

**Items of Intelligence.**

HAMILTON, OHIO, APRIL 6.

**Awful Visitation.**—Never before has it become our painful duty to record so distressing a circumstance as that which occurred yesterday—a circumstance which has caused a general gloom to pervade our town, and has caused feelings that will not soon be erased from the minds of our citizens.—Between ten and eleven o'clock, A. M. during a severe thunder storm, the chimney of Mr. James Boal, was struck by lightning, and the electric fluid descending, caused the instantaneous death of no less than four individuals; thus in a moment bereaving Mr. Boal of an affectionate wife, and two lovely children, one about 5, and the other about 3 years of age; and a widowed mother (Mrs. Perrine) of a daughter, in the bloom of life. Four others were in the room at the time, three of Mr. Boal's children, and a daughter of Mrs. McCarron, who providentially escaped with but slight injury.

The scene that presented itself a short time after the fatal event, defies description: Four lifeless bodies in different parts of the house—the consternation and sorrow depicted on every countenance—the bustle caused by indefatigable exertions of the physicians and other citizens, to effect a resuscitation—together with the bursts of grief from those bereft of their greatest earthly treasure, their relatives and friends, produced indescribable sensations; we leave to the imaginations of our readers to picture to themselves a scene at once so awful and distressing.

*Advertiser.*

**Robbery.**—On Sunday morning the store of Mr. Hansell, Watchmaker, in Market street, near Seventh, Philadelphia, was stripped of its contents—watches, jewelry and silver spoons, to the value of between four and five thousand dollars. The robbers broke through five locks; one of the watchmen heard them at work. He did not interrupt them, supposing the noise to be made by the family. Mr. Hansell is a useful and respectable man, and this robbery elicits the sympathy of his numerous friends. Large rewards are offered for the apprehension of the robbers.

*Freeman's Jour.*

On Saturday last, a man named *Silas D. Reed* was lodged in our Jail, charged with having committed forgery upon the United States' War Office. Measures have been in operation some weeks for his apprehension, and it is to the vigilance of the United States' Attorney, for the District of North Carolina, that these measures have proved successful. He was arrested in Charleston, and the expedient used for his detection deserves notice. A letter was addressed to him through the medium of the Post Office, and an Officer kept in waiting for several days, to seize him when he applied for it. He was brought to this place, from Charleston, in the Stage, under guard.

*Raleigh Register.*

**A Man of a Family.**—A man was brought to the Police Office yesterday, to give bail for a friend for some trifling matter. On being asked the ordinary question by the magistrate, "Are you a man of a family?" he replied—"I guess you'd think so if you'd go home with me. I am living with my second wife, and have *nineteen children!*"

*N. E. Com.*

**Mr. Jefferson's Lottery.**—It is stated that Messrs. Yates and McIntyre, have been appointed to conduct Mr. Jefferson's Lottery. The tickets will be ready in a short time, and the particulars of the plan made known.—11480 chances are fixed at \$10 each.

**Short Passage.**—The Packet ship William Thompson, Captain Bowne, of New York, the last voyage was absent only *sixty-five days.* He had a passage of only 17 days out, the passengers being only seventeen days from the time they left the City Hotel, in New York, until they were snugly at supper in the King's Arms in Liverpool. Captain B. came back in twenty-five days, having been only *forty-two days* at sea on the voyage both ways.

*N. E. Com. Advt.*

**Kidnapping.**—This most abominable trade of all trades, has much revived of late. Money is scarce, and soulsellers desire to make the best out of their bargain with "Auld Cloutie," that they can. The stealing of children is frequent.—We have accounts of numerous cases; and generally, the trade in *human blood* is lively. There is a gathering of fuel for "the day of wrath."—*It will come.*

*Niles' Register.*

From the Utica (N. Y.) Sentinel. An incident recently occurred in this village, which deserves to be noticed as evincing a remarkable degree of presence of mind, exerted in saving the life of a fellow being. It seems that a boy had been paddling about on a raft in the water, which, in consequence of the freshet, has for a few days past overflowed the banks of the river. Venturing a little too far, however, he got into the stream, was swept rapidly down the current towards the bridge. His danger was perceived by *Eber Hamilton*, a man whose coolness and courage in such emergencies has

been frequently displayed: at a single glance he took the direction in which the boy would make his appearance after he passed under the bridge—ran to the opposite side, burst off the clap boards with his foot—stretched himself over, and finding he would be unable to reach sufficiently low to rescue the person in danger, seized another boy, and suspending him over the water at his arms length, held him in that position until the one in the water had emerged from under the bridge, had been caught in the arms of the one suspended, when Hamilton drew them both out together. When it is considered that this calculation was the work of a single moment, and that too, one of considerable excitement, it strikes us as a singular instance of presence of mind, which merits mention and praise.

