

Twenty-First Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

Dec. 15. In the Senate, yesterday, the Vice President, Messrs. King and McKinley, of Alabama, Mr. Hayne of South Carolina, Mr. Knight of Rhode Island, and Mr. Clayton, of Delaware, severally appeared and took their seats.—Several petitions and resolutions of the General Assemblies of Indiana and Missouri, on the subject of the Public Lands, were presented by Messrs. Noble and Barton. This being the day designated by the rule adopted at the last session, for the election of the officers of the Senate, Mr. Lowry was re-elected Secretary, General Bailey sergeant at Arms and Door keeper, and Mr. Tims assistant Door keeper. On the third ballot for a Chaplain, the Rev. Mr. Johns having received 21 votes, and the Rev. Mr. Durbin the same number of votes, the President gave the casting vote in favor of Mr. Johns, and he was declared duly elected. After spending a short time in the consideration of Executive business, the Senate at an early hour adjourned.

In the House, yesterday, the appointment, by the Speaker, of the various Committees was announced. They are as follows:

Standing Committees of the House of Representatives.

On Elections.—Messrs. Alston, Tucker, Claiborne, Randolph, Johnson of Ten. Beekman, and Coleman.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. McDuffie, Verplank, Dwight, Smyth of Va., Ingersoll, Gilmore, and Overton.

On Claims.—Messrs. Williams, Whittelsey, Barber of Conn., McIntire, Ramsey, Lea and Lent.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Newton, Gorham, Harvey, Sutherland, Howard and Wayne.

On Public Lands.—Messrs. Isaacs, Jennings, Duncan, Hunt, Potter, Irvin of Ohio, and Clay.

On Post Office.—Messrs. Johnson of Ken. Conner, Magee, Hodges, Russell, McCreery and Campbell.

On the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Powers, Allen, Washington, Varnum, Taliaferro, Irie and Semmes.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Buchanan, Wickliffe, Storrs of N. Y., Davis of S. C., Bouldin, Ellsworth and White of Louisiana.

On Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Burges, Dickinson, Fry, Wingate, Goodenow, Young and Brown.

On Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Hall, Davenport of Va., Lyon, Maxwell of N. Y., Spencer of Md., Thomson of Ohio, and Norton.

On Private Land Claims.—Messrs. Gurley, Sterigere, Nuckolls, Pettis, Test, Foster and Baylor.

On Manufactures.—Messrs. Mallory, Stanberry, Condict, Martin, Daniel, Irwin of Penn. and Monell.

On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Lumpkin, Hinds, Storrs, of Con. Hubbard, Gaiher, Lewis.

On Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Archer, Everett, of Mass. Taylor, Polke, Wilde, Crawford, Barnwell.

On Military Affairs.—Messrs. Drayton, Vance, Desha, Findley, Blair, of S. C. Mitchell, Speight.

On Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Hoffman, Crowninshield, Miller, Ripley, Carson, Dorsey, White of N. Y.

On Agriculture.—Messrs. Spencer, of N. Y. Wilson, Rose, Smith, of Pa. Standifer, Deberry, Chandler.

On Territories.—Messrs. Clarke, of Ky. Green, Creighton, Armstrong, Angell, Cowles, William B. Shepherd.

On Military Pensions.—Messrs. Bates, Lecompte, Forward, Chilton, Hammons, Bockee, Ford.

On the revival of unfinished business.—Messrs. Pearce, Reed, Pearson.

On Accounts.—Messrs. Halsey, Swan, Broadhead.

On the expenses of the state department.—Messrs. Earll, Sill, King, of N. Y.

On the expenses of the treasury department.—Messrs. Leiper, Crocheron, Kendall.

On the expenditures in the department of war.—Messrs. Maxwell, Muhlenberg, Crockett.

On the expenses in the Department of the navy.—Messrs. A. H. Shepperd, Bartley, Evans, of Pa.

On the expenses of the Post Office department.—Messrs. Yancey, Burst, Scott.

