

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following brief sketch of the individuals who at present compose the Senate of the United States, is by the Washington Correspondent of the Portland Advertiser, and we think it will not prove unacceptable to our readers:

Leigh (pronounced Lee) is a lawyer of great eminence in Virginia, reputed to be of the strong men of the Old Dominion, never before in the National Councils, but known as the writer of the celebrated essays under the signature of "Algernon Sidney." Leigh has often been spoken of in Virginia as a candidate for the Presidency. Clay every body knows, and has been heard of these twenty-five years past. He sits in the Senate with one finger on his nose, listening to the Speaker, or goes about cracking jokes, or begging pinches of snuff from his neighbors Southard and Prentiss. Ewing is a lawyer in Ohio, of high reputation as an acute reasoner—a self made man, who has risen from obscurity solely by his own exertions. Smith is a lawyer from Connecticut, a gentleman of the old school, with a powdered head, breeches and white topped boots, the only link "the grave and revered Senators" now have on antiquity. Tomlinson is a lawyer from Connecticut. Wilkins is from Pittsburg, and was formerly the United States (District) Judge in Western Pennsylvania. Wright is from New York, formerly the Comptroller of the Treasury of that State, and now probably more in the confidence of the Administration than any other man in Congress. Hill was formerly editor of the New Hampshire Patriot. Swift is a lawyer in Vermont. Black was taken from the bench in Mississippi, and sent to the Senate. McKean was Secretary of State in Pennsylvania, an office probably more lucrative and important than the like of office in any other State. Tallmadge is a lawyer in New York. Morris is a lawyer in Ohio. Mangum is a lawyer in N. Carolina. Grundy is a lawyer in Nashville, and has been in Congress many years.—The firm of "John Holmes, Felix Grundy and the D—", is well known.—Tyler is a lawyer in Virginia, formerly Governor of that State. Kane is a lawyer in Illinois. Benton is a lawyer in St. Louis, Missouri. Shepley is a lawyer in Maine. Linn is a physician in Missouri. Porter is an Irishman by birth—came to this country, opened a law office in the Attacapas country, Louisiana, and was taken from the bar to the Supreme bench in Louisiana, and sent from thence to the Senate. Southard is a lawyer of eminence in New Jersey, and is well known as the Secretary of the Navy under Mr. Adams. Webster is a lawyer and a Senator, divides his time in Washington between the Supreme Court and the Senate and works hard in both. Ask him, and he will say, intellectual eminence is not to be won in this country, without hard labor. Prentiss is a lawyer, formerly a Judge in Vermont. Frelinghuysen is an eminent lawyer in New Jersey, well known for his efforts in behalf of Temperance and African Colonization. Naudain is a distinguished physician in Wilmington, Delaware. Knight was a farmer in Rhode-Island. Chambers is a lawyer of reputation on the eastern shore of Maryland. Robinson is a lawyer in Illinois. Moore is a planter in Alabama, formerly Governor of that State. Brown was a lawyer, but is now a planter in N. Carolina. Forsyth is or was a lawyer in Augusta, Georgia, but practices little or none now. Waggaman is from Louisiana, a lawyer I believe originally—lives in New Orleans, and owns a plantation. He was formerly from Maryland. King of Alabama, is not an old man, nor the oldest member in the Senate—but yet the oldest member of the Senate.—He was Secretary of Legation to the Court of St. James under Mr. Pinckney.—He was a lawyer, and lives somewhere on the river Alabama. Calhoun has studied law but has never practised.—He is now a planter in Pendleton District, the north-west corner of South Carolina; a man near, or from among the mountains. Preston is from Columbia, South Carolina; a lawyer I believe; a most accomplished speaker; the Garrick of the Senate. Sprague is well known as a lawyer in Maine.—Bell was formerly Governor of N. Hampshire.—He was a lawyer. Clayton is the most eminent lawyer in Delaware. Hendricks was formerly Governor of Indiana; a printer I believe originally, but afterwards a lawyer. Tipton was formerly an Indian Agent in Indiana. Robbins was a lawyer in Rhode-Island. Poindexter was a lawyer in Mississippi, formerly Governor of the State. Silsbee is a merchant in Salem. King of Georgia was a judge and a lawyer in that State. Bibb was a judge and a lawyer in Kentucky. Kent was Governor of Maryland.—He is a physician by profession and a planter by practice. White is from Knoxville, Tennessee, and was a judge in that State.

