CITY HOTEL.

a resider pleasant the several transfer than with their computy. He is decentioned to make every effect in histories to empire have who may sell you blin to say that no man that depolarly an an infant market in ever supplied. Parisonlar attentions will be well to bit leafur, and his stables will be well. paid to his resta; and his standard at an applied with proteinder and an attentive outer, his her shall be well formished with choice liquid and the whole will be imperipteded by Lipself. Under these circumstances, he flatters himself that he shall be able to give pretty JOHN DUNN,

Raleigh, May 5, 1800

PATRIDGE & HARDFORD, Merchant Tailors.

Respectfully inform their friends and the pubis generally, that they have taken the stand or Payetteville street, formerly occupied by Mr. Ins. Litchford, where they intend carrying on the Tallering Business is all its various beauthes. That have just received a supply of SPRING GOODS, suitable for Gentlemen's dress—such as Preach Bundazines, white and brown Loven Brilling -White Mergailes, -- James, and French Trilling - Also, a few pieces of Cioth - such as first's second quality time, - and Milter's tiray.

They make the public to call, and will only

any, that if they are not suited, it cannot be ow-ing to their prices, but to the scarcity of mency. They receive semi-annually from New York. They receive semi-amountly from New York. latest fashions; and promise the public that no paint will be spaced in supplying them with a neat, durable, and fashionable acticle. All or-ders will be thankfully received, and immediate-

Haleigh, April 26, 1880,

J. F. DE VALENGER,



Professor of Music,

Returns his thanks to those who have patron-ized him in his profession, for the short time he has been in Rabelt, and hopes for a continuouse, of their favors. His prospects are so flattering, that he intends remaining in the City during the year. Persons who wish their singulars to be instructed on the Piano, will be waited on. The instructed on the Pians, will be waited on. The younger they commence the better; say from 5 to 13 years of age. It is of the utmost importance, in order to perform with execution, that the pupils should be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments and learn to finger well. Ladies who have been taught superficially and wish further instruction, can be perfected in the Science on application. His terms are moderate and be can be always found at Mrs. Paraley's Boarding House.

N. B .- Piano Fortes timed and put in good order, in fown or country, or within 50 miles of the City. All orders will be thankfully received. He will keep the instruments of his schola s in time tree of thange. Ralengi, March 14

Straved

From the subscriber, on the 1st instant, a small dark buy HORSE, nearly blind in his left eye, should raund, about six years old. I suppose that he is trying to get to my plantation in Edgesous, where he was calsed. Any information concernation will be thankfully received, and all nearly expenses, said. ELEANOR HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, April 18, 1830 19 4t

PROCLAMATION. By the Governor of North Carolina. \$200 Reward!

WHEREAS it has been made known to me, that a murder was committed in the county of Caswell, and State of North Carolina, on the 12th day of April fast, and that a certain CHARLES WILSON, of the courty and State aloremid, stands charged by the verdiet of a Caroner's inquest, with inving perpetrated the came on the body, of one John Morris, late of the Cammonwealth of Virginar and as it is further represented and made known unto me, that the said Charles Wilson hath absconded and fled from the jurisdiction and limits of this State, and thereby cluded the arm of the law and justice:

State, and thereby cluded the arm of the law and justice:

Now, therefore, to the end, that the said Charles Wilson may be apprehended and brought to trial the above reward of \$200 will be given to any person or persons who will apprehend and contine him is any juil in this State, that he may be brought to asswer the offence with which has here stands charged.

And I do moreover hereby require, command and enjoin all offers whatsoever, as well civil as military, within this State, to use their best endeavours to apprehend and take, or cause to

as military, within this State, to use their best endeavours to apprahend and take, or cause to be apprehended and taken, the body of the said Clauries Wilson, and him tafely and securely keep, so that he shall be brought to justice.

