

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 24.

In the Senate, on this day, no business of general interest was transacted.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Johnson of Louisiana, submitted the following resolution, which was read, and laid over for consideration.

Resolved, That the Postmaster General be instructed to communicate to the Senate all the information in his possession, as to the condition of the National Road, commencing at Madisonville, in the State of Louisiana, and terminating in Florence, on the Tennessee river; and as to the expediency of transporting the mails to and from New-Orleans on the said route.

Dec. 29.—Mr. Hayne presented the petition of sundry citizens of Abbeville, South-Carolina, praying the establishment of mail stages on a certain route named in the petition. Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. Hayne submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid over for consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. for the building and repairing of sloops of war and other vessels of an inferior class.

Dec. 30.—The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Hayne, instructing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a Navy Yard at Charleston, S. C. for the building and repairing of sloops of war, and other vessels of an inferior class, was again read, and agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 24.—Mr. McLane, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported "A bill making provision for a Private Secretary of the President of the U. States;" which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting to the Territory of Arkansas the right of pre-emption to certain quarter sections of land; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill "to authorize the laying out and opening of certain public roads in the Territory of Florida;" which was twice read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Postmaster General, relative to the distributing offices throughout the United States; which was laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Buck, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of War, to permit the issue of ammunition to Capt. Alden Partridge, Superintendent of the American Literary, Scientific and Military Academy, for the improvement of the pupils of said Academy in practical gunnery.

Mr. Livingston moved the following resolution: Resolved, That provision ought to be made by law for increasing the establishment of the Military Academy at West Point, so as to admit 500 Cadets as students in the same; and that the Committee on that part of the President's Message which relates to the Military Academy, be directed to prepare and bring in a bill accordingly.

On motion of Mr. M'Arthur, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing a more adequate punishment than is provided by the existing laws, of Postmasters and other persons employed in the management or transportation of the Mail, who may be guilty of robbing the same.

Dec. 26.—The engrossed bill extending the half pay pension of officers, widows, &c. was read a third time, passed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, it was Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of occupying the Columbia or Oregon river, and to regulate the intercourse with the various Indian tribes; and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, that every Postmaster intending to resign his appointment, shall give a reasonable notice, at his office, of such his intention.

Mr. Campbell stated in support of this resolution, that Postmasters are now in the habit of resigning secretly, and recommending a successor; whose appointment is often the first intimation any body receives of the intention of the predecessor to resign. He thought it inexpedient and unfair.

Mr. Rich offered the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the practicality and expediency of adopting measures which shall more effectually restrain either citizens of the United States or foreigners from hunting or trapping on lands to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, [and exclude foreigners from a participation in the Indian trade.]

[For want of room, we have delayed until this time the insertion of the Standing Committees of the two Houses of Congress.]

Standing Committees in the U. S. Senate. On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Barbour, King of N. Y. Macon, Jackson, and Elliott. On Finance—Messrs. Smith, Macon, King of N. Y. Holmes of Mass. On Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Dickerson, Ruggles, D'Wolf, Findlay, and Lloyd of Mass. On Military Affairs—Messrs. Jackson, Benton, Chandler, Taylor of Indiana, and Johnson of Kentucky. On the Militia—Messrs. Chandler, Findlay, Knight, Branch, and Bell. On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Lloyd of Mass. Williams, Parrott, Lloyd of Md. and Hayne.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Barton, Thomas, Williams, Eaton, and Lowrie. On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Benton, Edwards of Ill. Johnson, Elliott, and Edwards of Conn. On Claims—Messrs. Ruggles, Holmes of M. Palmer, Bell, and McVaine. On the Judiciary—Messrs. Van Buren, Holmes, of Me. Talbot, Brown of Ohio, and Seymour. On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Lanman, Johnston of Ky. Holmes of Min. Knight, and McVaine. On Pensions—Messrs. Noble, Talbot, Johnson of Lou. Lanman, and Branch. On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Lloyd of Md. Barbour, Noble, Eaton, Parrott. On Accounts—Messrs. Seymour, Edwards of Conn. Hayne. On the Library—Messrs. Dickerson, Elliott, and Williams.

