

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE—April 24.

The bill to provide for an exchange of lands with the Indians residing in any of the states and territories, and for their removal west of the Mississippi, was resumed in committee of the whole. Mr. White then concluded his speech, and Mr. Frelinghuysen made some observations in explanation of his former remarks, which he thought Mr. White had misapprehended.

The question on Mr. F's amendment was divided, and first taken on adding to the bill the following proviso:

Provided always, That until the said tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as by this act is contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyment of all their rights of territory and government, as heretofore exercised and enjoyed, from all interruptions and encroachments.

The proviso was rejected, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Wiley—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Noble, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, of S. C., Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—27.

The question was then taken on the other proviso, which is as follows:

And provided also, That before any removal shall take place of any of the said tribes or nations, and before any exchange or exchanges of land be made as aforesaid, that the rights of any such tribes or nations in the premises, shall be stipulated for, secured, and guaranteed by treaty or treaties, as heretofore made.

This was also rejected, 19 to 28, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Wiley—19.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Noble, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, of S. C., Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—28.

Mr. Sprague then moved to add a proviso in the following words:

Provided always, That until the said tribes or nations shall choose to remove, as is by this act contemplated, they shall be protected in their present possessions, and in the enjoyment of all their rights of territory and government, as promised or guaranteed to them by treaties with the United States, according to the true intent and meaning of such treaties.

The amendment was negatived by yeas and nays 20 to 27, the same as the preceding vote.

Mr. Frelinghuysen next offered the following proviso:

Provided always, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the departure from, or non-observance of any treaty, compact, agreement, or stipulation heretofore entered into and now subsisting between the United States and the Cherokee Indians.

This amendment was rejected by yeas and nays, by the same vote as the preceding.

On motion of Mr. McKinley, the fourth section was amended, by adding thereto the words following:

And upon the payment of such valuation, the improvements so valued and paid for, shall pass to the United States; and possession shall not afterwards be permitted to any of the same tribe.

A verbal amendment in the fourth section, proposed by Mr. Sprague, having been agreed to,

Mr. Sanford moved to add the following section:

And be it further enacted, That where the lands in any state are held by Indians, and such lands belong to the state, subject to the claim of the Indians, or the state or its grantees are entitled to purchase the Indian title, the president of the United States may give, and assign to any such Indians, any suitable district or portions of the lands described in the first section of this act, when any such Indians shall choose to remove to and reside on the western lands, so as to be assigned to them.

Mr. Woodbury moved to add thereto the following:

Provided, That no part of the expense of extinguishing the titles, or paying for the improvements, of the lands on the removal, or of the first year's residence of the Indians, referred to in this section, shall be borne by the United States.

This was accepted by Mr. Sanford, as a modification of his motion; and the amendment was then rejected by yeas and nays, 10 to 37, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Barnard, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, King, McKinley, McLean, Marks, Sanford, White—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bell, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Dickerson, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy,

Hayne, Hendricks, Holmes, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Livingston, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Rowan, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C., Sprague, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, Webster, Wiley, Woodbury—37.

On motion by Mr. Forsyth, the second section was amended, by adding thereto the following:

When the land claimed and occupied by the Indians is owned by the United States, or the United States are bound to the State within which it lies, to extinguish the Indian claim thereto.

On motion by Mr. White, the blank in the eighth section was filled with 500,000 dollars, and the bill reported to the senate with the amendments, which, having been concurred in,

Mr. Frelinghuysen moved further to amend the bill, by adding the following proviso, which was rejected:

Provided, That before any exchange or removal shall take place, the president of the United States shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint three suitable persons, and by them cause the country to which it is proposed to remove the Indians to be fully explored, and a report made to the president, and by him to congress, of the extent of good and arable lands that can be obtained, and of the proportion of woodland in such country, and of its adaption to the objects of this bill, and to the wants and habits of the Indian nations.

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Johnston, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Noble, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, of S. C., Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Knight, Marks, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Wiley—19. The senate adjourned.

April 26. Mr. White offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Henry Tims be dismissed from the office of assistant door keeper to the senate, because from habitual intoxication, he unfit himself to discharge the duties of such office.

[Taken up next day and laid on the table on motion of Mr. White.]

The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Barton on the first instant, requesting the "president of the United States to inform the senate for what cause, or causes, of unfitness, or for what act of official misconduct, William Carson has been removed from the office of register of the land office at Palmyra, in Missouri, before the expiration of his legal term of service;" and,

After a short discussion in which Mr. McKinley, Mr. Knight, and Mr. Barton took part, the resolution was laid on the table on motion by Mr. Kane, by yeas and nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, Rowan, Sanford, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Knight, McKinley, Naudain, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Smith, of S. C., Wiley—15.

