

have followed the two other wives of Mr. de V. The best attendance has but recalled her to existence, a perfect idiot. The nervous system being entirely destroyed.

This adventure known to all Paris for some days, is too well proved to be doubted. We suppress the names, solely out of regard to a highly respected family.

Moore's Life of Byron.—This long promised work is printing simultaneously in this country and England. Four hundred sheets of the English Quarto edition have been received by the Harper's of this city, who are stereotyping it in a handsome style.

A snag destroying Steam Boat.—Turning over the documents accompanying the President's message, we were struck in the report of the Chief of the Engineer Corps, with the following information—new to us, as probably it will be to our readers—concerning the manner of removing snags from the bed of the Mississippi.—N. Y. Amer.

Mississippi River.—To conduct the operations for removing the obstructions in the navigation of this river with more effect, the Superintendent, Captain Henry Shreve, was authorized to construct a steam boat of such strength, and furnished with such apparatus, as can be applied to the removal of snags.—This boat having been completed and put in operation, has according to the Superintendent's report fully answered the purpose.

From the Springfield (Mass) Republican. A loud call to Shoemakers.—David B. Tinker and Ansel Ely, of Chester, crimp, cut, and made thirty pairs of first rate cowhide boots in one week. The work was performed without the assistance of ardent spirits.

From the Geneva, (N. Y.) Gazette. A louder call.—The above paragraph was copied into the Gazette a few weeks ago, and induced two mechanics of this village, Messrs. Ames & Pennock, to try their skill and speed with the Massachusetts gentry. It deserves notice, that, in six days, they crimp and made forty five pairs of stoga boots, in a workmanlike manner, and without the hindrance of ardent spirits. Ten pairs were made the first day, and seven each of the five succeeding days. Beat this, and they will try again!

The embarrassments and losses of the manufacturing companies in New England, have occasioned much remark in the London papers. They are emphatically represented as proof of impolicy and impracticableness of our "American System."

It will be in vain for the advocates of prohibitions and high duties to argue that one or two years do not afford a fair trial to the Tariff; if we give them a trial ten times as long, the result would be equally unfavorable, because the obstacles are inherent in the present relative state of Europe and America. To exclude English manufactures from the market of the United States has a tendency to lower prices in this country, and consequently to render our exports more formidable competitors to the Americans.

Inland trade between Mexico and the United States.

The inland trade between Mexico and the U. States is increasing rapidly. This is, perhaps, one of the most curious species of foreign intercourse which the ingenuity and enterprise of American traders ever originated.

an air of fascination over the stories and tales of Asiatic or African origin. The dangers which both encounter—caravan of the "East" and the caravan of the "West"—are equally alarming and equally numerous.

By the late caravan \$200,000 in specie were brought to Fayette, Missouri, besides a considerable quantity of other valuable merchandise. Specie is an article of some importance in the western states, the paper currency in that quarter of the Union not being in the best condition.

The route which this singular inland trade takes, is beyond the usual boundaries of the country. The caravans generally strike away to the south west, near the heads of the Arkansas and Red rivers, not far from the foot of the Rocky Mountains. The caravan referred to travelled about 1000 miles through the Indian country before it reached the Mexican boundary.

This inland trade to Mexico, promises to be valuable to the western states. It ought to be encouraged and protected by every proper measure within the competency of the government, and it is on this principle that the Secretary of War has recommended mounting a few companies of United States troops, which will give to these inland traders all that protection which is necessary and useful.

The Ottoman Empire.—The past ten years have deprived the Turkish Empire of no inconsiderable portion of its European possessions, besides exposing its weakness and humbling its pride.

It is to all this to be added the embarrassments to which the government is subjected in consequence of the late war—such as a heavy debt, a relinquishment of commercial prerogatives, and the immunities of Russian residents, which constitute a sort of imperium in imperio—we shall have a just idea of the rapid decline of the Ottoman Empire.—Jour. of Com.

Stone cutting by Machinery.—Mr. Milne architect, in this city, has been recently making trials of a curious machine contrived by him for hewing stones by the power of a steam engine, and, from the specimens we have seen with every prospect of success.

The process is simple, ingenious, and beautiful, and evidently only requires, in the machine, a due adaption of the dimensions and strength of the different parts, and a just proportion between the motions of the cutters and the stone, to effect its purpose with perfect success.

Edinburg paper.

Twenty-First Congress. First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 28, 1829.

Mr. BUCHANAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill establishing Circuit Courts, and abridging the jurisdiction of the District Courts in the Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, the Eastern District of Louisiana, and the Southern District of Alabama; which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. SPEIGHT, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of uniting the waters of the Neuse River, with those of Beaufort harbor, in the vicinity of Fort Macon, in the State of North Carolina, by a canal for military purposes.

