

CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, April 21.

SENATE. 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.

HOUSE. After Mr. Drayton had occupied the hour in some remarks on the resolution relative to a new military organization, the discussion on which was arrested before their conclusion, passed the bill to reduce the duties on Coffee and Tea, by a vote of 163 to 5. After postponing the bills before the House, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. The Committee refused to take up the consideration of the Tariff Bill by a vote of 75 to 61; and took up the report of the Judiciary Committee on the case of Judge Peck. That report recommended the impeachment of Judge Peck for high misdemeanors. A discussion took place in which Messrs. Buchanan, Clay, and A. Spencer took part.

THURSDAY, April 22.

SENATE. The amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill authorizing the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to redeem the public debt; and the bill providing for the appropriation of certain unexpended balances of former appropriations: were concurred in. The joint resolution, submitted by Mr. Rowan, authorizing the transmission of papers by mail, relative to the fifth census, was read a third time and passed. 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. He yielded the point that the other States had extended their laws over the Indians within their limits as well as Georgia; but claimed how magnanimous it would be for the State of Georgia to have disclaimed to follow the pernicious example of her sister States. 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, in an able and interesting speech, supported the rights, and vindicated the conduct of the State of Georgia in relation to the Indians within her limits.

HOUSE. 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 January, 1825, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in relation to American canvass, cables, and cordage, for the use of the House. Mr. Craig, of Virginia, made a favorable report from the Committee on Internal Improvement, 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 and 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. The House then took up the resolution of the Committee on the Judiciary for the impeachment of Judge Peck, of Missouri.

FRIDAY, April 23.

SENATE. On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate resumed, as the unfinished business, the consideration of the bill providing for an exchange of lands with such Indians in the U. States as are willing to emigrate, and making an appropriation to defray the expenses of their removal beyond the Mississippi. Mr. White, who was entitled to the floor, yielded it to Mr. Sprague, who replied to the arguments of Messrs. McKinley and Forsyth, of yesterday; and when Mr. S. had concluded, Mr. White took the floor in reply to the various arguments which had been urged against the bill in the course of the debate, and continued until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned without his having concluded.

HOUSE. Mr. Archer reported, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, a bill authorizing the appointment of an assistant Secretary of State. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed. The House then resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. DeSha for the reduction of the number of officers of the Army; and Mr. Drayton concluded his speech against it. The case of the impeachment of Judge Peck was taken up in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. A prolonged discussion took place upon the subject. Mr. Everett, of Massachusetts, offered an amendment which, with a subsequent modification, provided that, in lieu of the resolution of the Committee on the Judiciary, a resolution should be reported to the House to the following effect:

Resolved, That although, on the evidence, as it now stands, this House does not approve of the conduct of James H. Peck, Judge of the District Court of the United States for the District of Missouri, in proceeding by attachment against Luke E. Lawless for alleged contempt of Court; but that there is not sufficient evidence to authorize this House to impeach the said Judge for his misdemeanors in office.

The debate was continued upon the amendment until a late hour.

SATURDAY, April 24.

The House of Representatives were engaged the whole day on the case of Judge Peck. The resolution moved by Mr. Buchanan, to impeach Judge Peck, was reported to the House without amendment, and was concurred in by a vote of 123 to 49. A Committee was then ordered to inform the Senate, and also a Committee of Impeachment.

MONDAY, April 26.

HOUSE. The Indian Bill was brought from the Senate, read twice, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union. The various business on the table was then postponed, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to amend an act in alteration of the acts imposing duties on imports when Mr. McDuffie moved to amend the bill by striking out all after the first section of the bill, and introduced various sections repealing gradually all the Tariff duties of 1823 and 1824. In defence of his proposition, and in opposition to the whole Tariff system, he spoke at much length, but did not conclude his remarks. A Bill was reported by the Chairman of the District Committee, for the election and administration of a Delegate from the District of Columbia; and another Bill was reported by Mr. Semmes in relation to the Orphan's Court in the District.

TUESDAY, April 27.

The resolution introduced by Mr. Coulter from the Committee on Retrenchment, on the subject of the public printing, occupied the House of Representatives during the morning hour of yesterday. Mr. Chilton introduced a preamble and resolution, stating that "suspicions have gone abroad that under the present Administration many removals of public officers have been made from political considerations alone, and not from any particular devotion to the public interest; and whereas there exists considerable excitement relative to the causes of said removals; now, to quiet the public apprehension upon this subject—*Be it Resolved,* That the President of the United States be respectfully requested to cause to be reported to this House, &c. the precise number of removals of officers, from the highest to the lowest &c.; and that he be also respectfully requested to have expressed the causes for each removal." The introduction of the resolution caused great excitement.—Mr. Ramsay moved to lay the resolution on the table. Mr. McDuffie then demanded the question of consideration, on which the Ayes and Noes were ordered. The House then refused to consider, by a vote of 126 to 48.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

France. The two Chambers were pro-rogued by the King on the 19th of March, to meet on the 1st of September next.

