

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Tuesday, Jan. 23.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain Revolutionary Officers; the motion to fill the blank with 1,100,000 dollars, still pending. Mr. Smith of S. C. spoke in opposition to the bill and Mr. Robbins and others in its favor. No question was taken. The House of Representatives was occupied nearly the whole of this day in the discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolutions for Retrenchment. Mr. Vance having commenced a series of strictures upon the manner in which the standing committees of the house had been appointed, Mr. McDuffie called him to order; but the Speaker having decided that Mr. Vance was in order, Mr. McDuffie appealed from the decision; but the house decided, by a vote of 91 to 62, that the decision of the chair was correct. Mr. Vance then continued his remarks, and was succeeded by Mr. Pease and Mr. Bell. Mr. Dorsey had just risen to address the Chair, when a motion for adjournment was put and carried.

Wednesday, Jan. 30.

In the Senate, the bill for regulating the process of the United States Courts, in the States admitted into the Union since the year 1789, was taken up. Mr. White withdrew his amendment; and the bill, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolution, was taken up, and supported by Mr. Berrien, in a speech of great length.

In the house of Representatives, various communications, and a message from the President which had been lying on the table until Mr. Chilton's resolutions should be disposed of, or some opportunity should present itself for taking them up, were submitted to the House. The message noticed a correspondence between our government and that of Brazil. Among the communications, were the information called for by resolution of Mr. Sloane relative to the Court Martial at Mobile, but as this is not yet ordered to be printed, we are unable to present any statement as to the number or character of the documents—and also the facts called for by resolution of Mr. Kremer, respecting the change of the public printing, &c. of the Port of Philadelphia from Mrs. Bailey to Mr. Binns.

The House then took up the resolution of Mr. Chilton. Mr. Dorsey addressed the Chair at some length. Mr. Wickliffe had just obtained the floor in reply, and made a few preliminary remarks, when the House adjourned.

Among the bills reported yesterday, were a bill making an appropriation for Internal Improvement, a bill for an appropriation for a Breakwater at the entrance of the Delaware Bay, and a bill concerning Naturalization.

[The Secretary of War communicated to the House copies of the report and journal of the Commissioners appointed to negotiate with the Cherokee Indians. This negotiation, our readers will recollect, failed to induce the Cherokees to sell any of their lands; but it was not through a want of exertion on the part of the Commissioners, for all that could be effected, was done by them. The commissioners, our readers will recollect, were, Gen. Geo. L. Davidson of Ireland, and Gen. Alex. Gray, of Randolph in this State; and Gen. John Coker, of Tennessee.]

Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolutionary army; and it was debated from 1 o'clock till half past 4, by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, in opposition to it, and by Mr. Van Buren in its support; when the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Branch, who, according to usage, has the floor for to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, "A Bill in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on Imports," was reported, read twice, committed and 6000 copies of the bill, report, and testimony, were ordered to be printed.

The documents from the War Department, relative to the trials of the militiamen, were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The rest of the day was consumed in discussing Mr. Chilton's resolutions.

Friday, Feb. 1.

In the Senate, the Bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was read, and the blank filled with \$100,000. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Bill providing for certain surviving Officers of the Revolutionary Army. The discussion occupied several hours, but no question was taken.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion was resumed on the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton. Mr. Everett addressed the House in a very powerful speech. Mr. Randolph succeeded. He complained of weakness, and his remarks seemed to testify to the correctness of the complaint. Mr. Hamilton took the floor, but before he had proceeded in his remarks the House adjourned.

Saturday, Feb. 2.

The Senate did not sit on this day. In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Sergeant occupied the

floor upon the resolutions of Mr. Chilton. Mr. Hamilton moved to amend the amendment offered by Mr. Blake. Mr. Buchanan took the floor after Mr. Sergeant, and on his motion, before he went into any remarks the House adjourned.

Monday, Feb. 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Cobb presented a Report and the resolutions of the Senate of Georgia, insisting on the fulfilment of the compact between that State and the United States, in relation to the lands occupied by the Cherokee Indians. The Senate spent some hours in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after the petitions had been presented, the House resumed the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton, when Mr. Buchanan made some remarks which occupied nearly two hours. Mr. Rives then obtained the floor, but being somewhat indisposed, the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.

