

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

FROM THE NATIONAL JOURNAL.

March 29.—In the Senate, the bill for the benefit of the Kentucky Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb, and the bill authorizing the re-opening of the King's road, in the Territory of Florida, were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, offered a resolution asking for information from the War Department, relative to the road from Washington City to New Orleans. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, also offered a resolution, asking of the President a copy of the instructions given by the Congress of Confederation, immediately at the close of the revolution, to the three Commissioners appointed to negotiate treaties with the European Powers. On motion of Mr. Mercer, of Virginia, the Judiciary Committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of extending the laws in relation to forgery in certain cases; and also, of augmenting the penalty annexed by the laws of the United States, for forgery and perjury committed with intent to defraud any individual of life or liberty. A Bill was reported by Mr. Newton, of Virginia, from the Committee on Commerce, authorizing the building of light houses, light vessels, &c. and clearing of the harbor of Savannah. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when Messrs. Whipple, of New Hampshire, Garnsey, of New York, Worthington, of Maryland, Miner, of Pennsylvania, and Kellogg, of New York, severally addressed the Committee, which ultimately rose, leaving Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in possession of the floor for to-day.

March 30.—In the Senate, the several bills ordered to a 3d reading on Tuesday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill to authorize the State of Pennsylvania, to open a canal through the United States public grounds in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and the resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, as it respects the periods to which any person may be elected President, were ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, a resolution was introduced by Mr. Cocke, of Tennessee, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the legality of the allowances made to the Quarter-Master's Department of the Marine Corps. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Isaacs, of Tennessee, and Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, were laid on the table. A Committee of the committee of the Senate, in examining and reporting the business to be acted on at the present session.

An attempt was made by Mr. Hemphill, of Pennsylvania, to take up the bill to provide for the Officers of the Revolutionary Army, but it was not sustained, and the discussion of the amendment of the constitution was resumed. Mr. Hoffman, of New York, and Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, spoke in favor of the amendment; and an amendment was offered by Mr. Cocke.

March 31.—In the Senate, the several bills engrossed for a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The resolution denying the power of the Executive to appoint Foreign Ministers except with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the resolution proposing the repeal of the duty on salt, were the subject of discussion the greater part of the day.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, Mr. Forsyth moved an amendment to the resolution offered on the preceding day by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, calling for a copy of a letter from Mr. Middleton, the United States Minister at Russia, to the Russian Government; and of the instructions to the United States' Ministers at Chili, Buenos Ayres, and Mexico, relative to a proposed Congress of the South American States; which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Mitchell, of Maryland, it was referred to the Committee on Military Pensions, to amend the act relating to Revolutionary Pensions, so as to authorize justices to attend at the houses of Revolutionary officers, soldiers, and sailors, for the purpose of administering the oath prescribed by law. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when Mr. Bartlett, of New Hampshire, and Mr. Cook, of Illinois, addressed the Committee on the resolutions to amend the Constitution. Mr. McDuffie has the floor for to-day, when he will reply to the arguments brought forward against his resolutions, and it is expected the question will be taken.

April 1.—In the Senate, the greater part of yesterday was passed in Executive business. The expectation of many, we are among the number, that the discussion on the Constitutional question, in the House Representatives, would yesterday be brought to a close, was again disappointed. After Mr. McDuffie's reply, which consumed about four hours, on motion of Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, the Committee rose.

A resolution was introduced yesterday by Mr. Bartlett of N. H. sending it to the Committee on Naval Affairs, to inquire into the expediency of removing the naval station at Philadelphia, in consequence of an attempt to impose a tax on the U. States property by the local authorities; but after a few words, it was laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Webster.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

A late Buffalo (N. York) Journal says: "The census of this town presents the appalling disproportion of three males to two females, exclusive of Indians." It is said that Cooran, the novelist, received \$5,000 for the copy-right of the "Lion of the Atlantic." Such is the unprecedented demand for the work that every copy has been sold, and the publishers have come to the determination of publishing a stereotypic edition.

A Magistrate in England lately pronounced a marriage lawful, which had been effected against the wishes of the alleged husband by an officious proxy—because the man had afterwards received the woman as his wife, and lived with her till she robbed him.