Thus you will see, what were the starting points of eminence with all these Senators, and through what grades of honor they have run. It is a body of intellect, eloquence, and political resources, probably unsurpassed by any political assembly in the world. There are men in it, who would have filled the world with their names, and who would have glittered like stars on the historian's page if they had lived in the illustrious days of Greece and Rome. History would then have embalmed their acts, and Poetry would have embellished their fame. Looking through the mist of antiquity, they would have bloomed forth upon us as the Demosthenes and Ciceros of other centuries. This is strong praise I know, but I have not been so incautious reader of

classic oratory, and what history has told us that the orators of antiquity have done, I have seen in the American Senate."

MR. CLAY.

The following just and eloquent tribute to this distinguished Statesman, is from a letter dated at Washington, the 29th ult. and published in the Baltimore Patriot:

"And here, speaking of Mr. Clay, I cannot but remark how much this country owes him. Never did he appear better—with more eloquence, more brilliant displays of a lofty intellect—or with more magnanimous views, than during the present session of Congress. How active, untiring, fearless he has been—defying power, and scorning the minions of power—in the foremost rank of his country's defenders, and yet acting with the prudence and skill becoming the crisis! I am no man-worshipper. Great names and high stations, I hope, have no influence over me. The more I see of men the less I think of station and of public honors. But notwithstanding all this, I feel, that although Henry Clay is but one of us, yet he is an uncommon, a mighty man. I think I see a pure and noble spirit, which, though it is of us, and among us, is yet above us—speaking and moulding the feelings of others, and acting that part in the councils of his country now, which posterity will envy us for witnessing—and which they will look upon and applaud with warm hearts and eloquent lips. How much has he done for his country? Look at him during the war. Look at him on the Missouri question. Look at him on the Compromise Bill. How much he surrendered of friends and friendship to that daring step. Look at him now, as bold and heroic as ever—never flinching, never keeping in the back ground—with his colours always aloft—and tell me who can, that such a man is not a Patriot. Ambitious if he be, ambitious only to serve his country.—Talk of "glory," and talk of "New Orleans,"—the lustre of which victory I would never dim—but what do they compare with the services twice rendered by Henry Clay? Services which I solemnly believe, have twice saved our Union from a dismemberment.

These reflections have been aroused from the manner in which Mr. Clay today responded to a compliment from Mr. Mangum, of N. Carolina, in alluding to his Compromise bill. Give me not all the honor, he said, for my humble services, as there was another gentleman, from a little, but gallant State. (Mr. Clayton, of Delaware) who was as instrumental as I was in bringing this about. This disclaimer is but a single trait in the character of Henry Clay—the man whom so many harnessed presses now abuse, and who, as they abuse him, rises higher and higher in public estimation. But give me his fame, and I would scorn the Presidency—as I should feel prouder of being Cicero, the orator, and the preserver of Rome, than of being the Consul of Rome."

EXTRACT

FROM MR. EWING'S REMARKS, ON THE PRESIDENT'S PROTEST, In the Senate of the United States.

Sir, cast back your eyes for but eight short years, over the history of the country, and you will see by what combination of circumstances those powers have been gathered, and concentrated in a single hand—it is an instructive, but mournful retrospect. But what then was the situation of our country? What is it now? And what has produced the rapid and alarming change? Within that time, strong and marked divisions, partly of principle, partly sectional, developed themselves in the nation, took strong possession of the public mind, and fixed the attention, and absorbed the feelings, of the people. Our Constitution, and the powers which it confers upon the National Legislature, became a subject of deep and all-pervading interest—the one would limit to the strict letter of the instrument, the other would extend, by a rational and necessary intent, those powers. The present Chief Magistrate, and those who most adhere to him, assumed a doubtful station, now flattering the hopes, and now alarming the fears, of each of the contending parties, as he seemed disposed to incline to, or oppose their doctrines. Thus the contest was encouraged and kept up with fierceness and violence. Public attention was fixed and centered upon that struggle, while the Executive was—sometimes gradually, at other times, by a bold and sudden wrench—drawing and seizing all the powers of Government to himself; and even those who watched the Legislative power with the most suspicious jealousy, permitted his enormous strides to go unopposed, for a long time to pass unheeded, and without censure. Heavily did the vessel of State labor in her onward course, under this various pressure.

"Harder beset, "And more endangered, than when Argos poked "Through Bosphorus betwixt the jutting rocks "Or when Ulysses on the larboard shunned "Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steered." Still, she has thus far won her way, amid the fighting elements; but the rocks and shoals, and whirlpools, are not yet passed, and no quiet haven is in sight.—We have long seen and felt the downward tendency of things, but could scarcely poise ourselves in calmness, to resist or check its motion; for so rapid has been the torrent which dashes and rolls us onward, that the head becomes giddy, and the mind bewildered, and the eye dim, as we gaze upon the billows which rush and foam around us.

