

CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.....FIRST SESSION.

TUESDAY, March 30.

SENATE. The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Foot's resolution. Mr. Johnson of Louisiana took the floor, but had not concluded his speech when the Senate adjourned.

After the reports of committees, in the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Duffie's resolution was again taken up for discussion, when Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, occupied the residue of the hour in observations against the resolution. Mr. A. Smyth then obtained the floor, and will be entitled to continue the debate tomorrow. The bill making appropriations for improving certain harbors, &c. was then ordered to be engrossed, as amended in Committee of the Whole, on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo, by way of Washington, to N. Orleans; when the bill was successively advocated by Mr. Crawford, Mr. Standifer, and Mr. Richardson, and was opposed by Mr. Crockett and Mr. Chilton. Some further discussion took place, when on motion of Mr. Coke, the committee rose and reported progress; and the House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill for the re-appropriation of certain unexpended balances, and the bill making appropriations for barracks; but the committee finally rose, no quorum being present.

WEDNESDAY, March 31.

SENATE. A great variety of business was acted on. Mr. Foot's resolution was not taken up.

HOUSE. The discussion on the resolution of Mr. M'Duffie was brought to a conclusion, and the resolution was negatived by a vote of Ayes 61, Noes 122. Several resolutions were then offered. The bills ordered to a third reading were passed.—There was a discussion on the bill making appropriations for surveys, on the motion of Mr. Wickliffe so to amend that part of the bill which appropriates a sum for surveys, as to limit its disbursement to works which have been already commenced, or which have been, or may be hereafter, made by order of either House of Congress. This motion to amend was negatived, the vote being, Ayes 75, Noes 111. The ayes and noes were again taken on the engrossment of the bill—Ayes 121, Noes 64. So the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day. The House then acted, in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill making appropriations for barracks, &c. which was reported with amendments.

THURSDAY, April 1.

SENATE. Petitions resolutions, reports of Committees, and a great number of bills in various stages, successively engaged attention—much business was transacted.

In the House of Representatives the resolution to fix every second Thursday, to be set apart for such legislation as may be necessary for the District of Columbia, was taken up, and briefly discussed. An unsuccessful motion was then made by Mr. Pettis to lay the resolution on the table, but the hour having expired by the time the Ayes and Noes on the question had been called, the discussion was suspended. The House then acted, in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, on the bill to construct a road from Buffalo by Washington to New Orleans, but did not come to any decision.

Mr. Wm. B. Shepherd, of N. C. spoke in vindication of the constitutional rights of the Government to construct Roads and Canals, and the propriety of exercising it, but, for reasons which he explained, was opposed to this bill.

Mr. P. P. Barbour replied to some of the remarks of Mr. S. in reference to himself. Mr. Shepherd rejoined.

Mr. Carson replied to some remarks of Mr. Ramsay in reference to his course on the bill; and after some further explanation between Mr. Shepherd and Mr. Carson, the committee rose on motion of Mr. Archer, who intimated an intention to address the committee.

FRIDAY, April 2.

SENATE. The discussion on Mr. Foot's resolution was resumed; and Mr. Johnston, of Louisiana, concluded his speech. The Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE. The resolution reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, appointing every second Thursday to be appropriated to legislation for the District of Columbia, with a modification confining its operations to the present session, was adopted. The residue of the day was occupied in the consideration of a private bill, for the relief of the heirs of Walter Livingston, which was finally rejected by a vote of 85 to 59.

SATURDAY, April 3.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

HOUSE. Mr. Wickliffe, from the Judiciary Committee, made a report on the charges submitted to them against Judge Conkling, of New York, stating that on examination, they had discovered no sufficient grounds to warrant the interference of this House. They, therefore, desired to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill extending the privilege of debenture to merchandize transported by land,

or by land and water; and a bill authorizing the transportation of merchandise with the benefit of drawback, between the Atlantic Ocean and the Northern Lakes; and Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for carrying into effect certain provisions of the treaty with the Cherokee Indians west of the Mississippi. The House then took up the consideration of private bills.

MONDAY, April 4.

SENATE. A bill granting certain lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Coosa river, and to connect its waters with those of the Tennessee river, was passed by a vote of 28 to 9. Some time was spent in the consideration of executive business.

HOUSE. The House was occupied during the greater part of its session in a discussion as to the best disposition to be made of a memorial from Judge Peck, of Missouri, praying that he might have time to send for testimony to Missouri. The Bills ordered on Saturday to be engrossed, were severally read a third time and passed. The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the Quarter Master's Department, and the amendment made in Committee of the Whole. The amendments were concurred in; and, after some further modification, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The Cumberland (Md.) Civilian of the 19th ult. says:—"On Wednesday night last, as the Western stage was leaving town, in consequence of excessive darkness, it was precipitated off the bank of the turnpike and dashed to pieces, the horses running off with the fore carriage.—Bishop Chase, of Ohio, was seriously injured—some of his ribs broken and his left arm dislocated. The Bishop had arrived in town a short time before the stage, travelling in a coach presented to Kenyon College by our late townsman, James Reeside Esq.—but being unable to reach Ohio in time to fill some appointments, he was induced to take the stage at this place.—The stage was much crowded with passengers, but none of the others were materially injured." [Char. Mercury.]