There are 80 printing establishments in Paris only, occupying 2600 workmen, moving 600 presses, consuming annually 280,000 reams of paper, yielding a receipt of 8,750,000 francs. This is exclusive of the large government establishment.

The rumour, that some weeks since Governor Desha's having pardoned and released his son is undoubtedly false. The whole number of Judges in Pennsylvania, is 118, who are maintained at a cost of \$60,300 per year. Notwithstanding, complaints of delay in the administration of justice, prevail generally throughout the State.

A letter received in Albany, from a gentleman at La Grange, dated 29th December, states that General La Fayette and family are well. The writer mentions that this country is ever in the heart and on the lips of the veteran. Every thing going on with us interests him, and his American friends are treated by him and his family with boundless attention and kindness.

Mr. Uriel Smith, while apparently in good health, and attending town meeting at Francistown, N. H. suddenly fell down dead in the pew where he sat. The moderator was just about to declare an unanimous vote for him as town clerk.

The tonnage of the steam boats navigating between the Falls of Ohio and New Orleans is estimated in a Pittsburg paper at 7790. Thirty eight boats are employed.

A letter from Washington states, that Henry R. Warfield, Esq. member of the last Congress from Maryland, has been appointed Charge des Affaires to Peru; and that Mr. Bradish of New York has been appointed to the same station at Stockholm, in the place of the late Col. Somerville.

Eastwick Evans, Esq. who lately returned from Greece, has been elected a member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, from Portsmouth.

Lorenzo Dow, is now travelling through the State of Ohio, preaching occasionally to large audiences.

A Mr. Walker advertises for sale, in a Washington paper, that beautiful and fertile tract of land called Head Ache, in Prince George's county in Maryland.

Married at Lynn, Mass. Mr. James Lewis to Miss Hepzibah Tarbox, daughter of Capt. N. Tarbox. As a remarkable incident we are informed that this gentleman has been four times married in the same coat, and "tis a pretty good coat yet."

necessary to construct this extensive canal, will not all short of thirty millions of dollars. From this water to Cumberland, Md. the expense is estimated at eight millions.

Altogether.—A gentleman who courted a lady of the name of Miss Lloyd, suddenly left her for one whose name was Take. After being startled to hear, he was accused by an acquaintance, with "So I hear you are married to Miss Lloyd, hey?" "Indeed," answered he, "it was a Miss Take, I assure you, sir."

During the present session of the New York Legislature, a report has been received from the engineers respecting the routes of thirteen different canals in that State, the extent of which would embrace a distance of between six and seven hundred miles, and the estimated cost of executing the same, between five and six millions of dollars.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, APRIL 2. After a long interval, we have the satisfaction to announce the safe arrival of some of our packets, and to learn of the safety of others.

The Colombia, Capt. Graham, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 3d of March, having been detained with others, from the 16th of Feb. by adverse winds.

Capt. G. has favoured us with a Liverpool paper of the 2d of March, and a passenger has obligingly furnished us with London dates to the 1st inclusive.

The papers do not announce any political event of great importance. The commercial advices are very gloomy.

The Duke of Wellington had proceeded with splendid retinue of six carriages to congratulate the Emperor Nicholas on his accession. He arrived at Berlin on the 17th Feb.

The Liverpool Mercury says, "we can state, of authority, on which we ourselves place the greatest reliance that urgent political negotiation, and not Court etiquette, is the chief object of the Duke's journey. To prevent the general war to which the march of Russian troops against Turkey might lead, he is empowered to offer our co-operation for effecting the immediate and complete independence of Greece."

The accounts from St. Petersburg are into February. It was said four hundred officers of distinction would be condemned to death. The arrest of Wm. Kuchelbecker had just taken place in Warsaw.

The failure of B. A. Goldschmidt & Co. proved the most eminent houses in London, and the most important in the Continent.

The news of the failure of Goldschmidt produced a great sensation on the Continent. In Amsterdam, it is said, six of the principal merchants stopped on hearing the intelligence.

Great depression existed in the Yorkshire market. At Leeds, etc. the demand for cloths, was scarcely ever known to be so flat.