Sir, our Republic has long been a theme of speculation among the sages of Europe. They profess to have cast its horoscope, and fifty years was fixed upon by many as the utmost limit of its duration. But those years passed by, and beheld us a happy people; our political atmosphere agitated by no storm, and scarce a cloud to obscure the serenity of our horizon—all of the present, was prosperity; all of the future, hope. True, upon the day of that anniversary two venerated fathers of our freedom and of our country fell, but they sunk calmly to rest, in the maturity of years and in the fullness of time; and their simultaneous departure on that day of jubilee, for another and a better world, was hailed by our nation as a propitious sign, sent to us from Heaven. Wandering the other day in the alcoves of the library, I accidentally opened a volume containing the Orations delivered by many distinguished men on that solemn occasion, and I noted some expressions of a few who now sit in this Hall, which are deep fraught with the then prevailing. I may say universal, feeling. It is inquired by one, "Is this the effect of accident or blind chance, or has that God, who holds in his hand the destiny of nations and of men, designed these things as an evidence of the permanence and perpetuity of our institutions?" Another says, "Is it not stamped with the seal of Divinity?" And a third, de-canting on the prospects bright and glorious which opened on our beloved country, says, "Auspicious omens cheer us."

Strong spirits (I use the term in the sense in which the French academicians use it, *les fort esprits*) strong spirits may sneer at these impressions, which are the off-spring of feeling rather than of reason, and which resolve themselves into no philosophical connection of cause and consequence:

Sed mi, inferior sum Unus nultorum— I do not, and I cannot wholly deny their influence.

Yet it would have required but a tinge of superstitious gloom, to have drawn from that event darker forebodings of that which was to come. In our primitive wilds, where the order of nature is unbroken by the hand of man; there, where majestic trees arise, spread forth their branches, live out their age, and decline, sometimes will an ancient patriarchal plant, which has stood for centuries the winds and storms, fall when no breeze agitates a leaf of the trees that surround it. And when, in the calm stillness of the summer's moon, the solitary woodsman hears on either hand the heavy crash of huge branchless trunks, falling by their own weight to the earth whence they sprang, prescient of the future, he foresees the whirlwind at hand, which shall sweep through the forest, break its strongest stems, upturn its deepest roots, and strew in the dust its tallest, proudest heads.—But I am none of those who indulge in gloomy anticipation. I do not despair of the Republic. My trust is strong that the gallant ship, in which all our hopes are embarked, will yet outride the storm; saved alike from the breakers and billows of disunion, and the greedy whirlpool—the all-engulping maelstrom of Executive power—that unbroken, if not unharmed, she may pursue her prosperous voyage far down the stream of time; and that the banner of our country, which now waves over us so proudly, will still float in triumph—borne on the winds of Heaven, fanned by the breath of fame, every stripe bright and unsullied, every star fixed in its sphere, ages after each of us now here shall have ceased to gaze on its majestic folds for ever.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Friday, Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Public Lands, to which had been referred the bill appropriating, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, reported the same with amendments. He, also, made a detailed report, purporting to be an answer to the Veto Message of the President of the United States, on returning the Land Bill of the last session of Congress, with his objections.

Mr. Clay then moved that 5000 additional copies of the report be printed, and that it be made the order of the day for next Monday week.

Mr. Forsyth wished to hear the report read. He could not consent to the printing so large an edition of a document, with the contents of which he was unacquainted.

The report was then read in part, when the further reading was dispensed with, on motion of Mr. Chambers.

A debate then ensued, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Clay, Moore, Poindexter, Black, King, and Shepley took part, after which the question on printing was taken and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent Knight, Leigh, Linn, McKean, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Southard, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—32. Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, White, Wright—9.

In the House of Representatives, the whole business part of the day was occupied by the General Appropriation Bill, which was gone through with in Committee of the Whole, and reported to the House with numerous amendments.

The House then adjourned to Monday. In the Senate, on Saturday, Mr. Silsbee presented a Memorial from the District of New Bedford in Massachusetts, comprising the town of New Bedford & other places, signed by upwards of 1,900 per-

sons, of the first respectability, and undoubted integrity. These memorialists express in strong terms their disapprobation of the recent measures of the Executive. They attribute the sufferings which pervade the country mainly to the removal of the public Deposits from the United States Bank: express their belief that the Bank, under certain modifications, is necessary for the equalization of the currency, and pray for its re-charter. The District of New Bedford, he represented as giving great employment to shipping and employing considerable numbers of seamen and mechanics; as being some months ago in a state of increasing prosperity; but he added, this rapidly growing prosperity had been suddenly checked by the causes stated in the memorial.