It will be seen that in the Chamber of Deputies the opposition carried their draft of the address, in reply to the King's speech, by the large Majority of 40 votes against Ministers, and that the address was agreed to in the same form in which it was originally reported. The language is strong, and evinces a determined opposition to Ministers, but it has met with equal firmness by the King. It is not easy to foretell what effect this sudden exercise of the Royal prerogative may have upon the French people, particularly as it has been exercised to sustain a Ministry evidently unpopular, and opposed by a large majority of the Deputies, if not the great mass of the French Nation.

A reduction of taxes to the amount of nearly three millions per annum, has been made by the British Government.

[Charleston Courier.]

Most Horrible Murder. The following article of intelligence has been communicated to us from a source which we cannot doubt, although it appears too horrible for belief. A whole company of Italian players, twenty-two in number, who took their passage on board a Portuguese vessel, bound to Oporto, from Lisbon, were most barbarously murdered by the crew, together with two Portuguese Judges, who were also passengers. The diabolical wretches are in custody, and have confessed the fact. [Falmouth Packet.]

The Marquis de Chaves, one of Don Miguel's companions in cruelty, is dead.

Diplomacy in Rhymes. The London Literary Gazette gives the following as a literal despatch from the late George Canning to Sir Charles Bagot, Ambassador at the Hague:—

"In matters of commerce, the fault of the Dutch is giving too little, and asking too much; with equalized duties the French are content, so we'll clap on Dutch bottoms full fifteen per cent.

In one of his excursions, Don Miguel, the Portuguese tyrant, received a position from several prisoners on their way to Lisbon for trial, praying pardon and release. Two of them were robbers and assassins, one a non-commissioned officer arrested for insubordination, and another for being a constitutionalist. The robbers and corporal were graciously pardoned, but the poor constitutionalist was ordered to remain in prison—*viva el rey.*

Portrait of Don Miguel drawn by Mr. Huskisson. He looked with astonishment at the character of Don Miguel. It was amazing that so young a man could have accomplished so much wickedness in so short a time; for, at the early age of six-and-twenty, this man—this Don Miguel—had perpetrated every crime, and displayed every vice, which historical truth or historical fiction had attributed to the most sanguinary monsters that ever waded through the blood of innocent people in pursuit of their ambitious objects. It was to be hoped that he would finish a life of infamy by a death of violence.

Accounts from Turkey state that the Porte is making great exertions to organize an army disciplined after the European manner. It is supposed that about the last of April he will have 150,000 men complete.

A French paper states, that during the severe cold weather, 150 old people died at the Lyons hospital.

In a late address to the people of Ireland, Mr. O'Connell makes the following remarks:

"The arm of monarchial tyranny is broken. The enervating despotism of a vile oligarchy is wearing away, the constitutional spirit of democratic liberty is acquiring fresh vigor daily."

Arctic Expedition. A Paris paper states that Captain Ross's expedition to the Arctic Pole has safely reached the 65th degree of north latitude. The steamer boat has traversed the most dangerous seas of the globe. But wishing to touch at the coast of Spitzbergen, she was overtaken by a violent gale of wind, which carried away her maintopmast. Owing to a very fortunate accident, especially in a region where no spars proper to repair such a loss could be expected to be procured, an English vessel happened to get among the ice, and was therefore abandoned by its crew, when her main mast was taken out by the steamer, as well as the provisions and fuel that were requisite for continuing the voyage to the Pole.

Parliament was engaged on the 29th and 30th, in debates on the Corn Laws, and the reciprocity treaty lately concluded with Austria. The Paris papers of the 29th had been received. The expedition against Algiers, under Gen. Bourmont, was expected to be ready by the 15th.—The Dauphin would proceed to Toulon to superintend the embarkation of the troops. The French will probably meet with a warm reception, as the Dey's fortresses have been rendered impregnable by European engineers. His army of observation consists of 85,000 men, 30,000 drilled in European tactics. The Algerines, it is said, were full of spirits, and speak of the conduct of the Turks at Acre as proof of their ability to cope with the sabre against the bayonet, with any troops. The Dey says, in case of attack, he will send the women into the interior, taken in two years provisions into the city, and defy the whole power of France.

Extract from the Congress reply in declining to accept Bolivar's abdication.