On public buildings.—Messrs. Sprigg, Bailey, Swift.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

On internal improvement.—Messrs. Hemphill, Blair, of Ten. Haynes Letcher, Vinton, Craig of Va. Butman.

On the militia.—Messrs. Thompson, of Ga. King of Penn. Barringer, Weeks, Craig, of N. Y. Kincaid, Cahoon.

On retrenchment.—Messrs. Wickliffe, Coulter, Davis, of Mass. Lamar, Coke, Huntington, De Witt.

On the census.—Messrs. Storrs, of N. Y. Crane, Johns, Everett, of Con. Richardson, Boon, Cooper.

On presidential election.—Messrs. McDuffie, Haines, Carson, Lea, Martindale, Stephens, Hughes.

The loss of property produced by the fire at Camden, S. C. is estimated at \$200,000; about 20,000 of which was insured.

THE NEXT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The partisans of Mr. Adams, claiming the benefit of the precedent set by his illustrious predecessors, urged, that because Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe, had been, he ought to be, re-elected. In reply, we said that the people had fixed four years as the term of service for a President, and argued that there was nothing in the constitution which justified the position taken by our opponents. They now pretend that we are committed to oppose the re-election of General Jackson, because we were opposed to the re-election of Mr. Adams.

Before this argument, if it be such, can apply, it must be made to appear that General Jackson bears the same relation to the people that Mr. Adams did. Is this so? We have before said that Gen. Washington consented with reluctance to serve a second term; we have his own words showing that it was his wish to retire at the end of the first. It was not the gratification of idle vanity, empty pride, the love of office, or a guilty ambition, that induced him to be a candidate for re-election; but the treaty of personal and political friends, and a belief that it would give force and perpetuity to our republican institutions.

The people had called him to be the head of a new nation just growing into power; he who had guided our armies to victory during the first war of independence, made a sacrifice of his private happiness to confirm the liberty purchased with his sword. He had not been elevated to office by an intrigue of designing politicians, acting under the belief that with "power and patronage they could make themselves popular"; but, like the illustrious patriot who is now at the head of a great nation, he had been called from the retirement of private life to the cares of state. He yielded, not to the arrangement relied on as the means of violating the will of the people, & of placing power in the hands of a faithless public servant, but to the united call of a grateful and patriotic people, who considered him the triple chord of union, peace, and strength. Gen. Jackson, like Gen. Washington, finds himself in a situation where he is not permitted to act for himself alone.

The people have demanded of him radical reform of existing abuses. He has entered on the great work with an honest determination faithfully to discharge his duty. Mr. Clay and his partisans have assailed his character and his measures, and we are told from day to day, that his administration is not such as the people desire it to be. Shall the question thus raised be submitted to the test of another election, or shall he, by retiring from the contest, tacitly admit that the removal of corrupt public officers, of speculators on the public treasure, is tyrannical proscription? We do not believe that Gen. Jackson desires to be a candidate for re-election. To him office has no charms. The quiet, the friendships, and the hospitalities of the Hermitage, comport more with his feelings than the intrigues, the calumnies and the ingratitude of public life. But he, like Washington, is public property. He is at the head of the great republican family, and he must confirm its strength. The coalition, do not desire to see him a candidate for re-election because they wish to divide his friends, and fear his popularity. We wish to see him a candidate for re-election, because we desire to see his friends united and confide in the propriety of his measures.

When we said that our opponents had left us no other alternative, we speak in reference to the warfare which they had waged on his administration. What friend of his would consent for him to retire to private life under the imputation that he could not be re-elected? Had the coalition presses treated him with candor—had they admitted that the removals which he has made were necessary, and that the abuses which he detected and will expose, deserved reforming, had they given him credit for patriotism, talents and integrity—he might have retired, and we have no doubt would have done so, at the end of one term. Whether he will be a candidate for re-election or not, is a question not to be determined by the clamor of his enemies, and should it coerce the experiment, the nation will proclaim, in a voice not to be misunderstood, the difference between a patriot beloved for his virtues and elevated to office by the unbiased suffrage of the people, and a corrupt diplomatist, smuggled into the Presidency by "bargain, intrigue, and management."—*Wash. Telegraph.*