April 27. Mr. Holmes offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president of the United States, by the removal of officers, (which removal was not required for the faithful execution of the law) and filling the vacancies thus created in the recess of the senate, acts against the interest of the people, the rights of the states and the spirit of the constitution.

Resolved, That it is the right of the senate to inquire, and the duty of the president to inform them, why, and for what cause or causes, any officer has been removed in the recess.

Resolved, That the removals from office by the president, since the last session of the senate, seem, with few exceptions, to be without satisfactory reasons, against the public interest, the rights of the states, and the spirit of the constitution. Wherefore,

Resolved, That the president of the United States be respectfully requested to communicate to the senate the number, names, and offices, of the officers removed by him since the last session of the senate, with the reasons for each removal.

April 28. The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Holmes, were taken up for consideration, when he arose, and addressed the senate for two hours, in favour of their adoption.

Mr. Grundy, without comment, moved to lay them on the table, which motion was decided in the affirmative, by yeas and nays as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, McKinley, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, Smith, of S. C., Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnett, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Naudain, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Webster, Wiley—21.

[This vote may be considered as equivalent to a rejection of the resolutions.]

Simultaneously with the introduction of Mr. Holmes' resolutions in the Senate, calling on the president for the causes of removals, Mr. Chilton introduced one, similar in purport, into the house of representatives.—The house however, did not extend the common courtesy of laying it on the table, but promptly rejected it; thus manifesting their disapprobation of the sensorious course attempted to be pursued by the opposition towards the president. We are pleased at the result; for once sanctioned the doctrine that the president is bound to answer to the impertinent inquiry of every mad-cap in congress, and you directly send that now high and dignified office a begging.—No man of talent or spirit would ever accept it under such restrictions. The president of the United States to answer to Thomas Chilton, forsooth! why he removed from office men who have been 10, 15, and 20 years wallowing in plenty, and growing fat by the annual supplies received from the public crib! The idea is preposterous. Yet, we see 49, aye, 49 members voting in favor of Mr. Chilton's inquiry! Here are the names:

YEAS—Messrs. Arnold, Bailey, Bartlett, Beckham, Chilton, Clark, Condit, Cooper, Crane, Creighton, Crowninshield, Deberry, G. Evans, E. Everett, H. Everett, Finch, Gaither, Gorham, Hodges, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Johns, Kincaid, Letcher, Mallory, Martindale, Randolph, Sill, A. Spencer, Sprigg, H. R. Storrs, W. L. Storrs, Strong, Swann, Swift, Taliaferro, Taylor, Test, Tracey, Vance, Vinton, Washington, Whitley, E. D. White, Wilde, Williams, Young—49.

NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Angell, Armstrong, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, John Blair, Booke, Boon, Borst, Bouldin, Broadhead, Brown, Buchanan, Cahoon, Cambreleng, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Coleman, Conner, Cowles, H. Craig, R. Craig, Crawford, Crockett, Crocherson, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Denny, Desha, De Witt, Doddridge, Drayton, Duncan, Earl, Ellsworth, J. Evans, Findlay, Ford, Forward, Foster, Fry, Gilmore, Gordon, Green, Hall, Halsey, Hammons, Haynes, Hemphill, Hinds, Hubbard, Irie, Irwin, Irvin, Isaacs, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, Kinnon, P. King, A. King, Lamer, Lea, Lecompt, Leiper, Loyal, Lewis, Lumpkin, Lyon, Magee, Maxwell, of New York, Maxwell, of Virginia, McCreery, McCoy, McDuffie, Mercer, Miller, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Nuckolls, Overton, Pearce, Pettis, Pierson, Polk, Potter, Powers, Ramsey, Reed, Rencher, Richardson, Roane, Russell, Wm. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepherd, Shields, Smith, Speight, R. Spencer, Stanbury, Stand-fer, Sterigere, Stephens, Sutherland, W. Thompson, J. Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, Varnum, Verplanck, Wayne, Weeks, C. P. White, Wickliffe, Wingate, Yancey—123.

FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA REPORTER. JACKSON IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We are pleased to lay before our readers the following letter, signed by sixty eight members of the Legislature, expressing their approbation of the "wise, judicious, republican measures" of General Jackson's administration; and respectfully urging him again to become a candidate for the Presidency. This manifestation of the feeling of Pennsylvania, by the representatives of the people, must put down all speculation on the subject. There is but one sentiment prevailing in the ranks of the democratic party, with regard to the importance of our venerated Chief Magistrate permitting his name once more to be placed before the American people; and every republican member of the Legislature heartily concurred in the propriety of quieting the public mind, by an early declaration of that sentiment.

Many of the warmest friends of Gen. Jackson in the Legislature, preferred expressing the views and wishes of the party by a meeting, which was accordingly held; the proceedings of which are before the people, and have already received the sanction of the great republican State of New York, as will be seen by the proceedings of a meeting of the republican members of the Legislature. The convention of the members of the Legislature of this State was fully attended, and the resolutions unanimously adopted—for no other purpose, we venture positively to assert, could so large and respectable a meeting have been got up, on the eve of an adjournment. The malignant slanderers of Gen. Jackson positively declare, that but "fifty six"—aye "56" in round numbers, of the Legislature joined in expressing a wish that Gen. Jackson should be a candidate for re-election! Yet the letter, it will be observed, is signed by sixty eight members, and it does not contain all those who participated in the meeting—three of the officers of the meeting, who are the most ardent and sincere friends of Gen. Jackson, viz. Mr. Brown, of the Senate, the President; Mr. Smith, speaker of the House of Representatives, one of the Vice Presidents; and Dr. Burden, a member of the committee to draft resolutions, did not sign it; they with several others of the most devoted friends of General Jackson, preferred expressing the feelings of the party by a public meeting. The truth is, there were very few if any of the members of the Legislature, who ever were friendly to

General Jackson, that did not participate in that meeting or sign the letter; and, what is still more galling to our reckless opponents, several highly respectable members, supporters of the election of Mr. Adams before the last Presidential election, joined in the meeting and signed the letter. Thus our friends in other States will discover, that the popularity of ANDREW JACKSON is increased, instead of diminishing in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, March 20, 1830.

To his Excellency, Andrew Jackson, President of the United States.

Dear Sir: The undersigned, members of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, before closing the duties assigned them by their constituents, beg leave to tender to you their best wishes for your health and happiness, and to express to you the confidence reposed by them in the sound republican principles which mark the course of your administration. The second political revolution effected in the year 1829, is progressing in a way to attain those great results which were fondly anticipated, and which in the end, we ardently hope, will tend to cement in stronger bonds the republican feelings of the country. In a free government like ours, parties must and will exist—it should be so, inasmuch as it serves to make those who are dominant, vigilant and active in the discharge of the important duties which give life, health and activity to the great principles by which as a free people we should be governed. If the voice of Pennsylvania, which has recently been prominently and efficiently exerted in the election of our present distinguished chief magistrate can have influence, it will as heretofore be exerted in inducing you to permit your name and distinguished services again to be presented to the American people. We deem it of importance to the maintenance of correct republican principles, that the country should not thus early be again drawn into a warm and virulent contest as to who shall be your successor.

If the people can indulge a hope that, in according to their wishes as heretofore, the warmth of former contests may be spared, they will be able to repose, in peace and quiet, and before the end of your second term, will expect with confidence that the great principle of governmental reform will be so harmonized and arranged, that the affairs of the nation for the future will move on certainly, peacefully and happily. Expressing what we feel and believe to be the language of our constituents, we claim to indulge the expectation that your avowed principle "neither to seek nor decline to serve your country in public office," will still be adhered to—that thereby the people may obtain repose, and toward the termination of your second term, be better prepared to look around and ascertain into whose hands can be best confided the care and of guardianship, our dearest rights, our happiness and independence.

This communication is not made with the intention of obtaining from you any declaration at this time upon the subject. We are aware that persons would be found to call such declaration premature before some general expression of satisfaction in relation to the course you have pursued, had been exhibited and time afforded for it to be evinced. Pennsylvania, heretofore first to express her attachment upon this subject, seeks only to maintain the position she has assumed, and to express through her representatives her continued confidence in your stern political integrity, and the wise, judicious, republican measures of your administration, and to cherish the hope that the country may again be afforded the opportunity of having those services, the benefit of which she is now so happily enjoying. On this subject, Sir, we speak not only your own sentiments and opinions, but feel that the people will accord to the suggestion, and every where respond to what we have declared.

Wishing you long life, health and happiness, we remain your friends and fellow citizens.

