

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 8.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1826, was passed; and the bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, for the purpose of extinguishing their title to lands within the state of Mississippi, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was called up, and after some debate on the item of the appropriation of \$17,000, for the purchase of land at Throg's Point, N. Y. for the purpose of erecting a fort, on motion of Mr. Harrison, the bill was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, calling on the President for information as to certain practices, in the re-sale of relinquished lands, and the propriety of allowing a right of re-purchase, under certain conditions, to the original purchaser. Mr. Kellogg, of New-York, offered a resolution to amend the constitution, by taking away the election of President from the House, and giving the right to voters to vote direct for President and Vice President, each individual to have a right to vote for two persons, one of whom shall not be an inhabitant of the state. The committee on the Territories were instructed by a resolution, on motion of Mr. Conway, of Arkansas, to make appropriation for compensation to the members of the General Assembly of the Territory of Arkansas, and refunding to the Territory the amount heretofore paid for the same purpose. Mr. Wood, of New-York, laid on the table a resolution to require that resolutions authorizing the payment of money for services not previously required by law, should lie one day on the table.

The discussion on the amendments to the constitution was resumed in Committee of the whole on the state of the Union; when Mr. Cambreleng spoke in reply to Mr. Storrs, and in favor of the amendments. Mr. Storrs made a brief rejoinder; and was followed by Mr. Drayton, who spoke for nearly an hour, in favour of the amendments; but before he had concluded his remarks, the Committee rose.

MARCH 9.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for certain fortifications was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading. The motion to strike out the appropriation of 17,000 dollars for the purchase of land at Throg's Neck, with a view to the erection of a fort at that place, was rejected by a vote of 26 to 12. An ineffectual motion was made to resume the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Herrick, of Maine, laid on the table a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, providing that propositions to amend the Constitution shall not be offered more than once in ten years. He accompanied his resolution with some remarks, in which truth was masked under the visor of humor. Some discussion took place on the amendments made in the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill, some of which were disagreed to and returned to the Senate. In Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Drayton, of South Carolina, concluded his remarks, and Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, obtained the floor for to-day.

MARCH 10.—In the Senate, the bill making appropriation for the support of government for the year 1826, was returned from the House of Representatives, and their amendments were insisted on. On motion by Mr. Chambers, the consideration of Executive business was resumed.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, laid on the table a resolution calling on the President of the United States, to communicate information relative to officers of the revolutionary army on half-pay. Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution calling for a report of the Board of Engineers in 1819, relative to the system of National Defence. On motion of Mr. Lathrop, of Massachusetts, a committee was ordered to be appointed on the subject of an adjournment of the present session, and an earlier meeting of the next.

After the routine business of the day was concluded, Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, took the floor, and spoke nearly three hours, in opposition to the resolutions of Mr. McDuffie. The expectation of the speech of Mr. Everett had filled the galleries; and while we can say, on the one hand, that a more flattering and universal attention was never paid to any young member, on his first serious effort, we may be allowed, on the other hand, to observe, that never was attention better compensated than on this occasion. Taken as a whole, the speech was as great an effort of the human mind, as we have witnessed on the floor of Congress; and the effect which it produced appeared to us to be uniform and unequivocal.

MARCH 11.—In the Senate, the business was wholly of an Executive nature.

The business in the House of Representatives yesterday was confined to the amendments in the General Appropriation Bill, as made in the Senate; and to the Bill for the relief of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb in Kentucky. A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Brent, of La. directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of providing that vessels at sea shall carry lights in the night.