**The oldest house in Salem.**—We are informed by a friend, that a house is now standing in a lane near High st., at the head of the South River, known by the name of the *French House*, (so designated from having been a place of shelter for a number of unfortunate French emigrants many years ago,) which was built in the year 1645, and is consequently 131 years old! It was built by John Clayton, a native of England; was occupied as a *Custom House* 34 years, and then sold to Wm. B. Brown, of Beverly, and on removing to Virginia, sold it to Major Fry, of Salem. Capt. William Fabens is the present owner of this house; he purchased it of Judith Stickney, daughter of Maj. Fry. It is now occupied as a wood-house.—The mantle-tree, taken down and viewed by the late Rev. Dr. Bentley, (a few years since) was marked 1645, in large and handsome characters.

*Essex Register.*

It appears, from official documents, that there was exported, from the United States, during the last fiscal year, American Manufactured articles, to the value of *five millions seven hundred and twenty-nine thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars.* What a field is here for speculation! What was the increase of value put upon the goods thus exported by their manufacture? How many men, women and children, who would otherwise have been idle, were by these Manufactures kept employed? How much private comfort and happiness and public wealth have been obtained by these manufactures? &c. &c.—*Demo. Press.*

**Auction Sales.**—The Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas in England, has recently decided that in a sale of property at vendue, the seller could not legally employ a person to bid for him, unless it were made known in the conditions of sale. The fact not being stated in the conditions of sale, such a measure would be a *gross fraud.* This is a decision of no small importance; and worthy of being known here, as well as in Great Britain. We believe such sales are frequently made; and the principle which would govern the English courts, would very probably be adopted by ours, if the question were brought before them.

*N. E. Daily Advertiser.*

**The Creek Treaty.**—The new Treaty of cession and purchase, made in this city with the deputies of the Creek nation of Indians, in January last, and submitted to the Senate by the President on the 31st of that month, was ratified and confirmed by the Senate on Friday last, together with the supplemental article subsequently agreed to.

We have reason to believe that the efforts of the Executive, and especially of that officer of it, (the Secretary of War,) to whose province the management of the affair particularly belonged, were never directed with more zeal and assiduity to any object, than to the satisfactory adjustment of the embarrassing difficulties which grew out of the former treaty. These efforts produced the Treaty of January, by which about nine-tenths of the territory in question, was obtained for Georgia. To the further concession obtained by the supplemental article, the friends of peace and harmony—the country at large—are indebted, it is said, to the exertions and influence over the Indian delegates, of Mr. Benton, of the Senate.

The following is the vote on the Treaty:

*Yeas.*—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Boulogny, Branch, Chambers, Chandler, Chiles, Clayton, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Finlay, Harper, Harrison, Hendricks, Johnson, Ky, Kane, Lloyd, Markes, Mills, Noble, Randolph, Reed, Rowan, Seymour, Smith, Tazewell, Thomas, Willey—30.

*Nays.*—Messrs. Berrien, Cobb, Hayne, King, Macon, White, Williams—7.

*Nat. Intell.*

Mr. Wirt, lately appointed Professor of law in the University of Virginia, has notified the Rector and Visitors that he declines accepting the appointment. Mr. Lomax, a distinguished member of the Fredericksburg bar, has since been invited to fill the vacant chair, and it is understood that he will accept the invitation. The high rank which this gentleman holds as a scholar and a jurist, warrants the expectation that he will discharge the duties of this important Professorship, with much ability, and with advantage to those who may attend his lectures.

but rather in accordance with the sentiments contained in his message. Owing to the prevalence of this opinion, the vote in favor of the amendment of Mr. McLane, was greater than it would otherwise have been. Yesterday, however, the more zealous friends of the mission, considering the amendment of Mr. McLane as an innovation on the constitutional rights of the Executive, united to reject the resolution and amendment; and the consequence was that the resolution as amended was negated by a great majority.

*Nat. Journal.*

**Roads and Canals.**—The committee of Roads and Canals of the House of Representatives of the United States, made a report a short time since on the expediency of adopting "a system for the permanent preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road," which has not yet been acted on. They have reported a bill to erect turnpikes and gates, and to collect tolls sufficient to keep the road in repair. It also provides for the appropriation of a sum of money, as recommended by General Macomb, the Chief Engineer, to put the road in a state of complete and perfect repair, prior to the erection of the gates, and before tolls for that purpose can, or ought to be, collected.

They are very positive on the long-debated question as to the power of the General Government in relation to *internal improvements.* They hold the following clear and decisive language, which all will read with great interest.

