

Congressional Analysis.

[From the Globe.]

April 21. In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President transmitting the instructions and correspondence relating to the Contention Trade, not heretofore communicated. A resolution, submitted by Mr. BUCKNER, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information relative to the public lands, was agreed to. Mr. HENDRICKS laid on the table a motion to reconsider the vote, ordering to a third reading, the bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians. The appropriation bill was taken up—the question being on concurring in the amendment, adopted in the Committee of the Whole, striking out the appropriation for an outfit of a Minister to France. The discussion of this question was continued by Mr. CHAMBERS, CLAYTON, FORSYTH, HAYNE, TAZEWELL, WEBSTER, SMITH, and MILLER, till four o'clock, when the Senate adjourned to meet on Monday.

In the House of Representatives the following resolution was submitted by Mr. ADAMS, which lies one day for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to inform this House why the biennial Register, directed by the resolution of Congress of 27th April, 1816, to be compiled and printed under his direction, and a copy of which is directed to be delivered to each member of this House, on the first Monday in January in each year, when a new Congress shall be assembled, has not been so delivered to the members of this House, and that he cause the said copies to be delivered as soon as he shall find it practicable and convenient.

On motion of Mr. INGERSOLL, it was Resolved, That the Committee on Commerce enquire into the expediency of permitting a wharf to be built near the site of the light house on Stratford Point, in the State of Connecticut.

The Speaker laid before the House the following communications:

1. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting an abstract of the official emoluments and expenses of the officers of the customs for the year 1831. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

2. Communication from the Postmaster General transmitting a statement of the contracts made by the Post Office Department, for the year 1831. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

3. A memorial of the Provident Association of Clerks at the seat of the General Government, praying for the passage of an act to prolong the act incorporating said Association, which expires in 1831. Laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ELLSWORTH, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom had been referred a resolution of the House, directing an enquiry into the conduct of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, in a transaction specified in said resolution, made a detailed report, which was postponed to Monday week, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PLUMMER resumed his remarks on the subject of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset, but the hour allotted to morning business expired in a few minutes, when the House proceeded to the

TRIAL OF GEN. HOUSTON.

The question pending at the adjournment on Thursday was disposed of. Mr. STANBERRY continued his testimony, which was arrested in several instances by objections to its relevancy. Before he had concluded his testimony, on motion of Mr. KEYS, the trial was postponed until this day, 11 o'clock, and the House adjourned.

April 23. The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, after the Journal was read and certain corrections had been made, to minutes of the testimony of Mr. STANBERRY, at his request, General HOUSTON and his counsel, Mr. KEYS, were introduced. An objection having been made the evening before, by Mr. KEYS, to the introduction of the deposition of Luther Blake by Mr. STANBERRY, as part of his evidence, without some explanation of the time when, and circumstances under which it had been taken. Mr. KEYS stated that the deposition having been read by order of the House, his objection was now of little moment, and he would waive it with an understanding that he should be permitted to discredit the witness, and to explain the circumstances under which this deposition had been obtained. Mr. STANBERRY then offered a paper, which he stated to be the certificate of the Magistrate, of the time when the deposition of Luther Blake was taken, for the purpose of supplying its want of date. Mr. KEYS objected to the admission of the paper, as the witness was within reach and could explain the matter in person. After some debate, Mr. STANBERRY had leave to withdraw this certificate. Mr. STANBERRY then proceeded in his testimony. The deposition of Mr. Blake had been handed in by Mr. VANCE, of Ohio, after the interrogatory to which it was offered in reply had been propounded. He knew nothing of the person, nor of the circumstances under which it had been obtained. Of the subsequent testimony of Mr. STANBERRY, we shall hereafter give a detailed account from the Journal of the House. After Mr. STANBERRY's evidence had closed, Mr. McDUFFY offered a resolution, directing the Committee of Examination to investigate the case, with power to send for persons and papers, and leave to sit during the session of the House, and to report the facts to the House. Mr. KEYS stated that the evidence of the accused having been given before the House, he hoped the exculpatory evidence, in behalf of the accused, would be heard in the same manner. After what had taken place, he could not consent to a private examination in justice to his client. Mr. McDUFFY then withdrew