In the Senate, the Select Committees for the remainder of the session, were ordered to be appointed by the Vice President. The Senate went into the consideration of Executive business at half past twelve.

In the House of Representatives the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton was resumed. Mr. Randolph then occupied the floor for a few minutes, to correct a misrepresentation of his language which had appeared under the editorial head of the Telegraph of Saturday. Mr. Rives then spoke on the resolution, for about an hour and a half. The question was put on the amendment of Mr. Hamilton, which was carried—Ayes 117, Noes 74. Before any other question was taken, the House adjourned, leaving Mr. Bartlett in possession of the floor for to-day.

Wednesday, Feb. 6.

In the Senate, the bill making appropriations to revolutionary and other pensions was ordered to a third reading. The Bill respecting discriminating duties on tonnage and imports was discussed and ordered to a third reading. The Militia bill was taken up, considered, and laid on the table. Some time was then spent in discussing the bill for the relief of the Columbian College, and the bill was recommitted for a report of the further information as to the facts.

Mr. Branch, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, entitled 'An act to incorporate the Occoek Navigation Company;' which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The House of Representatives was occupied till 10 o'clock at night, in discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolutions: the question being finally taken on the resolutions as amended, they were unanimously adopted.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL

In speaking of the new tariff bill, which our readers have been advised has been reported in the house of representatives by the committee on manufactures, the North Carolina Journal speaks thus: "We would publish this Bill; but we are confident it never will pass in its present shape. The committee, it is true, have been aided, in making out this Bill and the rate of duties, with the testimony of many practical manufacturers and the bill may be such an one as the manufacturers may deem necessary. But it is not such an one as will, we think, be acceptable to the nation generally. A few of the duties are these: On bar iron, not rolled, one cent per pound; on bar iron, rolled thirty-seven dollars per ton; On axes, adzes, drawing knives, &c. ten per cent. ad valorem, in addition to the present duties; On manufactures of wool (except blankets, worsted bombazines, hosiery, mits, gloves, caps and bindings) sixteen cents on every square yard, where the actual value of the article whenever imported shall not exceed 50 cents the square yard—where it exceeds 50 cents and shall not exceed one dollar the square yard, the duty to be 40 cents the square yard, where the value exceeds one dollar and does not exceed \$2 50, the duty to be one dollar the square yard—where the value exceeds \$2 50 and shall not exceed \$4 the square yard, the duty shall be 40 per cent. ad valorem—where the value exceeds \$4 the square yard, the duty shall be 45 per cent. ad valorem. Upon woollen blankets, hosiery, mits, gloves and binding, a duty of 35 per cent. ad valorem. On molasses, the duty is to be ten per cent. the gallon. On all imported distilled spirits, ten cents per gallon, in addition to the duties now imposed by law.

A duel was fought at New Orleans on the 29th ult. between Mr. Vaux and Judge Leonard, in which the former was killed on the spot! This is the sixth instance of fatal duels within a very short period.

Revival at Lexington, Ky.—Within a few weeks [says the Kentucky Gazette, of Jan. 4] nearly two hundred members have been added to the Presbyterian church, and two hundred and thirty seven to the Methodist church.

FEBRUARY 26, 1838.

ROWAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a number of the citizens of Salisbury, met at the court house, on the 12th day of February, 1838; and on motion, Col. Thomas G. Polk was called to the chair, and S. Silliman appointed secretary.

On motion of C. Fisher, Resolved, that this meeting organize itself into a society, auxiliary to the North Carolina State Colonization Society: Agreed to.

The Rev. Mr. Nourse then addressed the meeting, and explained, in very appropriate terms, the object of the parent society, at the same time giving a short sketch of the history of the Colony of Liberia on the coast of Africa, to where it is the object of this society to assist in colonizing those free persons of colour in the United States who may be willing to go, giving an account also of the trade of the colony, its resources, the products of the soil, moral character and condition of the colonists, laws and government, all tending to show its favorable condition, and showing that it is a true American colony.

The following constitution for the society was then read and unanimously adopted:

Article 1st. This society shall be called the Colonization Society of Rowan County, auxiliary to the North Carolina State Colonization Society.

Article 2nd. The object of this society shall be, to assist in colonizing, with their own consent, on the coast of Africa, the free people of colour of the United States, and those who may be liberated for that purpose.

