

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Tuesday, May 8.—The resolution offered by Mr. Foot, requesting the President to communicate to Congress, at the next session, a plan for the reorganization of the Treasury Department, with a view to a reduction in the number of officers employed, was considered and agreed to.—Mr. Dickerson moved that the bill to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands among the several States, be now taken up, but he withdrew it upon the suggestion that the Senate was not full.—The bill providing the means of recording patents for the public lands, was read a second time, and, after some discussion, it was laid on the table.—The Post Office bill was taken up, and Mr. Holmes resumed and concluded his speech in favor of the amendment abolishing postage on newspapers. Mr. Grundy followed in reply to Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Bibb commenced a speech in support of the amendment.

Wednesday, 9th.—On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the bill appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sale of the public land, was taken up. The motion of Mr. King to refer the bill to the committee of public lands was discussed and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Vice President.—The post office bill was taken up, and Mr. Bibb concluded his remarks in favor of the amendment abolishing the postage on newspapers. Mr. Hill spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Clayton then took the floor and after speaking some time, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

Thursday, 10th.—The post office bill was taken up, the question still being on the amendment, abolishing postage on newspapers. Mr. Clayton concluded his remarks in support of the amendment, and Mr. Grundy made some explanations. Mr. Holmes spoke in reply to the remarks made on Wednesday by Mr. Hill. The question being then taken on the amendment, it was decided in the negative—yeas 22, nays 23. Some amendments were then offered, and rejected, and the bill was reported to the Senate; and the amendments adopted in the committee of the whole, were concurred in. The question being then on ordering the amendments to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time, Mr. Holmes moved an adjournment, which was carried by a vote of 19 to 13.

Friday, 11th.—The bill to give effect to the commercial arrangement concluded with the government of Colombia, was ordered to a third reading.—The post office bill was taken up, the question being on ordering the bill to be read a third time. Mr. Bibb renewed his motion to amend the bill by adding a clause, abolishing postage on newspapers from and after the 31st day of July next. The question being taken, it was decided in the negative—yeas 22, nays 23. The bill was then ordered to a third reading.—The pension bill was taken up, the question being on the motion to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to provide for those officers and soldiers who fought in the

Indian wars prior to the year 1795. Messrs. Foot, Holmes, and Clay spoke against the motion and in favor of the bill, and Mr. Brown spoke briefly in opposition to the bill. The Senate, on motion of Mr. Holmes, adjourned to Monday, by a vote of 22 to 16.

Monday, 14th.—The Senate passed the post office bill, made some progress on the pension bill, and acted on a number of minor subjects.

II. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, May 8.—The whole sitting was spent in the discussion of the case of Gen. Houston. Messrs. Polk, Ellsworth, Drayton, and E. Cooke addressed the House at length; after which, Mr. Doddridge said he wished to deliver a short opinion in the case, which he was not inclined to do to empty seats—he, therefore, moved that further proceedings be postponed till next day at 11 o'clock, which was carried—and the House adjourned.

Wednesday, 9th.—Mr. Verplanck, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations in conformity to the stipulations of treaties with certain Indian tribes, which was read twice and committed.—Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for building light houses, light boats, beacons, monuments and placing buoys, which was read twice and committed.—Gen. Houston's case was taken up, and after a long discussion, the further proceedings were postponed till the next day, and the House adjourned.

Thursday, 10th.—Mr. Ellsworth, from the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill punishing the making & transporting counterfeit foreign coins which was twice read and committed.—The House proceeded to the consideration of the case of Gen. Houston. After a long discussion, Mr. Craig moved to suspend the rules of the House, to enable him to move an earlier hour of adjournment to-morrow than usual, which was carried—yeas 107, nays 45. Mr. Craig then moved, that when the House adjourns, it will adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow, which was carried. The House then adjourned.