the resolution. The SPEAKER then informed Gen. HOUSTON, the House would hear his evidence. Mr. VANCE remarked, he was anxious to leave the city, and if the accused wished to examine him, he would take it as a favor if it might then be done. Mr. KEYS said he would accommodate the gentleman. Mr. VANCE was then sworn, and testified that the deposition of Blake was handed to him in his place by William Prentiss, of this city. He did not know Blake, nor whether he could prove the facts stated in it—nor did he know he had then left the city until afterwards. Mr. C. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, was then sworn, who went into a detailed statement of the particulars of the occurrences between Messrs. STANBERRY and HOUSTON, so far as they came to his knowledge. Before Mr. JOHNSON's testimony was concluded, the subject, on motion of Mr. CLAY, was postponed till to-day at 12 o'clock. Mr. CAMERLUNG moved that the Committee of investigation of the Bank of the United States have further time to complete their report—which was given. The House then adjourned.

April 24. In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Navy, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 26th ultimo, calling for information relative to the public lands. On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the vote by which the bill providing for the vaccination of certain Indian tribes was ordered to a third reading, was reconsidered. On motion of Mr. FLEMING, the bill was then amended so as to authorize the Secretary of War to employ two competent persons, with six assistants, to conduct the physicians to the places where the Indians are in danger of infection. A motion to increase the sum appropriated in the bill, from \$3,000 to \$12,000, was decided to be out of order, and the bill was then re-committed. The General Appropriation Bill was taken up—the question being on concurring in the amendment made in the Committee of the Whole, striking out the appropriation of an outfit of a Minister to France. After a long discussion, the amendment was concurred in, by a vote of 23 to 21. Mr. POINDEXTER moved an amendment appropriating \$1,500 to enable the President to send a Charge to Venezuela, which was rejected by a vote of 10 to 31. Mr. POINDEXTER moved to amend the bill so as to limit the Colombian mission to a Charge—which was rejected by a vote of 19 to 22.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset, was taken up. Mr. PLUMMER yielded the floor to Mr. EVANS of Maine, who presented a letter from McClintock, the dismissed Inspector, accompanied by some explanation. Mr. JARVIS further explained, when Mr. PLUMMER resumed his remarks; and, after speaking about twenty minutes, the hour expired, and the House proceeded to the

TRIAL OF GEN. HOUSTON.

The testimony of the Hon. CAVE JOHNSON was concluded. The Honorable FELIX GRENEY of the Senate, was examined relative to the circumstances under which Gen. HOUSTON was in his room a few minutes previous to the encounter between Gen. HOUSTON and Mr. STANBERRY. The Hon. ALEXANDER BUCKNER, of the Senate, who accompanied General HOUSTON from Mr. GRENEY's lodgings, and was present at the meeting and during the affray, gave a detailed statement of all the circumstances. Dr. HARRIS testified that the deposition of Luther Blake was in the hand writing of William Prentiss, and to some facts touching the habits of said Blake, and the manner in which the latter left this city. The Hon. JOHN TITTON of the Senate, was examined relative to the conversation in his room previous to the encounter, to which Mr. STANBERRY had alluded in his testimony. Mr. WILLIAM B. SHAW, was examined relative to the circumstances under which Blake left this city, &c. When his examination was concluded, on motion of Mr. L. CONNOR, further proceedings in the trial were postponed till this day at 11 o'clock, when the House adjourned.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

The Packet ship Virginia, Capt. Collins arrived at New York on Saturday 14th inst. from Vera Cruz, which place she left on the 28th of March. The last previous dates were to the 8th ult.—Proofs slips transmitted by our correspondents of the Courier and Enquirer, contain the following intelligence:

Capt. Collins states that up to the date of his departure, there had been no engagement between the contending parties, since the battle of the 3d on the plains of Toluca. The result of that conflict was by no means so disastrous to Santa Anna, as has been represented. He entered the field with about 1600 men viz: the 9th regiment of regulars, 450 in number—the 2d regiment, 350—700 or 800 citizen, cavalry. The 2d regiment proved unfaithful and were taken prisoners. The 9th bore the whole brunt of the battle, and stood their ground against immensely superior numbers, from 10 o'clock in the morning till five in the afternoon, when they were compelled to give way, scarcely 150 out of 450 remaining alive. Among the slain was the brave Col. Landero. The cavalry seem to have taken little part in the engagement and nearly all returned to Vera Cruz. The whole loss of Santa Anna, in killed and prisoners, was from 500 to 600.

