

## Twentieth Congress:

SECOND SESSION.

**January 21.** In the Senate to-day the bill to establish a commission for the adjustment of land claims in Missouri, &c. was ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for the trial and decision of the claims of Bastrop, Winter and Maison Rouge, to lands in the State of Louisiana, was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, to-day, some short discussion took place, on the resolution offered by Mr. Gurley, referring it to the Committee on the Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Louisiana five hundred thousand acres of land, to aid her in various works of internal improvement; but the hour expired before the discussion had closed. The Bill authorizing the establishment of a Territorial Government in Huron; the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army; and the bill to provide for ceding to the State of South-Carolina the jurisdiction over a tract of land called Mount Dearborn, was read a third time and passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Storrs then corrected some of the statements which he had made when the subject was last before the House. He was succeeded by Mr. Strong, who made some observations in favor of the bill as it was reported, and against the amendment of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Silas Wood then spoke briefly in favor of the amendment; and was followed by Mr. P. P. Barbour, who spoke against the bill. Several gentlemen then rose together, but Mr. Archer having caught the eye of the Speaker, made a successful motion that the Committee rise. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

**January 22.** In the Senate to-day, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for allowing pensions, in some cases, to the widows or children of pensioners, deceased. The decision of the Senate, unfavorable to the bill for the relief of Jacob Clements was reconsidered and committed. Several private bills were acted on, and a short time was spent in the consideration of executive business; after which the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

To-day the House resumed the consideration of the resolution, offered by Mr. Gurley, referring it to the Committee on the Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting 500,000 acres of land to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding the State in the construction of a canal, which, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Archer then spoke at some length against the bill, in its original form, and in favor of the amendment; and, when he sat down, Mr. Mercer obtained the floor, but as it was about 3 o'clock, he made a successful motion that the Committee rise. Mr. Mercer, therefore, has the floor for Monday.

A bill was reported by Mr. Hamilton to regulate the supply of forage for the army.

**January 23.** The Senate to-day, did not sit.

In the House of Representatives, private and local business, as is usual on Friday, formed the principal part of the transaction of the day. Mr. Rives, from the select committee on retrenchment, reported a bill to prohibit the use of secret service money in time of peace; which was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

**January 24.** The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion was renewed on the resolution reported by Mr. Wickliffe, from the Committee on Retrenchment, prohibiting the use of the public stationary for the putting up of packages and pamphlets not ordered to be printed by the House. Mr. Vance modified his amendment, so as to make it a prohibition of stationary of every kind from the passage of the resolution. Mr. Campbell withdrew his motion for indefinite postponement, in order to give an opportunity to Mr. Hamilton, the Chairman of the Retrenchment Committee, to move to lay the resolution on the table, which motion he accordingly made, stating, in explanation, that the subject matter contained in the resolution, would be embodied in a bill about to be reported, to curtail the contingent expenses of the two Houses; and as that bill would provoke considerable debate, it would be economical to have all the discussion at once. The motion to lay on the table was carried in the affirmative. The House then passed the various private bills which had been acted on the preceding day. A motion made by Mr. Daniel, to reconsider the vote of Friday, by which Mr. Thompson's pro-

position to reverse the report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, on the claims of certain citizens of Georgia, was negatived, was carried in the affirmative, and the report of the Committee was ordered to be laid on the table. The House then acted on a number of private bills, in Committee of the Whole.

**January 26.** In the Senate, to-day, Mr. Holmes, elected a Senator from Maine, vice Mr. Parris, resigned, appeared and took his seat. Two or three hours were occupied in the discussion of private bills, and some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. The Select Committee to which was referred the bill for distributing a portion of the revenue of the United States among the several States, reported the bill with an amendment.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the petitions, two thirds of which were against the transportation and opening of the mails on Sunday, occupied nearly an hour in their presentation. The various bills ordered on Saturday to a third reading, were read a third time and passed, excepting a bill for the relief of Richard Eppes, which, on a little opposition rising, was postponed, and made the special order for to-morrow. The Bill concerning the Supreme Court, which stood as the special order for to-day, was committed to the Committee of the whole on the State of the Union, on motion of Mr. Mercer. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and after refusing to take up, on motion of Mr. Duncan, the bill for the graduation of the public lands, proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Storrs then corrected some of the statements which he had made when the subject was last before the House. He was succeeded by Mr. Strong, who made some observations in favor of the bill as it was reported, and against the amendment of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Silas Wood then spoke briefly in favor of the amendment; and was followed by Mr. P. P. Barbour, who spoke against the bill. Several gentlemen then rose together, but Mr. Archer having caught the eye of the Speaker, made a successful motion that the Committee rise. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

**January 27.** In the Senate, to-day, several private bills were acted upon. The Senate refused, by a vote of seven to twenty-one, to go into the consideration of executive business. The bill for relief of Thomas L. Winthrop and others, directors of an association, called the "Mississippi Land Company," was considered, and debated at length, by Mr. Seymour in favor of the bill, and Mr. Kane in opposition to it.

