

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

From the Nation Journal.

Washington, February 8.

The senate were engaged in the consideration of the bill to authorize the legal representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rouge to institute a suit against the United States, and for other purposes. A motion to postpone it indefinitely was lost by a vote of 28 to 13. The Senate adjourned before coming to any decision.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the discussion of an amendment in the General Appropriation Bill relative to the surveying of the public lands, consumed the day. Among the communications laid before the House was one showing the state of the incorporated banks in the District of Columbia. Several resolutions offered on the preceding day were taken up and agreed to; and, among the resolutions introduced and agreed to were one on motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, relative to an annual examination of the books of the officers of the Land Office; one by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, on the subject of increasing the salary of the Postmaster General; one by Mr. M'Lean, of Ohio, to inquire into the expediency of extinguishing the Indian title to lands in Ohio; one by Mr. Humphrey, of New-York, in relation to a survey of the Susquehanna; one by Mr. Cassidy, relative to liens and judgments; one by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, relative to the powers of Indian agents to locate traders. Mr. White, of Florida, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the Secretary of War, in relation to the surveys of Pensacola Bay. Mr. Kerr, of Maryland, introduced the resolutions of the General Assembly of that State, on the subject of the establishment of the naval school at Annapolis.

Washington, February 9.

In the Senate, a number of petitions were presented, and resolutions of the legislatures of Georgia and Alabama, on the subject of the late Treaty with the Creek Indians. The bill relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge underwent some discussion, without coming to any decision. A motion to go into Executive business was lost—Ayes 18, Noes 19.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the Committee of the Whole reported the three appropriation bills, namely—Fortifications, Military Service, and the General Appropriation Bill, and the last was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. A select committee was ordered to be appointed, on motion of Mr. Condict, of New-Jersey, to consider the subject of increasing the impost duty on foreign Spirits, and to impose an excise on domestic spirits. The resolution offered on Tuesday by Mr. White, of Florida, relative to the fortifications in Pensacola Bay, was agreed to, after some illustrative remarks by that gentleman. A resolution was offered by Mr. Garrison, of New Jersey, calling for information as to the names of the officers and crew of the Chesapeake who were killed or wounded when she was captured, and of those who were confined at Halifax; Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, also offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of War for further information on the subject of a National Army on the Western Waters.

Washington, February 10.

In the Senate, a number of bills were reported, of which, the bill to erect a monument to General Washington, the bill to increase the pay of the Captains in the Army, while engaged in active service, and the bill granting a quantity of land to the State of Illinois, to aid in making the proposed canal between Lake Michigan and the river Wabash, were the most important. A large portion of the day was passed, with closed doors, in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, Mr. Scott, of Missouri, laid a resolution on the table calling for information from the War Department, on the subject of restricting Indian traders.—Mr. Ward, of New-York, laid a resolution on the table calling for an account of unclaimed dividends, from the Treasury Department. Mr. Whipple, of New-Hampshire, laid resolutions on the table inquiring if any measures have been adopted for the introduction of vaccination into the Army and Navy; and Mr. Tattall, of Georgia, introduced a resolution asking the President for information as to the claims for indemnification for slaves taken away, and the decisions of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent. On motion of Mr. Pearce, of Rhode-Island, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the subject of giving the Reporter of the Decisions of the Supreme Court a compensation which would make the reports come at a more reasonable price to the purchasers. The Committee on Military Affairs were instructed, on motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to inquire into the expediency of digesting a system of fortifications for the sea board, which would not require a larger annual appropriation than \$500,000. On motion of Mr. Cook, of Illinois, the Committee on Public Lands were instructed to inquire as to additional allowances to the Receivers of public mo-

ney for retaining the same. A resolution was also adopted, on motion of Mr. Holmes, of North-Carolina, as to the navigation of Cape Fear. The General Appropriation Bill, and the Appropriation Bill for Fortifications, were passed; and that for the Military Service was ordered to be read a third time to-morrow. Several private bills went through Committee.