"The devouring monster of anarchy, Sir, will rage among us in Colombia, if you abandon us at this moment. You have solemnly promised to continue in the exercise of the supreme authority until Congress shall promulge a constitution, and name its magistrates; and, if in one hand what you owe to Colombia, Sir, and to yourself, offer weighty obstacles to carrying into effect the abdication you have made of the Presidency of the Republic; the Congress on the other is absolutely incapable of accepting it—because that promise is enrolled in the very law by which the Congress was authorized, and it should therefore be the first religiously to respect it. As to your reputation, it can in no wise suffer by the calamities of your detractors. The existence of this assembly is a victorious answer to all such. Continue, then, Sir, to preserve Colombia from the horrors of anarchy; leave her for a legacy, the consolidation of her laws, and then your name, already immortal, will appear still more resplendent in the pages of history, when they shall record that you postponed every thing; sacrificed every thing, to the happiness of your country."

Montgomery, (Ala.) April 16. On the night of the 12 ult. Tuskina, was taken at his residence, by Major Wager and his small band of troops. In a short time after he had been brought to his stand, lately known as Triplett's, it is said that there were collected upwards of one thousand Indians, generally armed. A rescue, probably, would have been attempted, but for the advice of an old king of a neigh-

boring town, and Tuskina himself, who understood to have told them that they must not put their hands upon a white man. Major Wager, with his prisoner, is on his way to this place. Tuskina and the head chiefs, are made to believe, by their advisers, that the whites only wait for a pretext to exterminate them or force them to the relinquishment of their lands. This however, may make them more pacific, but they are mistaken—with unoffending Indians we have nothing to do, but those who offend against the laws of the General, or State Government, must and will be made to suffer such penalties as would, for similar offences, be inflicted on a white citizen. [Milledgeville Journal.]

The town of Montgomery was fired in two places on the night of the 27th ult. The new house of Mr. P. D. Sayre, and the Ware-House of Mr. John Goldthwaite. It was discovered in time to prevent much damage. [Geo. Courier.]

Georgetown D. C. April 20. One of our active and vigilant police officers, Mr. John B. Gray, succeeded on Friday last, in taking in this town, a fugitive from the Baltimore Penitentiary, named John Riddle, who had only recently been sentenced to a ten years apprenticeship, being his second term in a similar establishment. Riddle escaped from the Baltimore Penitentiary in an extraordinary manner; having no other instrument than a piece of iron belonging to a bucket, with which he made an opening through a fourteen inch wall, through which he crept, and decended by the lightning rod; finding a plank in the yard he scaled the walls by its aid, and thus effected his escape. [Gazette.]

The Rochester Craftsman relates a circumstance attending the death of one our revolutionary worthies, which is not calculated to mitigate the charge so frequently made, and often verified, of the rank in gratitude of the Republics. Colonel Platt, whose death we have already mentioned, was like most of the gentlemen of the old school, reduced in his declined life. He was one of the pensioners under the act of 1828. The pensions are drawn every six months, and it is of the just and generous constructions of the law, that if a pensioner dies any time between the semi-annual days of payment, his widow and children are debarred from drawing what is actually due from the last payment day up to the day of the pensioner's death. Col. Platt had been declining for a long time—he was aware that death was rapidly approaching him—and his sole prayer for this life, was that he might be spared until the 3d day of March, the pension-day, that he might leave his wife the six-month's pay. Every morning, for a month preceding the day of his death, the feeble old man, when he awoke, inquired the day of the month, "has the 3d of March come?" When it did come, he had himself raised in the bed, a friend was called in, and the papers instantly prepared. On attempting to put his signature to them, it was found he was too feeble to write his name—he was obliged to make his mark, which was duly attested, and the pension was secured.—"Thank Heaven!" said the veteran, as he sunk down exhausted on his pillow.—Before the next morning dawned, the old warrior lay stiff in death! That high heroic soul which sustained the frame of the young soldier through seven years toil and privation, upheld the wasted body of the old man, until his generous object was accomplished, and then it fled to a purer and a better world. [Balt. Gazette.]

Custom House Duties. It is mentioned in the Boston papers, that duties to the amount of \$105,000 were paid last week at the Custom House of that port, on the cargo of an East Indian. We can assure them, that New York is not behind Boston in making such splendid hauls for the revenue. In the week before last, the sum of \$110,000 was paid at our Custom House, being the amount of duties on the cargo of a vessel from China, belonging to one of our merchants. [N. Y. Com. Adv.]

