

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday April 20.

After disposing of various resolutions and other preliminary matter, Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee of Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, &c. with amendments, which were ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the Senate resumed the reconsideration of the vote on the bill to reorganize the establishment of the Attorney General, which was agreed to, and the bill referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

On motion of Mr. Benton, the bill to authorize the payment of the claim of Massachusetts for militia services during the late war, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. [The sum granted by this bill is \$439,748 26.]

After disposing of several private bills, the bill for the several deaf and dumb institutions, was read the third time and passed, by a vote of 24 to 17.

The bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states or territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi, was resumed, and Mr. Adams addressed the Senate for two hours in reply to Mr. Sprague. Mr. Robbins, who desired to deliver his opinions on the bill, moved, as the hour was late, to lay it on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Foot's resolution in relation to the public lands, was next resumed, when, on motion of Mr. Johnson, who was entitled to the floor, it was laid on the table.

Several local bills were then considered; after which the resolution to rescind the order to subscribe for Gales and Seaton's publication of public documents, was resumed, and on motion of Mr. Grundy laid on the table.

The resolution offered by Mr. Frelinghuysen on the 10th ult. to prevent the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath, was taken up and again laid on the table on motion of Mr. F.

The resolution offered by Mr. Barton on the 23d ult. in relation to the constitutional power of the executive to remove persons from office, was resumed, and laid on the table on motion of Mr. Chambers.

Wednesday, April 21.

Mr. Barton's resolution, requesting of the President the reasons for the removal of a Land Officer in Missouri, was, after some discussion, in which Mr. Barton supported, and Messrs. Kane, McKinley, Bibb and Grundy, opposed its adoption, laid on the table, on motion of Mr. Grundy.

The bill to authorize the payment of the claim of the State of Massachusetts for certain services of her militia in the late war, was passed, and sent to the other House for concurrence. The bill to provide for the removal of the Indians west of the Mississippi was further debated by Mr. Robbins and Mr. Forsyth.

Thursday, April 22.

A number of bills, from the House of Representatives were read twice and referred. The amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt; and to the bill providing for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations, were concurred in. On motion of Mr. Hayne, the bill to regulate the Patent Office was considered, and a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Hayne and Rowan supported, and Messrs. Dickerson, Forsyth, and Noble, opposed the bill. It was, finally, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, laid on the table.

When the bill for the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi was taken up, Mr. Frelinghuysen replied to the arguments of Mr. Forsyth on the Indian Bill. Mr. McKinley rejoined to Mr. Frelinghuysen, in support of, and fully maintaining the constitutionality of the doctrine he had advanced in his former arguments, and which he contended Mr. F. had not as yet been able to answer. When Mr. McKinley concluded, Mr. Forsyth took the floor, and, vindicated the conduct of the State of Georgia in relation to the Indians within her limits. When Mr. F. concluded, the Senate adjourned. Judge White has the floor to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday April 20.

The bill for the reduction of the duties on Tea & Coffee, was, after an animated and interesting debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day. Amendments had been submitted by Mr. Semmes to reduce the duties on Tea from 2 1/2 cents per lb. as proposed by the bill to 2 cents, after the first of December, 1831; and to 1 cent after the expiration of a year from that date; and by Mr. Reed, providing that the duty on cocoa should not exceed 1 cent per lb.; both of which were agreed to.

Mr. Conner also renewed his motion to reduce the duty on Salt, which was advocated with great earnestness by Mr. Barringer, but it was not considered, Mr. McDuffie having moved the previous question, thus cutting off the motion.

Wednesday, April 21.

The consideration of Mr. Desha's resolution for the reduction of the number of officers in the United States Army was resumed. Mr. Drayton continued his observations in opposition to the measure proposed, until the lapse of the allotted hour. The various bills ordered on the preceding day to be engrossed for a third reading, were then considered. The bill for the reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and cocoa was read a third time and

passed, by a vote of 163 to 3; the question being taken by yeas and nays. Several other bills were postponed to Monday. The other bill for the relief of the surviving relatives of the officers and crew of the United States ship Hornet, was returned from the Senate with an amendment, altering the pay to be allowed from the term of nine months to six months, in which amendment the House concurred, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Martin in the chair and took up the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the subject of the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri, for high misdemeanor in office. Mr. Buchanan, the Chairman of the Committee went into a detail of the circumstances attending the alleged malpractice of the Judge, and concluded with moving a resolution that Jas. H. Park, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, be impeached of high misdemeanor in office. Mr. Clay next addressed the Committee in opposition to the resolution and was followed by Mr. Spender, of New-York, who contended that no law could justify Judge Peck in the conduct he had pursued in relation to the matter complained of. Judge Spender had not concluded his remarks, when, on motion of Mr. Doddridge, the Committee rose and obtained leave to sit again, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, April 22.