Mr. HEMPHILL moved the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to communicate to this House, an estimate of the cost of completing the survey and estimate of a canal to connect the waters of the Atlantic and the Gulf of Mexico.

Mr. IRWIN, of Pennsylvania, moved the following resolution; which was read and laid on the table, viz:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to this House, the report of the Engineer employed to make a reconnaissance of a mail and military road from Uniontown, Pennsylvania, by way of Pittsburg to Lake Erie.

On motion of Mr. NEWTON, it was Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce be instructed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the surveyors of ports of delivery, to issue licenses and enrollments to vessels employed in the coasting trade.

WEDNESDAY, December 30.

MILEAGE OF MEMBERS.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business, being the Bill to establish a rule for the compensation of the mileage of members.

Mr. CARSON moved to strike out the second section of the bill. He had said yesterday he would vote for the bill because it relieved members from responsibility. The section provides that every member shall append to his account a certificate as to the number of days he has been absent. This is throwing responsibility on members. He regretted that the bill was brought before the House. He was not disposed to compliment the mover of the bill, for he should then be falling into the error of the lady, who remarked that the child of her neighbor lady was very like the papa, and took it up and kissed it—when it turned out to be the tom cat. He regretted that the feelings of gentlemen were wounded as they had been, by a bill which did more than cast implication upon members.

Mr. SPEIGHT moved that the House do now adjourn. He wished to make some observations as to the course he would pursue.

The motion was negatived—Ayes 82, Noes 84.

The ayes and noes on the motion to strike out, were ordered on the call of Mr. WICKLIFFE.

Mr. LETCHER explained, that he had voted against the request of the gentleman from North Carolina, not because he was disposed to grant the courtesy, but because this bill has already occupied four days in the discussion, although it involved a very simple principle. He reminded the mover of the bill, who was so great a friend of retrenchment, that time is money, and that he had occupied an undue portion of the time of the House in his argument on this bill. He wished that his colleague would devise the ways and means to get along with the public business, by providing that no member should speak more than an hour on any subject, nor be allowed to repeat his speech more than three times during that hour, nor tell all he knows, thinks, has heard, and anticipates. He referred to the condition of this bantling, this darling of the gentleman. It had been long coming into the world; and it had been feared by political physicians that the Caesarean operation would have to be performed. But it had come, and he was glad to see it. He declared that it was very like its father—he meant its real father, not the gentleman from Kentucky, who had yesterday laid claim to it. He had been fearful, in the struggle between the two gentlemen for the parental character, that the House would be compelled to resort to Solomon's mode of decision, by dividing the child. He was sure, however, that the gentleman at the head of the Committee of Retrenchment was the real father. It was small and comely, and should be nursed and cherished; and he hoped it would inherit all his industry, all his usefulness—every thing

but the unconquerable propensity to talk. He liked the breed, and hoped we should have more of it.

He expressed his conviction that the moment we undermine the reputation of Congress in the opinion of the people, or destroy the public confidence in its integrity—there will be an end of the Government, that will be the last day of the nation. He did not believe that there was more honesty in any of the Executive Departments, than was to be found in this House; and contended against the placing of members under the control of the Postmaster General. He expressed a wish that the bill would pass to day in some shape.

Mr. SPEIGHT said he had not submitted the motion for adjournment with a view of making a set speech on the subject of retrenchment and reform; he was fearful that the patience of the House was already exhausted; he had not originally intended to take any part in the discussion, but the innumerable amendments which had been made to the bill, had induced him to make a brief statement, explanatory of the vote he should give.

He could scarcely expect that the House would attend to him with the same good humor with which they had listened to the gentleman from Kentucky. [Mr. LETCHER.] That gentleman had been pleased to call this bill a child, which needed nursing and attention to rear to maturity, and professed himself willing to aid in rearing and educating it to useful purposes. Mr. SPEIGHT thought that the Chairman of that Committee might say, in reference to the friendship manifested by his colleague, in the words of the Spanish proverb, "Save me from my friends, from my enemies I can protect myself."

When the bill was first introduced into the House he was opposed to it, and had so stated unreservedly, mainly on account of that clause in the first section, about which so much debate had been had, directing a reference to the Postmaster General. When this part was struck out by an amendment, he was disposed to vote for the bill. His objections to that clause were the very incorrect estimate which the Post Office books give of the distances on some of the Post routes. Their distances were generally obtained from Deputy Post Masters and Mail Carriers, who evidently knew very little of the matter.

