subjects and the Spanish peninsula; and if among his other follies he will only persist in his Quixotic demands on the U. States; it will be the happiest event that ever occurred to Mexico or South America.

These demands have excited in me no wonder, for I recollect when I was in the cortes, the Spanish government then intended to declare war against the United States, and was only prevented from so doing by an exhausted treasury, and by subserviency to the British cabinet, who did not think it politic, at that time, to promote the rupture.

Extraordinary vicissitudes have taken place since that time among the nations of Europe, and conformably to the legitimate arrangements at Vienna, every brother monarch is to support the pretensions of each other, more especially when such pretensions accord with the views of the British government.

The questions bro't forward by Spain relating to West Florida, did not originate in the cabinet of Ferdinand—its source springs from a higher and deeper authority; it may be traced to the councils and policy of Great Britain.—That Spain has ceded her rights to the Floridas to great Britain, no doubt exists in my mind, and that the great marine port of Havana may likewise be required by and ceded to England, is highly probable.

England in possession of the Floridas and the port of Havana, would hold in her hand the keys of the commerce of the Mississippi and the Mexican gulf, and would be ready in case of necessity or policy to take the empire of Mexico into her safe-keeping. All this and more may be attempted in this age of political miracles.

To check the daring progress of the republic of the United States, has been openly avowed by British statesmen, and is now openly inculcated by the British writers of the present times.—If the girdle that was proposed at Ghent to encircle this country, could

not be accomplished, that is no reason why Great Britain will hesitate to plant her sceptre in the vicinage of the United States.

Americans, be on your guard, assured that the coalition of legations in Europe are disposed for a side against whatever people or country that have hoisted the banner of liberty.

Mexico, free and independent, allied to the United States by interest and gratitude, as well as by the laws of nature, would be of more importance to the human race and the civilized world than any event that has occurred since the 4th day of July 1776.

JOSE ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

Latest Foreign Intelligence

BOSTON, March 23.

Last evening arrived at this port the ship Laura Ann, capt. Farnham, from Liverpool. Sailed Feb. 7, and brought London papers to the 4th, which we have been favored from the Merchant's Hall.

The British parliament commenced a session on the 1st of Feb. The message of the prince regent in relation to the treaty of commerce with the United States, and says he confidently trusts it will be found advantageous to the interests of both countries, and that the good understanding which so happily subsists between them, He says the manufactures, commerce and revenue of the British Empire are in a flourishing condition.

The address in answer passed the house of lords nem. con.

The British government have paid 500,000l. to the Portuguese for the detention of their slave vessels.

Roscoe, Clark & Roscoe, at Liverpool, are said to have failed for 500,000l.

Paris dates are to Jan. 31.—The usual rumors are given in the English papers of the uneasy condition of France.

Disturbances continued at Lyons.—The Government was disarming the inhabitants. Gen. Levalle had been arrested there.

The circulation of English newspapers in France has been provisionally suspended by order of the minister of police. The king the duke of Richelieu and Barbe Marbois, are said to have been averse to the measure.

Talleyrand is said to have determined not to quit Paris but on expulsion.

Gen. Travot has been arrested.—Abbe Sieyes has gone off.

Some mention is made of a project to abolish the national institute.

A commission has been appointed to decide on the article of the amnesty which applies to the regicides, as respects the extent of the term.

Col. de la Tour du Pin, has been killed at Paris in a duel with M. Malandrin.—They were both aids to the duke de Belluno.

The naval officers of Marseilles have required that foreign marines be not admitted on board French vessels.

The new French minister to the U. States was preparing for his voyage.

The plague has broken out in Bari, in the kingdom of Naples.

An article from Rome says the emperor of China has revoked the edict against the Jesuits, and allowed christian missionaries to be sent to his empire.

BALTIMORE, March 23.

By captain Lane, of the schooner General Jackson, arrived at this port from Bordeaux, we have been favored with papers and letters to the 6th of February. Extracts follow. Captain Lane verbally states, that the people generally of France were in a very dissatisfied state; great troubles had openly evinced themselves in Lyons and at Paris. At Bordeaux on the morning of the 6th of February, the tri-colored flag had been hoisted on one of the castles, but was immediately taken down, and 45 men put under arrest. Lord Wellington had left Paris; it is not said where he had gone.

The Paris prints take great pains to prove that these disturbances were mere bagatelles. They however admit them to have produced inquietude in the capital—admit the existence of uneasy sensations in the people, and state that a number of arrests had been made at Lyons, among others, Dr. Montain and M. Losset had been seized, and an adherent of theirs had been taken at Roanne. The royal papers compliment the national troops and the police, for their vigilance and fidelity on the occasion. They add, that the French people, tired of revolution, respect and cherish their king. It is evident from the intelligence received, that France is far from being satisfied with her present condition, and that leaders of talents, and some great, prominent, concentrating interest, alone, are wanting, to cause a serious and extensive explosion.

EXTRACT—DATED

Bordeaux, Feb. 5.

Our market for American produce is at present calm. Cotton, however, keeps very steady. The stock of Tobacco in the port is very small—it consists chiefly of the third quality Virginia, and is held at 115f. Coffee and sugar are rather im-