The following are the Standing Committees in the House of Representatives:

Elections—Messrs. Sloan, Mallory, Ball, Tucker of S. C. Hall of N. C. Standifer, Thompson of Kentucky. Ways and Means—Messrs. McLane of Del. Ingham, Thompson of Georgia, A. Stevenson, Cambreleng, McDuffie, McKim. Claims—Messrs. Williams of N. C. McCoy, Rich, Litchfield, Watson, Whittlesey, Innes. Commerce—Messrs. Newton, Tomlinson, Abbot, Durfee, Dwight, Mangum, Morgan. Public Roads—Messrs. Rankin, Scott, Cook, Jennings, Strong, Vinton, Bradley. Post Office, &c.—Messrs. F. Johnson, Hooks, Stoddart, Wilson of S. C. McKean, Alexander of Tenn. Barley. Judiciary—Messrs. Webster, F. P. Barbour, Plumer of N. H. Burton, Buchanan, Sanders, Brent. Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Little, Eddy, Allen of Tenn. Wm. Smith, Culpeper, Plumer of Penn. Udree. Public Expenditures—Messrs. Cobb, J. S. Barbour, Clarke of N. Y. Crafts, Markley, Gist, Sanford. Private Land Claims—Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Moore of Alabama, Sterling, Price, Garrison, Locke, Williams of N. Y. Manufactures—Messrs. Tod, Forward, Condict, Conner, Craig, Wright, Marvin. Agriculture—Messrs. Van Rensselaer, Baylies, Garnett, Harris of Penn. Rose, Whitman, Patterson of Penn. Indian Affairs—Messrs. Coker, Mitchell of Penn. Williams of Va. M'Kee, M'Lean of Ohio, Ten Eyck, Gatlin. Military Affairs—Messrs. Hamilton, Rogers, Mitchell, M'Arthur, Campbell of S. C. Houston, Vance of Ohio. Naval Affairs—Messrs. Crowningshield, Fuller, Randolph, Warfield, Cady, Harvey, Holcombe. Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, Taylor, Storrs, Trimble, Archer, Farrelly, Poinsett. Chesapeake and Ohio Canal—Messrs. Mercer, Lee, Breck, Buckner, Wm. Woods, J. Stephenson, Patterson of Ohio. Cumberland Road—Messrs. Hemphill, Stewart, Beecher, Johnston Va. Johnston Ky. Reynolds, Owen. Slave Trade—Messrs. Govan, Livermore, Herrick, Test, Wayne, Spaight, Eaton. Revised and unfinished business—Messrs. Ross, Lathrop, Brown of Penn. Accounts—Messrs. Allen Mass. Swan, Letcher, Expenditures, Department of State—Messrs. Silas Wood, Barber of Conn. Bailey. De. Treasury—Messrs. Edwards N. C. Hayward, Burleigh. Do. War—Messrs. Tucker of Va. Lincoln, White. Do. Navy—Messrs. Edwards of Penn. Hobart, O'Brien. Do. Post Office—Messrs. Van Wyck, Wilson of Ohio, Lawrence. Library—Messrs. A. Smyth, Whipple, Cuthbert. District of Columbia—Messrs. Kent, Neal, Matlack, Findlay, Alexander of Va. Gazlay, Blair.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY. SENATE.

Dec. 26.—The bill to appoint commissioners to superintend the building of two Bridges on the great stage road in the counties of Wilkes and Ashe, was read the second time. The Bill to authorize the making and improving a road from Morganton to the Tennessee Line, was indefinitely postponed on its second reading—yeas 23, nays 23. On motion of Mr. Hawkins, "the bill creating a permanent fund for Internal Improvement, and to consolidate the several acts of Assembly creating funds for that purpose," was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 50 to 2.

Dec. 27.—The bill to amend the inspection Laws of this State, and for other purposes, was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Bryan from the Committee on the Criminal Law, who were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Penitentiary, &c. made a detailed report on the subject, stating that they are not prepared to say, that it is expedient, at this time, to introduce this fundamental change into the Criminal Code. On motion, the Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. M'Dowell presented a bill for the relief of John B. Whitesides and Thomas Hughes, which was read the first, second and third times.