Friday, 11th.—Mr. McDuffie, in behalf of the minority of the committee upon the United States Bank, offered a counter report, which he moved might be laid on the table and printed. After some discussion, Mr. McDuffie moved to refer the papers to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union, to which the subject was referred—which was agreed to. Mr. Adams said, in consequence of his peculiar situation upon the committee, he had found himself obliged to draw up his own views of the investigation—which he hoped to be able to present to the House on Monday. Mr. Clayton enquired whether it would be now in order to move the printing of an extra number of both reports? The Speaker suggested that, as the report of the gentleman from Massachusetts would probably be presented on Monday, the motion had better be deferred—to which Mr. Clayton assented.—Gen. Houston was convicted of a contempt and breach of privilege, and sentenced to be reprimanded by the Speaker, by a vote of 106 to 89.

Monday, 14th.—The report of the judiciary committee, on the case of the Wiscasset col-

lector, was again considered, and Mr. Slade continued his remarks in favor of an investigation by the House.—The judgment of the House on the breach of privilege committed by Gen. Houston, was delivered by the Speaker to the accused, at the bar.—Mr. Stanberry, afterwards, submitted a resolution, which was adopted, for the appointment of a select committee of seven members, to investigate the transactions connected with the alleged fraud in the proposed contract for Indian rations.—Mr. Barbour, of Virginia, offered a resolution directing the committee on the judiciary to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill defining the offence of breach of privilege, and prescribing the punishment for the same.—Mr. Eleutheros Cooke, of Ohio, laid before the House a letter which he had received from Dr. Davis of South Carolina, (a witness in the late trial of Gen. Houston,) calling for an explanation of a question asked him by Mr. Cooke, in the House. Mr. Crane moved to refer the letter, together with a communication from Mr. Cooke on the subject, to a select committee. A long and animated debate took place on the resolution of Mr. Crane, in the course of which Mr. Stanberry offered an amendment to extend the resolution to an inquiry whether language had not been held, by an officer of the government, calculated to instigate assaults on members of that House for words spoken in debate. This amendment was cut off by the previous question. The main question was then put, and rejected—yeas 85, nays 87.—The House took up the apportionment bill, and proceeded in its consideration till it adjourned.

Communications.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

The citizens of Edgecombe are requested to meet at the Court House in Tarborough, on Tuesday of next County Court, to express their opinions relative to the election of President and Vice President of the U. States for the next term, and to appoint a Delegate to meet in Convention at Raleigh, in June next, to make suitable nominations.—Com.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

Mr. Howard: In your last paper I see a notice that an Anti-Van Buren meeting is to be held in this place on the second day of our next Court. The Anties seem determined to have a meeting. Then I call upon the Jackson men of this county to attend said meeting, and let the sentiments of Edgecombe upon this subject be fairly expressed. BRIAN.

FOR THE FREE PRESS.

"T'would be an unco sight I ween, To see what is not to be seen."
Anti-Van Buren meeting at Greenville.—On Tuesday, the 8th day of May, about fifty persons led on by a few ADAMS' men, by whom the meeting was gotten up, assembled in the Court House and passed certain resolutions, published by you, Mr. Editor, in your last paper. Now, Sir, before I proceed to give you any further account of the proceedings of this large and respectable meeting, permit me to premise that if any Jackson man attended that meeting and voted for those resolutions, I am not aware of it. And, Sir, I chance to know something about the politics of Gen. Clark, the chairman, Dr. John C. Gorham, (not Churchill, as the anties have it,) Counsellors Singletary, Toole, Mor-

decai, and some others, violent enemies of Gen. Jackson—federalists of the old John Adams' school. There may be an exception, but I am not aware of it.

Mr. Editor, I state facts—I know no Jackson man in that meeting who voted for the resolutions. Pray, Sir, what have the Anti-Jackson men—alias the Adams men—alias the federalists—alias the National Republicans, to do with a Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency? Opposition to Mr. Van Buren was to have been expected at the hands of the opposition—but applause at their hands for Mr. Barbour is passing strange. Vote for Mr. Adams in the first, and in the last instance, a man whose politics are as opposite to those of Mr. Barbour as the very antipodes, now avail themselves of every popular impulse, every contingency, to say we despise Van Buren but we love Barbour.*