[From the Charleston Courier.]

From England. By the ship *Samuel Wright*, Capt. Allen, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, we received our files of London and Liverpool papers and Shipping Lists, to the 21st February, the day she sailed.

The papers are chiefly occupied with the debates in Parliament, the principle subject of which is the conduct of the British Government towards Portugal.—In another column of this morning's Courier will be found a summary of the arguments on that subject, taken from the London Times, of the 20th February.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the night 19th February, announced the reduction introduced in the annual estimates of the expenditures of government, amounting to upwards of 1,030,000l. The proposed reduction in the army is 453,146l. and in the navy 273,000l.

Mr. Dawson has petitioned the House of Commons against the return of Mr. O'Grady as member for the County of Limerick.

In the House of Commons, on the night of the 19th February, Mr. O'Connell gave notice for the following Monday, of a motion relative to the recent conduct of the United States of America in putting under quarantine, vessels having free men of color aboard, by which means free men of color, who were British subjects, might cause the vessels in which they were, to be placed under quarantine; also, for copies of the regulations by which this practice was sanctioned.

A Pastoral Address has been published by the Catholic Hierarchy of Ireland, signed by Dr. Curtis, and 19 others of the higher clergy. The Courier considers it a document of "great importance, as it bears unequivocal testimony to the improved tranquillity of the country, from those who must be competent judges—it impresses upon the inferior Clergy the propriety of confining themselves to a proper discharge of their spiritual duties, and it inculcates upon all classes, the principles of loyal and affectionate attachment to their Sovereign, and of peace and good will to their fellow subjects of all denominations."

Letters from Constantinople state, that the Sultan is inclined to follow the example of the Pacha of Egypt in adopting European usages. He permits evening parties to be held in the palace, with music and dancing, at which court ladies attend, veiled according to oriental usage. A company of Italian players were expected to visit the Turkish capital.

The official army estimates, (exclusive of India,) for the year 1830, embrace 89,284 men, including officers, and 6014 horses, at a total charge of 6,123,112l. 7s. 4d.

The new political novel "Sydenham," is said to have been written by a young barrister, and is considered by the Morning

Chronicle, as the most spirited composition among works of that class, since the publication of *Junius' Letters*. The characters are all drawn from life.

The Duke of Wellington, in a written reply to some enquiries addressed to him, has declared his intention not to interfere with the Church establishment.

The Liverpool Journal, of the 20th Feb. says "the distress throughout the manufacturing districts continue unabated. The state of the poor in Macclesfield is deplorable. In Edinburgh it is, if possible, still worse."

The King of Spain has dislocated his leg by a fall from his carriage.

Mr. Robert Owen having requested an interview with the Duke of Wellington, for the purpose of explaining the outlines of his system for removing the evils which press so heavily upon the working classes, it was suggested by the Duke, that he had better commit his ideas to paper, and accordingly Mr. O. is publishing in the London papers, his propositions of reform at great length, insisting upon an entire change in the moral, political and commercial constitution of society.

Paris papers to Feb. 17th, had been received in London:

An expedition against Algiers, was supposed to have been determined upon, but nothing had been finally arranged as to the means. The names of Marshals St. Cyr, Marmont and Molitor, and of Generals Clausel Reille and Gerard, are mentioned in connexion with the chief command.

M. De Lavalette, who was condemned to death in 1825, and who escaped from prison by the heroic management of his wife, aided by Sir R. Wilson died on the 15th. His funeral was numerously attended, and an oration pronounced at the grave by Gen. Sebastiani.

Music has charms. From a paragraph in a Philadelphia paper, it appears that there is a gang of thieves in the city, who play upon the violin very charmingly.—While a portion of the gang are plundering a dwelling house of its silver plate and other valuables, the remainder stand in the street and serenade the inmates, of the house with the "sound of violins," and thus cover the operations of their associates.

The Indians. The Alabama Journal of the 12th ult. says—"The late Indian disturbances in Shelby county, has terminated in much the same manner as did that of Tusksina. The chief, who headed the outrage, absented when the Sheriff of Shelby, attended by about a hundred men, marched into the nation, for the purpose of arresting him, and sought protection among the Cherokees. Thus the matter now stands."