The Message of president Jackson, which we this week lay before our readers, has excluded many articles intended for this number. We deem it the ablest and most interesting document of the kind, that we have ever read. The comprehensive view, which it presents of the affairs of our country, and the interesting picture, which it exhibits of our national prosperity, must indeed excite a feeling of pride in the bosom of every American. There is no subject, upon which we could desire information, that is not treated of; no disputed point of policy upon which the

opinions of the president are not candidly and distinctly expressed, and, no measure proposed, which is not supported by sound argument, and recommended, not merely from principles of policy, but also of practical utility. We decidedly approve of his recommendation to amend the Constitution, by limiting the offices of President and Vice President to one term, and of providing for their election without the intervention of electors, or, in case a choice cannot be made in the first instance, of confining the selection by the House of Representatives to the two highest candidates. Such a provision, we think, would at once close the door against even the suspicion of corruption; and would render our Chief Magistrate more anxious to promote the welfare of their country, than to secure their re-election. It would at once remove the necessity of excluding members of Congress from holding offices under the President whom they had supported, and would thus retain in the service of the government, some of our most talented and experienced statesmen. His opinion of rotation in office, and of adhering strictly to the letter of the Constitution, as also of extending equal encouragement to Agriculture, commerce, and Manufactures, are the sentiments of a true republican; and such as should be expected from one presiding over the interests of twenty four states so dissimilar in their climate, soil, and productions. His remarks upon the alteration of the criminal law, the present organization of the Judiciary, the establishment of a Home Department, the removal of the Indians, and the extension of the Pension law, so as to include "every Revolutionary soldier, who aided in establishing our liberties," as well as those, who were disabled during the last war, are subjects to which we would particularly call the attention of our readers. The Message should be read by every one, not only on account of the interesting information which it communicates, but because, we believe, it will instill confidence in the minds of those, who have hitherto doubted the fitness of Andrew Jackson to the Presidency. The payment of more than twelve millions of dollars on account of the public debt, ought alone be sufficient to remove the slightest fears.

Bucks (co.) Republican.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

MAJOR GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT. Every citizen, who knows how to value and to esteem the merit of W. SCOTT, will rejoice that an officer, who has so long graced the republic, is unhesitatingly restored to the service of his country. We are gratified with a copy of the following correspondence: (No. 1.)

New York, Nov. 10, 1829.

Sir,—I have seen the President's order of the 13th of August last, which gives a construction of the 61st and 62d Articles of War, relative to rank and command.

Humbly protesting that this order deprives me of rights guaranteed by these articles, and the uniform practice of the army under them, from the commencement of the Government down to the year 1828, when the new construction was first adopted against me; in obedience to the universal advice of my friends, who deem it incumbent on me to sacrifice my own conviction and feelings to what may, by an apt error, be considered the repeated decision of the civil authority of my country, I have brought myself to make that sacrifice, and therefore withdraw the tender of my resignation now on file in your department.

I also ask leave to surrender the remainder of the furlough, the department was kind enough to extend to me in April last, and to report myself for duty. &c. &c. WINFIELD SCOTT, To Hon. J. H. Eaton, Secretary of War.

(No. 2.)

War Department, Nov. 13, 1829.

Sir—Your letter of the 10th inst. is received, and I take pleasure in saying to you, that it affords the department much satisfaction to perceive the conclusion to which you have arrived as to your brevet rights. None will do you the injustice to suppose that the opinions declared by you upon this subject, are not the result of reflection and conviction; but since the constituted authorities of the government have, with the best feelings entertained, come to a conclusion adverse to your own, no other opinion was cherished, or was hoped for, but that on your return to the U. States you would adopt the course your letter indicates, and with good feelings resume those duties to your country, of which she has so long had the benefit.

Agreeably to your request, the furlough heretofore granted you, is revoked from and after the 20th inst. You will accordingly report to the commanding general, Alexander Macomb, for duty. &c. &c. J. H. EATON, To Major General Winfield Scott.

