

Nineteenth Congress.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.—Mr. Hayne, of South-Carolina, pursuant to the notice he gave on Monday, asked leave to introduce a bill to establish an uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the United States.

Perhaps, he said, he owed an apology to the Senate for urging upon it, thus early in the session, a bill of such interest and importance. When, near the close of the last session, he reluctantly acquiesced in the postponement of the bill, he pledged himself to take the earliest opportunity of again bringing it before the Senate. That pledge he now redeemed. The bill which he now presented, was the same which was under consideration last session. A number of amendments had been offered to it, and he would not himself say that it was incapable of improvement. But he had thought it best to introduce the same Bill, in order that the Senate might first consider its essential principles and leading provisions; after which, the several amendments might be taken into view. In conclusion, he observed, that the friends of the bill had a right to demand for it an early and serious consideration. Much zeal and spirit had been manifested in favor of the measure, and the commercial feeling and interest of the country was, every where, alive to its importance. The time had arrived when an uniform law in relation to bankruptcy would be acceptable to the people at large, as a measure conducive to the best interests, and promotive of the character of our country.

Leave being granted to introduce the bill, it was read once, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Barton, of Missouri, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to lay before the Senate, a statement of the number of land claims in Missouri, and Arkansas, upon which patents are withheld, or have not yet been issued; founded upon patent certificates issued by the Recorder of Land titles at St. Louis, under an act of the 17th of February, 1815, for the relief of the inhabitants of the late county of New Madrid, in the Missouri Territory, who suffered by earthquakes. And also the number of claims founded upon confirmation, by an act of Congress, or Board of Commissioners, or by the Recorder of Land titles at St. Louis, or founded upon purchase from the United States at public or private sale, upon which patents are withheld from the claimants, with the reasons for withholding such patent in each description of claim.

MONDAY, DEC. 11.—Mr. Randolph, of Virginia, appeared and took his seat.

The Senate proceeded to appoint the Standing Committees, after the mode prescribed by the resolution of Mr. Chambers, agreed to on Friday last. By this method, it will be recollected, the chairman of each committee is balloted for separately, and a majority of the whole number necessary to a choice. The remaining number constituting the committee are then elected by one ballot, a plurality of votes only being necessary to a choice.

The following was the result:

Foreign Relations.—Sanford, (Chairman), Tazewell, Mason, Bell.

Finance.—Smith, of Md. (Chairman), Holmes, White, Smith of S. C. Chase.

Commerce.—Johnston of Lou. (Chairman), Silsbee, Edwards, Woodbury, Rowan.

Manufactures.—Dickerson, (Chairman), Ruggles, Clayton, Reed, Knight.

Agriculture.—Willey, (Chairman), King, Edwards, Hendricks, of Lou.

Military Affairs.—Harrison, (Chairman), Chandler, Benton, Johnston, of Ky. Marks.

Militia.—Chandler, (Chairman), Branch, Knight, Harrison, Findlay.

Naval Affairs.—Hayne, (Chairman), Wilkins, Kane, Robbins, Seymour.

Public Lands.—Barton, (Chairman), King, Eaton, Thomas, Reed.

Indian Affairs.—Benton, (Chairman), King, Edwards, Hendricks, Johnston, of Lou.

Claims.—Ruggles, (Chairman), Bell, Clayton, Bateman, Cobb.

Judiciary.—Van Buren, (Chairman), Berrien, Holmes, Robbins, Seymour.

Post Office and Post Roads.—Johnston, of Ky. (Chairman), Thomas, Branch, Silsbee, Findlay.

Pensions.—Noble, (Chairman), Marks, Cobb, Chase, Willey.

District of Columbia.—Chambers, (Chairman), Eaton, Noble, Rowan, Boulogny.

Expenditures of the State Department.—Kane, (Chairman), Bateman, Rodney.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the War Department, relative to Indian Affairs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 6.—On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, the House resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; Mr. Condit in the Chair.

The subject before the Committee being the President's Message.

On motion of Mr. Lathrop, it was

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to our political relations with other nations, be referred to the Committee for Foreign Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of said Message as relates to the commerce of the United States with foreign nations and their colonies, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Revenue and the Public Debt, be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Army, to Fortifications, and a System of Cavalry Tactics, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to Roads and Canals, and the report of the Board of Engineers, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as refers to the Militia, and the Improvements of Militia Systems, be referred to a Select Committee.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Navy and Naval School, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Post Office Department, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Public Lands, and the security and adjustment of Land Titles, be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Penitentiary within the District of Columbia, be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Resolved, That so much of the said Message as relates to the Indian Tribes, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Resolved, That the several Select Committees have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The Committee then rose and reported the resolutions to the House, and were concurred in.