Article 3rd. The officers of this society shall be a President, two Vice Presidents, eight Managers, a Secretary, and a Treasurer; who shall also be members of the board of Managers.

Article 4th. The President shall preside at all meetings of this society; he may with the consent of the vice presidents, call a meeting at any time.

Article 5th. The Vice Presidents shall, during the absence of the President, preside, according to seniority.

Article 6th. The board of managers shall meet as often as may be agreeable to themselves, attend to all the internal concerns of the Society, passing such by-laws and regulations as may be deemed necessary, provided they be not repugnant to the constitution; and preparing for the annual meeting, fill all vacancies which may occur in the board during the year, inspect the Treasurer's accounts, and at the annual meeting present a report of their proceedings to the society.

Article 7th. The Secretary shall keep a regular account of the proceedings of the society, as well as of the proceedings of the board of Managers, give public notice of appointed or annual meetings; and it shall be his duty to prepare the annual reports.

Article 8th. The Treasurer shall collect all sums due the society, preserve the original subscription papers, and present an annual account to the board of managers.

Article 9th. Every person who shall give his assent to this constitution, and pay annually (the sum of) one dollar or upwards, shall be considered a member of this society; or by paying a sum not less than ten dollars at any one time, shall be a member for life; any member may withdraw his name by notifying the society of his wish.

Article 10th. The society shall hold its annual meeting in the court-house in Salisbury, at 11 o'clock A. M. on the 4th July, to hear an address, or addresses, by gentlemen previously selected, or by others, to receive the report of the board of managers, and to elect officers for the ensuing year.

Article 11th. When convenient, a delegate shall be appointed to attend the annual meeting of the North Carolina Colonization Society, held at Raleigh on the first Monday of November.

Article 12th. This constitution can be altered by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at the annual meeting.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Reck, the chairman appointed a committee to nominate officers; the following persons were nominated and accepted:

- Thomas G. Polk, President; Jesse Franklin, Vice Presidents; John Rick, Treasurer; Alexander Long, Secretary; Samuel Silliman, Secretary; Thomas L. Cowan, H. C. Jones, James Martin, jr., H. Alexander, Michael Brown, John Giles, D. F. Caldwell, and Charles Fisher, Managers.

On motion of the Rev. Mr. Rankin, for that purpose, the chairman appointed R. H. Alexander, Michael Brown, and Charles Fisher, a committee to select a suitable person to deliver an Oration, in behalf of the society, on the 4th of July next.

Doctor Long offered the following resolution, which was adopted: Resolved, that the minutes of this meeting, together with the constitution of the society, now formed, and a correct list of its officers, be published.

A public complimentary dinner was given to Col. Wm. Roberts, Treasurer of this state, by the citizens of Oxford, Granville county, on the 6th inst.

James Platt, the Adams candidate, has been appointed Post Master at Ulster, New York; about this appointment the administration were so puzzled at one time, as to require the old incumbent to withdraw his resignation. Mr. Augustin G. Dauby was the Jackson candidate; and from our knowledge of both candidates, we should suppose the last named to be the best qualified of the two, to discharge the duties of the office in question. But it is perfectly in keeping with all the measures of the administration, to appoint their political friends to office, without reference to qualifications; and we wonder at their hesitating for a moment to confer the appointment on Mr. Platt.

TO SAVE PORK.—A writer in the Milton Gazette proposes a method of curing pork, which he says has never failed in saving his. His plan is: As soon as the hog is cleaned, cut him out and salt him, while warm. While some of the hands are cleaning the hogs, let others be cutting out and salting. Put but little salt on at first, but rub it in well, and repeat the rubbing for 6 or 8 times during 24 hours; so that while the meat is cooling the salt is striking through it; at the end of 24 hours, you may pack your meat in a hoghead, or meat-stand; in 6 or 8 days, draw it out, and rub on more salt, where there is none. Heat is lost by putting a quantity together before the vital heat is out; or by letting it lie till cold before salting, or even cutting it out.

