

ENTIRE CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 12th, 1828.—Mr. Woods, of Ohio, moved the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, requested to inform this House, (if not, in his opinion, incompatible with the public interest,) by what authority Thomas L. McKimney informed the Creek nation of Indians that no communication of any sort would be received from them, if a certain man referred to in his letter to the Secretary of War of the 29th November, 1827, had any agency in it, or what were the reasons for breaking said individual, and of depriving him of his authority, and in what capacity said individual was acting for said Indians; and to communicate to this House the agreement made with said Indians, referred to in said letter to the Secretary of War, with such information respecting the same as he may think proper to communicate.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution reported by the Committee on the Library, providing for the distribution of certain public documents, and for the removal of certain books from the Library.

The resolution having been read—

Mr. Everett moved to amend the first resolution by introducing the tables of Waterston and Van Zandt.

Mr. McDuffie expressed his readiness that the amendment should be adopted with the understanding that the book shall be given to members, not to be held as individual property, but merely as members of Congress.

Mr. Everett stated that the present works encumbered the shelves of the Library. He reminded the gentleman from South Carolina, that it was on his motion that 500 copies of the Congressional Register were ordered to be printed. He knew of no other mode of distributing so large a number of the work.

Mr. Randolph said he hoped the words would not be added. The work was not known to any body.

Mr. Everett explained that the House had passed a bill subscribing for this work; and this resolution only provided for their distribution.

The amendment was then agreed to.

Mr. Hamilton said the House was thin, and to determine whether the members absent wish to have their share of the free gifts the House was about to discuss, if he would move that the House do now adjourn; ayes 72—noes 84.

Mr. Randolph hoped that the whole of the copies would be retained in the Library. This House, whether wisely or not, must say wisely—he could not moot that question—had purchased a number of books. The Chairman of the Library Committee says they are an encumbrance, and wished to give them to members. He did not wish to have one. They might be sold by auction; and instead of pocketing the lumber, we might pocket the loss. They might be used as the Alexandria Library was, to heat the bars—to heat the stoves of the House. A great man had said, if he had his handful of truths, he would not open his hand and let them fly. There is a converse proposition. He did not refer to the statistical work. But there is another work, and he would say, in reference to Gates and Seaton's Register of Debates, that if he had a handful of falsehoods, he would not open his hand and let them fly. He would say that this volume contained falsehoods—infamous falsehoods. He could speak personally and decidedly on the subject; and he made the assertion in his place, that the book was a tissue of falsehoods. He then referred to a misstatement in the National Intelligencer, of some remarks made in the debate of Friday, in which he was misrepresented as having his seat that he might not hear the reply of a member. We had heard enough of people being their own reporters. There was an instance; as he had understood from the senior editor that the remarks were sent by the person making them. He stated that the remarks were not as they were given, but contained a *suggestio falsi*, which he considered as deliberate. He then referred to a report of his remarks on the subject of the militia men shot at Norfolk. He made a misstatement, and on being corrected, he had risen to correct himself. In the report, it was merely stated that he said a few words in explanation. The report of the speech of the member who gave way for him to make his retraction, was sent to that gentleman for him to make out his remarks, but his own explanation was entirely overlooked. Without giving another instance, he would merely say that the volume in the Library contained a tissue of falsehoods. He had taken his share of public plunder, but never by his vote. He steered his course by the polar star of truth, and he would not now lose that polarity for the little residue of his voyage. True had stuck by him, and enabled him to oust the falsehoods of this register.

Mr. Wright said, if any thing could have surprised him which fell from the gentleman from Virginia, he would now have been surprised. The question before the house is on the adoption of an amendment respecting the distribution of

certain books. We heard on this question an attack on a member of the House, now addressing the Chair, coupled with a charge of direct falsehood.

The Chair said he did not so understand the gentleman.

Mr. Wright said he would make way for the gentleman from Virginia, to make his disclaimer.