The memorial having been read, Mr. Forsyth, taking the price of oil from the Price Current, and making other quotations, drew an inference from these, that there was no distress pressing on these branches of industry, and that the cry of distress, which had reached Congress had been gotten up for mere party purposes.

Mr. Webster replied at some length to Mr. Forsyth; and a debate ensued, which was participated in by Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Chambers, Mr. Knight, Mr. Porter, Mr. Silsbee, Mr. Sprague, Mr. Ewing, and Mr. Poindexter; when the memorial was referred.

The House of Representatives did not sit on Saturday.

In the Senate, on Monday, after the presentation of petitions, the Special Order was taken up, being the Resolutions of Mr. Poindexter, as modified on motion of Mr. Clay.

The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Bibb,

Mr. Wright addressed the Senate in defence of the Protest, and in opposition to the amendment, until near 5 o'clock, when

Mr. Calhoun moved that the Senate adjourn, which gave way to allow

Mr. Clay to make a few remarks in explanation of some of the observations of Mr. Wright.

Mr. Poindexter then gave notice that he should, hereafter, call for the Special Order at 1 o'clock, and would not vote for an adjournment until 5 o'clock.

Mr. Webster stated that he had many Memorials to present, but that he should retain such of them as were likely to lead to debate, until the present question should be disposed of; and he expressed a hope that the pending debate would be brought to as speedy a close as possible.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive business.

In the House, it being Petition day, the whole sitting was occupied in the presentation of Memorials, &c. on the subject of the Deposits, nine-tenths of which were against the removal.

On Tuesday, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Poindexter, proceeded to the consideration of the Special Order, being the resolutions offered by Mr. Poindexter, as modified by Mr. Clay.

Mr. Forsyth moved to amend the resolutions, by striking out all after the word "Resolved," in the first resolution, and inserting:

"That the message of the President, protesting against the resolution of the Senate of the 25th of March, be entered on the journal, according to his request.

"Resolved, That, leaving to the States, to whom the Senate is alone responsible, to judge whether the resolution complained of, is or is not, within the constitutional competency of this body, and called for by the present condition of public affairs, an aut-enticated copy of the original resolution, with a list of the yeas and nays, of the President's Message, and of these resolutions, be prepared by the Secretary, and transmitted by the Vice President to the Governor of each State of the Union, to be laid before the Legislature at their next session, as the only authority authorized to judge upon the opinions and conduct of the Senators respectively."

Mr. Calhoun then moved to amend the original resolutions, by adding the two following resolutions:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States has no right to send a protest to the Senate against any of its proceedings.

Resolved, That the Senate do not receive the protest of the President.

Mr. Webster then requested a division of the two resolutions.

After a few words from Mr. Bibb, the question was taken on the first resolution and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, Knight, Leigh, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggaman, Webster—35. Nays—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, McKean, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—17.

Mr. Clayton then requested the gentleman from South Carolina to withdraw his second resolution.

Mr. Calhoun assented, as he perceived that some difference of opinion existed as to the proper course.

The Chair said, that the Yeas and Nays having been ordered, the resolution could not be withdrawn without the unanimous consent of the Senate.

Mr. Forsyth then objected.

Mr. Clay moved to lay the resolution on the table.

The Chair presumed the motion to be out of order, as this was an amendment, and the yeas and nays had been ordered, and a part of the amendment had already been voted on.

Mr. Clay appeared from the decision of the Chair, and a brief debate took place thereupon.

Mr. Forsyth then asked for the yeas and nays on the appeal, and they were ordered.

The question was then put, "Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the Senate?" and decided in the affirmative.

The question was then taken on the second resolution of Mr. Calhoun, and decided in the negative, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Calhoun, Clayton, Ewing, Leigh, Naudain, Poindexter, Robbins—7.

Nays—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Brown, Clay, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Moore, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Shepley, Silsbee, Smith, Swift, Sprague, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright—34.

Mr. Forsyth then moved his amendment, and asked for the yeas and nays on the question, which were ordered.

He said that, considering this document was entirely defensive in its character, he thought it proper to send it to the Legislatures of the States, and his object was to give the opportunity.