Washington, February 11.

In the Senate. The Committee on the District of Columbia reported a bill to incorporate the Medical College, a bill to exempt the officers and students of the Columbian College from the performance of militia duty, except in case of war, and a bill to enable the college to raise a certain sum of money by lottery, for the benefit of that institution.

The House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill making appropriation for the military service of the United States, for the year 1826; and the several private bills enumerated in our report of proceedings. The resolutions offered on the preceding day with the exception of those introduced by Mr. Scott, of Missouri, and Mr. Ward, of N. York, were agreed to. The House was occupied for the residue of the day on the bill for the relief of Penelope Denny, which was finally passed by a vote of 87 to 71. The House adjourned till Monday.

Washington, February 14.

In the Senate, the bill making an appropriation of \$15,000 for the repair of the road, through the Indian country, between Jackson and Columbus, in the State of Mississippi, was the subject of considerable discussion. It was opposed upon the ground that Congress had no power to make a road within the limits of a state, and that when the State of Mississippi was admitted into the Union, the jurisdiction which, previously, the Indians ceded to the United States over this road, passed to the state, and was vested in it. It was supported on the ground, that the road run through an Indian country, the title to which had never been extinguished, and that, therefore, the state had no power to make it; that like applications had received the favor of Congress, and that no constitutional principles were connected with the bill. It was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, on motion of Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, on the subject of revising the law regulating the importation of foreign books; on motion of Mr. Wood, of New-York, relative to placing disabled and wounded officers on the list of invalid pensioners; and on motion of Mr. Mallory, of Vermont, on the subject of the tonnage and value of the trade between our Atlantic ports of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico. Mr. Cocke laid on the table a resolution asking of the President information relative to the compensation allowed to the Paymaster and Quartermaster of the Marine corps for the last two years.

LIFE FROM ENGLAND.

We are indebted to Mr. Sanderson, of the Merchants' Coffee House (says the Philadelphia Sentinel of 20th ult.) for London papers to the 6th, and Liverpool to the 7th January inclusive, received by the Montezuma, West, arrived at the port.

The London Courier of the 6th states, that the intelligence from St. Petersburg at length clears up all doubts as to the succession of Constantine to the imperial throne. It appears there did exist a formal document, signed by Constantine himself, by which he renounced, in favor of the Archduke Nicholas, his right to this crown.

Petersburg Repub.

At the period of the marriage of the archduke Constantine, with the daughter of a private Polish gentleman, the empress mother, who was opposed to it, obtained from the emperor a decision, according to which, in forming this alliance, Constantine was to renounce his right to the throne in favour of the grand duke Nicholas. The act was prepared, assented to, and signed by Constantine, and three copies of it were secretly deposited with the senate, the synod, and the supreme council of the empire. The secret document was not to be opened, but on the death of the emperor Alexander.

Immediately on the dismal news of the 27th being received, the packets were officially opened, but, from respect for the hereditary rights of the eldest brother, the grand duke Nicholas declared, on the spot, that he renounced the benefit of the act in question, and that he would take the oath of fidelity to the emperor Constantine I.

The senate, the great dignitaries of the empire, and the soldiers, followed his example, and, from that moment, they were only occupied in looking for the arrival of their new sovereign.

But the latter, faithful to the arrangements to which he had subscribed, made no preparations for quitting Warsaw, where he held himself ready to acknowledge the emperor Nicholas I. He waited for orders, without which he thought he could not leave his residence. This singular state of things continued till the arrival of numerous couriers at Warsaw, bringing with them the adhesion of the

royal family, and of the great bodies of the state. Now the struggle of delicacy is at an end, and the new emperor is expected here every day. His arrival will suspend for twenty-four hours the mourning, which is to last a year. During all that period, there will be no balls, no spectacles, no meetings in St. Petersburg.