The last of the Powhatans.—In another column we publish a speech of John Randolph, of Roanoke, unique in its kind, but bearing upon its face the mark of the author, as the horse shoe upon the brow of Redgauntlet,—a thing to be wondered at and pitied, rather than to be admired or wished for. While in power, as the organ of an administration, Mr. Randolph floated smoothly along the current of things; but when the administration changed its opinion of him, he cast anchor, as it were, and has ever since, like a pebble in a stream, caused a spray and a noise more amusing than injurious. Whenever John Randolph has risen to speak, the house has been still as night; and when his speech has been published, the newspaper readers have left all other matter to peruse it; but the attention to hear, and the eagerness to read, has proceeded from no hope of deriving either instruction for the head, or charity for the heart; but from our propensity to be amused with the overflowings of the gall of a troubled and discontented spirit. An unfortunate inclination or determination to see only the dark side of every object, confirmed by habit, renders the sight of prosperity and individual eminence as painful to his mental vision, as is the first view of the blessed sun to the miner; and he turns the prospect, and calls it bad, because his nerves are too contracted to receive or endure it.—On this account Mr. Randolph is always ready, and has been sometimes useful, in detecting an error; but never has he been known to propose a remedy, or to give his assistance in supporting one. Like the Roman Emperor, he has set all around him, friends and foes, on fire with angry argument, and then quietly laughed or sneered at the confusion he created.

For sometime Mr. Randolph has been silent, and we were in hopes he had become sensible that the most dignified course for him to pursue was a silent one; and since he must leave the political arena, to do so with dignity at least. But in this hope we have been disappointed. The fire which has been so long burning, has given a fitful blaze; his gall has once more boiled over, to the mortification of his friends and the amusement of his opponents.

But little commentary is necessary on the above mentioned speech. It carries its own condemnation, and may be traced to the unkind feeling which has guided his political career, and we regret that the Senate of the United States should have had to listen to its sounding verbiage and disrespectful strains. To defend the character of Bolivar from the aspersions of Mr. Randolph, or to vindicate the South Americans, would be to give a weight to his tirade which it does not deserve; and any suggestions as to the respect, outward at least, which is due to the President of the United States, would be thrown away.

Balt. Daily Adv.

In our Journal of last Saturday, says the National Journal, we gave the resolutions adopted by the Virginia House of Delegates, expressing the opinion of that body, as to the power of Congress to authorize the construction of roads and canals. Although these resolutions were adopted by a large majority of the House, it is evident they do not express the opinions of as large a portion of the people of the State. In the Senate, they met with a powerful opposition, and were carried by a majority of three only. In addition to this, the following extract from one of the most respectable papers of the State, indicates in plain terms the disposition of Western Virginia, on this subject:

[From the Winchester Republican.]

Out of fourteen persons composing the select committee of the House of Delegates, to whom was referred the resolution on the subject of instruction, but one (Mr. White, of Rockbridge) is a western member. What must be thought of Mr. Speaker Banks for this contumacious neglect of the largest portion of the state? It is well known that Western Virginia does not harmonise with her brethren of the east in their construction of the powers of Congress. It is known that scarcely a dollar of the large sums we pay into the state treasury is ever expended among us for the improvement of our roads and water courses; and that, if we ever obtain any aid, it must be from the general government. This state of things naturally leads us to look to that source; and although we may be spurred for it by Mr. Speaker Banks in the House of Delegates—although we may not have talents there to meet the "trouged legion" in debate—yet it will be seen, when this resolution is about to be disposed of, that Western Virginia will at least make one speech—an emphatic say—upon the question.

Mr. Tazewell of Virginia is soon to re-appear in the Senate of the United States.

General Intelligence.

NEW-YORK, MARCH 9.—The annexed paragraph from a Gibraltar-paper of the 26th January, furnished by the Gazette of this morning, leaves no doubt that the succession to the throne of Russia is to be contested. The arbiters of the contest are to be the fierce soldiery—the pretorian bands of the capital, perhaps, against the legions of the distant provinces—the people, if the term can be applied, as understood among us, to the serfs—the *adscripti glebae* of the empire, will look on with patient unconcern, knowing that with whatever issue the combatants, their part in the strife is nothing—be the emperor Constantine or Nicholas, they will still be the slaves of a military despotism. What the effect of this civil war (for we apprehend such a result to be inevitable) may be on Europe, or how far its influence may go, if at all, to disturb the harmony of the continental system, remains to be seen.—France will not lament any course of things which tends to restore her natural and long accustomed position of the head of the European nations—a position which, latterly at least, has been held by Russia. Austria and Prussia both will see without any deep regret the power of a formidable neighbour wasting itself in intestine feuds; and even England may rejoice that Constantine should find enough occupation at home, to deter him from realizing those day dreams in which he is supposed to have indulged, of filling the throne of the eastern empire. We shall wait with impatience the arrival of the next vessels, to develop the scene a little more.

