

Williams, of Ohio—22.  
The question recurring on the proposition offered by Mr. Otis to recommit;  
Mr. Van Dyke offered succinctly the same which, in his view, were opposed to the motion, and which justified the bill as it stood.  
Mr. Burrill advocated the recommitment, particularly from a desire to direct that feature which applies the act to classes of debtors to a certain amount, their voluntary consent.  
Mr. King of New York, maintaining the opinion that Congress had no power to enact an insolvent law, though it had power, emphatically given, to pass a bankrupt law, was rather in favor of a resolution which would specify questions of principle, instead of recommitment.  
If the Senate should finally initiate the powers of the government to the enactment of the principle proposed on the motion of Mr. Van Dyke, it would be for a bankrupt law of the kind, and of almost any kind, within the terms of the constitution—for defects might be remedied hereafter, according to experience—he should be constrained to vote against the bill. Mr. King read his opinions at some length.  
Mr. Otis defended the course he had proposed, as the only mode of getting at the object, inasmuch as the amendments being agreed to, could not now be made by a specific and direct motion in the Senate; and he also explained more fully his views of the principles in question, concurring with Mr. King so far as to doubt whether an insolvent act, such as Mr. Van Dyke's amendment would amount to, was in the contemplation of the framers of the constitution, he argued against this principle also from its operation upon the business and interests of society.  
The question was then taken on the motion to recommit the bill, and was decided, without a division.  
Mr. Dickerson moved to strike out the section in the bill, relating to the mechanical classes, &c. from the operation of the bill, conceiving it not necessary if the feature introduced by Mr. Van Dyke were retained.  
This motion was negatived by yeas and nays, yeas 9, nays 28.  
Mr. Mellen moved to strike out the section of the bill, which is in substance as follows:  
"That this act shall not repeal the laws of any state now in force, or which may be hereafter enacted for the relief of insolvent debtors, except as the same may respect persons who are, or may be clearly within the purview of this act, and whose debts shall not in the cases specified in the section thereof, to the sums therein mentioned. And, if any person within the purview of this act shall be imprisoned for the space of three months, for any debt or upon any contract, unless the creditor of such prisoner shall proceed to execute a commission of bankruptcy against him or her, agreeably to the provisions of this act, such debtor may and shall be entitled to relief under any such law for the relief of insolvent debtors, notwithstanding any law to the contrary; and, if any other motion being made, the question was taken on ordering the bill, as amended, to be engrossed and read a third time, and was decided in the negative, yeas and nays, as follows:  
YEAS.—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Elliott, Gaillard, Hunter, Lanman, Parrott, Pinkney, Roberts, Sanborn, Stokes, Tichegor, Van Dyke.—15.  
NAYS.—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Easton, Johnson, of Kentucky, Johnson, of Ohio, King, of Alabama, King, of Virginia, Leake, Lowrie, Macon, Morison, Palmer, Pleasants, Roggles, Taylor, Trimble, Walker, of Alabama, Walker, of Georgia, Williams, of Mississippi, Williams, of Tennessee, &c.—22.  
The bill was rejected.  
The Senate resumed the consideration of a bill providing for the more prompt recovery of debts due by defaulters, &c. in the United States (for the appointment of a Treasury Solicitor, giving summary of the bill, &c.)  
A discussion took place on the details of this bill, in which Messrs. Van Dyke, Tichenor, Walker of Georgia, Johnson of Kentucky, Barbour, &c. were engaged; in the course of which the clause authorizing the appointment of a Solicitor for the Treasury was stricken out, and his duties were referred to such officer of the Treasury as the President of the United States may designate.  
The Senate had got through the bill, and was postponed till to-morrow; and the Senate adjourned.  
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.  
Motion of Mr. Stocumb, the committee on Commerce were directed to enquire into the expediency of having a House built at Ocracoke Inlet in the State of North Carolina.  
Three resolutions were passed, and the bill was allowed to pass.  
The following resolutions were passed:  
Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing such offices of the customs as are proper to suppress in consequence of unproductiveness, their inutilty, or any other cause; and that they report by bill or otherwise.  
Submitting the resolution, Mr. Stocumb would barely observe that it was as urgently called for, both from the disposition between the States rendered, and the salaries received by the officers whose posts were to be suppressed, that he pressed the subject had not been referred to this House before. If the

a saving might be annually made of 7 or 8,000 dollars without the least detriment to the public.  