In his district, he had heard no complaints about the per diem allowance on the mileage of members. The Committee had, however, reported an abuse or an error, and had demonstrated how it had originated, and had proposed a remedy. The fact that this matter thus disclosed, had not been spoken of at such a distance, shows that this error has been gradual in its growth, and that the people have never been fully apprised of its extent. It ought, therefore, to be corrected, and the amended bill afforded a proper remedy. Mr. SPEIGHT could not agree in opinion with his friend and colleague [Mr. CARSON.] his bosom friend, he might say: that in this matter corruption or dishonorable motives were to be imputed to members, and that they should resent such attempts. He saw nothing in the bill to awaken such feelings. It was based upon the admitted fact, that something had been done which ought not to have been done; and that the present law was so defective that such errors might occur even with good intentions. The enactment of this law would prevent a recurrence of these things by establishing a uniform rule. He saw in this nothing to impeach the character or ruffle the complacency of members. He reprobated the doctrine, that members of Congress were too honorable to need accountability, and that they should be exempted from responsibility. Members of Congress were, he doubted not, equally fallible with other men, and in this manner, the question is about that in which men are most fallible, their self interest. He was for discarding such pretensions, and for putting a stop decisively to these malpractices.

Mr. SPEIGHT said, that two years ago, when these matters were first broached, this Hall and every Hall in the country rung with the accounts of the waste of public money, constructive journeys, double outfits, &c. He was then as now of opinion that the question of retrenchment should be fully met, and a thorough investigation ordered into all the Departments of the Government. But his opinion was, unequivocally, that this reform and investigation should commence like charity at home, and here in this Hall. This bill in part met his view, and when this should be settled, he hoped the committee would prosecute the inquiry into certain other matters about the House, the use of stationery, &c. And when the affairs of that House were retrenched and reformed, he hoped they would proceed through all the Departments, from the Executive down through every office and examine and reform all the abuses which may exist. He had heard, during the last nine months, a great deal of the removal of faithful public officers, men who, for many years, had served the public well, and the appointment of others. If these things have been done without cause, it is proper that such an abuse of power should be detected, and its authors punished by public opinion. In these remarks he had no intention of alluding to individuals—the question simply was, the abuse being admitted, should no the remedy be applied? He thought it should, and therefore supported the bill as amended.

Mr. CARSON and Mr. SPEIGHT explained.

The question was then put, and carried in the negative.

Mr. CHILTON moved to amend the bill by adding a third section, providing that six dollars per diem, and six dollars for

every 20 mile's travel, shall be paid to each member.

Mr. C. made a few remarks introductory to his motion, in which he said that although he had never been placed in so much difficulty as to know how to act in reference to this amendment; but he had now determined to risk every thing to gain his amendment. He made reference to the course pursued by the gentleman from Rhode Island, towards him, which he considered to be unkind and uncalled for. He showed the saving which would be produced by the reduction of the allowance according to his amendment. He had the misfortune—if misfortune it was, to be born in the back woods. He did not regard it as a misfortune: he gloried in it, because he had there been associated with those who are attached to plain republican simplicity and economy. He suggested that members ought to be influenced by patriotic and not by any sordid motives. He computed that for 12 dollars a week, a member might live respectably in Washington. This would leave a residuum of 30 dollars. He did not know how much gentlemen would require for contingencies. Some required more than others. He thought for necessary contingencies 10 dollars sufficient. He had struggled hard through life; and if he could save enough to pay 10 able bodied men to work on his farm during his absence, he thought he had made an excellent exchange for himself. If the per diem were reduced, we should have the Hall filled with men of the highest talents and virtue.

He did not feel inclined to consume the time of the House: for he had observed, that when this subject was up, the speaking fever infected gentlemen. It was battered to death some years ago, and was now nearly talked to death. He thought no Western gentleman would think six dollars for every 20 miles he travelled, at his ease, in a steam boat, too low a rate of compensation. If he failed now to correct the evil, the People, hereafter, will correct it. His constituents were dissatisfied with the allowance for time and mileage, and with the extravagant use of stationery, and with the superfluous printing. All these subjects he would bring before the House; and, if he perished, he should fall with conscious pleasure, in the conviction that other times would do justice to his motives.

He demanded the Ayes and Noes on his motion—when there rose—Ayes 19, Noes 162.

So the call for the Ayes and Noes was not sustained.

Mr. BATES said that the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky were worthy of grave consideration; and he wished the House to sleep upon them. He moved that the House now adjourn.

The motion to amend was then negatived, with the various amendments, and read a third time to-morrow.

The House then adjourned.

NEWBERN PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns for ARTICLES, D. C., and D. C. listing various commodities and their prices.

State of North Carolina, CRAVEN COUNTY.

November Term, A. D. 1829.

Constantine V. Swan vs. George Whitlock.

It appearing to the Court, that the Defendant is not an inhabitant of this County, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the North Carolina Sentinel, for six weeks, that said defendant appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Craven County, at the Court House in Newbern, on the second Monday of February, 1830, or reply or plead in issue, or judgment will be rendered against him.

Attest, JAMES G. STANLY, Clerk.