PARIS, JAN. 11.—Very unfavorable intelligence arrived at Paris yesterday from St. Petersburg. On the 26th ult. the Manifesto of Nicholas I. was published. It explains clearly and in detail, the account of Constantine's renunciation; and the acts, which set it forth, are annexed at full length. On the same day the regiments of the Guards were to have taken the oath. At 11 o'clock in the morning some kept backward, although most of them were ready. It was soon ascertained that the Moscow regiment had difficulties. Two companies of Grenadiers of that regiment went out of their barracks with the colors, and proclaimed Constantine I. This troop proceeded to the Place Isaac, where it was soon augmented by a party of the dregs of the populace, some soldiers and marines of the guards. No other corps took part in the sedition, and it appears that the number of rebels did not exceed 2000 men.—Gen. Miloradovitch went to the Place to harangue the rebels; but at that instant a man fired a pistol at him, and he died a few hours after. The Emperor himself appeared unarmed, and endeavored in vain to quell the mutiny.—At length, finding all mild means fruitless, and after having uselessly explained the circumstances of Constantine's renunciation, he was forced to cause troops and cannon to come up. The rebels formed themselves into a square battalion, and had the audacity to fire first, but were soon dispersed and pursued in all directions. The number of killed is computed at 200. At 6 o'clock order was restored; nevertheless, the troops which remained faithful, (and they formed the greater part,) bivouacked all night round the Palace. The Grand Duke Michael, who had arrived at St. Petersburg at the moment of the tumult, succeeded in bringing to duty the six companies of the Moscow Regiment who did not take part in the revolt, but had refused to take the oath; and conducted them to the aid of his brother. General Friderichs and Gen. Schenschin were wounded. The Emperor, who throughout the day displayed the most noble character, reviewed the troops on the following day, (Dec. 27.) The marines of the Guards manifested the greatest repentance and obtained their pardon; but several officers were arrested. During four hours which were passed in parleying before it was determined to employ force, the number of the rebels augmented very little; and it is most probable that the greater part were rather misled than culpable.

We have in our hands the Official Gazette of Madrid, down to the 4th January. The Court was to go into deep mourning for the Russian Sovereign, from the 7th of the same month. A Royal Decree, dated the 28th December, creates and nominates a Council of State for the administration of all branches of the royal government. It announces that—the counsellors, chosen for their loyalty, acquirements and experience in business, shall enjoy full political security, in order that they may without fear, suspicion, or sinister influence of any kind, express their opinions and suffrages, as faithful vassals or subjects should do; and, that, to such end, they shall not be separated nor banished from the Court or Royal presence, but for positive transgressions, and in virtue of express orders of His Royal Majesty.—Don Francisco Tadeo Colomarde is appointed Minister of the Interior; Don Lopez Bellesteros, Minister of Finance; Marquis Zanbrenno, of War. All the Ministers of State are ex officio members of the Council; in which are included also, the Archbishop of Leon; Father Remeda; the Duke of

San Carlos; and various others. The Duke del Infantado remained prime-minister. Among the subjects on which the Council were to be immediately engaged are—the preservation of the rights of legitimacy, and the grave concerns of the Royal possessions beyond sea, which seek to be dissociated from the mother-country." Nat. Gaz.

We have received papers of the Mexican capital down to the 29th January, and the Alvarado Mercurio to the 9th ult. The article most worthy of notice is the following contained in the *Aguila Mexicana*.