A HOUSE FORTH OUT.—Among the papers of John McIntyre, post-master at Marion, Georgia, who lately died, was found a letter containing \$475, written and sent on the 12th of February, 1826, by G. B. Lamar to D. D. Sanders, which McIntyre had broken open and laid away, but not having made use of the money, it was all found in the letter after his death. It was discovered that the villain had broken open a great many other letters, and embezzled the money they contained.

Judge James.—Our readers have already been advised that the Hon. Wm. D. James, a Judge of the courts of South Carolina, has been impeached and removed from office by the legislature. The venerable gentleman was about 70 years of age, and bore an active part in the Revolutionary War, and is now in indigent circumstances. On being asked by the President of the Senate, to shew cause why he should not be removed from office, the Judge offered the following pathetic reply:

Mr. President: I have served my country too long not to be sensible of my duty to submit, (as well as I may,) to this heavy stroke. I could have wished, that my old age had been spared this awful calamity; but Providence has thought proper to bring me through the varied and trying scenes of a long life, to this bitter period. To the Almighty Ruler, and to him alone, I look for support and consolation. I pray him to bless and prosper my country, which while it casts me off, cannot, and I trust will not, be disposed to deprive me of the consolations, which result from a consciousness of good intentions, and honest conduct in office.

The hoary head, tottering frame, and almost palsied hand of the venerable Judge, excited the tender sympathies of all who were present. The offence for which he was removed from office, was neglect of official duties, caused by IMPERIENCE! The senate passed a resolution, however, to the effect, that the Judge's private and moral character, in all other respects, stands unimpeached; and they empowered him to draw on the treasury for his salary up to the year 1829.

Ohio.—An administration paper in Ohio, says there are in the legislature of that state, 66 members for Adams, 41 for Jackson, and one on the fence—the last one is supposed to be waiting to see which party is strongest after next election, before he will venture to jump down from the fence.

It was lately stated, by the Hartford (Conn) Mirror, that Ward Nicholas Boylston, Esq. who died a few weeks since, near Boston, aged 78 years, had left a legacy to John Quincy Adams, President of the United States, of \$400,000. This statement was afterwards corrected, and \$40,000 named as the amount of the legacy. Even this sum, scaled down as it was from the first named, was not, as Maj. Noah says, to be sneezed at. But we are now told that Mr. Boylston's whole estate did not amount to more than \$100,000, most of which he bequeathed to his wife and grand-children, leaving to Mr. Adams only a plantation, valued at about \$4000. Mr. Boylston was an enthusiastic admirer of England, and English institutions, and spent a good many years of his life in that country: And it is shrewdly suspected by some people, that these predictions of Mr. B. was what induced him to make a bequest to Mr. Adams, believing the latter to be as Englishly in his political notions as himself.

A new candidate.—The editor of the "Genius of Temperance," printed at Hallowell, Maine, being asked which candidate he favored for President, replied that he was dissatisfied with the administration of President INTERFERENCE, and should of course advocate the elevation of his competitor, the Hon. Mr. TEMPERANCE, who is "honest, capable, and a friend to the constitution."

Death by Intoxication.—A young man named Chace, died by intoxication in New-Hampshire, on the 7th ult. When very far gone by intoxication, he stole a bottle of wine out of a tavern, drank it all, and died in 7 hours after.

Awful effects of Drunkenness.—In Chatham, Columbia county, New-York, an habitual drunkard got badly intoxicated on Christmas day; being refused admittance into any of his neighbor's houses, and unable to reach home, he crawled under a hay-stack, and there died!

In the same county, another drunkard having shamefully abused his wife, and parted with her about Christmas married another; after which, he was so harassed in mind, that he hung himself on the 26th ult. When will civilized men cease to immolate themselves on the shrine of that debauched monster, Intemperance?

Moving Houses.—To such perfection has the system of removing houses from one street to another, been carried in the northern cities, that we observe divine service was performed in the Old Dutch church in New-York, while it was under the operation of removing!