Mr. Poindexter said that the President had sent us a dose of poison. The honorable gentleman wished us to take it, and then to call on the family physician to purge us.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Forsyth, and decided in the negative, —Yeas 16—Nays 21.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Seaborn Jones obtained leave to present a report from the Committee on the case of the contested election between Mr. Letcher and Mr. Moore; which he moved to have laid on the table and printed, with the accompanying documents.

The Report was of a voluminous character, detailing at length the proceedings taken by the Committee to investigate the votes taken, and concluded by stating that it appeared to them that the number of legal votes stood—

For Mr. Moore, 3798 For Mr. Letcher, 2954

Leaving a majority to Mr. Moore of 44

Whereupon they report the following resolutions:

Resolved, That Thomas P. Moore be declared entitled to his seat as Representative for the 5th Congressional district of Kentucky.

Resolved, That R. P. Letcher, in consideration of the expenses to which he has been subjected, is entitled to receive remuneration, at the rate of eight dollars per diem, and a similar sum, as vacation for every twenty miles.

Mr. Banks understood there was to be a counter report presented; he therefore desired to have the evidence taken before the committee printed, and submitted a motion to this effect, which was carried.

CASE OF RIOT.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, May 1.

A case of riot was a day or two since decided by the Mayor's Court, which we think it well to notice as a matter of admonishment. We derive the particulars from a report in the Sentinel. It appears that a gentleman from Virginia had caused a black boy, a runaway slave of his, to be arrested in Philadelphia, and on a certain day, before Archibald Randall, Esq. a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, the case was tried according to the forms prescribed by the laws of this State, and a decree of restitution was awarded in favor of the master.

During the whole of the trial, the Court House was crowded with blacks, among whom there appeared to be great excitement. Several of these defendants were examined as witnesses; it was plainly to be perceived by the officers who had the slave in custody, that a rescue would be attempted, and some precautionary measures were therefore adopted.

Mr. Donahower, a constable, previous to their leaving the court room, had fastened the slave's wrist to his own declaring that if they carried off the slave, they should take him along with them. The officers left the court room from the door fronting the State House yard, and hurried to get into the first carriage that might be convenient upon the stand in Sixth street.

The blacks rushed out through the door fronting on Sixth street, uttering cries of "there they go," "stand by," &c. and with many other threatening cries and gestures, evincing a determination to commit some act of violence.

The carriage was immediately surrounded by several hundred blacks, among whom could be observed women, exciting and participating in the scene. A disturbance here took place, which might have resulted in the loss of lives, had not the rioters been met with great firmness and forbearance on the part of the officers. The traces were cut, and the progress of the carriage impeded for some time; several of the officers were struck; blows were passed on both sides; but the officers succeeded in making off with the slave, and arresting several defendants on the spot. They were brought into the court house, and committed by Judge Randall, who witnessed the whole transaction from the court house windows.

Seven of these rioters were tried and six of them convicted. Five were sentenced to eighteen months imprisonment, and another to nine months. This result should serve as a warning to others.—However deeply we may regret the existence of slavery in this country, the laws must be enforced, and all who transgress them adequately punished.

The President says in his Message—

Aware as I now am of the dangerous machinations of the Bank, it is more than ever my duty to be vigilant in guarding the rights of the People from the impending danger. And I should feel that I ought to forfeit the confidence with which my countrymen have honored me, if I did not require regular and full reports of every thing the proceedings of the Bank, calculated to affect injuriously the public interests, from the public Directors.

Any Directors of the Bank, therefore, who might be appointed by the Government would be required to report to the Executive as fully as the late Directors have done, and more frequently, because the danger more imminent; and it would be my duty to require of them a full detail of every part of the proceedings of the corporation, or of any of its officers, in order that I might be enabled to decide whether I should exercise the power of ordering a *scire facias*, which is reserved to the President by the charter.

But, if I do not mistake the principles which the Senate have recently acted, conduct which I deem worthy of praise, the treat as a breach of duty; and in their judgment, the measures which they took to obtain the information, and their efforts to put an end to the practices disclosed, and reports they have made to the Executive, although true in all their parts; are regarded as an offence, and supposed to require some decisive mark of strong disapprobation.

If the views of the Senate be such as have supposed, the difficulty of sending the Senate any other names than those of the late Directors will be at once apparent. I cannot consent to place before the Senate the name of any one who is not prepared with firmness and honesty, to discharge the duties of a public Director, in the manner they were fulfilled by those whom the late Directors have refused to confirm.

Lamp and other oils.

Full Spinn. Oil, prime quality, Olive or Sweet Oil, do. do. Common Oil, French Oil, (for the table.) Just received and for sale, by BECKWITH, BLAKE & CO. May 10, 1831.