Very Silly. A Boston paper says that a beautiful and accomplished young lady, an orphan from the South, has taken the veil and gone into voluntary seclusion for life at the Ursuline Convent, Mount Benedict—resigning a large fortune to the disposal of the church. We doubt this account; especially as we have seen it contradicted, if we mistake not; but if it be true, the young lady has taken a "false step." Mount Benedict! Heaven preserve us! Any other Benedict would have been preferable. We are sorry to see the American girls getting such notions into their heads: It is a violation of State Rights, and a virtual infringement of the Constitution. A blending of Church and State, which we as opposers of Sunday mail restriction, look upon as deserving of all possible abhorrence.

The Editor of the "New Berlin Penn. Times," says "last Tuesday we saw one of the 'universal yankee nation,' with a wagon load of tomb-stones, at Selinsgrove,

They were finished and ornamented, and the purchaser had but to furnish an epitaph, which the pedlar inscribed upon the stone, with an expedition that was truly surprising. He has found this to be quite a profitable business." No doubt.

The Hertford Incendiaries. A letter to the editor of this paper, from a friend in Hertford, says—"The wretch, Allen, is in our jail, in irons, with the ill fated negro man whom he prevailed on to execute his wicked plans. Behold what a man may come to by a series of bad actions! About three years ago Allen was driving about in his thousand dollar carriage, and had considerable visible property; but it was ascertained, he was acting on a false capital. He is now a degraded bankrupt, manacled in a dungeon, and charged with the perpetration of a crime of the deepest dye!" [Norfolk Herald.]

Admiral Paul Jones. Miss Taylor, a niece of the celebrated Paul Jones, has brought to this country a large quantity of his original papers, journals, correspondence, &c. bequeathed by the Admiral to her mother. We learn that a life of the distinguished commander who first hoisted the American flag with his own hands, is in rapid preparation, and will be published for the benefit of this lady. The materials for the work are abundant and complete. No biography of Jones has heretofore been written, which was entitled to the name. Compilations have been made from disjointed and imperfect documents, which only showed how much was left for explanation and elucidation in his history. We can have no doubt that the fourth coming work will be sought for with avidity. Jones was one of the most singular as well as renowned men of his own or any age; his brief career of intense activity is full of various and almost romantic incidents; and is intimately connected with the history of his times, the policy of different courts, and the establishment of our independence. [N. Y. Com. Advertiser.]

The Miners (Penn.) Journal states that a company has been incorporated, styled the "Tuscarora and Coal Run Tunnel and Rail-road Company," for the purpose of tunnelling the Sharp Mountain at the town of Tuscarora. This tunnel will intersect the Little Schuylkill Rail-road, a distance of 14 miles from Port Clinton, at the forks of the Schuylkill. The distance through the mountain to be tunneled, is about 80 perches, cutting through a large number of coal veins, will make the excavation easy and place them in complete mining order.

Moulding a Bust. We understand an Italian artist of this city has secretly disinterred the body of E. Hicks, the celebrated Quaker Preacher, and moulded his bust. It seems that he had applied to the friends of the deceased to take a moulding previous to his interment, but was refused. Suspicion being excited that the grave had been disturbed, it was examined, and some bits of plaster were found adhering to the hair of the deceased. The enthusiastic Italian was visited, and owned that, as he had been denied the privilege of taking a bust before interment, he had adopted this only method of obtaining one. We have heard nothing more on the subject, except that the bust is a most excellent likeness. [N. Y. pa.]

The Count of Pombeyro, arrived at Lisbon on the 10th March from London, with despatches for Don Miguel, and it was said that these despatches contain the ultimatum, on a compliance with which, his acknowledgment by England as King of Portugal will depend. The conditions of this ultimatum, it is added, are not merely difficult, but almost impossible. [Chas. Courier.]

Illustrations of Rhetoric. The poet Harding at Oxford, was half crazy, and "sometimes walked about with a scythe in his hand, as Time; sometimes with an anchor. One day I met him with a huge broken brick, and some bits of thatch, upon the crown of his hat; on my asking him for a solution of this *prospopoeia*—Sir, said he "to-day is the anniversary of the celebrated Doctor Goldsmith's death; and I am now in the character of his *Deserted Village*."

Lewisville Va. March 27. Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, and Iron, abound in Western Virginia. Lewis Eisenminger, a German gentleman of intelligence and experience in the ores of these minerals, has discovered on his lands extensive deposits of all the above metals. Silver and Tin particularly, are found in large bodies, the ore of which is superior to that of Germany. We are informed by friend Eisenminger, that it is his intention to commence working several mines in a short time, emigrants having, for that purpose, been sent for. [Palladium.]

His Excellency Gov. Miller, has issued his proclamation, offering a reward of three hundred dollars for the apprehension and delivery in Greenville gaol, of John Campbell, charged with the murder of William Browning.