

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, April 10.—Mr. Grundy, from the committee on the post offices and post roads reported the bill for the establishment of certain post routes and the discontinuance of others, with many amendments, which were read, after which they were laid on the table.—The Appropriation bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes continued his speech thereon for two hours and a half, when not having concluded, he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Wednesday, 11th.—Mr. Benton rose to enquire of the chairman of the committee on manufactures, whether he had observed on his table a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in answer to a resolution of the Senate, showing the number and value of acres of public lands in the market, the amount surveyed, &c. and whether a report might soon be expected from the committee, as they had then before them all the information required on that subject. Mr. Dickerson said in reply, that the committee had had no meeting since the receipt of the report; that the committee would meet on Saturday, when it would be laid before them, and that a report might be expected from the committee in a very day thereafter.—The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot; the question being on Mr. Robinson's motion to amend, as modified by Mr. Grundy, to include in the benefits of the bill, those officers and soldiers who served in the Indian wars under Generals Clarke, Wayne, Harmer, Hamtranck and St. Clair. Mr. White moved further to amend the bill, by providing for those who fought in the Indian wars in the southwest up to 1794. Both amendments were opposed. The arrival of the hour of one, arrested the debate, and the bill was laid on the table.—The general appropriation bill was then taken up, and Mr. Holmes, after occupying the floor for about two hours, concluded his speech in reply to Messrs. Smith and Kane. The Senate then, in committee of the whole, adopted several amendments to the bill, after which it adjourned.

Thursday, 12th.—The President communicated a report from the Secretary of State, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the Senate of the 29th of January, a copy of a letter from the U. States Consul at Havre, containing additional information relative to the supposed intention of the French Government to increase their duty on cotton imported into France. After the reading and reference of a number of bills from the House, the general appropriation bill was taken up, as the unfinished business, and several amendments were adopted. Mr. Clay then moved to strike from the bill the appropriation for the salary and outfit of the Minister to Guatemala, on the ground that there was no settled government in that country, and the commerce of the U. States with it was too inconsiderable to justify the expense of the mission. On this motion a debate ensued—on taking the question, Mr. Clay's motion was rejected—yeas 8, nays 30. The Senate then adjourned.

Friday, 13th.—The Senate received a message from the President of the United States, transmitting a letter from the Secretary of State suggesting the propriety of exempting Portuguese vessels arriving in the United States from the payment of tonnage duties, in return for a like exemption, on the part of the Portuguese government, in favor of our vessels.—The general appropriation bill was taken up, and considered as the unfinished business. Mr. Miller moved to strike from the bill the appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to France, on the ground that an appropriation, in the first instance, would be affirming, on the part of the Senate, the right of the President to make appointments of ministers in the recess of the Senate, a power which he denied. He was for leaving that question open, and if Mr. Rives, our present Minister in France, returned during the recess, and the state of our relations with that country rendered an immediate appointment necessary, the President could make the appointment, and pay the outfit out of the contingent fund for foreign intercourse—a fund amply sufficient for the purpose. A debate then ensued, in which the motion was sustained by Messrs. Miller, Holmes, Clay, Chambers, Foot, Tazewell, and opposed by Messrs. Smith, King, and Forsyth. On taking the question by yeas and nays, it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 21—the Vice President giving the casting vote. Mr. Clay then proposed to strike out the appropriation of a Charge to Belgium. On this question, Messrs. Clay, Tazewell, and Ewing advocated, and Messrs. Hayne, Miller, and Webster opposed the motion. Before taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

Saturday, 14th.—The several bills, relating to the affairs of the District of Columbia, which have passed the House of Representatives, received their first and second readings, and were referred to the proper committee.—Some other private bills passed through intermediate stages; after which, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business, and continued engaged in that business until the adjournment.