SEDUCTION.—An action brought by Samuel De Mott for the seduction of his daughter Jane, against Oliver S. Denton, was tried yesterday in the circuit

court in New York. A case of an aggravated nature was made out against the defendant. It appeared that the daughter, now in her twentieth year, was of a respectable family in the county of Queens, on Long Island; that she had always lived with her father, who was now very aged, and had sustained an irreproachable character. The defendant resided in the same neighborhood. For two years he had paid her his addresses in the character of a suitor for her hand, and having accomplished her seduction deserted her. Several witnesses testified to the excellence of the young woman's private character; and it appeared that the defendant's father was a man of substance, worth about thirty to forty thousand dollars. It appeared also that the defendant had told the brother of Jane that they might go on with the scrape as he had money enough for them. He also told one of the witnesses that he had treated the girl ill, and ought to have had her. Mr. Price addressed the jury for the plaintiff, but no defence was made. Judge Edwards charged the jury, recapitulating the circumstances of the case, adverting to the want of remorse for his conduct on the part of the defendant, and instructing them that in addition to the expenses occasioned by the young woman's illness, and damages for the loss of her services, they should bring in a verdict for such additional damages as the case, considered in its relation to the feelings and reputation of the plaintiff's family, might require. The jury returned a verdict of \$7,500 damages. *N. Y. E. Post.*

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.

The Mail Stage, which runs between Philadelphia and Reading, was attacked, about three o'clock on Sunday morning last, a short distance from the city, by three robbers, armed with horse pistols, and the passengers, ten in number, robbed of their money and watches.

The attack was made by one of the Robbers, seizing the lead-horses and stopping them, and the other two nearly at the same moment presenting themselves with pistols on each side of the driver, threatening to blow his brains out, if he did not immediately come off his seat, and submit to be bound; they at the same time extinguished the lights by breaking the lamps with their pistols. The driver was then bound, one of the robbers, having in the mean time placed himself at the stage door, with presented pistols, to prevent the escape of the passengers. After the driver was bound, the robbers stated to the passengers, that they would not hurt them, if they would submit; but if they attempted to escape or resist they would kill them. The passengers were then ordered out of the stage one at a time, and bound; the door being closed as each one was taken, and one of the robbers placed on each side to prevent escape. After being all bound and rifled of their money, one of the robbers entered the stage, and took out all the saddle-bags and rifled them of their contents, but left the clothing, money appearing to be their principal object. The passengers were then returned into the stage one by one bound, and the driver replaced on his seat bound. At the request of one of the passengers, the horses were fastened to the fence, to prevent them from running away. The robbers then took the Mail-bag, and bid good bye; some of the passengers succeeded in a short time in getting loose, and set the others and the driver free, and the stage returned to the city, and gave information of the robbery at the Post Office. It was ascertained by the passengers upon consultation, that the whole amount of money lost by them, is about \$200, besides some valuable watches. This robbery, notwithstanding its daring character, appears not to have been marked with any cruelty or violence towards the passengers, beyond what was necessary for the villains to effect their object.

Bucks co. Republican.

At the United States Military Academy, at West Point, there are 209 Cadets, from the following States and Territories in the Union:—

New York,	32	Pennsylvania,	21
Ohio,	14	Virginia,	13
Kentucky,	13	Maryland,	12
North Carolina,	10	Massachusetts,	10
Maine,	8	South Carolina,	8
New Jersey,	8	Tennessee,	7
Connecticut,	7	Georgia,	6
New Hampshire,	6	District of Colum.	6
Indiana,	4	Rhode Island,	4
Vermont,	3	Illinois,	3
Delaware,	3	Alabama,	3
Louisiana,	2	Michigan,	2
Mississippi,	2	Missouri,	1
Arkansas,	1		

The schooner —, Captain Had-dock, of Cranberry Island, on a sealing voyage, was lost in May last, with all the crew, 19 in number, 13 of whom were married, and 7 of these have eleven children each—of the remainder, one had four, one six, and the rest from two to five. It is believed that not less than one hundred children were made fatherless by this distressing occurrence.