The resolve was ordered to lie on the table.  
On motion of Mr. Lowndes, it was resolved, That the Secretary of the Department of the Navy be directed to inform this House, whether the commander of the Ontario, during her late cruise in the Pacific Ocean, received any present from the Viceroy of Lima, and, if he did, what disposition has been made thereof; whether he received on board the Ontario any citizens or subjects of a foreign power, and any monies or effects belonging to foreign subjects or citizens to be transported from one foreign port to another; if such foreign subjects were so received, whether any of them were in the military or naval service of governments engaged in war; if any money or effects were so transported, whether any freight was received on that account; and whether any and what instructions have been given by the Department of the Navy, respecting the transportation, in public ships of the United States, of passengers, money, or effects.  
The bill from the Senate further to suspend, for a limited time the sale or forfeiture of lands for non payment of the monies due therefor, was read a third time.  
A motion was made by Mr. Stocumb to lay the bill on the table; which was opposed by Mr. Anderson.  
A short debate then arose involving the merits of the bill which was supported by Mr. Hardin, Mr. Fuller, Mr. Brush, Mr. Hill, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Lowndes, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Beecher, and Mr. Cook, and opposed by Mr. Cobb, and Mr. Stocumb.  
The ground on which the bill was supported, was, generally, that the indulgence, proposed to be extended by this bill, had been granted for so many successive years, that it had been confidently calculated upon by the purchasers of the public lands; and that there was nothing in the circumstances of the present times which made the indulgence less necessary than hitherto, but rather the contrary. It was not denied that this indulgence ought to cease, but it was said, it ought not to cease without some previous intimation of the intention of Congress in this respect, such, for example, as would be given by the passage of the bill, now depending for changing the mode of disposing of the Public Lands.  
The bill was opposed on the ground that it was time to change a system which daily augmented the debt due to the Treasury, and kept from it so large an amount of money, at a time when the Treasury is certainly not overflowing. Some relief, probably, was necessary, but it was worthy of enquiry whether it could not be better given in a different form. If such a bill as this was to pass at this session, however, it was contended that it ought to be delayed until the system could be examined, with a view to a remedy of what was certainly an evil, the progress of which ought to be arrested.  
The motion to lay the bill on the table was overruled; and it was finally passed, without opposition, but without a division, and returned to the Senate. The House then took up the bill to remit certain forfeitures, &c.  
On this bill a debate took place, it being opposed by Mr. Holmes and Mr. Rhea, and supported by Mr. Smith, of Miss. Mr. Sergeant, Mr. Fisher, and Mr. Mason, Mr. Tyler and Mr. Barbour assigned the reasons why they should vote for the bill; yet disapproving the decision of the Supreme Court, which appeared to make its passage necessary, with a view to equity and justice.  
The bill was opposed on the ground that, in all probability, the goods in question had been imported either during the war, or after the conclusion of peace, but before the place was given up, also, with a view to their being conveyed into the United States and thus to evade the duties which would have been payable had they been legally imported into the United States. If such were the fact, it was said, the duties ought not to be refunded, &c.  
The discussion resulted in the committee's rising and reporting the bill, and obtaining leave to sit again.  
The House adjourned.

Domestic.  
INTERCOURSE WITH THE INDIAN TRIBES.  
The following regulations, in addition to those prescribed in the circular of the 2d of September, 1819, have been adopted, with the approbation of the United States, to govern the future distribution of the sum appropriated by Congress, for the civilization of the Indians, among individuals or societies who have established, or contemplate establishing, schools for the education of Indian children, in conformity to the above mentioned circular, and who desire the cooperation of the government:  
The position selected for the establishment, a plan of the buildings contemplated, with an estimate of the costs, to be submitted to the Secretary of War, to be laid before the President.  
Government will, if it has the means and approves of the arrangement, pay two-thirds of the expense of erecting the necessary buildings.  
No part of the money to be advanced till after the buildings are commenced; and one-fourth to be reserved until they are completed. The payment to be made on the certificate of the Agent of Indian Affairs, for the tribe or nation in which the establishment is located, as to the facts of the commencement and completion of the buildings.  
