

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

SENATE. SATURDAY, MAY 3. The Senate did not sit to-day.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

The Senate was occupied nearly the whole of their sitting, in considering the Tariff Bill and the amendments to it, reported by the Committee on Manufactures.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

The Tariff Bill was considered, and some amendments in addition to those discussed yesterday being adopted, the Bill was reported to the Senate.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, MAY 3.

The House was engaged almost entirely this day, in the consideration of private bills. The only bill that occasioned much discussion was that for the relief of Anna Dubord, a lady of New-Orleans, who, in the year 1819, left that city and went to Cuba for her health.

The discussion, though animated, was conducted with good temper on all sides, and resulted in a refusal to have the bill engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of yeas 61, nays 70.

The claim of Madam Dubord was advocated by Messrs. Livingston, Gurley, Brent, P. P. Barbour, Gorham, & Weems; and opposed by Messrs. Wright, of Ohio, Buchanan, Storrs, and Taylor.

It was advocated on the ground that it was the right of every citizen of the United States, if wishing to travel for health, pleasure, or business, to take with him such servants as he chose, and to bring them back at pleasure, whether white or black; whether bond or free.

It was contended, on the other side, that the law prohibiting the importation of slaves, like those for the security of the revenue, was to be constructed in the most strict of this nation, (advocated as strenuously by Southern as by Northern statesmen) was to reduce the amount of our slave population, as far as was consistent with the rights of their holders, and was not to be relaxed, unless on considerations of high and imperious necessity, or some great view of national policy.

ing widely different from where they had been taken abroad to reside for five, six, or nine years together.

MONDAY, MAY 5.

The House was chiefly engaged in the discussion of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission sitting under the Treaty of Ghent, which was finally passed, with an amendment, limiting the time to the 1st of September next.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

The House insisted on its disagreement to the amendments made in the Senate to the Bill making appropriations for Internal Improvements by a vote of 100 to 81.

LITERARY NOTICE.

LIFE OF JOHN LEDYARD, THE AMERICAN TRAVELLER.

By Jared Sparks.

This is as interesting as a romance, and there is much character in the American traveller. If he "had any propensity" it was to wander like the partridge, that quits the nest the moment it bursts the shell.

He was born at Groton, in Connecticut. He was naturally improvident, taking a lesson from the swallow, rather than the bee. Yet he had deep feeling, always remembering his home with sensibility, and the image of his mother, (this is a test of feeling) was present to his mind in his most distant wanderings and disastrous chances.

Doctor Wheelock invited Ledyard to his institution, and we find him in 1772, a member of Dartmouth College, preparing himself to become a missionary among the Indians.

He had endured college life and rules for four months, when he suddenly, and without notice, disappeared. In about three months he returned, having made a tour to the Six Nations, where he learned something of the Indian language & manners.

He soon abandoned his missionary schemes and prepared to elope or rather to embark from College. Like Robinson Crusoe he applied the axe to a venerable tree, of which, with the assistance of a few friends he constructed a canoe fifty feet in length.

In this "frail bark" he tempted a stream that had many dangerous rapids. The river ran through forest and wilderness, and in the voyage, if youth was on the prow, we can hardly conceive that pleasure was at the helm.

His library consisted of two books, a Greek Testament, and Ovid; and from one of them he was roused by the roaring of the waters at Bellows Falls. By great exertions he got his boat ashore; and the kind-hearted people drew it with oars around the falls.

We soon after find him a common sailor, bound to Gibraltar, where, having been for several days absent from his vessel, he was at last found an enlisted soldier in the garrison. He was, however, released, & returned at the age of twenty-two to America. He next went to England, and in the same capacity as in the last voyage.

himself to the son, but was received with distrust and retired in unappeasable anger; for when the father afterwards invited him to his house and sent him a sum of money, he returned it with scorn, and the answer that he belonged not to the family of the Ledyards.

At this time Capt. Cook was preparing for his last voyage, and it will be readily supposed that Ledyard's desire to make it, also amounted to a passion. He enlisted in the marines, and afterwards, by his address, gained an introduction to Capt. Cook, and was appointed a corporal.

When with Cook, he had the sagacity to foresee that a profitable trade might be followed on the North West Coast, and he had the power to convince Robert Morris of the same; but accident prevented a voyage which they had arranged together.

His next attempt, and it was immediate, was to execute his last design by passing through Siberia and thence to America. At Hamburg he arrived with ten guineas in his pocket, but hearing of a "countryman, a gentleman, and a traveller" in distress at Copenhagen, thither he went, and with his characteristic but kind improvidence, relieved the gentleman and remained penniless himself.

He arrived under the impression that "mankind had used him well;" and, in fact, he always had, in a high degree, that quality of a good man to think favorably of his species. No disappointment could lessen his philanthropy.