Charles Wilson usually deesees gentrely—is about five teet four inches high, dark hair, with a fow grey hairs intermixed, and rather a dark complexion—he is remarkable for having had his back broken when young, and its forming a lump so large that no dress can conceal it—in standing and walking by straightening himself, he tries to make his deformity as little apparent as possible. He is hefeligont, and speaks with considerable fluency, and appears to be about forty cars old. He has been seen in Lynchburg, Virginia, and is believed to be endeavouring to reach Texas, or some part of the Spanish American Dominions, where he has a brother residing.

Given under my hand as Go-vernor, and under the great seal of the State, at the city of Rateigh, this 1st day of May, A. D. 1830. JNO, OWEN.

By the Governor, J. B. Muss, P. Secretary, 19 3m.

State of North Carolina. Franklin County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions-March Sessions, 1830.

March Sessions, 1830.

James Maxwell on all the personal estate of the said Ghohou now is possession of Lark Fox and two tracts of land.

It appearing to the Court that the defendant in this case is an intrabreut of another State, so that the ordinary process of law annot be served on him; it is therefore ordered that anless he appear before the justices of our County Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, at the next court to be held for the county of Franklin, at the Court House in Louisiners, on the second Monday in June next, and then and there repleys and plead to issue, or the plaintiff's recovery.

Test.

S. PATTERSON, Cik.

Price adv. \$3.50

BLANKS For sale at this Office. BY AUTHORITY.



LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES. Passed at the First Session of the Twenty-First Congress.

An Act to authorize the Commissioners of the Suking Fund to redeem the public debt of the

United States.

Be it emicred by the Senate and House of Re Be if emicine by the Senate can be presented by the United States of discreteding Congress assembled, That, whenever, in the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury the state of the Treasury will adout of the application of the treasury will adout of the application of the treasury will adout of the confidence of deliant tion of a greater sum than ten millions of in any one year, to the payment of interest wall in any one year, and to the remaisurement or purchase of the principal of the public debt, it shall be limited for time, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to essay such surolus to be pisced at the unposal of the Comress-ronors of the Sinking Fund, and the same shall applied by them to the trumburactions or classe of the processed of the public debt, as uch times as the state of the Treasury will best

See. 2 And be it further macted, That, whenever, is my year, there shall be a surplus actually due and payable by the United States, in such year, in conformity with their engagements, it shall be tawful for the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to apply saids surplus to the purchase of any portion of the public debt, as such raises as, in their opinion, may be advantageous to the United States; say thing in any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. See, 3, and be it further enoced, That the outstand of the resumer of the art amithed "any of the art amithed."

ourth and fifth sections of the act, entitled " as set to provide for the redemption of the public debt," approved on the third of March, one thousand eighthundred and seventeen, are here-

See, A And he it further enacted, That the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, being the the expenses of taking the next which will not be required for that purpose, be, and the same a hereby directed to be passed to the sur plus find upon the last day of the year one thousand eight hundred and therty, any law to the contrary notwintanding.

A. STEVENSON,

Spenker of the House of Representatives.

J. C. CALHOUN,

Vice-President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved, April 24, 1830

ANDREW JACKSON. In Act, to extend the time for commencing the

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rerescritatives of the United States of America in Congress amembled, That the time for commoning the improvement of the navigation of the part certain relinquished and unappropriated ands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Cahawba, and Black Warrior rivers," approved he twenty-third day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight, be, and the some is hereby, extended to the first day of December

Approved, April 24, 1830.

An Act, for the relief of the widows and orphans of the Officers, Seamen, and Marines, of the

sloop of war Hornet.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rebresenuotives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the widows, if any ere be, and, in case there be no widow. the child or children; and, if there be no child. acu the parent or parents; & if there be no parent, then the brothers and sisters of the officers, sea-nces, and marines, who were in the service of the United States, and lost in the United States' sloop of war Hornot, shall be entitled to, and receive appropriated, a sum equal to six months pay of their respective deceased relatives, aforessid, in addition to the pay due to the said deceased, on the tent, day of September hist, up to which day the arrears of pay due to the deceased, shall be allowed and paid by the accounting officers of the Navy Department.

