CONGRESS

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

MONDAY, MAY 5

The Senate was occupied nearly the thole of their sitting, in considering the Tariff Bill and the amendments to it, reorted by the Committee on Manufactures. The most of them were rejected, & amongst them one which proposed a reduction uty ob Molasses.

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

The Tariff Bill was considered, and me amendments in addition to those disussed yesterday being adopted, the Bill was reported to the Senate. The motion to strike out the provision repealing the drawback on the export of spirits distilled from molasses was discussed, but not decided.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY, MAY S.

The House was engaged almost entirel his day, in the consideration of private pills. The only bill that occassioned much ion was that for the relief of Anna Dubord, a lady of New-Orleans, who, in the year 1819, left that city and went to Cuza for her health, (intending, should i be restored, to return to New-Orleans and took with her thirteen slaves, chiefly females, who were attached to her person as domestic servants. Her husband, apprehending that some difficulty might occur in admitting these slaves to return to the United States, had a certified description of their persons filed with the Mayor of New-Orleans, and provided witnesses who could swear to their identity. The experiment as to health not succeeding. Madam Dubord wished to return, but would not do so till it should be settled before she left Cuba, that her slaves might come home with her, together with their children, born on that Island. On application being made to the Collector of New-Orleans, he considered the law prohibiting the importation of slaves into the U. States, as peremptory, allow them to return to the United States. | shell. The case has long been before Congress. and repeatedly referred to the Judiciary Committee, who always reported against a majority of that Committee being in favar of it, reported the present bill. The discussion, though animated, was

conducted with good temper on all sides, | most distant wanderings and disastrous and resulted in a refusal to have the bill | chances. engrossed for a third reading, by a vote of yeas & navs as follows-yeas 61, nays 70. The claim of Madam Dubord was advocated by Messrs. Livingston, Gurley, himself to become a missionary among the

Buchanan, Storrs, and Taylor.

States, if wishing to travel for health, pleaback at pleasure, whether white or black ; whether bond or free. In illustration of which principle, reference was had to the cases of our Ambassadors to Europe and officers, all of whom took black servants with them, and were allowed, as a matter of course, to bring them back on their return. The law prohibiting the importation of slaves, never contemplated the case of turn, performed a primitive solo upon a such as had been temporarily absent from the United States; but was intended to prohibit the slave trade, and prevent any population. This case did not violate the without notice, disappeared. In about was not admitted) to be forbidden by its letter. And though these slaves had had children while abroad, these were to follow the condition of their parents, just as much as the children of free American citizens would; & these, every body knew, were entitled to citizenship here though sive,) he induced several comrades to pass they had been born during the temporary a night, (and a cold one it was.) with him. absence of their parents abroad.

that the law prohibiting the importation of stacles, there was bog and brier enough to strict and rigid manner. The settled poslaves, like those for the security of the revenue, was to be constructed in the most licy of this nation, (advorated as strengously by Southern as by Northern statesmen) was to reduce the amount of our of which, with the assistance of a few slave population, as far as was consistent | friends he constructed a canoe fifty feet in with the rights of their holders, and was length. not to be relaxed, unless on considerations . In this "frail bark" he tempted a stream of high and imperious necessity, or some that had many dangerous rapids. The rigreat view of national policy. No such ver run through forest and wilderness, and necessity existed here-it was at the ut- in the voyage, if youth was on the prow, most, a case of individual hardship, to we can hardly conceive that pleasure was which a settled and vital course of policy at the helm. was not to give way. But, in reality the of the slaves had acted voluntarily, & not one of them he was roused by the roaring from any compulsion, in taking these slaves out of the country; he had done it with a exertions he got his boat ashore; and the foll knowledge of the law, as appears by kind hearted people drew it with oxen a the steps he took before hand; and though | round the falls. his wishes or interest may be crossed in is being refused liberty to bring them ck, after a foreign residence of 9 years, this was his misfortune, and he must submit to it. His disappointment was a far garrison. He was, however, released, & night be used as sailors in the merchant

or nine years together.