"It is said, very generally, that the Senate has agreed to authorize the Executive government of the Union to join with the Republic of Colombia, in assisting the inhabitants of Cuba to achieve their independence. This measure does honor to the Senate, and is sufficient, of itself, to stir the fire of liberty which is cherished in the bosoms of the inhabitants of Cuba, and to strike their oppressors with terror. It appeared to be full time for the Congress of Mexico to give such authority to the Executive, as would enable it to frustrate, in the most prudent and sensible manner, those schemes of aggression, which may be formed against America by her odious enemies, and of which the island of Cuba will be the fulcrum. Four thousand men have just arrived at the island, and more troops may successively arrive, to the point of exciting disquietude in our continent.—This affair of Cuba is one of the most delicate which we have to handle in the present state of the political regeneration of America. It is of such a nature, in our opinion, that it admits of no compromise. The Spaniards must either evacuate the island, or war must be interminable. The chosen people of the Lord cannot live in peace while the soldiers of Nebuchadnezzar are encamped at the gates of the Holy City. Such is Havana with regard to the new States of America, especially Mexico.

"If the consent of the Senate above mentioned, be true, as we are assured, and believe, the question will of course come before the House of Representatives, where it cannot fail to happen that an immense majority will concur in what is a necessary policy of precaution."

A French commissioner was expected daily in Mexico from Havana. ib.

Human nature.—A slander case was tried on Friday, in the Common Pleas, in which a respectable woman had been charged with stealing. The principal witness against her was a tall good looking man, dressed in a handsome olive coloured surcoat, buttoned up to the neck, who was produced by the defendant to justify his slander, and who swore positively that he saw the lady pilfer money from the till of the plaintiff. The first question put to the witness upon his cross examination, was the very singular one of, "Pray Sir, where did you get that coat you now have on?" Witness demurred, and the court thought with some propriety that it was not an essential point, but required him to answer it.—He said the coat had been lent to him by the accuser. The next was yet more singular: "Pray Sir, where did you sleep last night?" Witness demurred again, but finally admitted, "in the defendant's Stable." What led to these questions was the fact that the counsel for the plaintiff on looking close at the witness, discovered beneath the handsome frock a black and torn shirt, and suspected that the man was a kind of vagrant, dressed up for the purpose by the accuser, which turned out to be the fact. Verdict 150 dollars for Plaintiff.

A Breach of the Marriage Promise.—A more summary way of repairing these breaches was adopted last week, in New York. A young and pretty girl, not over 15 years of age, residing in the neighborhood of New York, received the addresses of a young man in rather a hasty manner, the consequences of which could not be concealed. The young man, whether he had business in the city, or repaired here to avoid the fulfilment of an honorable and implied contract, is not known, but here he arrived, and after him the aged and enraged father, with the timid and deceived daughter.—The young man was arrested; and, upon a full consideration of the case, agreed forthwith to make the only amends in his power by marriage. A justice of the peace was sent for, and he entered the prison. On one chair sat the weeping girl, her head reclining like a broken lily, and on the other the consciously offending youth, also in tears, while the sturdy father paced the room, grasping his oaken staff, and, with knitted brows, regarding, occasionally, the sinful pair. The light gleaming through the prison bars did not tend to enliven the scene. The parties stood up and made the usual responses, received the marriage certificate, embraced each other, and, with the contented father, left the prison, an honest wedded couple. A large party of poor debtors were present to witness the ceremony, and who accompanied the young couple as far as the turnkey would permit.

N. Y. Adv.

From the Little Falls Friend.
Singular Case.—A friend, who is well acquainted with the fact, has given us the following information: A young man named Davenport, aged about 19, and a resident of West Brunswick in the north part of this county, was returning home from his day's work in usual health on the evening of Tuesday the 9th ult. but was found dead (or apparently so,) the next morning, in the road about 100 rods from

his father's house. On the 11th, a Coroner's inquest was called, who pronounced the cause of his death unknown. From this time, the body was observed to discover various signs of gradually returning life, and after the funeral ceremonies on the 12th, the coffin being opened for the view of spectators, the corpse presented a most unusual appearance—the color had returned to the cheeks—the countenance like that of a person in quiet sleep—and large drops of sweat were standing on the forehead! The young man's father refused to have him buried—physicians were called and several experiments were tried, in the hope of restoring the vital spark—all however proved unavailing, and after keeping him till Tuesday the 14th ult. the body was committed to the grave.