Hard to Beat. Mr. John Oliver, a worthy and respectable citizen of this District, informs us that he has a Sow not more than eighteen months old, which has had twenty-six pigs, at two litters, in the course of four months past. This sow he says has only ten teats, and brought forth fifteen pigs at the last litter, all of which are living and well. "So you see," remarks this old gentleman, "one-third, or five, of these pigs have to stand by and look on while the others are sucking." We think with Mr. Oliver, that our country need be no longer dependent on Tennessee for bacon, if the farmers will only procure this breed of hogs, and feed them well with corn instead of distilling it.

We have likewise received a Communication from Mr. Joel Dean, another old and worthy farmer of this District, which shows that we need not be dependent on Kentucky or Tennessee for our beavers.—Mr. Dean says he killed one the other day, five years old, the meat of which weighed 796 lbs.; the hide 70 lbs. and the tallow 174 lbs.; and that the meat sold at auction for \$62. We wish the citizens of this District would pay more attention to raising live stock than they do. They would certainly find it more profitable than making cotton at 8 cents per pound.

[Greenville Mountaineer.]

An interesting Painting is now exhibiting in Washington, executed by Mr. HERVIER, a Western artist representing the landing of LAFAYETTE at Cincinnati. It is 12 by 16 feet, and among the great number of figures introduced, are nearly fifty portraits. One of the many surprising incidents that occurred to LAFAYETTE during his journey through our Union, is perpetuated in this Painting. It happened that the same woman mingled with the multitude in this welcome, who gave the Nation's Guest, as he came out of the prison of Olmutz, a three franc piece and a cup of milk. Here was the good German woman, no longer in Germany, but at the landing in Cincinnati. The artist has happily seized upon this circumstance, and has introduced the good woman in her German costume. Mr. Wyeth, who aided in throwing the Tea overboard in Boston harbor, & who died at Cincinnati this last summer, is also introduced, and forms a very interesting part of the Painting. [Char. Courier.]

Free People of Colour. The Legislature of Louisiana have passed "the amend-

ed bill for the expulsion of the free persons of colour." Its operation is confined to such as have entered the State since 1825—and even "those, who have entered the State since that date, who are married persons, who have children born there, and who can give security for their good conduct, are allowed to remain."

Louisiana is following in the footsteps of Ohio—and be it respectfully said, with much better excuse—Ohio has no slaves in her bosom, which the example of this mixed class of people may be calculated to mislead. Louisiana has never passed resolutions, as Ohio has done, deprecating the existence of slavery, and recommending it to her Sister States to abolish the evil. Ohio seems to shut her eyes against the embarrassments of our situation—the difficulty of getting clear of the slaves—and yet, the moment any considerable number of these Freedmen approach her door, she claps it in their face.

[Richmond Enquirer.]

Military Law of Massachusetts. The Legislature of Massachusetts passed a law on the 12th ult. which has been approved by the Governor, regulating military trainings in that state. The first section provides that all who have or may hold commissions in the army, or navy for a term less than five years, and all persons between thirty and forty-five years, are exempted from military duty, except that of keeping themselves constantly furnished with the arms and equipments required by the laws of the United States, and the duty of carrying them to the place of inspection of the company within whose bounds they may reside.

The second section provides that all persons enrolled in the militia, between eighteen and thirty years inclusive, shall be entitled to receive from the Treasurers of their respective towns and cities, a sum equal to the poll tax, which may have been paid by such persons, on condition of keeping themselves armed, uniformed and equipped according to law, and of doing all the active duty required by law.

The third section makes it unlawful for any officer of the militia, on days of military duty, to treat with ardent spirits any person subject to military duty. There are to be three parades, one for company inspection and view of arms, one for company training, and one for battalion, or brigade inspection. Fine for non-attendance at the first parade \$4. for the second \$3. and for the third \$5.

[N. Y. Evening Post.]

The scene at the Police Office in the morning, during the examination of the watch returns, is often-times of the most melancholy and affecting character. Many of the persons in the custody of the watch are half clothed wrecks of humanity who are picked up shivering, starving & pilfering in different parts of the city.—Creeping from door to door, their features haggard with misery, their limbs emaciated by exposure to the rigor of the weather, and their voices hoarse and sepulchral by excessive intoxication, they present a spectacle that cannot but awaken feelings of compassion for their wretchedness, in every human breast. Many of them are females who have, evidently, in many cases seen better days, and who have been driven, by extreme penury, first to beg and then to steal.

The largest proportion, however, are the miserable slaves of rum, who are brought up daily, weekly, or monthly, until death removes them from the scene, or justice consigns them to a prison as an atonement for offences committed in their moments of madness.

[N. Y. Jour. of Com.]

Boring for Wheat. This is certainly an age of wonders. We have frequently heard of boring for water; but never till recently of boring for wheat. Two persons (father and son) lately succeeded in obtaining two barrels of wheat by boring with a common augur through the floor of Mr. Hill's granary in Parma,—it being elevated little above the earth. They are now reaping the reward of their ingenuity in the county jail at Rochester.

