

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Tuesday, March 25.—In senate, the bill relative to the settlement of land claims, was some time under consideration, and was finally laid on the table: the bill for graduating the price of public lands, was taken up; and Mr. Barton spoke at great length against the bill and an amendment to it. In the house of representatives, Mr. J. S. Barbour's resolution relative to the appointments in the power of the President of the U. S. was a short time under discussion: a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Hall, of this state, relative to the varioloid disease which exists in Washington city: the rest of the day was spent in discussion of the tariff bill, Messrs. Hoffman and Bates speaking on the subject.

Wednesday, March 26.—In senate, the bill relative to the settlement of land claims was amended and ordered to a third reading: the bill relative to graduating the price of public lands, was discussed at great length: some time was spent in the consideration of executive business. In the house of representatives, Mr. Tucker, of S. Carolina, laid a resolution on the table relative to the adjournment of Congress: the house was then engaged till its adjournment on the tariff bill, Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Forward, occupying the floor: the house adopted a resolution to meet at 11 o'clock, instead of 12, as heretofore.

Thursday, March 27.—In senate, the bill giving the year's salary of the late Gen. Brown, amounting to \$5,500, to his wife, was passed to a third reading: the remainder of the day was spent in consideration of the bills for the relief of certain revolutionary officers and soldiers; and the bill to graduate the price of public lands. The house of representatives refused to consider Mr. Tucker's resolution to fix a time for the adjournment of congress: the tariff bill was then taken up, and Messrs. Forward, Storrs, Burgess, Anderson and Randolph, spoke at some length on it: Mr. Mallary's amendment was then rejected, 102 to 78: Mr. M. then moved another amendment, and Mr. Buchanan moved to amend the amendment; when the house adjourned.

Friday, March 28.—In senate, the bill for the relief of the widow of Gen. Brown, was passed: the bill granting a township of land to Kenyon College, in Ohio, was ordered to a third reading: the rest of the day was spent in consideration of executive business. In the house of representatives, after the presentation of divers petitions, reports of committees, &c. the tariff bill was taken up, and occupied the house the remainder of the day, Messrs. Buchanan, Dwight, Mallary, Storrs, S. Wright, Davis and Miller, occupying the floor: Adjourned over till Monday, in order that the hall might be cleansed and ventilated.

Saturday, March 31.—In senate, the bill for the encouragement of vaccination was rejected: the bill relative to the commercial intercourse between the U. S. and the French West India Islands, was discussed, and ordered to a third reading. In the house of representatives, the bill relative to the public lands was passed: some time was spent in consideration of the tariff bill: the house refused, by a vote of 93 to 73, to consider Mr. Tucker's resolution to fix on the time for the adjournment of congress.

FROM THE N. Y. COURIER.

Editorship.—The Boston Bulletin has given its readers an excellent article on this subject. The conclusion is particularly good.

Besides extraneous and impertinent assaults, an editor must expect divers rebuffs, even from his professed patrons. One condemns his taste; another questions his competency; a third dislikes his politics; a fourth doubts his religion; a fifth calls for more commercial news; a sixth requires more extensive sketches of congressional or legislative proceedings; a seventh objects to theatrical notices; an eighth demands a greater quantity of literary matter; and so on, ad infinitum items, as they say in Latin.

Now, for an editor to lay any sort of claim to nerves, or feelings, or sensibility, in such a predicament, is an absurdity of the most grotesque character. He must either regard these complaints as so much wind, or make up his mind to enjoy all the rest of his life like an imprisoned hedge-hog. He must bear, without flinching, every species of mental torture; whether it come in the shape of contumely from members of the same tribe; or whether it rattle against his ears in storms of disapprobation from his paying readers. "Don't bring your paper to me again," said a patron to other day to one of our carriers; "it isn't worth a damn!" So, having no nerves, we comforted ourselves with the happy assurance that our labors were likely to escape a fate that too often attends those of some others in the profession!

[Notwithstanding these draw-backs,

the editorial life is very pleasant; it keeps one constantly busy, and occupation is happiness. Besides, the agreeable excitement of dressing a brother editor, or being dressed by him, is the very pepper of existence.]

New Work.—Dr. Howe, Surgeon in the Greek service, now in Boston, is about to publish a "Historical Sketch of the Greek Revolution." This will be deemed a valuable work, if the sketch be drawn with fidelity. The word historical being a part of the title, would seem to imply that the work will be faithfully sketched.