From Petersburg he went by post three thousand miles with a person who was in the employment of the Empress. He was a short time at Irkutsk, and visited the Lake Baikal. But he was arrested by order of the Empress, carried to Poland, and dismissed with an intimation that it would not increase his probabilities of a long life to return to Russia.

He soon set out upon his last expedition, to explore the interior of Africa. But he died at Cairo as he was about to join a caravan for Sennar.

The author has judiciously permitted Ledyard to speak for himself whenever his journal or letters permit, for the writings are characteristic of the man. The book will circulate widely without our praise. Mr. Sparks has well performed an act of justice to a man heretofore too little known; and who labored so long and faithfully to gain an honest fame.—N. E. Galaxy.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT AT BOSTON.

The Boston papers contain the particulars of a melancholy disaster, which occurred in that city, on Wednesday morning. Agreeably to notice persons had convened to witness the ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the Methodist Chapel, about to be erected in North Bennet Street.

tion ensued. Screams & groans resounded through the air, uttered by those who were safe, as well as those who were mingled in the chaos below. The depth of the cellar prevented those who had fallen, from extricating themselves without ladders. Every possible assistance was rendered, with as much expedition as possible and the wounded and bruised were carried to the neighboring houses.

The cause of the disaster appears to have been the insufficiency of the brick pillar, which was relied upon to support the centre of one of the principal beams on which the floor rested. This was very small, the bricks had been recently laid, and the mortar appeared to have not the least tenacity.

We experienced, in this city, on Saturday last, about half past 3 o'clock, one of the most violent gusts ever remembered. The time of its duration, at its height, was not more than five minutes, but, in that short space of time, the wind raged from almost every point of the compass, and the earth was deluged with rain, accompanied with hail, which, luckily, was not very large.

Less damage was done than might have been expected from the violence of the storm. Several chimneys, however, were blown down, falling through the roofs of the houses to which they belonged, and occasioned some hair breadth escapes from bodily injury.

The horses of one of the stages, terrified and unmanageable, could the driver have seen how to guide them, blinded as he was by the mingled hail and rain, plunged down the circular road, round the hill, with furious haste.

There is hardly any thing so much needed in a family as a newspaper, and yet nothing, comparatively speaking, is esteemed of so little value. If a man undertake to retrench his expenses, instead of lopping off what is really useless and extravagant, the first thing to be amputated is the newspaper.

Now we believe that every one who will make a fair trial, and observe the influence of reading over his family, will find at the

end of the year, that he is not a poor, but a good newspaper. He will have accumulated more real intelligence of every day concerns of life and the movements of nations—we take it for granted that he has perused every number with avidity—

THE Official Record from the War Department of the Court Martial which tried, and the orders of Genl. Jackson for shooting the "Six Militia Men," together with Official letters from the War Department, showing that these Citizens were inhumanly and illegally executed.

THE Board for Internal Improvements will meet at the Executive Office on Monday the 26th instant, of which all interested will please to take notice.

LATE WM. SHAW. PERSONS indebted to the Estate of the late Wm. Shaw, of this City, either by Note, or open account, are called upon for settlement.

State of North-Carolina. CRAVEN COUNTY. Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1828.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant is not a resident of the State—it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Sentinel and Raleigh Register, for the said Defendant to make his appearance at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Craven, at the Court House in Newbern, on the 4th Monday after the 4th Monday in September next, and answer, plead or demur to the petitioner's petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

NOTICE. THE Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of North-Carolina, will meet in Fayetteville on Thursday the 22d of May next—of which the Clergy and Laity are desired to take notice—and as matters of great importance to the Church, will be laid before that Body—a full attendance of the Lay Delegates from the different Congregations, is requested.

JN. S. RAVENSCROFT, C. Bish. of the Diocese of N. C. April 19. 62 Im

Fifteen Dollars Reward. RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living nine miles west of Randolph C. H. on Wednesday night, 16th inst. negro HARRY. Harry is 38 years old, about 6 feet high, thin made, quick spoken, and very dark—no particular marks recollected about him.

A BARGAIN. THE Subscriber being desirous of removing to the West, offers for sale the tract of Land on which he lives, situated in the County of Granville, and lying on the waters of Grassy and Jonathan Creeks, 8 miles south of Roanoke, and 17 north of Oxford.

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DRY GOODS. ON Monday the 12th day of May next, at 1 o'clock, will be sold at auction, in the house on Sycamore Street, adjoining Joseph Caldwell's, a large and well selected Stock of Dry Goods, amounting (at first cost) to nearly \$10,000, for the one-third of the entire stock of the firm of Noble, Paul & Kelly, belonging to Mr. Thomas Kelly, of Philadelphia, and which he has authorized me to dispose of.

Now we believe that every one who will make a fair trial, and observe the influence of reading over his family, will find at the