*Freeman's Jour.*

"In the opinion of the Committee, neither the *policy* nor the *power* of the government to adopt this measure, can admit of any reasonable doubt. The power to construct the road, which has been asserted and exercised, carries with it, as a necessary incident, the right to preserve it. Without this right, the power to construct roads would be nugatory and ineffectual, and would betray the government into an idle and wasteful expenditure of the public money. The right to create and the right to preserve must stand or fall together. The Legislatures of the States of Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania, through which the Cumberland Road passes, have severally passed laws, expressly granting to the General Government all the powers, rights and privileges, necessary for the construction and preservation of this road.—These laws are referred to as silencing all objection on the part of those States, if an objection could be supposed to exist with those to whom the proposed measure brings nothing but benefits and blessings in its train. That the expenditure of the national funds within the States, for their benefit and improvement, increasing their wealth and power at the expense of the general government, amounts to a violation of state rights, and a usurpation of power, on the part of the Federal Government, is a doctrine wholly unintelligible to the committee."

The present is the age of long speeches. It is stated in the Congressional Proceedings of last week, that when the resolution submitted by Mr. Branch, of this State, concerning Executive power, came up for discussion, in the Senate, Mr. Randolph spoke from one to seven o'clock, *just six hours!* Now, this prolixity is unpardonable, even in Mr. Randolph. Were it excusable in any member, it would be so in him, for whatever emanates from John Randolph is eagerly read by every body, and not to know that he delivered such a speech on such an occasion, would be to "argue one's self unknown." In the case alluded to, upon the supposition that he spoke as much in every fifteen minutes as would fill a column of the National Intelligencer, his entire speech when reported, will fill twenty-four columns of that mammoth print—just as many columns as the paper contains.

The extent to which these Congressional harangues are carried now-a-days, is not only an evil which calls for a remedy, but it is an evidence of decay of the true principles of Oratory, in our public councils. Speaking to the *purpose*, and to the *purpose only*, is now, almost entirely, out of the notion of eloquence. Members, instead of informing themselves on the merits of a question, are pleased with premeditated witticisms, convinced by subtle fallacies, and suffer themselves to be led away by the force of invectives, rather than the weight of argument. It would not be easy to quote an instance of a long speech having ever produced any thing beyond a momentary effect, whereas to a few striking and laconic sentences, easy to be remembered and repeated, it is known that we may ascribe some of the most important events in the history of nations. Perhaps the French Revolution, for instance, was accelerated by the farewell speech of an American General, made to a French party, immediately before their return to Europe:—"Frenchmen, we thank you for your gallant assistance—you have served a seven years' apprenticeship to the cause of Liberty—*Go home and set up for yourselves!*"

*Raleigh Register.*

It is a fact, worthy of record, says the New York Gazette, that the disease called the *Influenza*, which was felt in every part of the United States during the last winter, has extended its effects to the Island of Cuba. Captain Mansheim, of the brig *Native*, which arrived at New York on Friday from Havana, informs that when he sailed, there were supposed to be at least *forty thousand* persons sick with this complaint. The symptoms of the disease were similar to those in this part of the country.

belongs exclusively to the members of this body, and not to the Chair. The power of the presiding officer, on these great points, is an appellate power only; and, consequently, the duties of the Chair commence when a Senator is called to order by a Senator. Whenever such a call shall be made, the Chair will not be found unprepared to discharge its only functions in such a case—that of deciding on the point of order submitted.—What the opinion of the presiding officer is, in relation to the freedom of debate, in this body, it will be time to declare, when a question may be presented; but, such as it is, it will be firmly, and, I trust I may add, fearlessly maintained. But, I rejoice that the rules of the Senate, on a point so important, gave to the Chair no original power, and that it can exercise no controul till called on by the Senate itself. It was right in itself, he said, in strict conformity to the principles which had guided the Senate in the vote just taken—that so high a power should be placed only in the custody of the body. The Vice-President said he prided himself on his connection with the Senate; but it was impossible that he should forget, that that connection was created by the operation of the Constitution. In discharging his duty in this seat, it would be unpardonable in him not to recollect, that he was placed in the Chair, not by the voice of the Senate, but by that of the people; and that to them, and not to this body, he was ultimately responsible. Standing in the relation he did to the Senate, he had laid it down as an invariable rule, to assume no power in the least degree doubtful; and to confine himself to a just but firm exercise of the powers clearly delegated. In conclusion, he tendered to the Senate his sincere acknowledgments, that, in rescinding the rule, such delicate regard had been paid to his feelings in the debate. Ample justice had been done to the industry and fidelity with which he had honestly attempted to discharge his arduous duties. Deeming himself called on by the debate that had taken place, to say thus much, in explanation, he begged the indulgence of the Senate for having done so; and resumed his seat.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 21.—In the Senate yesterday the resolution offered by Mr. Barton was adopted, Mr. B. accompanying it with some appropriate explanatory remarks. A number of bills were passed to a third reading—for the relief of Wm. P. Gould; for the relief of Otway Burns; for the erection of a Custom-House at Newport, R. I. for the exemption of the Columbian College from militia duty; and for the appropriation of \$6000 for the repair of the Post Road from the Chatahouchie to Line Creek, in the State of Alabama. The adoption of the new rule proposed by Mr. Benton, it thus appears, has a very salutary operation, by enabling the Senate to proceed in the consideration of private bills until 1 o'clock, reserving the subsequent part of the day for the discussion of important subjects. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; and Mr. Harper, Mr. Tazewell, and Mr. Chandler, spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Lloyd against it.