RAPID VEGETATION.

Some English peas, brought out by the English brig Catharine McDonald, from Liverpool, were planted by Mr. John Cooper, of St. Simons, (Georgia) on the 10th of January, and on the 27th of February, that gentleman presented the captain of the brig with a peck of fine green peas from the same seed.

It is calculated, says the London Morning Herald, that the various acknowledged professors of the law, absorb in income nearly nine millions per annum; and that in three generations of thirty years each, the whole sum of the property of the kingdom passes through their hands.

Mecca, the "holy city," has been taken by the Wechabites, who put 4000 of the inhabitants to the sword. The pacha of Egypt has thus new work cut out for him nearer home than Greece—and the "holy city" must not remain in the hands of "infidel dogs!"

INDIA ARITHMETIC.

Their manner of numbering evidences the extreme simplicity of their language. We have asked of all the tribes, with which we met, their numerical terms as far as a hundred. In others, six is five-one, seven, five-two, and so on. Beyond ten, they universally count by reduplication of the tens. This they perform with great dexterity by a mechanical arithmetic, intricate to explain, but readily apprehended by the eye. The principal operations are bringing the open palms together, and then crossing the hands, which tells as far as a hundred. Some of the tribes are said to be perplexed in their attempts to number beyond a hundred. When the question turned upon any point, that involved great numbers, we have generally heard them avail themselves of an English word, the first, we believe, and the most universally understood by savages—"heap!"

An Indian Chief of the Nova Scotia tribe has, in person, presented a petition to the legislature of that province praying that the selling of Rum to the Indians may be prohibited.

A lady named Mrs. Fortune, lately in London, presented her husband with three female twins (as Paddy would say) at a birth. This is a striking proof of the old adage—"Miss Fortunes seldom come single."

Fence Posts.—Mr. Preston, of Stockport, Pennsylvania, recommends setting posts with the top part placed in the ground; and intimates that they will in that position, last three or four times as long as when the butts are placed down. The same judicious and experienced agriculturist advises, in making fences, always to place the rails with the heart side up. The posts should be set at least two feet in the ground. If those parts of the posts which are to be placed in the ground are burnt in a hot fire till quite black, they would last much longer than they would otherwise. Some farmers cut their posts so long, and mortise them in such a manner, that when the lower ends have become rotten, they can turn them upside down; and it is said that they will last nearly as long again when managed in that manner.

Correction of time.—It may not, perhaps, be generally known, that those who were born before the 20th February, 1800, should, after that day, reckon their birth days a day later than before. Those who were living before the alteration of the style, in 1751, may recollect that after that alteration, their birth days were reckoned 11 days later. A further alteration of one day took place in 1800; a child born on the 31st December, 1796, was not 4 years old till the 1st of Jan. 1801; and a man born 1st Jan. 1751, was 10 years old on the 12th of Jan. 1761; and was 50 on the 13th Jan. 1801.

Duty of Patriots.—The Postmaster General, in writing to an editor of a newspaper in Pennsylvania, thus speaks on the subject of mail carriers taking newspapers to subscribers:

"Mail carriers have only been prohibited from carrying newspapers out of the mail in cases where their delivery is required in the immediate vicinity of post offices. Where they are to be delivered at a distance from offices so great, as to render it inconvenient for subscribers to receive them through the offices, carriers are permitted to distribute them."

Greenville College.—Henry Hoss, Esq. of Washington county, has been appointed President of Greenville College, Tennessee, and will enter upon his duties on the first Monday in May next. Tuition \$10 per session; board \$1 50 or \$1 62 1/2 per week.

The Cincinnati (Ohio) Republican states that there were fewer executions for desertion, during the last war, under Gen. Jackson, in proportion to the number of his troops than under any other commanding General of that period; and, in support of the assertion, brings forward the following facts: "Gen. Harrison while in command during the last war, caused three soldiers to be shot at Seneca, for desertion; and one at Put-in-Bay, in that neighborhood a short time after Perry's victory on Lake Erie, for the same offence. In July, 1814, soon after Gen. Harrison resigned his command in the army, Gen. M'Arthur, on whom the command then devolved, caused five soldiers to be shot in one day, at Chillicothe, for desertion. All these executions, it will be remarked, were for desertion only, while the six Tennessee militia suffered for both mutiny and desertion." Star.