Dec. 29.—Received from the House of Commons, a communication from his excellency the Governor, enclosing resolutions of the Legislature of Tennessee upon the subject of a Caucus, with a proposition from that house to have the same printed. Mr. Seawell moved that the further consideration of the proposition to print the message be indefinitely postponed. For the indefinite postponement, 27; against the indefinite postponement, 27. There being an equal number of votes for and against this motion, the Speaker of the Senate thereupon voted in the affirmative, and the motion for indefinite postponement prevailed, and the House of Commons was informed thereof by message. Mr. M'Dowell presented a bill to

amend the act to encourage Agriculture and Family Domestic Manufactures within this State; which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Hatch, of Jones, indefinitely postponed.

The bill to alter the punishment for the crime of perjury, was rejected on its second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Dec. 25.—This being Christmas day, the House sat but a short time, and adjourned until to-morrow at 10 o'clock.

Dec. 26.—Mr. Carson from the select committee of Finance appointed to examine the Comptroller's vouchers, reported that they were found to be all correct.

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolution directing the discharge of the Civil Engineer after the first of July ensuing, which after considerable debate, which shall appear hereafter, was amended on motion of Mr. Williamson of Person, so as to discharge the Engineer after the 1st day of January, 1825, instead of July 1824. With this amendment the resolution passed—yeas 68, nays 60.

Mr. Pugh, from the balloting committee for Lieut. Col. of Cavalry attached to the 10th brigade, reported that John Zimmerman was duly elected.

Dec. 27.—Mr. Stanly presented a bill concerning Judgments taken before Justices of the Peace—Read the first time.

The resignation of Wm. P. Waugh, Colonel Commandant of the regiment of Cavalry attached to the 9th brigade, was read and accepted.

Mr. Blackledge from the balloting committee for members of the Board of Internal Improvements, reported that Duncan Cameron, Durant Hatch, Montfort Stokes, John D. Hawkins, Thomas Turner and John Owen, were duly elected.

Mr. Stanly from the sub-committee of Finance, reported that there are in the Treasury \$5,696 and 25 cents of ragged and defaced Treasury notes unfit for circulation, and recommended the passage of a resolution directing the Treasurer under the inspection of the sub-committee of Finance to burn them.

Mr. Stanly presented a bill concerning the Banks of this State—Read the first time. The bill, from the Senate, for the benefit of John B. Whiteside and Thomas Hughes, was read the first time and passed.

The bill to amend the act of 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice within this State, was read the third time, and, on motion of Mr. Baker, postponed indefinitely—yeas 72, nays 39.

The bill to amend the laws now in force relative to the Supreme Court—the bill to alter the punishment for the crime of perjury—the bill relative to company musters of the militia—the resolution to dismiss the Civil Engineer after the 1st of January 1825—the bill to reduce the salary of the Supreme Judges—the bill to provide for revising and consolidating the acts of Assembly concerning executors and administrators—the bill to provide a uniform system for the government of courts martial—the bill to mitigate the severity of executions—the bill to amend an act passed in 1806, for the more uniform and convenient administration of justice within this State—the bill concerning the Bank of this State—the bill to alter the mode of electing sheriffs and to vest the right thereof in the people—and the bill authorising the improvement of Great Coharie Swamp, in Sampson county, were indefinitely postponed.

The report of the Judiciary Committee recommending the passage of a bill, fixing the time for giving notice to endorsers of Bonds and Notes in certain cases, were taken up and rejected. Mr. Wellborn from the Committee to whom was charged the duty of counting and burning the worn-out and defaced Treasury Notes, reported that five thousand six hundred and ninety-six dollars, had been burnt.—Register.

PRINCETON COLLEGE.

We are informed that the difficulties which lately existed in Princeton College have been settled, with the dismissal only of a single student. The account, therefore, which was published in a Philadelphia paper, was greatly exaggerated.—New-York Daily Advertiser.

The Legislature of TENNESSEE adjourned on the 29th ult. The Banks succeeded in getting their relief bill through. A compromise, we presume, took place on the subject, for the banks are to pay down one-fourth only in April next, and between April and January; or one-third between January and October, 1825; or one-half between October, 1825, and July, 1826, payment in full is promised. But one payment (one-fourth, one-third, or one-half, according to the time of presenting the notes) is to be made before July, 1826. In what way credit is to be entered is not specified. [Kentucky Reporter.]