MONDAY, MA

discussion of the bill to prolong the term of the Commission sitting under the Treathen took up the amendments made by the for Internal Improvements; when Mr. made by the Senate, ask a conference of have gone in any capacitythat boily, and appoint managers to conduct it on the part of the House. Some the expedition, he was in the navy; but discussion took place on this proposition, his rank is not known. In 1782 he was in and before any question was taken the a ship of war in Long Island Sound, and House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MAY 6. to the amendments made in the Senate to the Bill making appropriations for Internal Bill to continue the Mint at Philadelphia. was taken up on motion of Mr. Sergeant, and passed through Committee, and orderto day. The House then receded from its disagreement to the second amendment of the Senate to the Bill making appropriaappropriates 22,000 dollars to reimburse the State of North Carolina, the sum paid by that State for the extinguishment of Indian titles. Mr. Mercer moved that the House resulve itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, with a view to take up the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal the House adjourned.

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 and refused to admit them. Whereupon, | traveller. If he "had any propensity" it as she held the slaves in her own separate was to wander like the partridge, that right, she applied to Congress for an act to quits the nest the moment it bursts the

He was born at Groton, in Connecticut. He was naturally improvident, taking a lesson from the swallow, rather than the the petition, until the present session, when 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

Ductor Wheelock invited Ledyard to his institution, and we find him in 1772, a

member of Dartmouth College, preparing Brent, P. P. Barbour, Gorham, & Weems; Indians His journey from Hartford was and opposed by Messrs. Wright, of Ohio, made in a sulkey, the first ever seen in the regions through which it passed. The It was advocated on the ground that it horse as well as the vehicle, was on the was the right of every citizen of the United | decline, age and the staggers having fallen heavily upon him; which, when considersure, or business, to take with him such ed in connection with the state of the servants as he chose, and to bring them roads, render this journey according to Mr. Sparks, a proof of 'no feeble spirit of enterprise. The traveller's baggage was principally composed of curtains for scenic representations, for he had a passion South America, and also of our naval for the drama, and made the best Syphax that ever trod the Hanoverian boards.

In these good old times no hideous bells disturbed the slumber of the student; but by way of substitution the freshmen in conch shell. Yet Ledyard was " indig-

nant? at the summons. He had endured college life and rules increase from abroad to the mass of our slave for four months, when he suddenly, and spirit of the law, even supposing it (which three months he returned, having made a tour to the Six Nations, where he learned something of the Indian language & manners. Here his propensity for climbing mountains, which was afterwards more fully developed, was first indulged. By his persuasions (and he was very persuaon the summit of a distant mountain. And It was contended, on the other side, if his genius required the stimulants of ob-

> schemes and prepared to clope or rather to embark from College. Like Robinson Crusoe he applied the axe to a venerable tree,

His Library consisted of two books, a of the waters at Bellows Falls. By great

We soon after find him'a common saievil than the risk of public injury returned at the age of twenty-two to A rovisions of the law against the importa- in the same capacity as in the last vovage.

The House was chiefly engaged in the answer that he belonged not to the family from extricating themsemives without lad- tions—we take it for granted that he has of the Ledyards.

ty of Ghent, which was finally passed. for his last voyage, and it will be readily ble and the woonded and braised were car- deprived of the sight thereof. His with an amendment, limiting the time to supposed that Ledyard's desire to make ried to the neighboring houses. The Couthe 1st of September next. The House it, also amounted to a passion. He enlist- rier says: " From the intelligence we have ed in the marines, and afterwards, by his been able to gain it is supposed that fifteen Senate to the bill making appropriations address, gained an introduction to Capt. Cook, and was appointed a corporal. it is feared, mortally. A great number, her situation. The children will acquire McDuffie moved that the House insist on This was no elevated rank, but such was their disagreement to the amendments his thirst for adventure, that he would

obtained leave of absence, but without intention to return. He rode up to his mother's house as a stranger who would pro-The House insisted on its disagreement cure lodgings. His mother regarded him with increasing attention; potting on her spectacles to pursue the scruting, and a-Improvements by a vote of 100 to 81. The polagizing by stating his resemblance to a long absent son. The recognition is to be imagined, but not described. Ledyard was a most duriful son; and in his letters ed to be engrossed and read a third time his expressions to his sisters are in the true spirit of kindness.