The House of Representatives, after some preliminary business, went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, on the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, when the Committee was addressed by Mr. Anderson of Pennsylvania in favor of the bill, and Mr. Ramsay against it and in favor of the amendment. Mr. Stewart then spoke at some length in favor of the bill, when Mr. Weems obtained the floor, but before any observations were made, on his motion the Committee rose.

The House to-day adopted a resolution fixing the hour of meeting after Thursday next, at 11 o'clock, instead of 12 o'clock. There are about thirty-six bills of a private nature, reported at the last session, to be acted on, independently of the bills of a similar character reported during the present session; and Mr. Whittlesey stated that he had been given to understand that any of this class of bills sent from the House to the Senate after the first days of the next month would scarcely be acted on.

### Indiana Legislature.

**January 24.** The Senate met very early this morning, and after completing the business, which occupied about an hour, the President, the Hon. Milton Stapp, delivered the following Address, and adjourned the Senate *sine die*.

**GENTLEMEN OF THE SENATE:** Your labours for the present session are now closed, and with feelings of no ordinary kind, I arise to adjourn the Senate *without day*.

You were called by the voice of free-men to guard their rights, to deliberate on their interests, and to pass such enactments as tend to the prosperity of the people of the state of Indiana. That you have performed those duties with faithfulness to your constituents and credit to yourselves, I have every reason to believe; and that your acts will meet their approbation, I have no reason to doubt.

The increase of local business, consequent upon the unparalleled settlement of our country, must inevitably add to your labours and lengthen your sessions. This, connected with the fact that many important measures of a general nature have been acted upon during the present session, will be a sure guaranty to the country that your time has not been idly spent, and that your public duties have not been neglected.

The harmony that has existed in your body during the present session, must be a source of gratification, not only to every Senator, but to every individual, who has witnessed your debates, and the manner in which you have conducted the business entrusted to your care.—Disappointment in the success of our favorite measures may for the moment

agitate and excite us. But the generous feelings of our hearts, supported by reason, compel us to yield to the majority's will with that friendly acquiescence which becomes the representatives of a free people.

I should do injustice to my feelings were I to adjourn the Senate without making to you my acknowledgements for the aid you have given me in the discharge of my duties, and expressing to you the lively interest I take in the prosperity of every individual with whom I have been associated in legislative business.

The flattering manner in which you have been pleased to notice my services as the presiding officer of your body, is gratefully received, and will be cherished as a testimony of your friendly regard for one whose constant exertions have been to be faithful, to do justice, and to deserve the approbation of the Senators with whom he has had the pleasure to serve. That I have erred, in many instances, there can be no doubt; but that those errors were of the head and not of the heart I know, and confidently hope you believe.

You are now about to quit the busy scenes of public life, and again to mingle and interchange social civilities and friendly salutations with the people by whom you have been honored with a seat in the Senate. That this meeting may be one which will evince an entire approbation of your faithful perseverance in the various interests of your constituents, is my anxious wish, and that the rich reward of their approving voice may be bestowed on each one of you, what I believe you deserve, and hope you will receive.

The attachments formed by commencing in public service, cannot be concealed when the parting day arrives. The best feelings of our hearts are then brought into requisition; the individual, who has been agitated in debate or excited by disappointment, is moved to forgiveness and friendship; and the parting farewell is cheered alone by the consoling reflection that we are about to return to the endearing objects of our lives—our families and our friends.

*Ind. Journal.*

### Presidential Election—Prospects before us.

The great struggle is over, General Jackson will be President of these United States, and Mr. Adams will have to retire to a private life; a life which, for the good of the country, he should have

never been permitted to abandon. We have supported General Jackson; we have done what we could to promote his election; success has been the reward. With him there is hope for a favorable change in the internal and external concerns of the country; with Mr. Adams there was none, but the certainty of an aggravation of the evils the people have suffered under his administration. Now that the excitement has subsided; now that we can leisurely look around us; the past, the present, and the future, most be subjects of deep reflection to every friend of his country and republican institutions. From the view we have taken of the subject, we must acknowledge that it is with dismay we look at the prospects before us; and the only hope we can possibly entertain, is that Andrew Jackson will not disappoint the expectations of his friends, and will be able, by the operations of his administration, to clear away the clouds which darken the American horizon.