The select Committees were then ordered to consist of seven members each.

Mr. Scott, of Missouri, offered the following as an additional resolution, which, after a few words from Mr. Lathrop, who considered the subject of the resolution as embraced in one of those which he had offered, and a few words in explanation, by Mr. Scott, was agreed to.

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as relates to the difference of opinion between the late President of the United States, and the Senate with regard to the construction of the Act of Congress of the 2nd March 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11.

Mr. Henry, a representative from the State of Kentucky in the room of Robert P. Henry, deceased, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Cambreleng, of New-York, offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to furnish this House with a statement, exhibiting annually, from the 30th September, 1815 to the 30th September, 1826, the amount and description of merchandise exported from the United States to the British Colonies, embraced in the recent Order in Council, the amount and description of merchandise imported from the same during the said term; a statement of tonnage annually employed in that trade, distinguishing between British and American vessels, and of the revenue annually accruing upon merchandise imported from said Colonies.

On motion of Mr. Carson of N. C. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Post Offices and Post-roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post-route from Morgantown to Ashville, North Carolina, by the way of Wm. McGensy's, Robert Bunchfield's, David Baker's, Gutheridge Garland's, Caney River and Big Joy.

On motion of Mr. Ward of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That for the purpose of completing the decorations of the grand Rotunda of the Capitol, the committee on the Library be instructed to inquire into the expediency of offering a suitable premium for each of the best four designs in painting, to be taken from some of the most interesting and remarkable events of the American Revolution, other than those executed by Col. Trumbull (and now placed in the said Rotunda) and to be furnished by native artists before the next session of Congress.

On the adoption of this resolution, there was a division. Ayes 95. Noes 43.

Mr. Sawyer, of N. C. offered the following resolution, which lies one day on the table.

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House what progress has been made, under the act of the last session, appropriating one thousand dollars for the survey of Roanoke inlet and Sound, with a view of ascertaining the practicability of making a permanent ship channel between Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.—passed 20th March.

Foreign.

The New-York packet-ship York has arrived, with London papers of Oct. 31, and Liverpool of the 2nd of November, the day she left Liverpool.

Mr. Gallatin had returned to London on the 16th Oct. well pleased with his courteous reception in Paris, and having been included in all the diplomatic fetes, to which the visit of Mr. Canning to that metropolis had given occasion.

Mr. Canning had also returned to London. The visit of this gentleman to Paris, has, according to private letters, been not without important political results. Among them, the following are supposed to have been agreed upon—that the general peace of Europe shall be maintained; that Spain and Portugal shall cease to receive deserters from each other, and abstain from mutual intrigues, prejudicial to both; that Russia shall deal with Turkey in her own way; and finally, that Greece shall be rescued from the yoke of the Mussulmans. In what manner the noble, though tardy, decision is to be enforced, does not yet appear; but it is understood that, in taking it, Russia, England, and France were agreed.

The Greeks, it may be hoped, are doing better than usual. There is vagueness and uncertainty in the accounts respecting them. Lord Cochrane was not yet in service; the proclamation he has issued, will, as it ought to have, little effect. We fear that the confidence reposed in, and money lavished upon this reckless adventurer, by the Greeks, will be alike misapplied. The last accounts left him cruising off Malta, in a small schooner. He had assumed the name of Band.

The lively of London had petitioned against the corn laws: indeed, the sentiment seemed general, that an alteration in them must be made.

Mr. C. Mills, the author of the History of Chivalry, and other valuable works died at Southampton, on the 9th of October.

The Answer of the Ministers to the deputation of manufacturers was most decided. There is to be no reduction in the duty on calicoes.

Such is the redundancy of money in the London market, that good bills have been discounted at 2½ and 3 per cent.

The Cotton market was again depressed, and the prices had declined nearly one half penny per pound.

It seems the Pacha of Egypt, the scourge of Greece, is by no means in want of friends in England. The Liverpool Mercury of the 27th Oct. says shipments for him are at this moment taking place at Liverpool, of shot, shells and other munitions, to be applied, in all probability, to the destruction of freedom in Greece, and we hear of no mistakes, no detentions, no trick. We shall be very glad, however, to learn in a short-time that Cochrane, or some other friend (?) to the Greeks, have made up for delays experienced on their side of the question by forestalling the Pacha, and taking these shipments into his especial keeping.