When with Cook, he had the sagacity to foresee that a profitable trade might be tions for the Indian Department, which 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.

We soon after find him at L'Orient in pursuit of the same plan, of trading on the Coast; where, when success seemed certain his project failed. | Next we find him Bills. but before the question was taken, at Paris animating Paul Jones with his own hopes; then we must follow him to London, whence he actualty sailed on a voyage to the Pacific; but the ship was recalled by order of government, and the expedition abandoned. He had intended to land on the western coast of America, and explore the Continent of the States; and his companions and supplies were two dogs, a hatchet, and a pipe. But his usual fatality seemed to pursue him.

> His next attempt, and it was immediate, was to execute his last design by passing through Siberia and thence to America. 4-At Hamburg he arrived with ten guineas in his pocket, but bearing 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 pennyless himself. The word "traveller" sounded in his ears like that of " soldier" to Lefevre; and, as much as Izaak Walton honored an angler, so much

did Ledyard a traveller.

He arrived at Stockholm in January, but the passage of the gulf of Bothnia was obstructed by moving ice. A common, even a hardy traveller, would have returned. Ledyard went north six hundred miles and then came south as far, (having passed round the gulf) and all this brought him in a straight line but fifty miles upon his journey. The days were short and the cold of the nights was intense; yet from Stockholm to Petersburg he was but seven weeks in walking; which was at the rate of about two hundred miles a week .-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 Irkutz, 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. This measure was owing to the jealousy of the fur traders .-He arrived at last in London, & went to his old friend, Sir Joseph Banks: who supplied food for his ruling passion, by an introduction to the Secretary of the African Association.

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 Sennaar.

The author has judiciously permitted He soon abandoned his missionary 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 had been able to escape from the stage be- per annum. A ready sale may always be made 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. case was not a very hard one. The owner Greek Testament, and Ovid; and from Agreesbly to notice persons had convened to witness the ceremonies of laving the curner stone of the Methodist Chapel, about to be erected in North Bennet Street. The floor had been laid and covered with rough boards, for the accommodation of the assembly, and on it, it is supposed, there were lor, bound to Gibraltar, where, having been seven or eight hundred people collected. for several days absent from his vessel, he After the corner stone had been laid, and was at last found an enlisted soldier in the | the religious services on the occasion performed, and Mr. Maffit had nearly finished his address, while the assembled crowd the less, nor chew the less tobacco, nor diat would result from easily relaxing the merico. He next went to England, and was listening in perfect silence, a brick pillar which supported one of the beams tion of slaves. As to the case of the ser- He was incited to this by his grand-father's on which about a quarter part of the floor vants of our ambassadors and naval officers frequent account of the wealth of his fa- rested, gave way, and 2 or S hundred perthe argument amounted to nothing, inas mily connexions, who were English. He sons who stood on that part of the floor, such as, by the law of nations, the resi- arrived at Plymouth, and on the way to were instantaneously thrown into the cel- printer with "Sir. I cannot afford to take dence of a mini-ter abroad was viewed as London fell in with an Irish pedestrian, as lar, a depth of about fifteen feet : of these, an integral of his country, and so was the mor and merry as himself. For subsis- the greatest number were ladies. At the cleek of a national ship. Slaves, while in tence they agreed to beg alternately on first instant they were aware of their danther place, were, in view of the law still the road; and, doubtless, they were fa- ger, they found themselves in a confused within the United States; and these slaves vored, or both must have begged at once heap, in the centre, thrown upon one ano-In London he saw the family arms upon ther, many of them severely bruised, and service, and in that capacity touch at for a coach, which he traced to the house of a with broken limbs, and in danger of suffer reign ports for a short time; the case be- rich merchant. He entered and disclosed cation. A scene of most appalling confu-