When the Virginia sailed, he had with him in Vera Cruz, including militia, about 2300 men; and 250 more were daily expected from Tampico. The Government troops under Gen. Calderon, made their appearance before the town four days previous, and still retained their position. The num-

ber was supposed to be from 2700 to 3000 men. An attack was daily expected; in case of which, the partisans of Santa Anna were confident of success. They had plenty of provisions, former reports to the contrary, notwithstanding. Alvarado, Tampico, Tascoscoacan and Tlacotalman, were known to have declared in their favor, and it was not doubted that other towns would follow the example, as it could be done with safety to themselves. No communication had recently been had with the interior, and of course the general state of the country was imperfectly known.

From the Delaware Gazette.

The following anecdote relative to the splendid action between the Constitution and Guerriere, derived from an unquestionable source, is worthy of record, as it is characteristic of the coolness, prudence and superior skill of the gallant American Commander.

When the frigates approached within cannon shot, the firing was commenced by the Guerriere. Captain Hull was at that time walking the quarter-deck. Shortly after the first fire from the British frigate, Lieut. Morris, who was severely wounded in the action, came up from the gundeck, and informed Captain Hull, that the enemy had fired and killed two men, "shall we return the fire?" "No sir," replied Hull. Shortly after he again returned. "Sir they have fired again and killed two more men—shall we fire?" "No sir" was the reply. Ere a few minutes had elapsed the gallant Morris, impatient for the contest appeared again and in an earnest tone, wished to know whether they might now fire.

The order was promptly given and obeyed, and the effect produced by the first discharge, showed with what propriety the American Commander had restrained the order and impetuosity of his brave crew. When he saw the effect of his fire, he immediately exclaimed—"By — that vessel is ours."

THE MISSIONARIES.

The last accounts from Georgia state, that after the refusal of Gwinnet county Court to pay any attention to the mandate of the Supreme Court, in relation to the case of the missionaries, their counsel waited upon the Governor with the mandate and a petition from them for their release. It would seem that finding they were not likely to be released from their confinement as speedily as they had supposed by the operation of the regular process of the court, they were disposed, notwithstanding their previous refusal of a pardon and consequent release, upon condition of their submission to the authority of the State laws, they were willing to accede to the proposition, rather than continue for twelve months longer in confinement.—Their spirit of martyrdom for the cause of the Indians, it would appear, has considerably subsided, and they with many others of the red hot advocates for the Indian rights, have changed considerably their notions of the subject, and begin to think there is nothing so monstrous in the case as they at first pretended to suppose. We are pleased to see it; and we trust they will soon be compelled to admit generally that the present administration are quite as competent to manage the affairs of the nation in such a manner as to preserve the harmony of the country, and promote the prosperity and happiness, as any other.

Baltimore Republican.

Copy of a letter from a gentleman to the Editor of the Indiana Democrat, dated

Washington, April 16, 1832.

DEAR SIR—The Senate of the United States have been amused to day with another partial report from the committee on Manufactures, to whom the subject of the public lands was referred some weeks ago.

This report was made by Mr. CLAY, and 5000 copies are ordered to be printed for distribution. It is a document of great length, drawn up with ability, and well calculated to mislead public opinion.

The report is accompanied by a Bill which proposes to retain the present land system for a time, & to quiet the people of the new states, it is proposed to give them ten per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of public lands within their limits, to be applied to internal improvements within the States where the lands may lie, and to divide the balance among the 24 States. Should this scheme prevail, the Western people may bid adieu to all hope of a reduction of the price of the public lands for a century to come. The new States cannot tax the public domain, the laws of the United States to prevent trespass on the public lands must be rigorously enforced, no more pre-emption laws will be enacted, nor no further favors will be shown to those who brave the dangers and hardships of settling the western woods; and, when our people by opening farms, and constructing roads and opening canals, improve the country and enhance the value of the public lands a majority in Congress be-

ing interested in raising the price of these lands, it will be done, as well to prevent emigration, as to extort money from the new to be used in the old States. Thus the poorer class of people in all parts of the country will have no alternative but to become tenants to these landlords, and to work hard and become poorer.