The most important news, however, is, that of the Greeks having obtained possession of all the fortresses on the western coast of the Morea, with the exception of Patron, Modon and Coron. We presume the Egyptians had been forced to leave them by the plague and want of provisions; for we find an account of 2,000 of their troops, in one instance, trying to open a way from Coron, Modon, and the castle of Navarino to Tripolizza, and being routed by the Greeks, who took three hundred horses and mules. In consequence of the good news from different quarters, national paper had risen from 9 to 12 at Napoli.

In reference to the war between Russia and Persia, the British Press says:

"It is in vain to attempt to disguise the question concerning this war. The interest of Persia is scarcely more compromised by it than that of Great Britain; and settled it must be without further encroachment on the part of Russia, or England must at least obtain some advantage equivalent to that of Russia, and sufficient to render her successive acquisitions of no importance as points of attack on our Indian possessions. The spirit of conquest has infected the whole nation of Russia; and, disguise it as we may, something must be done in the only practicable way to check her career." It is not likely that the general peace of Europe will remain uninterrupted for many years longer.

An Organ is building in London, for the Roman Catholic Church of Thurbus in Ireland, which will be the largest ever built in England; it is said to resemble in size the skeleton of a man of war.

Extract of a letter from Washington, Dec. 4.

"I learn, from an authentic source, that the Correspondence respecting the West India Trade has been rather warm, between our Minister and the British Government. I conceived this might be of some interest to you, as, probably, these warm letters will not appear at present."

Domestic.

From the New-York Times.

THE CANADAS.

We transferred into our columns of yesterday, an interesting and well digested article from the Black Rock Gazette, upon the subject of the military and domestic internal improvements which are now on foot in the Canadas.

While we are happy to witness any thing which may advance the interests of our northern neighbors, and take some little pride to ourselves in having set before them an example of what may be done in laying open, by interior navigation, resources which, otherwise, like the precious metals, might, without the hand of art, have continued dormant, and useless, we are not blind to their military movements.

With a wise precaution for the future, we perceive that the colonies, aided by the mother country, are repairing their military waste places, and erecting also fortifications upon some advantageous sites, not hitherto occupied. For several years which have intervened since the last war, both nations seem, as if by concert, to have withdrawn every thing, which indicated a remnant of hostile relations. But if Great Britain is rubbing the rust from off her firelocks, it behoves us to do the same. In saying this, we do not mean to intimate, for we do not believe, that there is a probability of an immediate rupture between the two countries. God forbid that it should ever again take place! We would hope that the two nations, connected by political institutions, differing but in name, professing the same religious faith, speaking the same language, mingling daily in the most confidential relations of business, and those relations cemented by personal attachments, might move on together, without severing these ties by the sabre, and consummating in blood an unnatural rupture. But still it is our duty to take note of the signs of the times, and to be prepared for any issue which may await us.

The present period is interesting beyond a parallel in the annals of the American continent. But, comparatively, a few years since, and the whole American was a field to the European continent.—The French held the Canadas, the English the country now embraced within the limits of our present confederacy.—All south owed homage either to the Portuguese or the Spaniards. The faithful and liege colonists of Great Britain assisted her to take the sceptre from the French, and to place the Canadas under her control. The present United States next took upon themselves the right of self government. The Spanish provinces have since turned on their cruel step-mother, and taken their station among the family of independent nations; and it does not need the spirit of prophecy to predict, that Don Pedro will either be the last of the dynasty of the Braganzas, on this side of the Atlantic, or must take the place of their constitutional head, deriving his power from the voice of a people whom he must acknowledge as his constituents. Canada will probably be the last to sever her relations with the mother country; the reasons for which will be found in the power of G. Britain, in the mild and parental manner in which she exercises her sway; regarding the two provinces rather as pageants of her greatness, than as sources of wealth and power. She hovers over them with kindness—spends annually much more upon them than any returns which she can possibly receive from them, and relieves them even from the trouble and expense of self government.

But still we apprehend the period not to be far distant, when the fruit will drop from the parent stock. We grant that the genius and character of the people are but little assimilated to a republican form of government, and we also doubt their ready acquiescence in an amalgamation with their brethren who border on the south. But, speculation aside, we trust, if there be truth at the foundation of the article to which we have referred, our own government, while they are expending much money by annual appropriations to guard their front doors upon the Atlantic, will not be unmindful that they may be surprised upon their rear.

From the Rutland, (Vt.) Herald.