From the beginning of this presidential contest, principles never were the motives which prompted the friends of the two candidates to enlist under different banners.

Disappointed expectations; ambitious views; personal and political aggrandizement; urged the citizens to the contest. It is not, as in 1800, principle against principle; democracy against federalism. It was not the concentrated strength of the citizens of one political creed, against the concentrated strengths of all the aristocrats of the country. In the late contest, men of all and opposite political principles, were arrayed against each other. Democrats, federalists, and ultras, were opposed by democrats, federalists, and ultras.

An election so important as that of President of the United States, carried on in this manner cannot fail to cloud the fair prospects of the country; cannot fail to excite fearful feelings for the future in the breast of the true patriot. When principles are abandoned; when contention springs

up only for the political advancement of men; well may the patriot's breast be filled with apprehension for the destinies of his country. Our remarks are not made without reflection, and without being able to produce evidence of their correctness.

In the eastern states Mr. Adams was supported with reluctance. Sectional feelings and prejudice procured him the votes of those states. Many federalists of the old school acknowledge now, that he is not fit to be President and cannot be trusted; that they supported him in order to promote the interest of particular friends. Notwithstanding this opinion of Mr. Adams, they warmly advocated his election. The republicans were also divided. Many, by the influence of sectional feelings, forgot the interest of

their party—of their country, to uphold one man for the presidency who has always been a decided enemy to democratic principles. Men of old standing in the republican ranks were seen arrayed under the Adams banner, and, thereby to countenance the projects devised by the administration, for the annihilation of the very principles those republicans pretend to profess, and by which the democratic party had been governed since the adoption of the federal constitution.

More South the same political picture is brought to view. Federalist against federalist, democrat against democrat. In the great state of New York, men distinguished in the federal ranks were opposed to each other. The sons of Rufus King were the supporters of Mr. Adams, and Mr. Coleman, the federal editor of the party during Mr. Jefferson's administration, was the warm advocate of General Jackson. In Pennsylvania, we had the same aspect. Men of high standing in the republican party warmly espoused the cause of Mr. Adams. Further South the horizon was not brighter. In Virginia and North Carolina, federalists and democrats associated to promote the election of either Mr. Adams or General Jackson. In S. Carolina, the support given to the General is not mainly to be ascribed to principles—to the principles which led the democrats of that state to place Mr. Jefferson in the presidential chair, in opposition to Mr. Adams, and to one of her sons, but belonging to the federal party. Georgia, let it be said to her honor, was probably the only state of the Union which, with a natural dislike to the name of Adams, connected principles in the support of General Jackson, under the firm conviction that a more strict adherence to the stipulations of the constitution, will mark the measures of his administration.

In the West the contest was not carried on with more political distinctions.—Principles were out of the question. Mr. Clay, the democrat the distinguished luminary of the republican party, who has been a natural dislike to the

name of Adams, connected principles in the support of General Jackson, under the firm conviction that a more strict adherence to the stipulations of the constitution, will mark the measures of his administration.

If a total disregard of principles has been manifested in this presidential contest, the friends of civil liberty cannot anticipate much good for the future.—They cannot expect that principles will hereafter guide the people in the choice of their public functionaries. Should the present feelings of the people not change, the succeeding presidential elections will be attended with more fatal consequences than the one which has just terminated. New men have appeared in the political arena, full of ambition, of equal talents, and popularity. The country will be divided by factions; principles will be thrown aside, and those who possess in a high degree the art of electioneering, whether they be democrats or federalists, will be certain to succeed in their plans of political aggrandizement. Even the denominations of democrat and federalist will be forgotten, by those who were once proud to bear them, to give place to the appellations of the different factions; and it is probable that we shall see in this country, factions denominated, as in more ancient times according to the various colours of the prism. We may have the green, blue, white or black factions, as we have now the free and slave States, the tariff and anti-tariff States. The consequences of such a state of things can be anticipated but with dread.

The administration of General Jackson, and the policy he will pursue, may do much toward a reformation in the feelings of the people. He may bring back the times, when the constitution was venerated and its stipulations strictly and religiously observed. He may teach the ambitious more patriotism and more devotion to republican principles.

He may, in short, place the country in such a situation, that no demagogue, no designing aspirant after political aggrandizement and power, will dare present himself before the people and solicit their suffrage. If, on the contrary, he adopts, in the measures of his administration, a liberal construction of the federal constitution, an amalgamating policy, an unlimited expenditure of the public money for other than useful purposes; if he does not calculate and follow the cardinal principle, that the free exercise by the States of all the rights retained by them, insures the permanency of the Union; then his administration will be as productive of mischief and evils as that of his predecessor.