Can it be possible that the people of the new states will submit to this iniquitous proposition? Will the men who so valiantly defended the soil when it was invaded on our whole line of frontier from Sandusky to St. Augustine, suffer their children to be made slaves. Let the people think of these things before it be too late, let them understand who is the author of a system so diametrically opposed to the dearest and most essential interests of the whole west, and let them utter their voice through the ballot box, and the calamity may yet be averted.

RAIL ROADS.

There are now finished, in progress, and projected in the United States, two thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight miles of Rail Roads, as appears from the following list:

Baltimore and Ohio,	250
Massachusetts, from Boston to Hudson river,	200
Charleston to Hamburg, S. C.	135
Itasca and Catskill,	167
Boston and Brattleborough,	114
Columbia, from Philadelphia to Little York,	96
Lexington and Ohio,	73
Baltimore and Susquehanna,	47
Camden and Amboy,	40
Boston and Providence,	43
Franktown and Johnston on the Allegheny,	49
Baltimore and Washington City,	33
Itasca and Oswego,	23
Hudson and Berkshire,	25
Frenchtown and Newcastle,	16
Albany and Schenectady,	18
Lackawaxen,	12
Haverlem,	12
Richmond and Chesterfield,	12
At Mauch Chunk,	19
Quincy,	19
New Orleans,	6
York and Maryland line,	17
Tusculum,	40
Philadelphia and Norristown,	18
Do. Delaware and Del. State,	40
Do. Trenton,	30
Elizabethtown and Somerville,	25
Sunbury, Danville and Pottsville,	20
New York and Buffalo,	450
Williamsport and Elmira,	72
Schuykill and Catawissa,	95
Little Schuylkill (partly made),	20
Kackawana and Carpenter's point,	40
Franklin county rail road,	20
Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike,	80
Allentown and Norristown,	40
Beaver Meadow,	60
Reading and Belmont Bridge,	65
Adams county,	12
New York and Albany,	160
Delaware and Susquehanna,	60
Pennsylvania and Ohio, from Pittsburgh to Ohio Canal,	103
Delaware and Hudson,	19
West Chester rail road,	9
Tuscarora and Cold Run,	8
Tangascootack and Rock Cabin,	5
Mahoney, Northumberland county,	10
Wiconisco, Dauphin county,	15
Total,	2938

From the N. Y. Evening Post.

Disclosures of the most painful nature have been made by the inquiries lately made in England as to what is called the "Factory System." This is a system of the most horrible abuse of the noble animal and intellectual nature which God has given to the human species. The English Chronicle contains an abstract of an authentic account of the number of children in a worsted manufactory, which it considers as a fair representation of the whole. In the factory in question, 475 children are employed; of whom 235 are between the ages of nine and twelve; 193 between twelve and fifteen; and 50 between fifteen and eighteen. They are superintended by 15 men, and are compelled to come to their daily drudgery every month in the year at six o'clock in the morning, and to remain in the factory until seven in the evening; and sometimes until eight or nine—making always fourteen, and sometimes fifteen hours of toil every day, with an intermission of but half an hour for meals, rest, or recreation.

The consequences of this excessive confinement and toil, are what might be expected. The growth of the boy is checked; the children become sickly, and their limbs weak and sometimes horribly distorted. These little slaves of the factory often fall asleep from weariness while standing at their work; and the overlooker, towards the latter part of the day, frequently finds it necessary to shake them by the shoulders to keep them awake. In this state of listlessness produced by excessive fatigue, they are kept in immediate contact with various kinds of dangerous machinery, with cog-wheels and "devils" as they are called. Their fingers and hands get involved in the machinery, they are often frightfully mangled, and then they are sent to the hospital. At a meeting held at Leeds on the 5th of Feb. Dr. Smith, a surgeon of the infirmary in that town, dwelt at much length on the beneficial effects produced in these establishments, on the health and limbs of children. He said, "I have seen limbs which

have been beautifully formed, in a short time, from the operation of these causes, reduced to the lowest state of deformity; and individuals who, but for these causes would have been models of beauty and manhood, deemed to remain through life deformed dwarfs. It is now about twelve years ago since my attention was first directed to this subject, in consequence of seeing an unusual number of cases of deformity of the lower extremities sent from a neighboring manufacturing town; the surprise, however, at this circumstance ceased, when it was ascertained that at that period the children were worked much longer hours in the factories of that town than in this. The expenditure of the infirmary for steel machines to prop up and support bent bones from these causes, soon after this period, became an item of such importance in the yearly expenses of the institution that the weekly board very properly thought it their duty to pass a resolution, taking from the surgeons the power of ordering machines costing beyond a certain sum, without first obtaining the consent of the board, and we have now frequently to compound the matter by getting the parish, from which the poor patient comes, to pay one half of the expenses and the infirmary the other."