Mr. Spencer, of New-York, from the committee on Agriculture, reported a resolution directing the printing of six thousand copies of the Message of the President of the United States, of the 5th of Jan. 1825, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to American canyass, cables, and cordage, for the use of the House.

Mr. Craig, of Virginia, made a favorable report from the committee on Internal Improvements, on the letter of Mr. Skinner, in relation to the construction, in this city, of a central basin, for commercial purposes, and also for furnishing a supply of water for the public buildings in the metropolis. The report concluded with a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to cause the necessary surveys to be made, in order that a report thereon should be presented to Congress at the ensuing session. The report and resolutions were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Drayton continued his remarks in opposition to the resolution of Mr. Desha, for a reduction of the number of officers in the United States Army. The hour expired before a decision was taken upon the question.

The other bills before the House, were postponed, in order to take up the resolution of the committee on the Judiciary for the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri. Upon this matter, the House went into a committee of the whole on the state of the Union; and Mr. Doddridge & Mr. Storrs, of New-York, successively spoke in favor of the report. Mr. Bell followed on the opposite side. After some further discussion, the committee rose and reported progress, and the House adjourned.

PENSIONS.

Saturday, April 3.

The House took up the following resolution reported by Mr. Bates, from the committee on Military Pensions:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Pensions be instructed, agreeably to the President's recommendation in his Message of the 6th of December last, to revise the Pension law, for the purpose of extending its benefits to every soldier who aided in establishing our liberties and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort, and to report to the House a bill for that purpose. And also, that said committee be further instructed, agreeably to said recommendation, to report a bill for the relief of all those who were, during the late War, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor.

Mr. Bates said, the applications for pensions are numerous, which do not come within the range of the provisions of the Pension laws, and for which provision ought to be made, if made at all, by a general law, and not by special acts. In order to take the judgment of the House upon the propriety of passing such general law, the committee thought it best to present the question in the form of a resolution, that it might be strip of the embarrassments and refuges which the details of a bill create; and he supposed it would be expected of him in a few words to call the attention of the House to its import and general bearing.

The resolution, he said, embodies precisely the recommendation of the President in his message at the opening of the present session of Congress, no more or less. It involves two propositions, the one relating to the soldiers of the Revolution, the other to the invalids of the late war. The first proposition is to extend the benefits of the existing law to "every soldier of the Revolution, who aided in achieving our liberties, and who is unable to maintain himself in comfort." To extend the existing pension law—"The act of 1821, so far as it relates to the officers, was founded on compact; and, so far as respects the soldiers, it gives pensions only to those who served to the close of the war, &c. without any reference to their ability or inability to support themselves; and has, therefore, no application to the subject in hand. The law of 1818 gives a pension to those of the continental establishment, who, at one period of the war, or in the language of the act, "at any period of the war served for the term of nine months, or longer," and who were in such circumstances as to need, &c. Under the construction which has been given to this act, those whose enlistment was for a shorter term than nine months, whatever might have been their term of service, are excluded, and those also, who enlisted for nine months, and

by captivity were prevented from serving in the army. For these two classes provision has been made by the bill that has gone to the Senate; and which by great grace and favor, has reached the honor of a second reading, upon a call of yeas and nays, by a vote of nineteen to seventeen. Mr. B. said he congratulated the House upon this occasion. It might grow to be of some importance in this Government, for the bill of the last Congress did not arrive even to that honor. Do what you will to these old soldiers, but hear them. And if they are not to be heard, let this House be heard in their behalf, at least with the usual forms of respect and attention. The resolution, therefore, only covers, beyond the cases of those who, under different enlistments, served nine months, or under one or more enlistments, a shorter term than nine months.