On the 21st ultimo, an election took place at Harrisburg, Pa. for Burgess, councilmen and constables; which resulted in the success of the whole Jackson ticket.

Extract of a letter from the Hon. William H. Crawford, dated

Wood-Lawn, 6th March, 1828.

"I think with you, that the people have determined who should be President, and I should be the last man in the U. S. who would wish to unsettle that determination; for I am one of the people, and approve their choice."

To prevent Horses being teased by Flies.

Take two or three small handfuls of walnut leaves, upon which pour two or three quarts of soft cold water—let it infuse one night and pour the whole the next night into a kettle, and let it boil for quarter of an hour:—when cold, it will be fit for use. No more is required than to moisten a sponge, and before the horse goes out of the stable, let those parts which are most irritable be smeared over with liquor, viz: between and upon the ears, the flank, &c. Not only the lady or gentleman who rides out for pleasure, will derive benefit from the walnut leaves, thus prepared, but the coachman, the waggoner, and all others who use horses during the hot months.

Farmer's Receipt Book.

Lieutenant Governor Pitcher has recommended to the Legislature of New York, the appointment of a commission, with competent power to investigate the case of William Morgan, supposed to have been murdered in 1826; to examine witnesses, enter complaints, bind over witnesses and parties to appear at Court, to conduct criminal prosecutions, and to perform all other duties necessary to a full and fair investigation of the alleged offences, respecting that affair.

Another Revolutionary Hero gone....Died, at his residence in Poughkeepsie, New-York, on the 29th ult. Henry Livingston, Esq. in the 80th year of his age. In him we have lost another soldier of the revolution, a patriot, and asserter of American Independence. In 1773, he accompanied the American forces to Canada, as Major of a regiment commanded by Col. James Clinton, (afterwards general) and father of his Excellency De Witt Clinton, late Governor of the state of New-York. He subsequently sustained the office of a Judge in Dutchess county.

TO PERFUME LINEN.

Rose leaves dried in the shade, cloves beat to a powder, and mace scraped; mix them together, and put the composition into little bags.

FROM THE PHILADELPHIA ALBUM.

MARY WILLIS.

Three months passed by, and the rose's leaf, In the sunlight's strength has faded; Three months passed by, and the maiden's grief Had her star light beauty shaded— The childish gleam of her soft blue eye, And her cheeks that roses cherished, And her girlhood's winning witchery, With her carmine lips have perished. Alas! that a form so young and fair, And a soul so bright should meet despair!

The Charleston City Gazette establishment is offered for sale, by its proprietor, James Haig, Esq.

Salisbury:

APRIL 15, 1828.

BURKE COUNTY.

The following is the Address adopted at the meeting of the friends of Gen. Jackson, in Morganton, on the 26th ultimo, and which was prepared by Hugh M. Stokes, Esq. at the request of a former meeting.

The period is approaching, when it becomes our duty, in common with the citizens of the United States, to select a suitable person as the Chief Magistrate of this country. Whilst the public mind is agitated from one end of the continent to the other, with this momentous question, a decent respect for the opinions of those who differ with us, impels us to assign the reasons of our preference for one of the distinguished individuals now in nomination.

It is alleged, by the friends of the present administration, that John Q. Adams possesses, in a high degree, every requisite qualification for the elevated station to which he aspires; that he was bred a scholar; that he is an able diplomatist; that he is a sound republican; and that he has conducted the affairs of Government, since his elevation, with ability and success.—'Tis true, he has had the advantages of a liberal and classical education, which he derived from a foreign institution, where the plain, republican principles of our government have ever been treated with contempt and ridicule, and looked upon as a system of anarchy and misrule, rather than a rational and well organized plan of civil and political compact. How far the prejudices and partialities of a foreign education have influenced the political opinions of Mr. Adams, we can only judge from the publication of a series of letters, (after his return from Europe) under the signature of Publicola, avowing and maintaining opinions in direct accordance with those which were, and still are, held by the aristocracy of England, but must ever be repugnant to the true principles upon which our government is founded.

Mr. Adams did not, by mingling in the legislative councils of his country, assist in the development of those political principles which have so eminently distinguished this country from the free governments of antiquity. He was first appointed Charge de Affaires at the Hague; transferred from thence to Lisbon; and from thence to the imperial Court of Berlin. At none of which did he add to his own reputation as a diplomatist, or to the interests of his country, by negotiation.