Approved, April 24, 1830

An Act, for the relief of the President, Directors, and Company, of the Bank of Chillieothe. Best enacted by the Senate and House of Re-resentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the Secretary of the Treasury pay, out of ear money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Chillicothe, the sum of two the usual three bundred and sixty-two dellars eighty-five cents, the interest on certain hills deaven on the Paymanter Congress. certain bills, drawn on the Paymaster General, formable to a contract, and on the Secretary of War, which were daly accepted, and protes-ted for non-payment; and for a lyances made on the requisition of the Commanding General of the eighth military district, for money to pay the troops under his command, on their march to the frontier.

Approved, April 24, 1830.

A Resolution authorizing the transmission of pa-A Besolution sutherizing the transmission of papers, by mail, relating to the fifth course.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That so much of the thirteenth section of the net of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, as restricts the weight of packages by mail, shall not apply to the transmission of macra relating not apply to the transmission of papers relating to the fifth census or enumeration of the inhabi-tants of the United States.

Approved, April 30, 1830. Unparalleled Shooting .- A pigeon match was shot on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st instant, at Mr. Raynor's. at the Half Way House, Jamaica turnpike, L. I by Mr. Henry M. Bouton, of Brooklyn, for one hundred dollars a s. the hundred Pigeons were sprung from a trapat 18 yards distance. Ninety were shot upon the wing, and fell dead within 60 yards of the trap; three others were shot down, but subsequently fluttered beyond the distance of 60 yards, consequently were not counted. We believe the sporting re-cords do not furnish an account of an equal number being killed, on any similar match, either in this country or England.—N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

Military.- Fellow Ossifers & Gen lemen Sogers," said a Connecticut Jonathan who had just been appointed to the honorable station of corporal in a company of militia invincibles, "I'm tarnally obliged to ye, by gualy, for 'pointing me a korperul, for I'll be darn'd to darnation if I can't cut out Joe Gawky now, and git Poll Higgins, in spite of broomsticks and pumkins."

Maxiv.—Deliberate with caution, but act with ceision; and yield with graciousness, or oppose ith firmness.

Sen: I have read in your paper the the Charleston Courier, and the Ra-leigh Star, relative to the manner in which the resolution of the Legislature of North Carolina, was treated by the present Congress. He has italizated the words injured State, and insulled State, and concludes with saying. "I regret to have been under the necessity making this communication, but could not acquiesce in the erroneous statements alluded to above, from which it would seem that North Care line had been treated with contumely nere; nor um I willing that it should be believed in North Carolina, that it would be done with impunity"

The public history of this resolution The public history of this resolution is given by Mr. Potter as follows:

"To show exactly the action of the House upon this resolution. I here subplie the minutes in relation to it, which I have this moment ecpied from the Journals of the House, viz.

"37th January, 1830. Mr. Conner laid before the House the following resolution, adopted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, viz.

"Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use their utmost endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax.

"WM. J. ALEXANDER, S. H. C.
"D. F. CALDWELL, S. S.

" Ordered, That this resolution do lie on the

" 2d February, 1850. A motion was made by Mr. Conner, that the resolution of the General Assembly of North Carolina, presented by him on the 27th of January, ultime, instructing tires of that state in Congress, to use their en-deavors to procure a repeal of the salt tax, be eferred to the committee of Ways and Means. Pending this motion,

Coulter moved that the resolution be elerred to the committee on Manufactures:

" Mr. Taylor moved that the resolution be elerred to the committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union; and, after debate, the four allotted by the rules of the liouse for the sideration of reports and motions expired, and the House passed to the orders of the day.