Mr. Randolph stated, that he did say what he had said, in reference to the Register of Debates. He had said, as he stated in a note in the National Intelligencer, that the remarks in the Intelligencer of what the gentleman had said, did not seem to him to be as the gentleman had said them. The gentleman from Ohio could aye or no to what he had said as to the charge of sending his remarks to the paper.

Mr. Wright said that he believed the report which had been made of his remarks, was correct to the letter and to the word. It was so as far as he knew.

He had not so lost sight of his self respect as to give his remarks a different direction to what was originally given to them. He restated what he had said, confirming the report as it appeared. There was considerable confusion about—not in—the gentleman at the time, so that he could not distinctly hear his reply. The gentleman from Virginia—he begged pardon—the member from Virginia.

The speaker here called Mr. Wright to order.

Mr. Pearce stated that the gentleman from Virginia had used the word "member," in reference to the gentleman from Ohio.

The Speaker desired Mr. Wright to proceed.

Mr. Wright resumed, and inquired whether the gentleman from Ohio was compelled to report the gentleman from Virginia. He stated that he had seen a report of a speech of the gentleman from Virginia, printed in a pamphlet form, with notes appended to it, casting censure upon officers of the Government. He referred also to the declaration of the gentleman from Virginia, on the floor, that he would report his own speeches. The gentleman was therefore his own trumpeter, according to his own showing. He asked how it could be that, if the printers of the House were fearful to offend, how it was that he was so often offended? He stated, in reply to an intimation of the gentleman, that he (Mr. W.) was coughed down, that he had finished all he intended to say, and further, that gentleman knew him too well to suppose that he could be put down by any other mode, than the rules of order, when he violated them. He disavowed any desire to shield himself from any legal responsibility, for any thing he might say here. He stated that, after finishing what he had to say, he found the gentleman on his legs again, trampling on the rules of the House. The gentleman had stated that he was coughed down.

The Speaker did not so understand the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. Wright so understood him. The gentleman could explain.

Mr. Randolph said that he did not make the allusion stated. He did not say the gentleman was coughed down.

Mr. Wright resumed. He was much the junior of the gentleman from Virginia, both in his political and natural life. He had read his speeches, and he had listened to him sometimes with delight, and sometimes with astonishment. When he listened with delight, he derived instruction as well as pleasure; but when he listened with astonishment, he derived no edification. He felt delight when he heard the care with which he always endeavoured to protect his own reputation. It was this care of his reputation which induced the gentleman from Virginia, probably, to write out his speeches. If there was any gentleman who did not feel a sensitiveness on the subject of being fairly represented in the discharge of his duty here, he did not know of such. He referred to instances in which there had been misrepresentations of himself, from the reports which had appeared in the public journals, as revised or prepared by the speakers themselves, and even by chair in one instance. He then stated that he did write out the report alluded to, and that he distinctly recollected what he said, which consisted of only a few words, which had a very distinct object. He presumed that the gentleman from Virginia might have easily misunderstood the remarks which he (Mr. W.) made that day, during the confusion in the House, when the gentleman did not hear him call him to order, although he made the call in a loud tone of voice. If the gentleman from Virginia threw any imputation on the accuracy of those remarks, he (Mr. W.) cast it back upon him. They were correct. Mr. Wright made some further remarks, which we did not distinctly hear.

Mr. Carson called the gentleman to order in the course of these remarks; but the Speaker desired the gentleman from Ohio to proceed.

Mr. Wright resumed. He referred, as he was referring before he was called to order, to an instance in which the gentleman from Virginia, after inviting him to yield the floor for the purpose of explanation, only said—"Does the gentleman point his finger at me?"

Mr. Randolph "shake"—I said "shake."

Mr. Wright thanked him for the correction, and said this was the kind of explanation which

the gentleman had pledged himself to give. He went on to refer to a case afterwards, in which Mr. Randolph refused to return a similar courtesy. If he (Mr. W.) was doomed to be the evil genius of the gentleman from Virginia, it was to be traced to that circumstance. He would not track the gentleman in the House, or out of it, for the purpose of offering insult and personal violence, as he had been followed by persons who stood high, and are supported here. In this House, when the gentleman from Virginia enters into discussion, he should always be ready to meet him, without having recourse to double entendre or innuendo.

