

SENATE.

**Tuesday, Jan. 9.**—The bill amendatory of the act passed at the last session, respecting the location of the township of land granted to the Kentucky Deaf and Dumb Asylum, was, after an animated debate, ordered to a third reading.

On **Wednesday**, the bill relative to the sale of the Salt Springs in Missouri, occupied some time and was finally laid on the table.

On **Thursday**, Mr. Johnson reported a bill proposing to increase the salary of the Post Master General to \$6000, and recommending that the salaries of the officers attached to the Department be paid out of the proceeds of the Department.

Mr. Dickerson reported without amendment, the bill proposing to divide a part of the revenue of the Government among the several States of the Union, for the purposes of Education and Internal Improvement—and gave notice that he should call it up on Monday next for consideration.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

**Tuesday, Jan. 9.**—Mr. McLane reported a bill authorising the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock, bearing an interest of five per cent. to the amount of sixteen millions of dollars, for certain stocks of six per cent, and to borrow a sum equal to any deficiency in the said amount authorized to be exchanged.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Blair, relative to an inquiry into the expenditures connected with the Artillery School of Practice at Fortress Monroe, was amended and passed.

A resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Wickliffe, was amended and again laid on the table—it directs the Secretary of War to report to the House an abstract of the applications filed in the Department for the survey of roads and canals, which have not been surveyed, and upon which it is the intention of the Department to expend any part of the appropriation asked for under the act of the 24th of May, 1824; stating the route of such roads, and the probable distance of each route, and also, the location of such canals.

The resolution by Mr. Blair, was adopted—it requests the President to communicate what number of Charge des Affaires have been appointed since the 1st day of March, 1789, without the advice and consent of the Senate; and whether in any case such appointment has been made after notice had been given of the intention of a minister abroad to return, and after his successor had been appointed; also, by what authority, and what length of time did said temporary appointment continue, what the general duties to be discharged, and what the compensation paid. And that the President also inform the House, from what period the persons appointed Ministers and Secretary of Legation to Panama, received their commissions, and from what period they have received salaries.

On motion of Mr. Floyd, leave was granted to the Committee, raised on the communication of the Vice-President, to sit during the session of the House.

On **Wednesday**, Mr. Mallary reported a bill increasing the duties on Woolen manufactured articles imported into the U. States.

On motion of Mr. Houston, the committee on military affairs were instructed to enquire into the expediency of withdrawing the troops of the U. S. from the school of practice at fortress Monroe.

The bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the U. S. was read the third time & passed.

On **Thursday**, Mr. Webster reported a bill further to amend the Judicial system of the U. States. This is the same bill that was discussed at the last session.

Mr. McLane reported a bill making appropriation for the support of Government during the year 1827.

Mr. Powell reported a bill concerning the treatment of free persons of color, apprehended as runaways, in the county of Washington, in the District of Columbia.

[The bill provides that whenever any person shall be apprehended or committed in the City of Washington or Georgetown, or in the County of Washington, as a runaway, should it appear that said person is entitled to freedom, the expenses of apprehension shall be paid by the Corporation or County as the case may be. The bill also provides for the repeal of all existing laws, in force in the said county, which authorises the authorities of the county to sell free persons of color for prison fees and other charges of apprehension. An interesting and argumentative report accompanied the bill, contending that the laws of Virginia and Maryland deeming all colored persons slaves, until they shall have proved to the contrary, are indispensably necessary to the security of proprietors of slaves, and ought to continue in force in the District of Columbia.]

Mr. Livingston called up his resolution, proposing to assist the suffering Greeks, and demanded the ayes and noes on the question of consideration. The demand was sustained, and on the question "will the House consider the resolution," the votes were as follows—Yeas 54, Nays 109.

*Omission.*—In our account of the proceedings of the H. of Representatives, on the 28th ult. we omitted the following:

On motion of Mr. Reed, it was resolved, that the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a time of communication from some port or place in the U. States, across the Isthmus of Panama, to some port or ports on the Pacific ocean.

On motion of Mr. Carson, it was resolved, that the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of refunding to the State of North Carolina the sum of nineteen thousand nine hundred and sixty four dollars, which sum said State paid to certain Indians of the Cherokee tribe, for reservations of land which they required under the treaty of 1819, between the U. S. and that nation of Indians.

From the National Intelligencer.