The city of New-Orleans now contains upwards of 50,000 persons, and employs about 200,000 tons of shipping. In the year 1761, it contained only one hundred miserable barracks and three or four stone houses.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 13, 1824.

"Phocion" next week. Other pieces shall be attended to in due time.

SUPPRESSED DOCUMENT!

The following is the message of Gov. Holmes to the General Assembly, communicating the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature against censuring,—which the editors of the Crawford paper at Raleigh, (the Register) with a criminal dereliction of duty, suppressed, and neglected to publish. We are indebted to the "Star" for bringing this document, with the proceedings thereon, to light. Our government must be in a sad plight, truly, if its proceedings are to be suppressed, and hidden from the view of the people,—and by the Public Printer, too! But, thank Heaven, a saving virtue resides with the freemen of the State; they will resent this insult to their sovereignty, at the next November election. We shall look to the incorruptible independence of the "Raleigh Star," to expose the dark schemes and the criminal suppressions of the caucus party at Raleigh; and we promise to warn the people, from time to time, of their designs in this quarter.

To the honorable the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen: In compliance with the request of the Legislature of Tennessee, I take the liberty of presenting to your honorable body the observations and resolutions of that state, expressed to their Representatives in Congress, dissuading them from uniting in Caucus intentionally to nominate any person to the next Presidency.

These resolutions and their exordium are couched in strong, impressive language, supporting the Constitution of the United States zealously, in its primitive purity, before innovation or rancorous faction distorted its plain, simple signification.

Whether the elections by the people, that gave the Presidency to Gen. Washington, Mr. Adams and Mr. Jefferson, were not as patriotic and Constitutional as those that promoted Mr. Madison and Mr. Monroe to the Chief Magistracy, is not a very difficult problem to solve. But whether the people would, or would not have possessed the same patriotism and unanimity of sentiment, without the existence of a Caucus, in the election of the two last named gentlemen to the Presidency, is a question that may appear more difficult of solution. But my sentiments are, that the people will always do right in using the elective franchise, if they are not disturbed or dictated to in their wise deliberative councils.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant.

GABRIEL HOLMES.

Executive Office, Dec. 27, 1823.

Mr. Helme moved that the communication be sent to the Senate, with a proposition to have the same printed, one for each member of the Assembly, which motion, after being warmly opposed by Messrs. Taylor, Bynum and Roane, and supported by Messrs. Helme, Stanley, Iredell and Mebane, prevailed by a vote of 64 to 38.

THE CAUCUS TICKET.

The partizans of Wm. H. Crawford have repeatedly accused the friends of Mr. Calhoun of acting with, and of being federalists. As for ourselves, ever since we could lip the names of parties, we have belonged to the Republicans; but we never held to the doctrine that federalism was a crime. We believed there were many men of good and bad intentions in both parties; and in our opinion it is a compliment to Mr. Calhoun, that many of the most virtuous and intelligent of the federalists unite with the Republicans in supporting him: nor do we object to Mr. Crawford, because some of the most virulent of that party are his supporters.

But what we wish at this time more particularly to notice, is the fact, that the very men who have been accusing Mr. Calhoun of being supported by the federalists, are the first to place the names of federalists on their Electoral ticket. Is this consistency? They have been crying out, that Wm. H. Crawford is the only republican candidate; and by way of proving it, they make out a ticket, and place on it the names of several federalists, to vote for this "exclusive republican." Who could have thought this, after hearing all their abuse of the federalists? It were more reasonable to look for a Turk, than a federalist, on their ticket. But this is an age of wonders. The federalists may now look out for praises and compliments from their new friends. How comes this sudden change? The old adage says "there is policy in war".....and, say the radicals, in politics too!

The fact is, these self-styled republicans have most wretchedly failed in their game. They expected, by raising the hue and cry of federalism, against Mr. Calhoun, to awaken the dormant feeling of party, and thereby divide the republicans into a support of Wm. H. Crawford. But in this they have been woefully disappointed. And having failed in misleading the republicans, their next aim is at the federalists. They expect to win over that party by placing the names of three or four federalists on their ticket. In this, too, they will fail; for the intelligent individuals of that party are not to be taken in by such

shallow artifices; they are too wise to be caught with chaff. The radicals will have to try another trick; and we should not be surprised to see them next claiming merit for the August Address of '98.