Mr. Randolph said he had never written out a speech. The notes, he admitted, were not delivered in the House, but the gentleman might again see them *longa evenditor*. He came here on that day, after thinking long and deeply on his pillow; and was called up by the excitement produced by the speech of that gentleman near him. The gentleman would see, in the second edition, these notes in a very enlarged form. There were some things omitted in that report which he had said about Mr. Jefferson. A gentleman had asked him why he omitted that, and reminded him of the omission. He should insert this part in the next edition. The gentleman from Ohio had said he often listened to him with astonishment. He declared his own inability to reply with that kind of retort which the gentleman of Ohio excelled in. As to the distinction between gentleman and member, he referred to the reply of Home Tooke to a blackguard who told him, on the hustings, that he would have all the rabble with him, at one of the gentlemen. Mr. Tooke told him he was happy to hear it from so excellent an authority.

Mr. Sprague moved to lay the resolution and amendments on the table; which motion was agreed to.

INTELLIGENCE.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

Boston, March 12.

We have received by the *Cematiss*, from Havre, Paris papers to Feb. 9, twenty-four days later than the date of our previous information. The Sessions of the British Parliament, and of the French Chambers, were opened. Our series of papers for the latter part of Jan. is not complete; and we therefore lose a portion of the history of events, but we are able to collect the most important. A Tory Ministry had been organized in England, with the Duke of Wellington at the head of it.

The following is the composition of the British Cabinet, as officially announced in the Gazette.—Lord Bunsford, President of the Council; in place of the Duke of Portland; Lord Lyndhurst, Lord Chancellor; Lord Elenborough, Lord of the privy seal, in place of the Earl of Carlisle; the Duke of Wellington, First Lord of the Treasury, in place of Viscount Goderich; the Hon. Henry Goulburn, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in place of Mr. Herries; Lord Bunsford, Master of the Ordnance; Mr. Peel, Secretary of State for the Home Department, in place of the Marquis of Lansdowne; Mr. Huskisson, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Earl Dudley, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lord Melville, President of the Board of Control, in place of Mr. C. Wynn; Mr. Grant, President of the Board of Trade, and Treasurer of the Navy; the Earl of Aberdeen, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, in place of Lord Buxley; Mr. Herries, Master of the Mint, in place of Mr. Tierney; and Lord Palmerston, Secretary of War.

The Duke of Wellington having accepted the post of First Lord of the Treasury and Prime Minister, has resigned the command of the army. The duties of the office are to be performed by a commission, to consist of Lord Bunsford, Sir George Murray, and Sir Herbert Taylor. Sir Charles Wetherell is to take the post of Attorney General.

The British Troops were to be withdrawn from Portugal, and their destination is announced in the Courier.

STILL LATER.

NEW-YORK, March 14.

The James Cropper from Liverpool, brings us papers of that place of the 16th ult. and from London to the 15th. We give the summary of a debate in the House of Lords, explanatory of the causes of the dissolution of the late Ministry. It will be seen that Mr. Huskisson, who, on the hustings at Liverpool, had talked of pledges given, was disavowed by the Duke of Wellington with a little haughtiness. Mr. Huskisson, as it seems to us, is placed in a most awkward position; and so would seem to be the opinion in London, where his resignation was anticipated, though the Courier of the 14th says, there is no foundation for the rumor of its having been given in.

The King of England's speech, (which we translate from the Gazette de France of the 1st Feb. received by the France) seems only to have excited remark, as it censures indirectly the conduct of Admiral Codrington, and laments the collision at Navarino, with an "ancient ally."

Of the intention of Turkey we gather nothing further than is developed in the two royal speeches, and they lead to the conclusion that hostilities will not be resorted to.

Parliament was opened on the 29th Jan. by Commissioners appointed by the King, who delivered the following speech:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We have received the orders of his Majesty to inform you, that he continues to receive from all foreign powers, assurances of their desire to maintain friendly relations with this country; and

that the great powers of Europe share the disposition of his Majesty to promote a good understanding on all the points which may tend to the preservation of peace.