Harrodsburg, Ky. March 27. The Commonwealths Branch Bank in this place, was robbed on Monday night last of six or seven thousand dollars of its paper. As some investigations are going on by the Directory, it is deemed proper to wait for a detailed statement of circumstances, which will be given by the Board next week. [Watch Tower.]

Suicides. A young gentleman of Philadelphia, of respectable connexions put an end to his existence on the 29th ult. by shooting himself. The other day, in Pittsburg, Mr. Jones, principal clerk in the house of Holdship & Son, committed suicide, without any apparent cause, by shooting himself through the head.

Spontaneous Combustion. A case of spontaneous combustion occurred in this place on Sunday night last, which, but for timely discovery, might have proved the cause of an extensive and ruinous conflagration.

A Bale of Cotton had been stored in a

Warehouse on Hay Street, and coming in contact with some Tanner's Oil, which had leaked from the barrels containing it, had become saturated with it, on one of its sides. On Saturday last, that portion of the Cotton, which was imbued with the oil, was cut off from the bale, and placed in a Hogshead in the store of Mr. Fuller, on Hay street. During Sunday evening, several persons were sensible of an unpleasant scent, while passing the street, in the vicinity of the store; and about 10 o'clock, that night, some Gentlemen, observing a smoke to proceed from the spot, opened the door of the store, and discovered that it proceeded from the Hogshead containing the Cotton, which was in a state of combustion. The whole house was filled with smoke, and it is probable, that in a short time, the fire would have broken out into a flame, and have been communicated to the other contents of the store, and thus have endangered the whole of that thickly built part of the town.

[Fayetteville Journal.]

Died, in Charleston, on the evening of Sunday last, the 28th ultimo, after a few hours illness, STEPHEN ELLIOTT, Esq. President of the Bank of the State of South Carolina. The Charleston Courier of the 30th, in announcing this melancholy event, says, "We announce with the most painful emotions, and in common with a great community, most sincerely deplore, the demise of this distinguished citizen. He died on Sunday evening, at half past nine o'clock, after a few hours illness, of gout in the stomach. Mr. ELLIOTT was long and favourably known as a gentleman of eminent attainments, both in this country and Europe; and was most highly and deservedly esteemed in the circle of his more immediate acquaintance, for all the qualities of the heart and mind, which win affection, and command respect in the various relations of social life. Avoiding the thorny labyrinths of party politics, he devoted his great talents and extensive acquirements to the promotion of literature and science; and to almost all the institutions among us, having this object in view, Mr. ELLIOTT was a zealous friend, and a liberal benefactor. To his labours and constant supervision, more, we believe, than those of any other individual, the *Southern Review* owes its establishment and subsequent success and elevation among the first periodicals of the day. Other and numerous objects of general usefulness have lost, in the death of this gentleman, a friend and patron, whose place, we fear, will not soon be supplied. But to other and more competent hands, be committed the task of commemorating his public benefactions, and of portraying the many virtues which adorned the character of STEPHEN ELLIOTT. The last sad token of respect to his remains, will be paid this morning, by his weeping relatives and sorrowing fellow citizens."

We learn from the New Orleans *Bee*, that a bill passed the Chamber of Deputies of Mexico, by a vote of 41 to 7, requiring all foreigners to sell goods by wholesale only. Those who may have retail stores, are allowed ninety days after the publication of that act, to sell out or shut up the same. None but native Mexicans are permitted to be brokers for the sale of goods. Persons acting contrary to these provisions, forfeit the amount of whatever they may have sold. Foreigners who are manufacturers, are permitted to retail only such articles as are manufactured by themselves, such persons are restricted to the employment of Mexican workmen.

The *Bee* states, that the Senate have not yet passed the bill, but should it become a law, suggests the propriety of the United States and British governments instructing their ministers to ask for its repeal. [Ch. Cou.]

Baltimore, March 26. We observed yesterday, in Pratt street, 16 wagons drawn by six horses each, carrying timber from a North Carolina vessel to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where a great number of persons are at work laying the rails for the first thirteen miles.

A little girl under three and half years old, daughter of Mr. Otto, was burned to death in Philadelphia, on the 27th ult. by her clothes taking fire. Her mother had left her with her son, not five years old, and was absent for about fifteen minutes; on her return she found her child enveloped in fire, and the boy endeavoring to blow it out. The child lingered about four hours; the boy was also considerably injured in his attempting to quench the fire. The lad had been playing with lighted paper.

The saw mill and factory of Mr. Lemuel Roberts, of Green Village, N. J. together with a quantity of timber has been destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at 1000 dollars.

On the 16th January last, a woman died at Sur Martin-sur Ecaillon, in France, at the age of 104, whom when she was upwards of 80, a young man married in order to escape the conscription, counting, it is said, upon a much earlier release from the bonds of matrimony.