The President of the United States

I have had great doubts about the expediency of this measure. Evils of the greatest possible magnitude to our country, appeared to attend it; and there never was so much hatred and animosity, so much public excitement, threatening the most fatal consequences, in any deliberative body that ever preceded the one in which this question was discussed. One half of the Union in complete array against the other; by a geographical line, and the dissolution of the Union threatened in every shape and form. Besides, the object, in the minds of sober and reflecting men, was not attainable.  
The Senate had a majority decidedly hostile to the measure, and there was no probability of a change for three or four years to come. Maine and Missouri, during this time, were to be kept out of the Union, the struggle and excitement was to be maintained and cherished, without the possibility of an harmonious result, or any person's being able to say when and where it would end. The law, if imposed, was to be enforced at a great distance, and in a country surrounded by neighboring States unanimously hostile to its execution, which would render it wholly impossible to execute it, either with, or without force. Missouri herself was hostile to the terms, and had she been disposed otherwise, it had become so much a sectional question, that her neighboring States would have controlled her will and resistance resorted to, would have served only to make manifest the impolicy of the law, and bring the government into disgrace. Permit me to say, also, the measure had some harshness with it. There was no existing difference between this Territory and that of Louisiana, which we had already admitted. For seventeen years past, we had governed Missouri as a territory, during all which time, we had permitted slaves to be purchased, sold, and brought into the territory, and never, until the moment of her admission, did we suggest to her the idea of any such restriction. Her case was not an ordinary one; she had the treaty a compact already made with her, to enforce her claim, and to warrant her admission upon an equal footing with the others.  
Under these circumstances, all other considerations out of the question, it did appear to me unjust to be thus rigorous, and to persist in our refusal unless she would subscribe to a new contract.  
Thus, my friend, I have given to you hastily, some of the reasons for my vote as it was; and I must repeat it, if I have erred, I have erred in judgment. I have endeavored to discharge my conscience and adhere to my moral obligations; and when I found that slavery could be prohibited in all the adjoining territories with perfect justice, I have thought I was, by so doing, promoting the substantial happiness of my country, the duration of its union, and the welfare of the people governed by it. I have stood in fear of no one, nor have I favors to ask of any one. My interest is the same with yours and that of my constituents, and I have my feelings for the country that gave me birth, and in which I hope to die. True it is, in the last resort, upon the final question, I could have deserted my past; but it would have disgraced me in my own estimation, and I am confident it would have been more abhorrent to the feelings of every honorable, high-minded man in my town.  
With great affection,  
JONA. MASON.  
ANOTHER MAIL ROBBERY AND DETECTION.  
New-York, March 26—11 o'clock, A.M.  
Mail Robbery.—A young man, by the name of Smith Davis, having previously, as he supposed, succeeded with one of the mail drivers, to divide the spoil, made an attempt to rob the mail this morning near West Farms. General Bailey, the postmaster of this city, having been informed by the driver of the plan, and of the time fixed, every thing was prepared to secure the robber. Mr. Wiley, a Clerk in the Post-Office, and Mr. Curtis, one of the Marshals, went out to New Rochelle on Saturday afternoon, where they remained until the eastern mail arrived. Davis, provided with keys, got on the box with the driver, and Mr. Wiley and the Marshal took seats inside. After Davis had opened the mail, and taken out several bundles of letters, the signal was given, and after an ineffectual attempt to escape with one of the bundles, he was secured by Messrs. C & W. brought to the city, and will no doubt be committed.—Davis is a young man of genteel appearance, about 27 or 28 years old, and belongs to the southward.  
FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GAZ.  