We do not discover a word of news, among the extracts furnished by the Philadelphia papers, respecting the Greeks.

The cotton market continued dull, and prices had declined 1-4 per lb. The sales during the week amounted to 7853 bales. No alteration had taken place in the price of tobacco.

A late Census gives to Russia, including Poland, of which country the Arch Duke Constantine was Viceroy, at the time of his brother's death, a population of fifty-two millions of souls. What an awful responsibility lies the happiness of so many human beings involve!

The number of bankrupts in England in 1824, was 1018. In 1823, 1151.

A letter at New York, via Havre states, that upwards of 200 vessels have been wrecked in the port of Gibraltar, and above 1000 souls perished.

Cobbett says that at the late crisis in the money market, would have been avoided had he been elected to Parliament!

THE NEW EMPEROR CONSTANTINE.

In speaking of the succession of Constantine, Bell's Messenger remarks, "There can be very little doubt but that there will be an instantaneous attack upon the Turkish Empire, and that the whole face of Europe in that part of the world will be immediately altered. It is not only the well known intention of Constantine to adopt this course, but it is his immediate interest. It is the only means by which he can conciliate his enormous and savage army. All accounts agree, that it is only by his army that he can hope to reign in safety, and he must therefore at once employ his soldiers, and employ them in some object conformable to their wishes. The effect of such a step Constantine would be an immediate agitation of all those elements on the continent of Europe, which have lately been kept tolerably quiet by the principles of the Holy Alliance. If Constantine should take the part of the Greeks against the Turks, it will be impossible for Austria to remain neutral. The fire would be immediately kindled in the centre, and burn onwards to the remotest corner of Europe. What the result might be, it is difficult to say."

RAIL ROADS.

Extract from Professor Carter's thirty-third letter, which appears in the N. Y. Statesman of Wednesday, 7th ult.:

"The kindness of our hospitable friend at Leeds, spoken of in my last letter, extended beyond an exhibition of his own manufactory. As we were anxious to witness the operation of steam-carriages upon rail roads, he walked with us a mile from town, exposed to the oppressive heat of a mid-day sun, where our curiosity was fully gratified. After waiting an hour, we had the satisfaction to see twenty-five wagons, containing three tons of coals each, impelled or rather drawn along a horizontal rail road, by a steam-engine possessing a six horse power. It was a most novel and interesting spectacle. The steam-carriage is placed in front, and the whole apparatus is not much larger than an ordinary Jersey wagon. To this the twenty-five four-wheeled cars are appended by chains, and follow in obedience to the self-moving power. One man, whose services are required to regulate the machinery, is the sole navigator, and even he has little to do. When the boiler is exhausted he has only to throw the engine out of gear, stop by the road side, and pump in a supply. Impelled by curiosity, we mounted one of the carts and rode a considerable distance. The ordinary progress is four miles the hour, but of course may be greatly accelerated if necessary.

"There are several engines upon this rail-way, which ply regularly between extensive collieries and the town, a distance of three or four miles. It is odd enough to see the smoke arising, like that of a steam-boat, and this cart moving about at a distance, with no visible agents to move or govern them. The experiment has here been fairly and successfully tried, and I see no reason why transportation by steam is not as practicable upon land as upon water. The great desideratum seems to have been a guiding power, and that is effectually provided by the construction of the rail-way, which confines the carriage to a given track. I should feel the same degree of security in one of these vehicles, as in a steam-boat, since the carriage is at a distance from the boiler.

"There is no doubt in my mind, that a rail-way from Albany to Schenectady, with steam carriages, would be found both useful and profitable to a company who might construct it. So many elaborate descriptions of rail-ways have been published in the English papers, and some of them transferred into our own, that it would be a waste of time and paper to enter into detail. If any of our enterprising citizens are, however, dis-

posed to introduce the improvement in the United States, it will afford me great pleasure to execute any commands, with no other remuneration than the satisfaction of a ride, after the work is completed."