[The Rev. Mr. Tenant, of New Jersey, many years ago, we believe, put on a similar appearance, and his friends kept him nine days, delaying, from day to day, the funeral, and making experiments to revive or resuscitate him. The physician persevered in his efforts, and entreated the family to allow him to proceed, and finally he begged them to allow but fifteen minutes longer, and in that time he revived, and lived many years.]

N. Y. Nat. Advants.

Wonderful.—A young child of Henry Allen of Bennington, Vt. about five years old, ran out with his cousin to see him draw a pail of water; the little fellow anxious to see the bucket dip, the curb being low, fell head first into the well, which was about forty feet deep, with four or five feet of water. His little cousin gave the alarm, but there was no person about the house except women, and the aged and decrepit grandfather, who is between 70 and 80 years of age, and who was slowly recovering from a severe paralytic shock. But the old gentleman (Mr. Webster, a soldier of the Revolution) forgetting his age and infirmities, descended into the well, and to his great astonishment and joy, found his darling grandson sustaining his mouth just above the water, by one hand clinched hold of the well chain. What rendered his escape more miraculous, is, that the well is so small that Mr. Webster, a few years since, attempted to descend it and could not. The child passed between the wall and the bucket, and from the mud in his hair, his head must have struck against the bottom. Exertion over, the child restored unhurt to his mother's arms; the old gentleman burst into a flood of tears, and all but fainted in his chair.

Vermont Gaz.

Prolific Mother.—Since it is customary with Printers of newspapers to introduce to the notice of the public all prolific women (naming them) within their knowledge, we are constrained to follow the example, by alluding to an instance of this nature in this county, but will take the liberty to omit names. The case to which we refer, is that of a lady in Jordan, who, not long since, was delivered of four children, THREE of which are in a promising state of health. In Cato, in an adjoining county, another woman was delivered of the same number, of which the same number are living. The late King of Prussia was accustomed to patronise such subjects, by conferring pensions upon the husbands. This is not done in America, nor is it a subject of wonder, for Republics are proverbially ungrateful.

Western paper.

Births.—At Montreal, on the 22d ult. the wife of Peter Bobbe, of twins, a boy, and girl. When the children were brought to the Church for Baptism, the Priest observed that this was the 30th instance of twins having been presented for baptism, all of whom were born since the 1st of last January.

As it should be.—A man by the name of O'Halloran was hung on the 3d inst. at Boston, for murder, in the Jail-yard, in the presence only of the Sheriff and his attendants. A similar course should generally be adopted, for public exhibitions of this revolting nature, do not deter the wicked from crime, by a shocking example of its consequences, the only argument that has been made use of in support of public executions.

Relaigh Register.

American Leghorns.—The manufactory of Leghorn hats, by Mr. Ayres, of Ithaca, N. Y. has often been mentioned in the papers. This enterprising gentleman has lately arrived in N. York with a large assortment of imitation Leghorns, which are to be sold to-morrow, by Mills and Minturn. We have examined them, and are free to pronounce the finest of them equal to any that were ever imported. The work for Mr. Ayres is performed principally by children and young women, belonging to about forty families, and performing the labor at their own houses. By taking this course, Mr. Ayres avoids the evils incident to collecting a large number of persons together, and the work is an elegant employment for respectable young women, who have to depend on the labor of their hands for support. The grass of which the hats are made is indigenous to the western country, and is said to be far preferable to the stock of the Tuscan wheat of which the real Leghorn hats are manufactured.

N. Y. Commercial.