ing widely different from where they had himself to the son, but was received with aion ensued. Screams & groans resound end of the year, that he is not a form been taken abroad to reside for five, six, distrust, and retired in unappeasable and ed through the air, attered by those who poorer for having been a subscriber to been taken abroad to reside for five, six, distrust, and retired in unappeasable and ed through the air, attered by those who poorer for having been a subscriber to. ger; for when the father afterwards invited him to his house and sent him a sum of gled in the chans below. The depth of ted more real intelligence of every day money, he returned it with scorn, and the the cellar prevented those who had fallen, ders. Every possible assistance was ren- perused every number with aridity-that At this time Capt. Cook was preparing dered, with as much expedition as possi- he would have done in a series of Pen or sixteen were very badly injured-some, forty or fifty, were slightly injured, being a habit of reading and a degree of intelligent scratched by splinters of the broken boards and timbers, or bruised by being compress-In the two years after his return from ed in the falling mass, and thus instantaneously huddled together, and precipitated from such a height."

> The same paper gives the following particulars of the names of the sufferers, as far as they had a certained: Mrs. Russell. one leg broken; Mr. Johnson, one leg broken; Col. Hirden, (a soldier of the Revolution, aged 70 years) both legs broken; Mrs. Hall, badly injured; Mrs. Davis, very bally hurt : Mr. Goodwin, both legbroken; Mrs. Scott, one leg broken, and very dangerously hart : Mrs. Philips, severely injured ; Mr. Rogers severely injured; Miss Ann Howe, badly hurt; Miss Ann Palmer, badly injured; Mrs. Motley. one leg broken ; Mrs. Grubb, severely injured; Mrs. Woodward one leg broken Mr. Fisher, one leg broken; Miss Agnes Jones, badly hurt; and a child living in in Common Street, one leg broken. It is calculated by those who were present, that about sixty people were more or less bruised, from twenty to twenty-five of whom were very much hurt, and three or four dangerously. The birth of a child was hastened in the fright occasioned by the catastrophe. Few escaped with the breaking or dislocating of one limb only, and it is to be feared that the lives of many are to be despaired of. The death of one woman and child are already reportede

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 small, the bricks had been recently laid. and the mortar appeared to have not the east tenacity.

We experienced, in this city, on Satur-

day 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 brick wall around Mr. Secretary Rush's house was blown down, and parts of one or two houses. In some houses in the North West end of the city, where the storm was first felt, thirty or forty panes of glass in each house-in others less, but in the whole a great many were broken by the hail. Many cellars were instantaneously filled with water, and the Indicrous was not wanting to diversify the scene: for, in the houses having kitchen cellars, the cooks were half drowned before they could turn them round; and, as for the viands which were intended to compose the dinners, the boarders might be seen in silent dismay witnessing the disaster which had befallen their sharp appetites, or assisting the fright ned servants to rescue from the flood a turkey or a leg of mutton, as it floated to and fro amongst the kitchen moveables, surrounded by lots of potatoes and cabbage-heads. The most serious accidents we heard of were witnessed, in part, from the windows of the Capitol, with the most intense anxiety .-The two late stages, from Baltimore, arrived within the city just as the storm began. 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. One of the leaders taking one direction, the other the opposite one, they brought up the stage against a large poplar tree, at the turn of the avenue, with such violence as to break down the tree, which was large and firmly rooted, and killed one of the wheel horses on the spot. Fortunately, all the passengers bushels of Corn, and 150 or 200 bushels of When fore the horses, ran off. The horses attached to the other stage ran off the road on to the commons, and soon overset with great violence. The passengers in both stages escaped miraculously, though some of them jumped out while the horses were in full speed. The person most injured was a female passenger, the wheel of the stage having run over her foor .- Nat. Int.

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 amoutated is the newspaper. He will not drink a bottle of wine vest himself of a single unseemly habit; but he sits down and demonstrates to a certainty that a paper neither feeds nor clothes him, and therefore it is a great tax -and then a note is despatched to the your paper any longer"-or "Times are hard, money is scarce-ergo vou may discontinue sending my paper"-or with any other excuse that may come uppermost.

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

good newspaper. He will have accumula. concerns of life and the movements of will have picked up much information re lative to the government of the children many useful lessons of household economis and no small share of instruction suited in gence worth the price of subscription ten times told. In fact, a good, vir.ums, well conducted newspaper in a family is the best economist of time and the and est instructer of the mind. Nat. Philanthropist.