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The census of Mississippi, just taken, gives the following result: Males, 23,910; females, 27,800. Total, 48,610. Taxable inhabitants, 9,348. Births in 1825, 1892; deaths, 785.

Died of a dropsy, Hannah, wife of John Hall, Esq. of Thetford, Vt. on the night of 6th Nov. ult. She had been confined for a considerable part of the time for three years, had been tapped 34 or 35 times, and between 5 and 6 hundred weight of water had been drawn off in the course of 18 months.

A new 64 gun ship arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 12th January from New-York, under American colors, for the Colombians. On the 13th the Colombian colors were hoisted on board of her and a salute fired. She was to proceed to Carthagena.

The extent of party spirit in Georgia may be estimated by the fact, that it extends even to the removal of Clerks in Banks, on account of their politics. If there is any thing in the world that can have no proper relation to party divisions, it is Banking.

W. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of \$1392 26, during the last month. During the same period, James Nitchie, Esq. the Agent, has issued Bibles and Testaments, amounting to \$1932 23.

An original proprietor of a single share in the Charlestown Bridge, near Boston, which cost \$100, has received his principal, the interest upon the original cost, and a surplus of \$7000! At Mount Carbon, Penn. land, which could have been purchased twelve years since for sixty two cents per acre, is now selling at the rate of four hundred dollars per acre.

In a debate in the Legislature of Rhode Island, a member in favour of lotteries, said they were authorized by scripture, and that the prophet Jonah was concerned in drawing one.

A respectable female named Zebley, living in Wilmington, Del. was called on by a rough looking character on the 10th ult, in the absence of her husband, and commanded to deliver up her money. On refusing to do so, he took a large butcher knife that lay on the table, and plunged it into her side, then immediately drawing the weapon from the wound, he threw it from him, and made off. The neighbours were alarmed by the shrieks of an infant child, and going into the room found its mother in the greatest agony weltering in her blood. A man named Michael Monalton, has been examined and recognised as the perpetrator of this inhuman act. Mrs. Z. is since dead.

Captain John Cleves Symmes has arrived in the city of Washington, where he intends to deliver lectures explanatory of his new theory of the earth. He may obtain converts to his system, but we doubt whether he will obtain any thing else.

An Engine Company in Boston, have drawn a prize of five thousand dollars in the last Rhode Island State Lottery.

The Mechanics' Bank in New-Haven Connecticut, having fulfilled the terms of its charter, by expending \$50,000 on the Farmington Canal, commenced banking business on the 23d ult. Their bills bear the portraits on the margin, of Washington, Hillhouse, and Whitney, and are said to be excellent likenesses.

The bill authorizing Mr. Jefferson to dispose of his real property by lottery, has passed both Houses of the Legislature of Virginia—in the House of Delegates, by a vote of 125 to 62, and in the Senate, 13 to 4—and is therefore a law.

On Tuesday, 14th ult. Capt. Warrington, of the Navy, was presented with a sword, voted by the Legislature of Virginia, (his native State,) in testimony of their sense of his gallantry in the action between the Psacok and Eporvier during the late war.—The ceremony took place in the Chamber of the House of Delegates; and Governor Tyler made a suitable address on the occasion, which was replied to in an appropriate manner by Capt. Warrington.

It appears to be reduced to a certainty, by various concurring statements, that Bolivar has determined to aid the Buenos Ayriens in the war between that republic and the empire of Brazil. Bolivar is said to have 15,000 chosen troops with him. If so, the war will be of short duration. "What will Mrs. Grundy," or rather the Holy Alliance, say to this movement, now that the emperor Alexander is no longer able to direct the operations of this abominable combination of royal despots?

A member of Congress writes to the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot that it is said and believed in Washington, that Mr. Poinsett, our Minister, has concluded a treaty with the Republic of Mexico, highly satisfactory, placing the Navigation and Commerce of the two countries on terms of perfect reciprocity.