Extraordinary Elopement and Abuse of Confidence.—We are advised, from sources which leave no doubt of the fact, that Gideon O. Dixon, of Jericho, in the county of Chittenden, and a member of the late legislature of this state, has eloped, in default of some fifteen or twenty thousand dollars, some of which, it is suggested, was obtained of the banks by forged paper, some by genuine, and about six thousand dollars, in a package of Rutland bills, handed to him in Boston, on Monday week, by an agent of said bank, to bring to Rutland. Since the fore part of last week, no certain traces of the said Dixon can be had.—Great exertions, however, we learn, are making to apprehend him, and we hope they will not prove ineffectual.

A bad bargain.—On Tuesday night, a fellow broke into the bar of Mr. Broughton's tavern in this village, for the purpose of filling it of any valuables that

might be found. The fellow, by way of precaution, took off a new pair of boots, which, with his hat and watch, he deposited in one corner of the room. A person in the house hearing a noise, gave the alarm, and the thief decamped, leaving the above chattels, and also his pocket-book for the benefit of the honest land-lord. Cleveland Her.

Murder!—A gentleman who was in Washington, Beaufort county, at the time when the act was perpetrated, has furnished us with some of the particulars of a most atrocious murder committed in that place on Friday night, the 24th ult. The victim, a Mr. John Williams, on his return home from a prayer meeting, was shot by a villain in waiting for him, and survived but a few hours. On the following day, a person by the name of Spierman, was arrested, and after examination committed to prison to await his trial for the murder; the wife of the deceased, suspected of being accessory to the act, was also taken up and confined. Newbern Sentinel.

Extract from a letter to a gentleman in Norfolk, dated Southampton Co. (Va.) November 27.

"Yesterday your letter was handed me by Mr. Shields; I am very sorry to tell a mournful tale of his situation; his wife, a very industrious woman, was killed in his absence, by her own servant, a young negro woman, on Friday last in the forenoon, without the least provocation. After the murder was committed, she dragged the body about 300 yards, and buried it in a swamp, the water about a foot deep, behind a log. Mrs. Shields was not found until Sunday morning. The negro denied the fact, but subsequently acknowledged her guilt, and was this morning conveyed to jail. I was on the inquest."

A few days since, a decent looking thief, of about 18 years of age, entered the dwelling house of Mr. Wm. A. Mercier, in N. York, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, proceeded unnoticed to the sleeping chamber of Mr. M. opened a bureau, took out all the valuable clothing, among which was a new black suit, and a handsome Merino shawl of Mrs. Mercier's, tied them up in his own handkerchief, and walked down stairs; passing through the entry he met a little daughter of Mr. M. asked her if Mrs. Niddiker lived there, and being answered in the negative, he went off with his bundle.

From the Elaca Republican Chronicle. A sad mistake.—The Register of Montrose, says "Some of the Clinchians of Chenango P. N. Y. actually got into that county, circulating handbills, and advocating the election of Gov. Clinton with great warmth! These gentlemen, we understand, did not discover their mistake, until after gathering a large bar-room audience, and plying them with a sufficient quantity of the O be joyful, they ventured directly to solicit their votes for their favourite, and were met by the astounding declaration from the honest Pennsylvanians, "We be all for Shultz."

PHRENOLOGY.—A gentleman arrived in this city from Jamaica, on his way to Scotland, and among his baggage deposited at the public stores, was a parcel endorsed Lignum fossil, intended for a medical museum. The appraisers looked at it, chipped and scraped it, but it still had the appearance of a lump of pitch or asphalt; finally, they reported it to the collector, as an article not dutiable and not nameable. The collector, who is very inquisitive in these matters, ordered the aforesaid article to be brought in his presence and after viewing it with spectacles, after all the deputies, clerks, tide waiters, &c. &c. had a long peep, he commenced making incisions rather deep, when, laying bare part of the covering, the article turned out to be a negro's head, preserved in pitch, and to be sent to Glasgow as a curiosity. Of course, the article not being dutiable, the gentleman walked off with his head under his arm. N. Y. Eve. Post.

Drury Lane Theatre.—The following remarks on the opening of this celebrated theatre appeared in the British Traveller, published in London, on the 25th of September:

"This house, over which the genius of Garrick, of Sheridan, and of John Kemble, presided at different periods, was opened for the season, on Saturday night, under the auspices of Mr. Price, the American manager. Mr. Price is, we believe, an active and enterprising individual, and we trust that he will succeed in this very arduous undertaking; but, on a principle of natural feeling, we cannot but regret, that no half dozen of English gentlemen could be found to purchase the property, and to select one or two really clever, practical men, who should have the decided and uncontrolled guidance of the concern. It is as galling to our feelings as it must be flattering to the vanity of our trans-Atlantic rivals, to see an American at the head of this great establishment."