Monday, 16th.—Mr. Forsyth from the committee on foreign relations, reported a bill to exempt vessels coming from Portugal from duties on tonnage, which was read twice and laid on the table.—The bill to extend the benefits of vaccination to the Indians, was ordered to a third reading.—Mr. Buckner made a report unfavorable to certain bills from the House on the subject of pensions.—Mr. Clay, from the committee on manufactures, made a report on the subject of the Public Lands, accompanied by a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the public lands. There was an opposition made to the second reading of this bill by Mr. Benton; when, on motion of Mr. Smith, for the purpose of taking up the appropriation bill, the bill just reported was ordered to lie on the table. Mr. Clay then moved the printing of the bill and report, and to print 3,000 extra copies. Mr. Chambers moved 5,000. This motion led to a discussion. Mr. Smith also moved to lay this motion on the table, which motion was negatived—yeas 4, nays 40. Of the report, after considerable dis-

ussion, 5,000 extra copies were ordered to be printed. The Senate adjourned at the close of this debate.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 10.—Mr. Storrs addressed the House until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, in opposition to the report of the committee on the judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset, Maine.—The House went into committee of the whole on various bills (14 in number) in relation to the District of Columbia. Mr. HALL suggested a constitutional objection to the bill incorporating the trustees of the Methodist Church, when—Mr. Dorr moved the committee rise and report all the bills excepting that, to the House, which was carried.—The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, 11th.—The consideration of the report of the committee on the judiciary, on the subject of the charges against the Collector of Wiscasset was resumed, and Mr. Storrs continued his argument until the close of the hour.—The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the bills appertaining to the District of Columbia. Upon the bill for altering the draw of the bridge over the Potomac, Mr. Dorr moved an amendment, providing for the purchase of the present bridge, and the erection of a new one on its site free of toll, which, after some debate, was adopted, by a vote of—yeas 75, nays 44.

Thursday, 12th.—The Speaker presented a memorial from Commodores Patterson, Hull, Stewart, and other distinguished naval commanders, setting forth the inadequacy of the pay of officers of the navy, and soliciting the attention of Congress to the subject. It was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.—After the introduction of various bills, the House resumed the consideration of the report on the Wiscasset charges; and Mr. Storrs concluded his argument in favor of an inquiry by the House. He was followed by Mr. Kennon, of Ohio, in support of the propriety of a reference of the investigation to the Treasury Department; but, before the termination of his remarks, the hour expired, and the House passed to the order of the day.—The House, afterwards, on the motion of Mr. Hubbard, went into a committee of the whole, and took up the revolutionary pensions bill. The question was taken on the amendment to repeal the provision of the former act, by which the applicant for a pension could not receive it unless he were in indigent circumstances; when it was carried by a vote of—yeas 31, nays 44. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed; and the House adjourned.

Friday, 13th.—The consideration of the report on the charges against the Collector of Wiscasset, was resumed. Mr. Kennon concluded his remarks in support of an inquiry by the House.—At the expiration of the hour, the several District bills, which had been ordered for the engrossment, were severally read a third time and passed.—Mr. Collier, of New York, from the committee on elections, presented a report, declaring the seat of Mr. C. C. John-

ston, of Virginia, to be vacated in consequence of irregularity in the proceedings of the election; and it was made the special order of the day for Monday next.—The House then took up private bills from the calendar, and the remainder of the day was devoted to their consideration.

Saturday, 14th.—Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, addressed the House at length, in support of the motion of the judiciary committee, to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges against the Collector of Wiscasset. Mr. J. having concluded—The Speaker laid before the House the following letter from the Hon. Wm. Stanberry, of Ohio.

To the Hon. ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the H. of Repres's:
Sir: I was waylaid in the street, near to my boarding house, last night, about 8 o'clock, and attacked, knocked down by a bludgeon, and severely bruised and wounded by SAMUEL HOUSTON, late of Tennessee, for words spoken in my place in the House of Representatives; by reason of which I am confined to my bed, and unable to discharge my duties in the House, and attend to the interests of my constituents. I communicate this information to you, and request that you will lay it before the House.
WILLIAM STANBERRY,
Member of the H. R. from Ohio.
April 14, 1832.

Mr. Vance thereupon offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms attending to the House, commanding him to take in custody, wherever to be found, the body of SAMUEL HOUSTON, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and discretion of the House.