In his absence from the United States, his father (the elder Adams) was endeavoring to establish the doctrines of the Son; and to effectuate which, he pledged his high authority and his name. The citizens of the country took the alarm, and displaced a chief magistrate whom they believed had abused their confidence.—The struggle was marked by desperation on the one hand, and firmness on the other. The supporters of the elder Adams, though defeated, were far from considering their cause as hopeless. The administration of Mr. Jefferson had scarcely been organized, before John Quincy Adams appeared upon the political arena, leading the van of the opposition, in the Senate of the United States. The leading features of that administration were economy and retrenchment, the purchase of Louisiana, and a firm resistance to the oppression and monopolising commercial policy of Great Britain, and the no less equivocal neutrality of France. Mr. Adams seemed to act with a firm conviction that Mr. Jefferson and his friends could originate nothing that would permanently secure the interests or happiness of their common country. Yet notwithstanding the untiring hostility of Mr. Adams and his coadjutors, they were able to introduce a system of economy and accountability throughout every department of the government, and effectually to close the door upon speculation and abuse of office. They were able without sacrifice, to place a censure over the piracies of the Mexican Gulf, at the mouth of the Mississippi; to place the Rocky Mountains as a barrier to invasion on the West; and to pledge the high destinies of this country to the maintenance of those principles which assert the freedom of our flag upon the great highway of nations.

Yet we find Mr. Adams, near the close of that administration which he had laboured to pull down and destroy, suddenly renouncing the political maxims of his youth and manhood, and becoming at once a deserter of his friends, and a fervent supporter of the powers that be. It was reserved for the successors of Mr. Jefferson to compensate this new proselyte to republican orthodoxy. He was sent as Minister to London, to Russia, temporarily to Gottenburg, and to Ghent. But his communications exhibiting his resistance to the continental system of Europe, have unfortunately for him been lost or mislaid. His proposition at Ghent, to open the waters of the Mississippi to the vessels of foreign nations, by offering a free navigation of that mighty River, and its thousand tributary streams, for the freedom of the Northern fisheries, which must ever be limited, discovered at least a want of foresight, and ability, in the discharge of his high functions as the representative of the nation. Mr. Clay and Mr. Russell, his colleagues, have plighted their candor and sincerity, as well as their reputation, to the American people, for the truth of this allegation. Nor was this proposition at all inconsistent with Mr. Adams' determined opposition to the purchase of Louisiana, during the administration of Mr. Jefferson; and it would be well here to remark, that Mr. Adams voted for the suspension of the Habeas corpus act, in a time of profound peace, (when Mr. Jefferson seized upon the Bateau at Orleans) and for which Gen. Jackson has been so often and so unjustly censured for suspending, in a time of war.—That Mr. Adams sanctioned and countenanced the proceedings of the Governor and legislative council of his native state, during the late war, resisting the call upon the patriotism of her citizens, made by Mr. Madison, for the defence of the country, there cannot, at this day, a doubt be raised. In 1817 he was appointed Secretary of State by Mr. Monroe, in which office he wrote a celebrated letter to the Senate of the United States upon Etiquette, calling upon them to ape the ostentatious ceremonies of foreign courts; which letter did no credit either to his head or his principles. In 1819 he formed, under the directions of Mr. Monroe, the Florida treaty, beneficial to the United States on account of its locality, but desirable for no other reason. In 1825 he was elevated to the Presidential Chair, by the provisions of the constitution, in the last resort; and in the same year, he disturbed the harmony of a sister state, by abrogating a solemn treaty, made under the auspices of his predecessor, with the advice and consent of the senate. He sent Mr. King upon what he knew to be a fruitless mission to London; and subsequently commissioned Mr. Gall-