**Washington, Jan. 10.**—The debate of yesterday in the H. of R.

on a motion for a call for certain information respecting applications for surveys, though it resulted in nothing, incidentally disclosed interesting information as to the state of the Treasury. The Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means must, of course, be well informed on the subject. We trust however, that he will not, because the stream of revenue runs short, cut off the \$30,000 proposed for the continuation of topographical examinations and surveys. We could better dispense with so much of the \$1,170,000 proposed to be appropriated for fortifications, armories, and ordnance, or an equal slice from some one of several other of the proposed appropriations we could point out. If retrenchment be necessary, we hope it will be of what we can best spare or wait for. Such, we are sure, too, will be the disposition of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, when the question comes properly before him.

Extract from Mr. McLane's Remarks.

"Mr. McLane (Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means) said, that he should be in favor of this resolution, if he correctly understood the object of it, which he believed he did. He hoped that he should not now, or at any other time, be suspected of throwing any unnecessary embarrassments in the way of internal improvement; but it appeared to him, from the attention which his station in this House required of him to bestow on the state of the finances, and of the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, that the time was come, when this House must turn its attention, much more seriously and particularly, to the expenditures on this class of objects, as well as others, than it has done heretofore.

"It will become a question, (said he,) whether the Government is in possession of means to prosecute this system any further, and, if it have the means, whether it ought not to select the objects which are most necessary, and the time when it is most proper to employ the means of the Government upon them. The House was under an impression, and, Mr. McL. said, it was natural that they should be, that there is now a surplus of two million of dollars in the Treasury, applicable to any purpose to which it may please the House to appropriate it. He could not be mistaken, he thought, in saying that such is not the state of the Treasury, and that, so far from it, there is a deficit of the money necessary to meet the ordinary annual expenses of the Government, including the sinking Fund."

**Congress.**—At the date of our last intelligence from Washington, (says the Petersburg Intelligencer,) the Committee on the Vice-President's case had not reported, although they continued to sit during the hours appropriated to business in the H. of Representatives. The Bankrupt Bill appears to sleep in both branches—indeed the Senate seems to be chiefly engaged in Executive business. In the House of Representatives, the Committee on Manufactures have recommended an increase of the duty on import-

ed Woolen Goods—but it is confidently believed, that neither the nor any other modification of the existing Tariff will take place during the present session. The bill for the relief of the survivors of the Revolutionary army, not otherwise provided for, progresses apace, and we hope will finally pass. Mr. Livingston's attempt to obtain an appropriation to provide food and clothing for the suffering Greeks, has failed, probably in consequence of the idea entertained, that for Congress to take such a step would be a violation of our neutral character, and might even involve us in war with the Ottomans, with whom the mere humanity of the act would afford no plea of justification.

*Scenes at Washington.*—A correspondent of the National Intelligencer, gives an extract of a letter to a lady in the country, containing the following description of an EVENING PARTY:

"At the party at Mr. —'s last night, I was a silent, but very attentive spectator, but saw only three [he must have meant thirty, not three] tolerable beauties in the house. I found their heads well furnished, *outside*. I admired their finely carved tortoise shell combs, as they stood before; and in contact with me. I was at one time caught, like Captain Parry, between two hills of snow, and had nearly as much difficulty to extricate myself. I felt the danger of my situation, and had like to have been changed into a "Fury" before I was relieved. I find the ladies are relapsing into their old habits of "undressing" again for parties. They have stripp'd as low already as the hemisphere, and if the fashion progresses as rapid as it has!—I snatched a kiss from among them, which I send to you. A confusion of tongues reigned at one time beyond that of Babel, and in as many languages, English, French, High and Low Dutch, Russian, Prussian, Swedish, and Spanish were let off upon us at once. The music was drowned, and the dancers merely kept up the first motion. It was little more than boating time, they were so cramped, and pray what was ours but killing it, the worst kind of murder? About 9 o'clock, a Waltzing match took place, in which some of the foreign ministry figured, it being exclusively diplomatic, and *figurative* of the various shifts and turns of diplomacy. I looked on until I felt my head beginning to turn, when I descended into the passage, to get my cap and cloak, which I had left upon a table. Here I found the "confusion worse confounded." I sunk knee deep in cloaks, and trod upon fine merino shawls, hats, and great coats. I saw one man toulzing a heap in one place, another lifting up lots in another—some turning over this parcel, some that. I at last met with my cap & cloak, at opposite ends of the passage, they being rather of an inferior quality, to prevent folks from feeling too much tempted to make an exchange, and exit.

[To prevent misapprehension, the Editors take leave to add, that the *kiss* that's spoken of, is the name given to a species of confecti-