From the Western Sun.

WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 11, 1829.

Elihu Stout, Esq.

Sir,—Soon after my arrival in this city, I had the honour of a personal interview with the president of the United States, and to explain to him the situation in which many of our citizens in the west, would be placed, were the sales of the lands further credited in the second and third classes to take place at the time specified in the president's proclamation.

By the inclosed letter (which you will please publish in your paper) it will be seen that, by authority of the president, the registers and receivers of Jeffersonville and Vincennes, have been directed to withhold from sale, lands further credited in the second and third classes, until the ensuing spring.

I have the honour to be very respectfully, your obedient servant.

R. BOON.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, }
Nov. 20th, 1829. }

Sir,—By authority of the President, the Registers and Receivers of Jeffersonville and Vincennes have been directed to withhold from sales the lands further credited in the second and third classes, which lands will be brought into market in the ensuing spring with those of the first class.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant.

GEORGE GRAHAM.

Hon. Mr. Boon, of Indiana.

Dangerous Strangers.—Sometime last week, while some negroes were engaged in picking out cotton in a field near Thompson's creek, about six or seven miles below this place, they were suddenly surprised by a Tigress leaping into the field, and seizing a dog. The Negroes not aware of their own danger, repaired to the assistance of their dog, when a terrible battle ensued—more dogs were brought into action: notwithstanding the Tigress would have made dreadful havoc, if a Spaniard living near the scene of battle, had not interposed—with knife in hand, he boldly engaged the ferocious animal—he received several severe wounds and the tigress had him down, and would have conquered him, had not the negroes succeeded in thrusting a large stick into the mouth of the tigress, and held her until a gun was brought, when she was shot. She measures seven and a half feet from her nose to the end of her tail. The male was seen afterwards in the neighboring woods—he appeared much larger than the tigress. It is somewhat strange indeed, that these animals should be travelling in this section of the country.—It is probable they have emigrated from South America, by the way of Mexico, Texas, Opelousas, and crossed the Mississippi near the mouth of False river. Some two or three years ago a tiger was killed on the hills near Russellville, in the interior of Kentucky.—*Jackson Grid-iron.*

The Virginia Convention. The church being found unsuited to the business of the convention, it returned, on invitation, to its former occupancy of the hall of the house of delegates—that branch of the legislature holding its sessions early in the morning, for the accommodation of the convention.

This body now seems pretty rapidly proceeding through its business. The chief points of controversy appear to be primarily settled; but the final result, as to some of them is doubtful—especially as to the basis of representation, which, as to both branches of the legislature, has been so far established according to federal numbers, if we gather rightly the meaning of statements before us. There has been some "sharp shooting" in the convention. Mr. Monroe having resigned, in consequence of ill health, Mr. P. P. Barbour was unanimously elected president, in his stead; and his place, as a delegate, was supplied in the election of gen. Taylor of Norfolk, by the delegation from London, &c. *Aides.*

A fair offer.—Mr. C. M. Moore, of Philadelphia, whose pocket was picked very adversely at the Arch-street theatre, makes the following liberal offer to those who risked him:—"The said thief, or thieves, may keep said pocket-book, together with fifteen dollars of good money, and five dollars counterfeit of the Bank of North America, to remunerate him, or them, for the peculiar slight of hand used in obtaining it. I feel thankful that I had no more value on hand for you. I also pledge myself not to expose you to the laws of men—but leave you to settle with the d—l, as you can."

FORFEITED LANDS.

We learn that an impression has gone abroad, that the act of Congress of the 23d May 1823 authorizing the issue of scrip for forfeited lands, expired on the 3d of July last. This is a mistake.—Said act is still in force. It being probable that many persons entitled to the benefit of that, are laboring under the mistake referred to, Printers of Newspapers throughout the western country, would do well to publish this paragraph.

Western Herald.