A subscriber has placed in our hands the following highly interesting account of the discrimination of the Anti-masonic leaders between good and evil.

Harrisburgh Chron.

A number of farmers left the valley of ——— for the town of ——— in search of the plaster of Paris, during this winter. They had singly placed their mattresses, as is usual among teamsters around the stove in the bar room of the house they put up at ——— and laid them down for a nap. Some time about 10 or 11 o'clock at night the mail arrived bringing a newspaper containing an abstract of the provisions of Stephen Girard's will. Some Clap, who had been out taking the air, at the time our friends had got half asleep, stepped in, seized the newspaper and commenced reading its provisions in a most stentorian tone. The first article granting \$30,000 to the Pennsylvania Hospital, by its magnitude, brought a flaming Anti-masonic leader to a sitting posture, with eyes, ears and mouth wide open, and the next clause of \$20,000 to the Deaf and Dumb, excited his special admiration and brought him to his feet, with the exclamation, "was ever such charity known? \$10,000 to the Orphan Asylum. —My heavens!" exclaimed he "what a man that Girard was,—for schools, 'what liberality'—\$10,000 for providing fuel for the poor! 'God bless the man, we cannot compare him to any thing but an angel!' 10,000 dollars to the poor mariners, &c. 'Well if any man ever went to heaven, from this earth, that man was Girard.'—20,000 dollars to be invested for the relief of poor and respectable brethren of ——— the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania! oh bounded our Anti-mason—with an exclamation, 'the dead old rascal! if ever the D—d got any one it is him!' and went grumbling to his mattress!"

The Boston Transcript mentions a report current in that city that John Q. Adams had been nominated as successor to Mr. Van Buren, to represent our Government at the court of St. James, and the Boston Courier, commenting on the Transcript's paragraph, says—

"No rumor is more likely to prove true. The distinguished individual alluded to has been, for some time, more of a Jackson than an Adams man. We are in daily expectation of seeing him nominated by the real heroes as their candidate for the Vice Presidency—a nomination which he would accept, assure us there is a sun in the firmament—or else, there are no snakes."

Buffalo Journal.

Fish. Lake Erie has disclosed during the past winter and spring, a new source of amusement and profit to the disciples of Isaac Walton. A fish, hitherto unknown, or nearly so among us has been taken this season in quantities truly astonishing, near the mouth of our harbor. They are of one kind only, and vary from 7 or 8 to about 39 pounds in weight.—They have been caught by cut lines, through the ice. They have been called trout, though with what authority we know not. They are a darker color than the sled: have scales exceedingly small, and are marked on either side of the body, their whole length, with a seam resembling a scar. The stranger whatever his cognomen, is of delicious flavor, as most of our population can testify. By data furnished us by the fishermen, we find they have taken no less than 17,517 lbs. of the new comers the past winter.

Illinois Jackson Convention.—A convention of delegates met at the State House in Vandalia, on the 30th of March, at which Governor REYNOLDS presided, and nominated an electoral ticket to support General JACKSON for President, and Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON for Vice President, provided the latter is supported by the Jackson party in any of the states; and should R. M. Johnson not be taken up by the friends of General JACKSON throughout the United States to an extent sufficient to afford a hope of his election, then the electoral candidates are considered at liberty to vote for any other of the gentlemen who it is believed will be acceptable to the friends of General JACKSON in Illinois.

Melancholy Rail Road Accident.—We learn that on Saturday last, as a train of cars was descending one of the inclined planes, several cars got disengaged from the train and descended with such velocity as to throw one of the men from his seat so violently as to cause instantaneous death. Much of the living we understand was stove and demolished and serious damage done to the cars. Philadelphia, Md., Sat.