"3d February, 1850. The House resume the consideration of the resolution of the Gen-eral Assembly of the State of North Carolina, instructing the Senstors, and requesting the Representatives of that State in Congress, to use their endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax. "The question recurred on the motion made by Mr. Taylor, yesterday, to refer the said re-

solution to the committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union; when

" Ordered, That the said resolution do lie on the table," " It is true that the expected bill, on accoun-

whereof the resolution was laid on the table, was in a few days brought before the House, embracing, however, extensive alterations of the tariff, as well as the reduction of the duty That bill was voted down without debate, but therein North Carolina received as adignity, which was not common to the whole South Such is Mr. Potter's statement. The facts are that very early in the session.

my respected colleague, Mr Conner, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to report a bill reducing the duty on salt, which the House refused to consider. Shortly afterwards the resolution from the Logislature of North Carolina, quoted by Mr. Potter, was received. This resolution instructs the Senators and requests the Representatives to use their utmost endeavors to procure the repeal of the salt tax. It is true that it did not address itself to Congress, but, as is usual, it was intended, by those who adopted it, as a letter of nstructions, to be laid before each House of Congress, to be considered as a remonstrance against the unjust and oppressive tax upon salt. Such it was considered by the Delegation from N. Carolina, who held a meeting for the purpose, and after consultation, agreed that it should be presented by Mr. Conner, under the hope that an opporfunity would thereby be given for the discussion of the question. Mr. Potter should know that the merits of a proposition cannot be fully discussed pon motion to commit. He says that voted to lay it on the table, and it was so disposed of upon the motion of Mr. McDuffie, who stated that the Committee of Ways and Means, of which he was chairman, and to which it was proposed to refer the resolution. had already determined to report a bill in accordance with it.

As I have said the merits of the proposition could not be discussed on a motion to refer, I was in favor of its reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, because I expected from that Committee a report responding to the wishes of my constituents; and I acquiesced in the proposition of Mr. McDuffie, because it was accompanied by an assurance that he, as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, would "report a bill in accordance with the resolution," under the expectation that when that bill came up for consideration, the measure would be fully discussed. In this point of view, to lay the resolution on the table was equivalent to a reference to the Coinmittee of Ways and Means; because we had an assurance that that Commit tee had the subject under consideration and would report a bill in conformity with it. In conformity with his pro mise, Mr. McDuffie did report a bill. which bill the majority refused to consider, and in doing so, treated the reso-lution from North Carolina with contumely and disrespect; for the proceedings on the resolution had identified it with the bill; and a refusal to consider the bill, was a refusal to consider the resolution. Mr. Potter himself says the bill was voted down without debate, and adds, "but therein North Carolina received no indignity which was not common to the whole South." Indeed!! Why was the bill voted down? Was it not voted down expressly for the purpose of preventing debate? Expressly for declaring in

was common to the schole South! And against the reduction of the duty; on the are we to be told by a representative from North Carolina that we must sub mit to insult-that we must bear pa-tiently, sed without complaint, in edi-ons, oppressive, and assecessary tax because it is common to the whole South!! Such may be the opinions of Mr. Potter and his constituents, but believing that my constituents enter believing it to be my duty to represent them faithfully, I availed myself of the opportunity afterwards presented upon the discussion of the resolution presented by Mr. Anderson, of Maine, to deliver the remarks which have for pished the pretext for the comments of my colleague. Those remarks were in my opinion, warranted by the occa sion. The House had, in the first place, laid the resolution of the Legis-lature of North Carolina on the table, with an understanding, on my part, that the subject would be brought up in the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means. When that bill was voted down, before any part of it could be discussed, I considered that vote as a refusal to hear the voice of North Carolina, and so treated it, when the first appropriate occasion was presented. By some it was supposed that the vote refusing to consider the bill in question, as well as the report of the Committee on Manufactures made at an early part of the session. and the subsequent bill reported by the same committee, were all members of a concerted policy, the principal ob ject of which was to defeat the pego tiations, known to be pending with the British Government, by which it was expected that we should regain the West India trade so unwisely lost by Mr. Adams. That these measures were calculated to produce that result no one can doub; and, when I leave my colleague to the enjoyment of the newspaper lawels achieved in such a cause. I cheerfully submit to his con stituents and to mine to decide upon the relative in its of our respective conduct on questions so deeply affect ing their interests, and the popularity of an administration which we both profess to support. I will not stop to discuss whether the resolution of the egislature of N. Carolina should be considered as a remonstrance or a me morial. Emanating from that body. and speaking the sentiments of my cun struents, it was my duty to consider it. as they intended it should be consider ed, a remonstrance against an oppres sive and or just tax, and so it was con sidered by others. I regret that the debate upon the presentation was not fully reported. But we have enough in what is reported, to show that others considered the resolution itself, and