Just Published.

And for sale at this timee.

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

Internal Improvements.

THE Board for Internal Improvemen's will meet at the Executive Office on Monday the 26th instant, of which all interested will please J. GALES, Sec. o take notice. Ra eigh, May 8, 1828.

LATE WM. SHAW. DERSONS indebted to the Estate of the la Wm. Shaw, of this City. either by Note, or open account, are called upon for settlement. If the call be not attended to, the Executors will be under the necessity of placing such Notes and Accounts in the hands of an Officer for col PRIST & LA SHAW J. GALES.

> State of North-Carolina. CRAVEN COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D. 1828 Keziah Sawyer, Petition for Divorce.

James Sawver. T appearing to the satisfaction of the Coun, that the Defendant is not a resident of State-It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Senti nel and Raleigh Register, for the said Defendant to make his appearance at our next Superi Court of Law, to be held for the County of Coven, 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 petition, otherwise it will be heard ex parte, and decreed accordingly.

> TH. S. SINGLATON, CIK. NOTICE.

THE Convention of the Protestant Episcopal L 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 to

JN. S. RAVENSCROFT, Bish. of the Diocese of N. C.

Fifteen Dollars Reward

April 19.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, living nine miles west of Randolph C. H. on Wednesday night, 16th inst. negro HARRY. Harry is 8 years old, about 6 feet high, thin made, quick spoken, and very dark-no particular marks recollected about him. Harry took with him me ny articles of Clothing, mostly thin, among which are a pair of new-bound shoes, a fur hat, hall worn, a pair of twilled dove-colored pantaloon pair of linsey pantaloons, and two mixed costs It is conjectured that he has gone into the neighborhood of Fayetteville. I will give the above reward to any person who will return me said negro, or 10 dollars for his confinement in any gaol and information given so that I get him. SAML. HALE.

Randolph C. H. Apl 22.

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 I north of Oxford. It contains between 18 and 1900 acres, 6 or 700 of which are cleared, in good state for cultivation, and well adapt ed to the growth of Corn, Wheat, Oats There are about 150 Cotton and Tobacco. or 200 acres of low grounds-of the high land, seven or eight hundred acres contiguous to the dwelling, inferior to none in this section of country, with 10 or 15 constant Springs. The in provements are extensive. The dwelling house is among the largest, most roomy, and in ever respect the most convenient in the county. is new, and built of the very best materials, beau tifully situated on a gentle eminence, overlooking a large extent of country. The out house of every kind are also new, and in a style accommodated to the dwelling house. Within half a mile of the Dwelling, are a Saw and Grist Mile and Cotton Gin. This Grist Mill yields 1000 of the proceeds of the Saw Mill. It extensive Orchard, with a great variety of select fruits. The tract is situated in the centre of neighborhood, which for health, wealth, intelligence, morals, and every social consideration gives place to none in the State. The Subscriber forbears a more minute description of the above tract, as those wishing to purchase are expected to view it and judge for themselves. The terms will be low and accommodating. H. YOUNG.

55 2m March 19th, 1828. The Editors of the Newbern Centinel, Fay etteville Joural and Richmond Enquirer, are requested to publish the above for two months in their respective Journals, and forward their 20 counts to the Postmaster at Brownsville.

DRY GOODS.

O'clock, will be sold at auction, in the lies on Sycamore Street, adjoining Joseph Caldwell a large and well selected Stock of Dry Gardiamounting (at first cost) to nearly \$10,000, it be incentionally and the containing (at first cost) to nearly \$10,000, it be incentionally and the containing (at first cost) to nearly \$10,000, it be incentionally and the containing ing the one-third of the entire stock of the mer firm of Noble, Paul & Kelly, belonging Mr. Tho's Kelly, of Philadelphia and which has authorised me to dispose of Sale Point Country Merchants would do well to atten

Terms.—Under \$100, cash Va. money; ord 100 and under 230, 4 mos. over 200 and under 500, 6 mos. upwards of 500, 9 mos. credit, for approved endorsed negotiable notes, ses, the terms must be complied with before the property is delivered.

Petersburg, Apl 25.