The Salem Observer gives the particulars of a trial, which took place in 1660, under that section of the blue laws which

prohibited dancing. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Marline. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit. The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined twenty shillings each.

The last mail from the west brought the news of the death of Judge Todd, one of the associate Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was a gentleman as distinguished for his amiability and rectitude in private life, as for his ability in the line of his public duty.

It is stated in the papers, that one hundred and six speeches were delivered in one day's sitting of the parliament of Upper Canada, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 6 P. M. This rule does not obtain in Congress, where the great merit seems, to deliver such intolerably long speeches that few hear and still fewer read them.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the United State Bank, held in Philadelphia on the 3d inst. Wm. M'livain, Esq. was elected Cashier, Thomas Andrews, Esq. First Assistant Cashier, and Samuel Jandon, Esq. Second Assistant Cashier. The election of a Third Assistant Cashier was deferred for the present.

The Legislature of Ohio have passed an act to enable the President and Faculty of the Theological Episcopal Seminary to confer Collegiate Degrees. The town to be laid out on the ground belonging to the Seminary, will be called after Lord Gambier, the College after Lord Kenyon, the Chapel after the Countess Dowager of Rosse, and the streets and streams are to be so named as to perpetuate the memory of the numerous benefactors of the institution.

The premium of twenty dollars, for the best poem, offered by the editors of the Boston Spectator, has been awarded to Mrs. Sarah J. Hale, of Newport, N. H. author of the Genesis of Oblivion.

Literary.—It is said that Chateaubriand (the French author) has been offered \$85,000 for all his manuscript writings, or a collection of all his works.

A certain school master had in his place of exercise a glass, wherein he caused his scholars to behold themselves. If they were comely, he would call them, What pity it was such goodly bodies should be possessed with defective minds? If homely, then they might make their bodies fair, by dressing their minds handsomely.

NORTH-CAROLINA GOLD.

FROM THE BALTIMORE REGISTER.

We have received the following interesting letter from Mr. Charles E. Rothe, (the ingenious and experienced Miner from Saxony, whom Professor Olmsted lately employed to make certain Mineralogical Examinations which his duties as Professor of Chemistry would not allow him leisure to attend to himself) which we have pleasure in laying before our readers:

Salisbury, Feb. 15, 1826.

"Gentlemen: In compliance with the promise I made you, when in Raleigh, to give you some occasional information concerning the Gold region in the western part of this state, where I have been engaged in making surveys and observations since I left Raleigh, I have thought proper to give you the following:

Owing to the season of the year, it has been impossible for us to add very much to our previous knowledge, concerning the probable richness and localities of Gold in this section of country; notwithstanding, more has been done this season, we believe, than in any previous one.

Several veins of different formations, have been discovered, which are of greater extent than the thin alluvial layers of mud, which has been hitherto washed for collecting the particles of gold with which it is impregnated.

Three different formations have been discovered in the Greenstone and Greenstone Slate, which are the only rocks in this section of country, that contain the veins of gold and other minerals.

One formation, which is principally situated in Mecklenburg county, contains the Gold in veins of iron ore. By washing the pulverized ore, small particles of gold may be obtained, which are seldom discoverable in the compact mass of the ore. It is impossible to give a correct idea of the length and depth of the veins of this formation, until they shall have been worked more extensively.

A second formation, situated in Cabarrus, Montgomery, &c. generally contains the gold in veins of quartz. In this formation, the gold is irregularly placed between the different strata of the quartz. The gold may be discovered by disuniting contiguous portions of the quartz. The greater part of the gold which is found at this time, is obtained from veins of this formation. These veins are not so extensive as those of the first formation.

The third, and last formation has not yet been so well examined as the two former. It appears to be composed of a variety of different ores, containing gold in a state of mechanical mixture with them. These ores are chiefly Pyramidal Copper Pyrites, or Yellow Copper Pyrites, Prismatic Iron Pyrites, Prismatic Arsenic