but from a sovereign State * My colleague sets out by protesting that he has no desire to disturb the newspaper laurels of others. For my self i make no protestations. Conceiv ing that the remonstrance of my State had been treated with confusious disrespect, I exercised the privilege of a representative to discharge with fi delity my duty to my constituents, and candidly confess that I place too nigh an estimation on their good o pinion, and know too well the influence of the press, to be indifferent to its approbation. This statement of facts is due to those editors whose favorable notice of my remarks has drawn forth the comment of my col league, who seems to have supposed that the resolution from the Legisla ture of North Carolins, was finally disposed of when it was laid upon the table at the suggestion of Mr. McDuffie, whereas I considered the subject re vived by the introduction of Mr. Mc-Duffie's bill, and, consequer ly, that the manner in which that bill was voted down, was an indignity offered to my State. I have no desire to carn 'newspaper laurels." by a newspaper controversy with a colleague-I would much prefer an honorable competition in a faithful discharge of my public du ly. Experience teaches me that a re presentative of the people may find full employment in the discharge of his official duties; and I can only express my regret that Mr. Potter, before he took upon himself the tesk of censor of the press, had not enabled me to give him, personally, the views here presented;

proceedings thereou, in the same light

that I did. Mr. P. P. Barbour, of

Virginia, in his usual and energetic

style, warned the House to consider

well the nature of the resolution. It

was not, he said, from an individual,

have prevented the publication of his attack, or this reply, Respectfully, J. SPEIGHT.

which I am bound to believe would

"The only paper in which I can find a report of the debate says: Mr. Connerasked the House to consider the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways expediency of reducing the duty on salt.

Mr. Earll asked for the ayes and noes on the question of consideration. The ayes and noes were ordered.

Mr. Conner then withdrew his own motion, and asked for the reading of the resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina on the subject, and they were read. Motions were then made to refer the reso lutions to the Committee of Ways and Means,

and to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Bailey asked for the ayes and noes on the question of reference, and they were ordered

Some discussion arose on this question, it being contended on the one hand that the duty on salt being a subject relating to the revenue, was a proper one for the action of the Committee of Ways and Means; and that the most emphatic manner that the majority would not hear our complaints. But, says Mr. Potter, this indignity stready considered the subject, and decided such a reference was demanded by the respect due to a sovereign state of the Union, espe-

Mr. Taylor moved to refer the res

to the Committee of the Wines Brown on the state of the Union.