A long debate arose on this motion, which occupied the whole of the day, on the propriety of considering the violence, committed out of the Capitol, as a breach of privilege. The previous question was at length called for, and carried 106 to 64, and the resolution was then passed, 145 to 25 votes. The House sat till 6 o'clock.

Monday, 16th.—After the reception of a few petitions, Mr. Plummer addressed the House on the Wiscasset case; before he had concluded his remarks, the House proceeded to the orders of the day.—The Speaker then informed the House that, in obedience to the resolution adopted on Saturday, he had issued his warrant directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take into custody Samuel Houston; that the Sergeant-at-Arms had thereupon taken him into custody, and that he now awaited the further order of the House. After some discussion, it was ordered that Samuel Houston be brought to the bar of the House, "to answer the charge of having assaulted and beaten Wm. Stanberry, a member of this House from the State of Ohio, for words spoken by said Stanberry, in his place as a member of this House, in debate upon a question depending before this House." Mr. Houston was then brought to the bar of the House, in custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms, when the Speaker announced to the accused the charge alleged against him; and stated to him, that if he desired counsel to assist in his defence, time to prepare that defence, or the benefit of witnesses, to mention it, and his request should be reported to the House for its order thereon. Mr. Houston replied, that he did not desire counsel, that he wished to have the testimony of witnesses, and that he could be prepared with his defence in 24 hours. The Speaker then di-

rected that the accused be conducted from the House. After which, Mr. Davis, of Mass. moved the appointment of a committee of privileges, to consist of seven members, to consider and report the proceeding proper to be observed by the House in the trial of the case. The resolution was agreed to without debate, and the following members were forthwith appointed by the Chair to compose the committee, viz: Messrs. Davis, of Mass. Drayton, Taylor, Wayne, Muhlenburg, Clay, and Ellsworth. The House then adjourned.



HARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24, 1832.

In consequence of the absence of the Editor, no paper will be issued from this office the ensuing week.

We have received the first number of the *Windsor Herald*, published by Mr. John Campbell, late of the *Roanoke Advocate*. It is neatly printed, on a super royal sheet, and promises to be a valuable acquisition to the citizens of Bertie and the adjacent counties. Mr. Campbell has our best wishes for his success.

Francis P. Blair, Esq. Editor of the *Washington Globe*, has issued proposals for publishing during the approaching summer and fall, an Extra edition of his weekly paper, comprising thirty numbers, at the moderate charge of \$1.

The *Philadelphia Inquirer* cautions the public against a band of impostors, pretending to be Polish refugees, who are prowling about the country, preying upon the humane and charitable. A few days since the inhabitants of this place were honored with a visit from one of these important personages, but meeting with little favor or affection he soon decamped. We find, in several papers of this State, similar notices of the movements of these gentry, who generally tell their story well, and should be guarded against with care.

A Jackson State Convention was held at Vandalia, the seat of government of Illinois, on the 26th ult. for the purpose of nominating electors who will support Gen. Andrew Jackson for President, and Col. Richard M. Johnson, of Kentucky, for Vice President. A resolution was adopted providing that should Col. R. M. Johnson not be taken up by the friends of Gen. Jackson throughout the U. States, to an extent sufficient to afford a hope of his election, then the Electoral candidates are considered by the Convention at liberty to vote for any other of the gentlemen who it is believed will be acceptable to the friends of Gen. Jackson in Illinois.

From the *Halifax Advocate*.

At a meeting of the friends of General Jackson, held at the Court House in Williamston, Martin county, on the 10th April, 1832, Capt. Jesse Cooper was called to the Chair and Asa Biggs appointed Secretary.

The object of the meeting was explained, and on motion, the Chair appointed Col. Joseph J. Williams, James H. Watts, William S. Rayner, Joseph Reddick and Asa Biggs a committee to draft resolutions approving the administration of General Jackson; who, after retiring a few minutes reported the following preamble and resolutions:—

In the exercise of a constitutional right, "to assemble together to consult for our common good," we deem it a privilege, as well as a duty, in common with our fellow citizens elsewhere, to express our views with regard to the election of a President and Vice President of the U. States