There was another class of troops, now known as State troops, eleven regiments, or rather battalions, for they consisted of but five hundred men each, who are also provided for by the bill now in the Senate, leaving those only to be embraced by the resolution, who served for a shorter time than nine months, or nine months at different times.

The third class consists of the militia and volunteers, who, at all times, were useful, and on many occasions, saw very hard service.

The proposition then is to give relief to all the soldiers of the revolution, whether Continental, State, Militia or Volunteer, who are unable to maintain themselves in comfort, as a national memorial and testimonial of our gratitude and justice, of their merit and worth, and of the glorious results of their services—a full pension to those who served nine months, and a pro rata pension to those who served less.—This however, to be fixed in the details of the bill as may be thought proper.

The second proposition is to give a pension to those "who were during the late War, disabled from supporting themselves by manual labor." Those who were disabled by known wounds, are now provided for, leaving only those for the resolution to act upon who were disabled by other means, such as hardships, exposures, &c. &c.

Thus far for the import of the resolution. As to its bearing upon the treasury, if it should be consummated into a law, the committee, aware that they would be called upon to state the number of soldiers it would embrace, addressed through the House, a resolution to the head of the department, who has the administration of this subject, for all the information in relation to it, accessible or known to the committee. Inasmuch as this measure was recommended by the President, the committee thought it due to him to call upon the appropriate department of his cabinet for such facts and information as might be useful in justifying and sustaining it.—But from the condition of the records of the army, and the nature of the case, it is impossible to form a satisfactory opinion upon the subject. He would not therefore, venture to give one. The fact can only be ascertained now, as it was in 1818 and 1823, by experiment. Of one fact, however, and the only one material, we are assured, and that is the ability of the Treasury to meet the demand which the resolution may create upon it. The House ought not to forget that time has thinned the ranks of these men, and abridged the life of all of them by twelve years since the act of 1818. The amount of the immediate demand will be much less than is expected, he thought, and it will be a gradually and rapidly decreasing demand.—These men will soon cease to trouble you, Mr. Speaker. The last of them will soon be gone. The measure must, therefore, rest, for its basis, upon the recommendation of the President, who doubtless considered it well before he recommended it to Congress, and upon the great and obvious and universally admitted justice and propriety of the measure.

He congratulated the soldiers of the revolution that the President had pledged the authority of his name, and staked to the Nation his influence with Congress in their behalf. It was an act worthy of a President of the United States. It ought never to be heard in a country like ours, that these men are left to suffer from want or even to feel that they have been rigorously and harshly dealt with by, and he hoped to hear no more of paying the national debt until this, the most ancient, just and sacred, is first met and cancelled. Sir, said he, there never was a race of men so trifled with as these men have been, whose feeling and honor were held in such cheap account. In 1818 you gave them a pension. In 1820, as soon as they had adjusted themselves to their new condition of comfort; you took it away. By the same act and that of 1823, you readmitted a portion of them to the pension roll, but upon this condition—a sworn confession of absolute pauperism, nay, you required proof of it upon inspection and valuation. You searched their tents as if they had been felons, not to ascertain where they got their plunder, but what they had, & what they had done with what they had not. You made him account for the twin lambs he had given his children for the rearing, and for the cradle his wife had given to his daughter upon her marriage. You charged him with the money he had for services filial piety had rendered unless he could show an antecedent contract which no parent ordinarily would have thought of proposing, and no son, unless a bastard or an outcast, of making. In 1828-29, no sooner had a new rule been adopted, more just, more liberal, and in my view more conformable to the act of 1818, than the old one was, and the hopes of these men, which had become dead, been revived, and their crutches put in motion—for they

had no time to lose—no sooner had they set out upon their pilgrimage to the Court-houses, to get their papers, than the rule was reversed—the government had changed its mind—"as you were," was the order from the War Department. Of course, all their expense and trouble were incurred for nothing. I repeat, sir, there never were men so trifled with. Age, infirmity, poverty, and suffering, have been sported with, not by the boys of Bethel, but by Congress.—Here, sir—less here than elsewhere.—Fair speeches will answer no longer. Let the question be settled, once and forever. Let the claims of these men be admitted and satisfied, or rejected; for, in reference to this subject, hope given up is preferable to hope deferred. Let them have at least the quiet of despair. I say again, that I congratulate them that the President has interposed in their behalf. It is proof that he knows what is due to them, and what is due to ourselves, to our own character and honor; and I call upon the House to sanction the measure he has recommended.