The state of affairs in the eastern part of Europe has occasioned his Majesty the deepest solicitude.

For several years, a struggle has existed between the Ottoman Porte, and the inhabitants of the Grecian Isles and Provinces, and this struggle has been marked, on both sides, by excesses revolting to humanity.

During this struggle, the rights of neutral States, and the laws which regulate the intercourse of civilized nations, have been frequently violated, and the commerce of his Majesty's subjects has been exposed to depredations, aggravated, very often, by acts of violence and atrocity.

His Majesty has ardently desired to put a stop to these calamities, and to avert the dangers inseparable from such a state of hostilities—hostilities constituting the only exception to the general state of peace in Europe.

His Majesty having been earnestly solicited by the Greeks to interpose his good offices in order to effect a reconciliation with the Porte, took measures for that purpose, at first in conjunction with the Emperor of Russia, and subsequently with the Emperor of Russia and the King of France.

His Majesty has commanded that copies of the protocol signed at St. Petersburg on the 4th of April by the Plenipotentiaries of His Majesty and of the Emperor of Russia, and of the treaty concluded between His Majesty and the Courts of France and Russia on the 6th July, should be laid before you.

While measures were in train to obtain the results contemplated by this treaty, a collision altogether unexpected by His Majesty has occurred between the allied fleets and that of the Ottoman Porte.

Notwithstanding the bravery evinced on that occasion, His Majesty deeply laments, that this action should have occurred with the forces of an ancient ally—but retains a confident hope that this untoward event will not be followed by other hostilities, and will not prevent the amicable arrangement between the Greeks and the Ottoman Porte, which both have so great an interest in adhering to.

In maintaining the national faith, and in observing the engagements which his Majesty has contracted, his Majesty will never lose sight of the great objects in view, those of causing the cessation of hostilities between the belligerents, the definitive and permanent settlement of their future relations, and the maintenance of the tranquillity of Europe, upon the basis upon which it has rested since the general peace.

[The few remaining paragraphs of the speech are excluded for want of time and space.]

The French Chambers were opened on the 5th February, by the King in person. Of the affairs in the East, he said,

"The relations with the European powers continue to be amicable and satisfactory. The affairs of the East alone present some difficulties; but the treaty that I have signed with the King of England and the Emperor of Russia, has laid the foundation for the pacification of Greece, and I have reason to hope that the efforts of my allies, and my own efforts, will triumph over the resistance of the Ottoman Porte, without the necessity of our having recourse to arms."

"The unexpected battle at Navarino was at the same time an occasion of glory for our arms, and a brilliant pledge of the union of three flags."

Notwithstanding the assurances in the French king's speech, that affairs were in such a state in Spain as to justify him in soon withdrawing his troops from that country, it is still represented to be in a state of almost complete anarchy. Upon this head the Times of the 14th says: "The French papers of Monday, which arrived last night, continued to give alarming accounts of the disturbed state of Spain. The regular troops of Ferdinand, it would appear, are supposed not sufficient to maintain such imperfect tranquillity as now prevails, without great additions, when the French army shall be entirely withdrawn."

In the House of Lords, after the reading of the speech, the Duke of Wellington took occasion to disclaim all intention of censuring Admiral Codrington, but lamented that the battle at Navarino had been fought.—Earl Grey considered the affair, an untoward circumstance, may more, a most unfortunate calamity. The Marquis of Lansdowne declared that there was no act of Admiral Codrington he felt more strongly called on to defend than his conduct at Navarino: he was satisfied that the Admiral was not only above censure, but entitled to the approbation of his country. Lord Goderich expressed the like opinions.

In the Commons, Mr. Brougham spoke strongly against the manner in which the King spoke of the affair at Navarino, and objected to the appointment of the Duke of Wellington, as Premier.