In further examining the caucus ticket, we find on it the name of one who never belonged to either of the old parties—a kind of nondescript, hermaphrodite politician,—never claimed by the republicans, and always disclaimed by the federalists; but who, lately, it seems, has found a classification among the Radicals.

By the by, the "ancient dominion" is not unrepresented on the caucus ticket; she has her native there; and on the committee of correspondence, she numbers more than one. But it is not enough for the caucusites to have on their ticket, republicans, federalists, nondescripts and native Virginians,—to complete the medley, it was necessary to put the name of a man there who holds an "office of trust and profit" under the U. S. government. The Constitution of the United States says: "No person holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector." Now whether a U. S. Arbitrator, with a salary of 3,000, or 3500 dollars, holds an office of "trust," or not, we will leave to the caucus to decide; that it is an office of "profit," will not, we imagine, be disputed in these hard times.

But how is it, that the caucus have elected an office-holder on their ticket, when the Constitution forbids such persons from serving as electors? We can divine no reason for this, unless it is, that the caucus, knowing they are not sanctioned by the constitution, deem themselves out of the pale of its provisions.

We are not in the habit of soothsaying; but we think we may venture to predict, for this once, that the office-holder, and perhaps one or two others, will be brushed off from the caucus ticket; and their places supplied by the committee of seven (on whom, in our last, we cautioned our friends to set a mark) as the caucus has delegated all its power to this committee.

Truly a sad MISTAKE!

Mr. Clay, in the course of some remarks in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the claim of Gov. Tompkins, took occasion to pay the following compliment to the officer who had investigated the vouchers in that case:

Mr. Clay said, that "not only had the accounts of Mr. Tompkins been submitted to the severe scrutiny of the most rigid officer of this government; an officer whose scrupulous accuracy in the admission of accounts against the government, is as deservedly approved as it is universally known: but, after they had gone through the crucible—after they had been subjected to all the jealous scrutiny of this vigilant officer, they are submitted to the President for review"—&c.

The officer here alluded to, could not easily be mistaken for any other than Peter Hagner, Third Auditor, who had examined the claim, and reported the amount due Gov. Tompkins. Yet, strange to tell, the editors of the Raleigh Register have seized upon this compliment, and most gravely placed it to the credit of Mr. Crawford. A moment's reflection ought to have satisfied the Register that Mr. Crawford could not have been the person alluded to; for what has the secretary of the treasury to do with vouchers connected with the operations of the militia of New-York during the last war? By an act of Congress, all such claims are immediately referred to the office of the third auditor; and Mr. Crawford has but little more to do with them than "Joseph Gales & son." If the editors of the Register committed this mistake ignorantly, we would pity and forgive them; but if they were aware of the falsity of what they published, it is but another evidence to what despicable subterfuges the partizans of the caucus candidate will resort, to support a sinking cause. Finding no merits of his own adequate to sustain his pretensions, the partizans of the caucus chief think to gull the people into a support of him, by decking him off with the reputation filched from some faithful officer of the government.

We are told that a report has got abroad, that the death of John Priddle, noticed under our obituary head, was caused by a contusion on his head, received in a scuffle with a patrol party of the town. We have taken some pains to make ourselves acquainted with the particulars of the affair, and can state, with confidence, that such was not the fact. The deceased had long been in the habit of using ardent spirits to excess; his system was destroyed by the fiery alcohol he drank; and the probability is, he would not have lasted longer than he did, had he not have received the stroke in the affray with the patrollers.

We understand that Commodore HULL will be instructed, by the Government, to pay a short visit to the Sandwich Islands, at as early a period after his arrival in the Pacific Ocean, as the public interest will permit him to be absent from the Coast of Chili and Peru. The Frigate United States, which is the Flag Ship of Commodore HULL, will sail from Norfolk in about two weeks.—Nat. Intelligencer.

A Kentucky paper announces by authority the following persons as candidates for the office of governor of that state: John Pope, General Joseph Desha, General William Russell, and Colonel John Emmerson; and the Lexington Monitor says that Christopher Tompkins may be considered as another candidate.