222,430 DOLLARS Will be distributed at Hewson's Office, on the 3d day of May, 1830.

Dismal Swamp Canal Lottery,

- CLASS 4. 60 Number Lottery—10 Drawn Ballots. PRIZES: 25,000 Dollars, 10,000 Dollars, 5,000 Dollars, 3,000 Dollars, 2,230 Dollars, 10 Capitals of 1,000 Dollars, 10 500 Dollars, 10 400 Dollars, 10 300 Dollars, 20 250 Dollars, 20 200 Dollars, 35 100 Dollars. Besides many of 60, 50, 40, 30, 20, &c. Whole Tickets only \$8, Halves 4, Quarters 2.

A package will cost \$160, and is warranted to draw half, prizes; so that only a loss can be sustained of \$92, in buying by the package. A very liberal discount will be deducted. Shares of packages in proportion, for sale at the Lottery and Exchange Office of B. W. HEWSON.

DRAWING OF THE Dismal Swamp Canal, Class 1,

Extra: 52,28,18,39,27,30,47,51,19. Nos. 18,28,39, Capital Prize, 15,000 Dollars. Several good prizes sold as usual at Fortune's Home.

Notice to Undertakers.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 18th day of May next, the undersigned, composing the Building Committee of Randolph Macon College, in the town of Boydton, Mecklenburg county, will proceed to enter into contracts for the erection of the centre building of said College—the same to be of brick, and not to exceed in cost thirteen thousand dollars. Also, one of brick, intended for the Preparatory school house to the College, the cost of which shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars.

It is intended so to construct the centre building that it may hereafter be conveniently added to; and such undertaker as may think proper to do so, are requested to furnish the subscribers, either on the day, or before, with drafts for buildings on the most improved plan (as it respects durability, neatness, plainness and convenience) adapted to the appropriations. H. Z. G. Leigh, Jas. W. Lewis, James Smith, Mathew M. Dance, Jos. Early, Moses Brock.

April 26. 72

Land in Wake County.

BY order of the Judge of the Superior Court of Equity of Wake County, will be sold on the premises, on Saturday the 5th of June next, a valuable Tract of Land, lying on both sides of White Oak Creek, in Wake county, the property of the late William McAllister; containing 1280 acres. From 150 to 200 acres of which is cleared land and under good fence, with a Dwelling-House, a Cotton Gin, and other convenient Outbuildings thereon erected. The rest is Woodland. This land lies 16 miles west of Raleigh, on the road to Haywood, and is a remarkably healthy situation. A credit will be given to the purchaser, of six twelve and eighteen months. For other particulars, apply to Aalsey Hunter, near the premises, or to the subscriber, who is duly authorized to sell this property. SAMUEL WHITAKER. Wake, April 19, 1830. 76

NOTICE.

WILL BE SOLD in the town of Rockford on the 10th day of May, 1830, the following Tracts of Land, for the Taxes due for the year 1828, and cost for advertising: No. acres. Owners. Persons adjoining. 188 Hudson C. Barksdale James Prim. 272 Jno. H. Speer F. P. Pettitt. 102 Samuel Whitlock Jacob Douthett. do do do 50 James Edwards Dicy Barker. 540 C. W. Perkins John Davis. 50 Alex. Lawson Capt. Hatcher's District. do do do 200 Wright Johnson do do 605 John Hines Capt. Reece's District. 100 Charles Creson Huntsville District. 200 John Coper do do 80 Geo. Hutson do do 150 M. D. Kimbrough do do 170 Wm. Pickett do do 100 Peter Graves Pilot District. do do do 130 Allen Portice do do 300 Jesse Alberts Rockford District. do do do 150 Robt. Atkins do do 50 Tho. Johnson do do 180 Anselm Mickle do do 300 Daniel Marion do do 3 Town Lots James P. Walker, in Rockford. 250 David Martin Jonesville District. 30 do do do 81 Wm. Mickle do do 15 Jas. P. Walker do do 150 do do do 100 do do do 400 do do do 200 do do do 600 do do do 75 do do do 47 do do do

TH. B. WRIGHT, Shff. April 1.

State of North Carolina.