I hope, said Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts notwithstanding the motion of the membe from New York, (Mr. Taylor) that the reso lution will not be committed to a Dom of the Whole on the state of the Unio will be referred to the Committee on factures. What, Sir, is the proposition? It is a resolution from the State Legislature of North Carolina, asking for a repeal of the duty on salt, or a reduction of it. We are told by the geoffeman from Virginia, (Mr. Barbour) that it would be disrespectful to a member of this Union, to refer the matter to the Committee on Manufactures, because is a matter touching the revenue, and th Committee of Ways and Means are the only appropriate organ of the House, to consider uch matters, and because the Committee of Manufactures have already expressed an unfavorable opinion upon the subject. Sir, said Mr D. I have yet to learn that it is disre spectful to any one who applies to this Go vernment for relief, to refer the application to a Standing Committee of the House, am not, I trust, behind the gentleman, in the respect I feel for the States, nor in the cour tesy I would extend to them. But how are the rights of the State of North Carolina mpugued by this reference? What are the duties of the Committee on Manufactures. and why do you have such a committee? The gentleman says the matter is exclusively one f the revenue, and therefore cannot belong to any committee except the Ways and Mean Sir, this is too limited a view of the subject. It not only affects the revenue, but a great manufacturing capital employed in this coun try in making salt. Now, Sir, it is no objecion to the reference that it touches revenue, for all matters which go before the Commit tee on Manufactures reach the revenue. know of nothing upon which they have acted that does not, in one form or another, relate to the revenue; and if a subject for that cause is to be considered inappropriate for their consideration, you will legislate the commit see out of the flouse. The gentleman seems to have considered that a great manufacturing capital is deeply interested in the final decision of this question. Now, Sir, in my judgment, this is exactly such a question as this House intended should be referred to the Committee on Manufactures, when it organ ized that committee It has a two-fold aspect. It affects the revenue and our own industry, and wherever this is the case that committee is the p oper organ; if it be not, it has no duties to perform I am not aware, Sir, that this committee has expressed, as has been suggested by the gentleman from the state Virginia (Mr. Barbour) an unfavorable pinion on the question. They made a report that it is not, in their judgment, expedient to go into a general revision of the tariff laws but as I understood the matter, they have no gone beyond this Now, Sir, I apprehend this fords no reason for believing that they will not give to the matter canded and deliberate consideration, that they will not deal fairly and justly by the State I shall, therefore, vote for a reference to them. Mr. Cambreleng insisted that it was the

Agricultural interest of the country which would be seriously affected by the modifica tion of this duty, and he thought a reference to the Committee on Agriculture as proper as to the Committee on Manufactures. He hoped the subject would be sent to the Na tional Committee-the Committee of Way and Means. He stated that gentlemen need not throw impediments in the way of this re-solution, as the subject must, and would be,

fully debated Mr Strong rose to address the House. when the discussion was arrested, the Spea ker having announced that the hour had

To the Editor of the United States' Telegraph. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Sir: A word or two in reply to the letter of Mr. Jesse Spright, published in your paper yesterday, and I hope to

hear no more upon the subject. It had been stated, in a speech pub lished by Mr. Speight, that this House had refused to hear a remonstrance from the Legistature of North Carolina, a gainst the duly on salt, & had indignast ly laid it on the table, and the Raieigh Star, upon the faith of this speech, had asserted that a memorial of the Legislature of North Carolina, on the subject of the salt tax, had, by this House, been laid aside, unnoticed and unread. Such a proceeding, if it had occurred, would have been an indignity indeed, to North Carolina, which other persons here, besides Mr. Speight, would not have failed to notice; and it was to se quit them of the neglect and timidity of having silently submitted to such a proceeding, that I sent you the com munication of the 27th ult. The an swer of Mr. Speight substantiates al the facts set forth in my communica tion. I have no interest in noticing the argument by which he attempts to prove that these facts warrented the statement hereinfore made by him.

Respectfully, your ob't sev't. ROBERT POTTER.

Attempt to Rob the Mail .- The car rier of the Mail from Fredericksburg to Dumfries was shot at on Tuestlay night, about five miles below Dunfries. The man received a severe wound in the face, and fell from his horse; but the animal being frightened, escaped with the mail, and arrived safe at Dumfries. The mail carrier, it is thought, will recover .- Alex. Gaz.

CONGRESS.