tie upon the same embassy. In his message to Congress upon the Panama question, he openly assumes the right to commission Ambassadors, when and where he pleased, without the consent or advice of his constitutional counsellors. He caused large sums to be expended in that mission, which has produced a rupture between Mr. Poinsett, our Minister to Mexico, and the authorities of Vera Cruz, and finally ended in disappointment if not disgrace. But we have done with this tissue of official acts, that have reflected so little credit upon the functionary, and turn with the same feelings of impartiality to the picture of his rival and competitor, Andrew Jackson. This personage was brought to notice in the war of the revolution, exhibiting a youthful, but patriotic interest in the fate of his country. At an early age he obtained a limited education, at a country academy; he acquired the study of the law in North-Carolina, and removed shortly after to the State of Tennessee, and assisted in the formation of her present constitution, and under which he subsequently held the office of Judge of the Superior Court of that State. In 1791 he was a representative in Congress, and voted against the address to Gen. Washington, with other firm and enlightened statesmen. When our government was formed and organized, the statement of that day looked to the mother country for such parliamentary rules and usages as it became necessary to adopt for their legislative guidance; consequently, it became a part of their proceeding, upon the receipt of the President's Message, for the two Houses of Congress, with their Speakers at their head, to wait in form upon the President with an address, comprising his praises and their thanks, and a pledge of co-operation with his views of policy, before they had reflected upon the consequences.—This absurd formality was continued during the administration of Gen. Washington; more out of personal respect to him, than a sense of its propriety;—during the administration of the elder Adams, it came into disuse, and was entirely abolished by Mr. Jefferson. In 1798 General Jackson was in the Senate of the United States, and acted with the republicans of that day, in resisting the encroachments of Executive power, and such acts as seemed to trespass upon the liberties of the people. From that period to the commencement of the late war, he continued to enjoy the confidence of his adopted State, and of the general government, by fulfilling various civil offices, and repelling the savage and hostile irruptions of the border Indians. During the late war he conquered the heretofore troublesome and merciless Creeks, overran their country, entered the territory of Florida, where the bloody aborigines had hitherto sought and found protection; executed Arbuthnot and Ambrister, who claimed to be citizens of a christian country; but wearing the customary badges of their barbarous allies, the tomahawk and scalping knife. In consulting the interest and safety of his suffering countrymen, he sanctioned the novel, but just principle, that the only sanctuary for a savage enemy, should be his grave; and that a belligerent nation may, without violating the laws of nations, pursue his enemy into a neutral country, when that country forgets the obligations of her treaties, by fostering and supplying that enemy with the means of subsistence and annoyance. Before 12 months more had elapsed, his military services were required to repel the invasion of Louisiana, and encounter a more formidable, and hitherto invincible soldiery. The veterans of Europe, flushed with victory, and elated with sanguine hopes of conquest and plunder, landed upon the banks of the Mississippi, with the determination of reacting upon the plains of New Orleans, the brutal scenes of Hampton. Their watch word of Beauty and Betsy, indicated too clearly the part they were to play in the grand drama of blood and carnage, which was to ensue, to leave a doubt of the alternative that was left us. Gen. Jackson, with all the ardor and alacrity of the Patriot and Soldier, repaired to the scene of action, and by a signal victory saved the city from plunder, and the chastity of American wives and daughters from pollution: He established martial law for the protection and security of his country, until the storm had passed over, when he submitted with becoming humility to the laws of his country.

He continued from that period to hold the office of Major General of the Southern Division of the army of the United States until the peace establishment, when he retired for a short time from public life. When Florida was acquired by treaty, he was appointed by the Executive of the U. S. Governor of the territory he had been instrumental in securing. His stern but energetic conduct upon that occasion, though harsh and grating to the representative of Spain, was attended with salutary effects and countenance, though not commended by the President. He was subsequently appointed Minister to Mexico, which he declined from motives highly honorable to his disinterested patriotism; alleging that the unsettled state of that country, precluded any hope of amicable or useful relations being established at that time. He then went into the Senate of the United States, was placed by his friends before the American People as a candidate for the Presidency; and sustained his high claims to that office, by receiving the largest number of electoral votes that were given upon that occasion.

That there exists an American citizen not held up for public censure or applause, who possesses more energy and firmness as a soldier and patriot, a greater devotion to the true interests of his country, or a higher sense of the obligations of private friendship (with deference to the opinions of others) we do not believe. He possesses that plain common sense which gave celebrity to a Franklin, and which in the complicated operations of Government, must ever supersede the learning and sophistry of the schools.

We have been favored, by the Hon. Saml. P. Carson, with a pamphlet containing the luminous and interesting report made to the house of representatives by Mr. McDuffie, chairman of the committee of ways and means, on the state of the Finances of the Nation. We shall make some extracts from this able document, as soon as we can get through with divers articles which we are under pledge to publish, and which we shall dispose of as soon as possible.

Counterfeiter.—Jnoch Kinchelov, of Tennessee, has been arrested and put in jail in Raleigh, for passing Newbern counterfeit bills. A good many of these counterfeit bills have got into circulation in this part of the state.