In the meeting at Greenville, a notice of which makes such a flourish in your newspaper, there were some barristers of the inner temple, who have attended more than one Anti-Van Buren meeting in this State. John Singletary, Sir, I know well—if he had been as correct in politics as he is pure in moral honesty—as consistent as he is splendid in talents,† no honors in the gift of his fellow citizens would ever have been denied him. Gen. Clark, if a republican, has never acted as such; he is an amiable gentleman but never a Jackson man, never a democratic republican. Mr. Grimes, too, was there—a gentleman whose private worth and correct moral deportment are inferior to no man's, partakes but too much of the federalist. But yet, Sir, these are the men who pretend to represent the political sentiments of Pitt!—These are the men who got up the meeting, and they are the men who recommend PHILIP PENDLETON BARBOUR as the Jackson candidate for the Vice Presidency.

A more minute account of this meeting will be given next week. FAIR PLAY.

*It would seem the opposition in North Carolina do not care much about their own candidate, John Sargeant.
†Truly a striking evidence of his opposition to the real politics of N. Carolina.



TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1832.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dr. HALL, Representative in Congress from this district, for pamphlet copies of several important public documents, viz: the Reports of the majority and minority of the U. S. Bank committee—the Reports of the committees of both Houses, on the propriety of disposing of the Public Lands to those States in which they lie—the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the adjustment of the Tariff, &c. Our limits will not permit the introduction even of an abstract of these interesting state papers—any of our readers, desirous of perusing them, can be gratified on application at this office.

We were somewhat apprehensive, from the tone assumed by several of the most influential members of Congress on the receipt of the Tariff report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the comments thereon of some of the most prominent Editors, that all hope of an amicable arrangement of this vexed question by the present Congress was extinguished. We learn

however, from Washington, that although they are in a dreadful state there, every thing tangled and uncertain, some of them still cling to the hope of some adjustment of the Tariff—but fears are entertained that party politics will ultimately defeat any thing satisfactory.

Attempt at Assassination.—After the House of Representatives had adjourned yesterday, (the 14th,) Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, being in advance of the other members, was passing home; as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street west of the capitol, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who aimed a blow at his head with a large stick. Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, and immediately struck the stick from his adversary's hands; whereupon Heard drew a large duelling pistol, cut down to about eight inches in the barrel, carrying an ounce ball, with the words "New York" engraved on the barrel; and, after taking deliberate aim, fired; the passing thro' the sleeve of the right arm, just above the elbow, ranging up to the shoulder, carrying away the under part of the coat and shirt, and lacerating the arm. Mr. Arnold finding Heard armed with a pistol, followed up his blows with a light sword cane until the scabbard flew off, and having several times knocked him down, was in the attitude of piercing him with the sword, when his arm was arrested by Gen. Duncan, of Illinois.

This case presents a remarkable interposition of Divine Providence. The House had just adjourned; there were near an hundred members of Congress in the range of the ball, which passed near Mr. Tazewell's head, and yet Mr. Arnold was the only person injured! The readers of the Globe will recollect that this Major Heard is the individual, who a few days since, published a bulletin in the Globe, announcing his intention to assault Mr. Arnold for what he had said on the floor of the House, relative to Houston.—Wash. Tel.

From the Raleigh Constitutional.
Raleigh, May 17.—The management of this paper devolves at present, exclusively upon Charles R. Ramsay. In assuming so great a responsibility, he is well aware of his inability to perform the duties, which appertain to his situation, so as to give general satisfaction. He flatters himself, however, that indulgence will be extended to him, and that he will be enabled to secure a liberal patronage. If his ability were commensurate with his disposition to please, he should entertain no apprehension of failing, but the variety of tastes for which the conductor of a public journal has to cater, renders it a very difficult matter to succeed in pleasing every body.

No exertion on his part shall be spared nevertheless. The reasons which induced Mr. Ramsay to relinquish the editorial chair, are fully explained in his card to our patrons. His picture of the difficulties which he encountered in common with the present incumbent, is no exaggerated portrait, and goes to exhibit the life of an editor in no very enviable light.

To the Patrons of the Constitutional.

I should feel unworthy of that kindness you, with almost unexampled liberality, have extended to me, were I to abandon the duties I assumed and in which for the last six months I have been engaged without acknowl-