Granville County. Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830. John K. G. Jones and wife and others, vs. Willie M. Spears & James Richards, Executors of John N. Howell, dec'd. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, is not an inhabitant of the County in which the same is pending, and that the said James Richards, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of the County in which the same is pending, and that the said James Richards appear at the term of this Court, to be held at the County next, and plead, answer or demur to the bill of complaint, or the same will be taken pro fesso, and heard ex parte. Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1830. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. J. Pr. adv. \$2 75.

NOTICE. Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 1st of February last, a white Slave, named CHAS. LIN, or CULLIN MEDLIN, as he calls himself. He is about 23 years old, 6 feet high, weighs about 165 lbs. his neck, hands and mouth are a reddish look, gray eyes, light hair, and thick feet; he stammers when talking, has a small scar on the first joint of the right hand, his right foot, occasioned by the cut of an axe. It is probable that he will alter his name and to pass among the lower class of white people as he is bright himself; his cheeks are very white, with yellow spots; his clothes when he was last heard from consisted of a blue sateen coat and pantaloons, and white fur likely he is in Robeson county, on Drown Creek, as he has relations there, or in Cambridge county, on Cape-Fear. I will give the above reward for his delivery to me in Lenoir county, free of any other expense; or to have him secured in any jail land that I get him again. WILLIAM ROUSE, March 13. 61 80

THE SUBSCRIBER

OFFERS for Sale his HOUSE & LOT in the Town of Oxford, with the LAND adjoining—about 200 acres—of which about 60 acres is Woodland. The House is 52 by 40 feet, commodious, and well finished throughout, has 4 rooms with fire places on each floor, with wide passage on each—a garret distributed in closets and two comfortable rooms; and a cell under the whole divided into several apartments. It is situated in a most beautiful grove of Oak attached to it is a large Falling Garden furnished with fruits selected from the north an Ice-house constructed of rock—a stone Spring-House Well of excellent water in the yard—an Office yard suitable for a Lawyer, and every necessary Out-house, all in good repair. Also, a TANYARD now in operation, which might give employment to 8 or 10 hands, having 10 1/2 acres of land attached to it, and on the premises is a comfortable two-story Dwelling, every convenience for a family residence, better constructed Yard is seldom seen elsewhere. This property will be disposed of at reasonable and accommodating terms. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, Oxford, Sept. 1. 50aw if

North Carolina—Granville County.

John Bullock, Ex'or of William Bullock, dec'd. vs. Richard Bullock & others. Superior Court of Equity—Spring Term, 1830. It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court in this case, is not an inhabitant of the County in which the same is pending, and that the said William B. Inge, one of the defendants in this case, is not an inhabitant of the County in which the same is pending, and that the said William B. Inge appear at the next term of this Court, to be held at the Courthouse in Oxford, on the first Monday of September next, and plead, answer, or demur to the bill of complaint, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte. Witness, Thomas B. Littlejohn, Clerk of said Court, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1830. THO. B. LITTLEJOHN, C. M. J.

RALEIGH REGISTER.

THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1830.

We had a Frost yesterday morning, which we fear has injured vegetation.

The Bank of Newbern, we learn verbally, at the late meeting of its Stockholders determined to accept of an extension of their Charter, on the terms prescribed by the last Legislature.

The Newbern Spectator mentions a distance of wonderful longevity in this State. Anthony Van Pelt, of Greene county, lately died at the advanced age of 126 years and 2 months. During the Revolutionary war, he was excused from military duty, on account of his years.—He is said to have enjoyed to the last, in a remarkable manner, the use of all his faculties, particularly his sight.

At the Annual Commencement of the Rutgers Medical College, New-York, on the 7th inst the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred on the following persons from this State, viz: Samuel E. Chapman, John H. Hill, Josiah Lawrence and John W. Walters.

CONGRESS.—It will be seen, that Mr. Foot's Resolution in relation to the Public Lands, has at length been laid on the table. We are gratified to announce, that the House of Representatives have passed a bill, with but 5 dissentient votes, reducing the duties upon Tea and Coffee. It was contended, that they were no longer luxuries, but had become absolute necessities of life. That high duties upon them were not necessary for protection, inasmuch as they did not come into competition with domestic productions, & that for purposes of revenue, they were not required by the wants of the country. The duty on Coffee is reduced to two cents for one year, and after that period to one cent, &c.—That on Teas to one half the present rates, after the 31st of December, 1831. The