Judge John Hall, of Warrenton, has been nominated as the Jackson and Calhoun Electoral candidate for the 10th Electoral district, by a convention of delegates from the four counties which constitute that district. On a balloting being had by the convention, Judge Hall received 13 votes; Gideon Alton 10; Judge Hall was accordingly recommended as the candidate for that district.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

We have been politely favored by Gen. Alexander Gray, one of the U. S. Commissioners for treating with the Cherokee Indians, with the following STATISTICAL TABLES of their population, as enumerated in 1824, agreeably to a resolution of the Legislative Council; and the advances those people are making in the pursuits which lead to civilization:

Table with 2 columns: Category and Count. Includes Males under 18 years of age (3054), Males from 18 to 59 years of age (3027), Males over 59 years of age (352), Total number of males (6433), Females under 15 years of age (3010), Females from 15 to 40 years of age (3108), Females over 40 years of age (782), Total number of Females (6900), Grand total of males and females (13,333), Male Negroes (610), Female Negroes (667), Total Negroes (1277).

Population, 15,660. Add for those who have since removed into the Nation from North Carolina, who were living in this state on reservations, 590. Which will make the population of the Cherokee Nation amount to 15,560. There are 147 white men married to Cherokee women, and 68 Cherokee men married to white women. There are 18 Schools in the Nation, and 314 scholars of both sexes; 36 grist mills, 13 saw mills, 782 looms, 2486 spinning wheels, 172 wagons, 2923 ploughs, 7683 horses, 22,331 black cattle, 16,932 swine, 2,566 sheep, 180 goats, 62 blacksmith shops, 9 stores, 2 tan yards; besides many other items not enumerated. There are likewise several public roads, ferries, and turnpikes in the Nation.

They have not been altogether correct in their addition of the population of the Nation.

IREDELL JACKSON MEETING.

Mr. Editor: In the editorial columns of the last Catawba Journal, I notice the following passage, in relation to the Jackson meeting in Statesville: "The meeting, we doubt not, was large and respectable; but it will hardly be denied, we suspect, that the larger portion of those present were in favor of the Administration." Now I do roundly and positively deny the gentleman's statement; for the fact is, that fully two-thirds of those "present" were Jackson-men. By those present, I allude to all who were in favor on that day; for none but decided Jackson-men took seats in the court-house; and I could name some friends of Jackson who did not take seats. I would advise the Journalman hereafter to state facts, and not represent things according to the suppositions of his own fancied imagination. One of the Committee. Statesville, Feb. 14th 1828.

All for Love!—A young lady near Macon, Georgia, of respectable connections, having recently had her affections won, and won only to be slighted, by a perfidious lover—with too much pride to sue for a breach of promise, and too much feeling to forget her injury—determined on self destruction. Accordingly, she left the roof of her parents, and threw herself into the current of the Towlaga. Being missed in the morning by her friends, her footstep were traced to the fatal stream, and after diligent search, her body was found, composed in its last sleep, in the bed of the river. This base, profligate fellow, ought to be hung up, like a dog, for the murder of this poor, hapless girl.

The following toast was drunk at Springfield, Massachusetts, at the celebration of 8th of January: it is a fair hit at those editors who have so foully slandered Mrs. Jackson, for her husband's sake:

"Mrs. Jackson—Mistaken by the administration presses, for the opposition candidate, and competitor of his Excellency J. Q. Adams, and slandered accordingly.—The people need no other proof, that she is worthy of the hero of New Orleans.

Most Laudable Munificence, and worthy of Imitation.

John Willfong, Esq. of Lincoln county, has lately made a donation of 50 acres of land, with a dwelling house on it, to the Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Churches in said county, to be appropriated as a permanent parsonage, for the sole use of the aforesaid Lutheran and German Reformed Churches, forever. [Communicated. February 19th, 1828.

Adjournment of Congress.—Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives, on the 12th inst. providing for the adjournment of Congress on the 8th day of April next. But we have no idea the resolution will pass: the probability is, that the session will not close before May.

8th of January at New-Orleans.—We have in type, some particulars of the splendid reception given to Gen. Jackson, at the celebration of the 8th of January at New Orleans; but from a press of other matter, are obliged to defer their publication till our next.

The abuse of Office.—It is stated on good authority, says the Albany (New York) Signs of the Times, that from twenty to thirty thousand copies of the famous Address of the Adams convention in Richmond, Virginia, written by Chapman Johnson, have been printed at the city of Washington, folded up by a public officer of the House of Representatives with public papers, and distributed under the frank of members of Congress! Uncle Sam is really too good a packhorse for so severe a service and such shabby burdens. But the present riders are determined to make the most of his speed and bottom. Fugitives from public indignation, they ride for their lives.