Lord Cochrane arrived at Portsmouth, on Tuesday, rather suddenly and quite unexpectedly, in the schooner Unicorn,

direct from Navarino. The cause of his Lordship's departure from Greece has not yet transpired; but it is surmised that the intervention of the combined squadrons may have rendered his Lordship's further services unnecessary to the Greeks.

The last number of the Western Monthly Review, contains a description of the Reptiles of the Mississippi Valley, and their venomous character. The Review mentions, in connection with this subject, a most tragical occurrence, more horrible, in the relation, than the ancient fiction of *Laocoon*. A family just emigrated, inadvertently fixed their cabin on the shelving declivity of a ledge, that proved a den of Rattlesnakes. Warned by the first fire on the hearth of the cabin, the terrible reptiles issued in numbers, into the room where the whole family slept. As happens in those cases, some slept on the floor, and some on beds. The reptiles spread in every part of the room, and mounted on every bed. Children were stung in the arms of their parents, and in each other's arms.—Imagination dares not dwell on the horrors of such a scene. Most of the family were bitten to death; and those who escaped, finding the whole cabin occupied by those horrid tenants, hissing and shaking their rattles, fled from the house by beating off the covering of roof, and escaping in that direction.

Shocking Death.—A physician in Southborough, Ms. received a letter on the 7th ult. offering the body of the writer for dissection, and informing him that he would find it in a certain grove. On searching the place, the body was indeed found there. It appeared in evidence, that he had drunk about a quart and half pint of rum at once, which produced insensibility and apoplexy, followed by death in about 24 hours.

Fruits of Intemperance.—The last Onondaga Register, relates a shocking and melancholy instance of death, by the use of ardent spirits. Mr. Fountain of that town, who had been long addicted to habits of intemperance, was induced, for the offer of one dollar, to swallow a quart of whiskey. After taking this dram, he was carried from the store to his house, where, after lying a short time in a state of insensibility, he expired.

South Sea Trade.—A letter from Valparaiso, published in some of the papers, states that our whalers on that coast outstrip all competition; and the fame of their enterprise extends to every island from America to Japan, and from New Zealand to the coast of Asia. There are upwards of one hundred American whale ships constantly cruising West of Cape Horn; and it is added, as a tribute to our skill in the fishery, that most English ships are commanded by New-England sailors. The importance of a trade employing 100 ships averaging 40 tons, manned by thirty or thirty five seamen, and carrying 2000 barrels each, may be readily estimated.

It is a very singular fact, that within a short time, the following distinguished men have died almost instantaneously, viz: William P. Van Ness, and Thomas Addis Emmett, of New York; Richard Stockton, of Princeton, New Jersey; and Governor Clinton, at Albany. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, Mr. Stockton, and Mr. Emmett, were practising lawyers, of the most distinguished talents in the profession. Mr. Van Ness, and Governor Clinton had both belonged to the bar, but had left the practice for a good many years. Mr. Pinkney, Mr. Harper, and Mr. Emmett died in term time and whilst laboriously engaged in professional business, excessive attention to which probably contributed to their sudden decease.

We learn by a gentleman from Trenton, N. J. that the quiet of that city was disturbed on the nights of Wednesday and Thursday last by associations of men in the streets, who were extremely boisterous in expressing disapprobation of the decision of the legislature in reference to the Canal Bill—burning in effigy a highly respectable individual of Burlington county on Wednesday night; and on Thursday night the Governor of the state was honored with the same species of notice. We sincerely regret such proceedings, and hope that the number upon whom disgrace is reflected thereby is extremely limited.

The legislature of New Jersey adjourned on Thursday. U. S. Gazette.

We stated a few days since, on the authority of information from Washington, that Mr. Crawford had written a letter to Mr. Clay approving of his vote for Mr. Adams, and saying if he had been situated as Mr. Clay was, he should have voted in the same manner. In confirmation of this rumour it is asserted in the Kennebec (Maine) Gazette, that Mr. Crawford had written a letter to a friend in that State, in which he uses the following language: "I was decidedly in favor of Mr. Adams in preference to Jackson and never blamed Mr. Clay for his vote, because I should have voted with him, had I had a vote on that occasion."