The examination and confession of Morris Norton Bartholomew Hull, taken before me, Theodoric Bland, Judge of the District Court in and for the District of Maryland, on this 25th day of March in the year 1820:  
After being cautioned that his acknowledgements and confessions must be made without hope or fear, and perfectly voluntary and free, the said Hull said that he was born in New-Hartford, in the State of New-York: that he is now 20 years of age; and that he studied physic, and was principally raised to the business of a Druggist, in the Druggist shop of his father, in Utica, N. Y. that he was sometime out of employ in N. York, where, about 5 weeks ago, he met with, and for the first time, became acquainted with Peregrine Hutton—about two weeks after they became acquainted, they left New York for Baltimore together; Hutton complained that he was out of money, and proposed to come to Baltimore, where, as soon as he arrived, he could buy his hands on as much as

he wanted immediately. He did not know how to get out of the great sum he had got, but he followed Miles Hitchcock, his cousin, \$5 dollars, with which he travelled together from New-York to Philadelphia in the mail stage—the trunk under a pretence that it was Hutton's in N. York, at Capt. James Whaley's in pledge for Hutton's debt, some of his (Hull's) clothes in it, the rest of his clothes being put into Hutton's trunk—the keys of the two trunks happened to be alike—but which he did not discover until they arrived in Baltimore.—Hutton proposed, for the first time, to stop at the mail, but specified nothing distinctly as to time, place or manner; it was, that Hull first suspected that Hutton had all along alluded to the robbery, from Newport. They (Hull and Hutton) travelled together on foot to Baltimore, and in the course of the journey, the subject of the mail robbery was frequently spoken of.—Hutton knew of three or four good places for the purpose, if they could make a retreat—a place near Harrode Green was mentioned.—Hull said he would leave the place entirely to Hutton as he knew the country. They had made up their minds upon the robbery of the mail before they reached Baltimore, and agreed that it should be perpetrated beyond the Falls of Gunpowder—but recollecting that there was a bridge in the way, which Hutton believed was a toll bridge, one which they would not readily make a retreat, it was given up, and they came to Baltimore, where they arrived on Friday two weeks, and put up at George Keek's, in Old Town. On Thursday, Friday, after they arrived in Baltimore, they left this city and went out on foot about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, on the Philadelphia road, with a design to rob the mail; and travelled out on a wood, about a mile beyond the big Falls of Gunpowder, where they stationed themselves, and threw some rails across the road, and about two hours after, that is, about 2 o'clock, AM. the mail wagon coming up, when, Hull perceiving it was late, said they had better not attempt it, which, after a little, was agreed to. They withdrew the rails from the road and the wagon immediately passed—the wagon was about thirty feet from the mail when it passed; he (Hull) is pretty certain he saw no one in the wagon but the driver—and he recollects that Hutton said there was no one in it but the driver, it's a fine opportunity, and we might easily had it as not—and that he had a good mind to attack it himself.  
Returning to Baltimore, Hutton said he would have it some time, if he were to attack it alone; they reached Baltimore about day light, and put up again at Keek's when they went out this night, they had a small iron screw barrel pocket pistol, the guard back of the cock was broke, which was loaded by Hutton, and each of them had a stout knife, with a blade about four inches long, commonly called a Spanish knife, which they bought in New-York at the recommendation of Hutton; they had no sticks, clubs, or other weapons the first night. Hutton had a mask made of an old leather cap, and Hull had a mask made of the hairy part of the same old cap, which was put on about his neck and chin more like a handkerchief than a mask, when they went out of town they put on other clothes over those they had on, they were out again on Thursday last on the Philadelphia road with a design to rob the mail about eight miles from the city, equipped in all respects as on the first night; but when the mail wagon came up they were two men in it: they heard them talking, and therefore let it pass; they then threw nothing into the road: they returned to Baltimore and coming in Hutton said I will go every night until I have it: on Friday night last after they had got their supper at Keek's, about 8 o'clock, they again set out on the Philadelphia road, with intent to rob the mail, and were armed and equipped in all respects as on the first occasion, but had cut each of them a stick to walk with.  
They stationed themselves in a wood about eight miles from the city; Hutton threw a few bushes into one branch of the road; when the mail wagon came up, they were standing near the road, Hutton said it, before the mail got up. Hutton said to Hull there was but one person in it, the first word spoken was by Hutton, addressed to the driver, I command you (said he) to stop: there are 4 of us old offenders, the driver said nothing but went to his horses, and stopped; Hutton told Hull to take hold of the horses and lead them into the woods the driver remarked as he got into the woods "gentlemen this is far enough, you have got every thing I give up, you may have all, I make no resistance don't injure me, I have a wife and children; I do not know either of you, and I can't be an evidence against you." Hutton said nothing. Hull said it is not you we want we don't want to injure you. The driver had by this time jumped off the wagon, and Hutton was tying him with the reins, first behind by the two arms, and then tied his right arm to a sappling. Hutton then with his knife ripped open the mail. Hull then tied the other arm of the driver to another sappling, Hutton then threw the mail bags on the ground, and they pillaged the letters, and collected the money as fast as they could: one of the bags had in it meat or something of the kind: before they had collected the money, Hutton told Hull to unharness the horses, ready for a retreat; after they had done pillaging the mail, Hutton told Hull, in a low voice, "now you must go and shoot him." Hull said I do not