In the House of Representatives yesterday the question on the Panama Mission was decided, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Mr. McLane's amendment was negated. In the House, however, the question was taken, and the amendment was carried by a vote of 99 to 94. On motion of Mr. T. P. Moore, of Kentucky, the House then adjourned. The motion pending when the House adjourned, was to lay the resolution and amendment on the table.

APRIL 22.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The greater part of the day was passed in Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the motion made by Mr. Powell, of Virginia, on the preceding day, to lay the resolution and amendments on the subject of the mission to Panama on the table, was negated. The question was then taken on the resolution reported by the Committee of Foreign Affairs, as amended by Mr. McLane, and the resolution was negated by a vote of 115 to 54.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McLane, of Delaware, went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill making appropriation for the Mission. A proposition was made to amend the bill, by Mr. Saunders, of N. C. by reducing the sum allowed for the outfit of Mr. Anderson, from \$9,600 to 4,500, but it was not sustained.—Mr. McDuffie, then moved to strike out the enacting words, and spoke at some length on the subject, but after some explanations and rejoinders, the motion was negated, (the yeas and noes being called,) by a vote of 153 to 61. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

APRIL 24.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read a third time, and passed. The bill making further provi-

sion for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills, were also passed. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama mission was received, and, on motion of Mr. Noble, read a second time, and referred.—A bill was reported by Mr. Harrison, for the erection of an Arsenal at St. Louis. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Berrien, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of General William McIntosh.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to recommit the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, which was published in our Journal a few days ago, to that Committee, with instructions to report the evidence in the case, and to reverse the principle which declares that the Government is not responsible for the loss or destruction of the particular character of property to which it refers. The resolution was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. A few words passed on the subject of the report of the Committee, which sanctions the principle that the Government of the United States can put arms into the hands of slaves; for the defence of the country, without becoming responsible for their loss or destruction. It is probable that a warm discussion will take place, whenever this resolution shall again be called up, as there appears to be a strong feeling amongst the Southern members on the subject.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, offered a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that, in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission of Panama, as amended by Mr. McLane, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but, on the motion of Mr. McDuffie, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama Appropriation Bill was under consideration, it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St. Petersburg the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House to \$4,500, (instead of \$9,000,) the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus. On Saturday, in reference to this matter, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the mission to Panama was finally passed by a vote of 154 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it by Messrs. Lecompte, McDuffie, and Houston.

APRIL 25.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Amasa Stetson gave rise to a good deal of debate, and when it was disposed of, the resolution of Mr. Branch was taken up; Mr. Mills spoke against it and Mr. Macon in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McLane, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Customs. The Judiciary bill, with the amendments made by the Senate, was reported by Mr. Webster, with the unanimous opinion of the Committee on the Judiciary, that the amendments of the Senate should be disagreed to. The bill and amendments were ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The bill for the relief of sundry officers of the revolutionary army was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; when Mr. Hemphill spoke at some length, and was followed by several other gentlemen. Mr. Reed, of Mass. then offered an amendment, and the Committee rose. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

**What has Congress done?**—Is there no jealous partizan of our general legislature who will answer this question for us? Congress will break up next month, and we should like to know what is the sum total of the real practical benefit which has resulted from their several months toil. The answer will not require much space; and if any ingenious person will contrive to winnow the "two grains of wheat" out of the "bushel of chaff," we may spare him a corner in which to exhibit them to the country.—*N. J. Advt.*

We may, at length, congratulate our readers on the termination of the discussion on the mission to Panama. It will be seen by reference to the vote on Thursday, that many of those members who hold the highest opinions of the purity & ability of the present administration, voted for the amendment of Mr. McLane because they regarded it as in no degree in hostility with the views of the President,