Calicoes.—It is stated in the New York Courier that at the Eagle Print works, at Belville, New Jersey, upwards of 120,000 yards of American calicoes are printed weekly. The works are very extensive, and embrace shops for the manufacture of all the patterns, forms and tests, and keep in constant employ upwards of two hundred persons. The goods manufactured at this institution meet with a ready sale, and it is said are so excellent that many a fair one, who imagines she is decked in the "latest importation," is, in fact, arrayed in calico printed in N. Jersey.

Arrived, on board the ship Orbit, from London, three fine Serpents, the Diamond Snake, of great beauty; the Boa constrictor, and Anaconda of large size, all in fine health, having eaten during the passage several rabbits.—They will be in Peale's museum in a few days for exhibition.—N. Y. Eng.

Millageville, (Geo) April 17.

More Gold.—One of our townsmen has brought from Habersham county, a piece of gold recently found there worth \$150. We begin to be of the opinion, generally entertained in the upper counties of this State, that Georgia is extremely rich in the precious metal, and perhaps as much so as Mexico or Peru. Our gold region begins to attract more attention than the sugar region. How strange that the discovery of gold in this state was not made at an earlier period? Thousands are now profitably employed in searching for this precious metal, and we are afraid some of our most steady, prudent citizens will have their heads turned by "golden dreams." The profit will be to individuals, not to the country—all experience proving, that the superabundance of the precious metals, by causing the neglect of agriculture, is rather injurious than beneficial to the prosperity of a country.

A son of St. Crispin, resident in this town, and who has been years married, having become a prey to the green-eyed monster, jealousy, determined to try the strength of remaining affection in his suspected rib.—For this purpose, a few days ago, he hit upon the following notable expedient. After various shugs and groans, and sobs and sighs, intimated to her that he was tired of living in this wicked world, where all was deception, and threw out a dark hint that he should probably resort to a deed that would astonish her. In accordance with his plan, he retired to his chamber, and erected a hanging apparatus, arranged so as to disentangle himself when he had had enough. Listening to hear when his wife was coming up stairs, he instantly placed the noose round his neck, and gallantly "threw himself off," sagely suspecting that his better half, when observing him in this perilous situation, would be irresistibly drawn by the cord of love to commiserate his fate, and hastily cut him down, and repent of her cruel treatment. Alack for erring humanity; she did approach him, but for a far different purpose than the one he had contemplated; she pulled him lustily by the legs, with the charitable determination (as she expressed it) that since it was his own choice, he should be treated to a few struggles!—The apparatus, however, fortunately for the poor cobbler, gave way, and, instead of being launched into another world, he was once more landed on terra firma. Being now satisfied where his wife's affections lay, he immediately gave her a sound drubbing, for which he was brought before the magistrate on Tuesday, and bound over to keep the peace. The parties, who have no family, have since separated. Halifax Pop.

Important.—We have been favored (says the New York Courier and Enquirer) with the following extract of a letter from a member of the Tennessee Legislature to his friend in Congress, dated March 23, 1830:—

"The occupants are well pleased with the occupant law passed at the last session of the Legislature. You have no doubt noticed a law that was passed at the last session, giving a right of occupancy to any man whose wife had three or more children at one birth to two hundred acres of land for each child. I introduced that bill, and if you could get Congress to relinquish her right to them, many of your constituents would be benefited. I see that the first section of that law has taken the rounds in the newspapers. I will tell you the reason that prompted me to introduce that law. There are six women living in the district that I represented that had three children at one birth, and one that had five!—all of them poor. If this fact was known, the editors would not think the law so very extraordinary as the Intelligencer seemed to think it was. Since my return home, I have heard of three others in this State who come within the provisions of this law."

West Point Academy.—Among the documents of Congress, which have reached us, there is a report respecting West Point Academy. The whole number of applicants, who have received appointments, since it was established, is two thousand and fifty three.—Number rejected, twenty-three hundred and sixty six. The whole number of those appointed, whose fathers were members of Congress, or Governors of States, fifty. Whole amount of expenses of the Academy, since its establishment in 1802, one million four hundred and seventy-one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine. Newburgh Gazette.

Witty Reply.—The lord of a village being at dinner, allowed one of his tenants to stand, while he conversed with him. "What news, my friend?" said the squire. "None that I know of," replied the farmer, except that a sow of mine has had a litter of thirteen pigs, and she has only twelve teats. "What will the thirteenth do?" asked the lord. "Do as I do, returned Hodge, 'it will stand and look on while the others eat."