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States; let him show no partiality for particular sections of the country; let him above all be economical in the disbursement of the public treasure, and plain in his manner of living at the seat of government and in his intercourse with his fellow citizens. That firmness, which he possesses to an eminent degree, will ensure success in all his undertakings, prosperity to the country, happiness to the rising generation, and the free enjoyment of civil and political liberty to all.—*Georgia Southerner.*

We are indebted to the politeness of Major Howard, of the revenue department, for the following statement of arrivals during the year 1828. To wit: In Jan. 77, Feb. 79, March 129, April 106, May 138, June 132, July 113, August 111, Sept. 126, Oct. 100, Nov. 96, Dec. 70, making a total of 1277; of which, 340 were ships, 22 barques, 644 brigs, 2 ketches, 264 schooners and 5 sloops; 1110 of which were Americans, 38 English, 25 Haytien, 14 French, 12 Danish, 10 Swedish, 6 Bremen, 4 Hamburg, 2 Sicilian, and Dutch, Russian, Spanish, Prussian, Portuguese and Brazilian, each one; having brought 19,023 passengers, of whom 16,332 arrived between the 1st May, and 1st November, inclusive, principally from Great Britain and France, emigrants.—*N. Y. Gazette.*

**AFFAIRS OF GREECE.**—The last Castle of the Morea surrendered on the 30th of October, when the whole of the Morea was evacuated by the Turks; but nothing is said of the return of the French troops; on the contrary, it was reported that that army was to be increased to 25,000.

*Written on GENERAL JACKSON, passing Lawrenceburg.*

The sun rose clear the morning was serene, No wintry blast dislodged the luxuriant scene; The forest mantled o'er in silver gray, The gentle breezes on the waters play, When tidings came to Indiana's shore— Resounded by the heavy cannon's roar— That Jackson—father, friend and country's boast— Was hovering near our highly favored coast. Stemming the current, with her lofty crest, Appeared the Pennsylvania with her gues; Each flew their much loved hero to desry, Who was the first to meet the anxious eye; In sable garb upon the foremost deck, With head uncovered, stately and erect, Our veteran stood, waving the friendly hand To those who had collected on the strand; His hoary locks, bleached by the wintry storm, Bow'd by the wind, adorned his manly form. With reverence each bosom was impressed, Pleasure and joy vibrated every breast.

Oh! venerable sire—Heav'n favored chief! We mingle with our joy the tears of grief; We hail the hour (tho' late) that deign'd to shed A country's favors on thy honored head; A nation, warmed by patriotic zeal, Bid pow'r and wealth bow to a nation's will; Even aristocracies are forced to bend To the people's favorite—the people's friend. May honest statesmen, virtuous and just, Be armed with power, the proud oppressor crushed; The fawning sycophant exposed to view, The vaunting demagogue receive his due; And calamity with all her venom'd train, Recoil upon itself the deadly bane. Fair would our gratitude expunge the smart That envious tongues have wrought upon thy heart.

Accept the tribute granted thee by Heav'n, (A tribute richly won and freely given.) Oh! may her banner over thee be love." M. [Communicated.]

### Paint & Medicine STORE.

**DOCTOR E. JAMES,** has just received and is now opening at his Paint and Medicine Store at *RISING SUN*, Ind. a complete and elegant assortment of

Drugs and Medicines, Paints, OILS & DYE-STUFFS;

All of which he will sell as low as they can be purchased in Cincinnati or any other western market for cash only.—He has also on hand the best qualities of

**WINE & BRANDY,** together with many other articles necessary for the sick and convalescent.

*Rising Sun Feb 1, 1829.* 5-11

**GEORGE JOHNSON,** Black Smith,

**RESPECTFULLY** informs the public that he has commenced the above business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Prest, where he intends to manufacture Warranted Cast Steel Axes, Hoes, Ploughs, & Edge Tools of all descriptions.—All kinds of country work done with neatness and despatch.—From his experience in his profession, he solicits a share of public patronage.

*Lawrenceburg, Feb. 4th, 1829.* 5-11

**Estray Mare.** TAKEN UP by Lewis Morgan, of Lawrenceburg township, on the 22d of January 1829, a bright bay mare, with a star in her forehead, left hind foot white, black mane and tail, fifteen and an half hands high, and no other marks or brands perceptible; supposed to be four years old last spring. Appraised at thirty dollars, this 22d day of February, 1829, by David Nevitt and John Saltmarsh.

A true copy from my log book: Certified,

5-11 *THOMAS PALMER, J. P.*