The number of bankrupts announced in England the first six weeks of this year, was 314.

Salisbury:

APRIL 15, 1826.

CONCORD PRESBYTERY.

This judicatory of the Church of Christ, commenced its spring session at Center Church, in Iredell county, on Thursday the 6th instant; and concluded its deliberations on the Saturday following.

The session was opened by a sermon, preached by the Rev. Mr. Erwin, moderator of the last Presbytery, from 2d Corinthians, 5th chap. 20th verse; "Now, then, we are ambassadors for Christ; as, though God did beseech you by us, we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

The meeting was attended by every Bishop belonging to Presbytery; and its sittings were attended by a numerous, respectable and attentive assembly. A spirit of harmony and zeal for the interests of the Redeemer's kingdom, characterized the session.

Among the most important and interesting measures adopted by the Presbytery, was the forming themselves into a society, for the purpose of supporting the missionary station, and school, now under the care, and superintendence of the Rev. Hugh Wilson, at Monroe, in the Chickasaw Nation. The officers elected for this purpose, were the Rev. Jos. D. Kilpatrick, President; Thos. L. Cowan, Esq. Vice-President; John Andrews, Esq. Treasurer; Rev. Jos. E. Bell, corresponding Secretary; and Rev. J. O. Freeman, recording secretary.

The Presbytery resolved to set apart the first Friday in May next, as a day of special fasting and prayer; to humble ourselves before Almighty God, for our sins; to pray for the out-pouring of the spirit on our churches and congregations; to supplicate the throne of his grace, for fruitful and healthy seasons; and to offer up our united thanksgivings, for the rich and undeserved mercies and blessings we enjoy.

The Presbytery then adjourned, to meet in the town of Salisbury, on the first Thursday (5th day) of October next.

On Sunday, the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered to more than two hundred communicants. The congregation was large, and the exercises of the occasion were solemn and impressive.

The most perfect order and decorum prevailed; and we feel a hope that, through the long living annals of eternity, some may have occasion to remember the occurrences of this day. The very handsome manner in which this venerable temple of our God had been (recently) repaired, was highly gratifying to the members of Presbytery; and especially the addition of a spacious and convenient gallery, for the accommodation of people of colour. This is as it should be. It is a subject of deep regret, that in many of our Churches, no provision is made for their accommodation.

In one instance at least, we are told that the house is so constructed, they cannot enter within the walls on the Sabbath. We do most earnestly hope, that all will immediately follow the benevolent and Christian example of the people of Centre. Let us not cut them off from the hopes of happiness in another world, although circumstances, beyond the control of the present generation, have placed them in a state of vassalage in this.

Sound policy as well as a sense of religious duty, should prompt us to this measure. Whatever may be the sneers and cavillings of infidels and scoffers, make them truly religious, and they cannot but understand and feel, that "Servants obey your Masters," is a solemn and essential requisition of the Gospel.

One evidence of the healthiness of this section of country, the writer of this deems worthy of notice: Walking in the neighboring grave-yard, and reading the inscriptions on the tombs of the dead, he was surprised at the numerous instances of longevity they recorded. On one he read, "aged 110 years;" on another, "aged 99 years;" and he was informed, by a venerable father in the ministry, that he visited, in his last sickness, a man 115 years of age; who, up to nearly that period, had been an active and laborious man. The inhabitants of this place may well say, "the lines have fallen to us in goodly places; we have a goodly heritage." With lively feelings of gratitude and filial love, may they exclaim, "Bless the Lord, O our souls; bless the Lord, and forget not any of his benefits."

AMENDMENT of the CONSTITUTION.

By an article in this day's paper, it will be seen that the discussion on the resolutions offered by Mr. McDuffie for amending the constitution of the U. S. relative to the election of President and Vice President, has been cut short in the House of Representatives, by a call for the previous question. The vote on the first resolution, taking the election, in every event, from Congress, was decided in the affirmative, yeas 138, noes 52—on the second resolution, providing for a uniform mode of voting by districts, a negative vote was given by the House, yeas 91, noes 101. By this decision, it will be seen there is a very decided sentiment in the House (and we have always believed there was out of it) against the election of President

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