SENATE. Monday, May 3-Mr. Webster introunced a bill providing for the ap pointment of a Solicitor of the Treasary. A message was received from the House of Representatives, exhibiting the article of impeachment against Judge Peck; and communicating the names of the managers of the impeachment, elected by the House; whereupon the Senate adopted two resolutions, on motion of Mr. Taswell-one of which for the location of the remains declares that the Senate will, at 12 ginia land warrants, was order o'clock, on Tuesday, resolve itself into be engrossed. The bill for t a Court of Impeachment, and pre-scribes the form of the outh to be taken by each Senator; and the other standing that it be taken up prescribes the form of proclamation to row.

oper order on the a for the graduation of the s was taken up on motion of -ayes 21, noce 18; when ske at length in its fare the question, on ordering it is grossed, was about to be tal Benton moved to lay it an uptil Tuesday, as the Sense then fu i his motion was The bilt prescribing the a mencing prosecuting and dec troversies between States, taken up as the special orde Rowan, from the Judiciney O. having moved its indefinite ment, Mr. Rotbins addressed nate, at length, against the m when he had concluded, as adjourned.

Tuesday, May 4-The bi mentary to the act authorizi tizens of Arkansas and Florid their officers, was read the third times, by posnimous and passed. The bill to re the Navy of the United Ste taken up as the general order. bill provides for the creation Admirals. The bill having been Mr. Havne addressed the Sen its support, and confinued on o'clock, when he was reminded the hour had arrived for resplein Senate into a Court of Impeac and the bill, on Mr. H.'s madies laid on the table, Mr. Tazenell moved that the Sepate proceed the resolution passed yesterday, solve itself into a Court of h ment; when the oath was adm to the Vice President, by the See ry, and by him to the Senators, as were successively called. The having been thus organized, the agers, on the part of the Hen Representatives, Messrs. Buo Stores, McDuffie, Wickliffe and cer, entered the Senate Chamb ook the seats within the bar a them. Proclamation having be made, Mr. Buchanan read to ate the article of impeachment Judge Peck, and when he had a ded, the President informed the agers that the Senate wantel take a on the subject, of which due or should be given to the House of presentatives. The managers of part of the House then refred; a which was adopted, that a summe issued to Judge Peck, returnal's Tuesday next; and that the Secret inform the House of Representation thereof. On motion of Mr. Tax the Court of Impeachment adjour Tuesday next The considera the bill to reorganize the Navy United States having been re-Mr. Hayne continued his arguage its favor; and when he had concil Mr. Dickerson moved to strike that part of the bill providing a tion prevailed, yeas 23, nays 17 Hayne then moved to insert a pro-for the appointment of three Admi On this motion an interesting de cosued, (during which several pro

on Mr. Hayne's motion, Wednesday, May 5-The bill i duced by Mr. Webster, to establish office of Solicitor of the Treasure read the second time. Mr. M supported this bill with various ments in its favor; and when he concluded, after two unsuccession tions for reference to the committee Finance and Judiciary, by Mo Woodhury and King, the bill was motion of Mr. King, postponed or made the order of the day for day next. The bill to graduate price of public lands was taken up motion of Mr. Benton, and de-dergoing various amendments in the donation clause to, and the fr tions in price below 75 cents per to actual settlers, were stricked was ordered to be engrossed for a reading, year 24 nays 22. The as it stands now, has reduced the to one dollar on acre to the general chaser, and 75 cents per scre ! actual settler. Mesers. Hayne. ton, Woodbury, King, McLess, Kinley, Bell and Clayton, took

tions to amend were made) on

which the creation of Admirals in

Navy was supported by Messrs Ha

Webster, Lixingston, Woodbury Johnston, and opposed by Me Dickerson, Forsyth, Fost, Tazewei

Holmes. At a late hour the 8

adjourned without taking the que

Thursday, May 5-Mr. Dick from the committee to which his referred so much of the Presi Message as relates to the dispo the surplus revenue of the nation the payment of the national debt ported a bill for the distribution surplus revenue among the S which was read and ordered to a reading. The bill for the build light houses and beacons, erecti piers, placing bunys, and improv of certain harbors, was taken a motion of Mr. Woodbury, and been amedded, was laid on the fal motion of Mr. Smith, of South lina. The Senate spent some the consideration of Executive

the discussion.

Friday, May 7-The bill p