

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 Colonial 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 re-consider 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 a 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 1834. 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. KERR, 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. KEY, were introduced. An objection having been made the evening before, by Mr. KEY, 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. KEY 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. KEY 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 laid leave to withdraw this certificate. Mr. STANBERRY then proceeded in his testimony. The deposition of Mr. *Blake* had been heard 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 on her 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. McDUFFIE offered a resolution, directing the Committee of Examination to investigate the case, and 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. KEY stated that the evidence of the accuser having been given before the House, he hoped the explanatory 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. McDUFFIE 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. KEY 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. JONKINSON, 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. JONKINSON's testimony was concluded, the subject, on motion of Mr. CLAY, was postponed till to-day at 12 o'clock. Mr. CAMERLENG 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. FREILINGHUSY, 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 Columbian 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 McClintech, 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

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.—Proof-sheets 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 Tolome. 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 2500 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, Tascobocan and Thacolalham, 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 with

in cannon shot, the firing was commanded 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 gun-deck, 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." Q.

THE MISSIONARIES.

The last accounts from Georgia state, that after the refusal of Gwinnett 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 be, 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 to 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 Hud-

son river, 200

Charleston to Hamburg, S. C. 135

Ittaca and Catskill, 167

Boston and Brattleborough, 114

Columbia, from Philadelphia to Lit-

tle York, 96

Lexington and Ohio, 73

Baltimore and Susquehanna, 47

Camden and Amboy, 50

Boston and Providence, 43

Frankstown and Johnston on the Al-

legheny, 49

Baltimore and Washington City, 33

Ittaca and Oswego, 23

Hudson and Berkshire, 25

Frenchtown and Newcastle, 16

Albany and Schenectady, 16

Lackawaxen, 16

Haerlem, 12

Richmond and Chesterfield, 12

At Mauch Chunk, 19

Quincy, 6

New Orleans, 6

York and Maryland line, 6

Tuscumbia, 6

Philadelphia and Norristown, 6

Do. Delaware and Del. State, 40

Do. Trenton, 23

Elizabethtown and Sommerville, 25

Sunbury, Danville and Pottsville, 20

New York and Buffalo, 450

Williamsport and Elmira, 72

Schuylkill and Catawissa, 95

Little Shuylkill (partly made,) 30

Kackawana and Carpenter's point, 40

Franklin county rail road, 20

Susquehanna, Wayne and Pike, 80

Altentown and Norristown, 40

Beaver Meadow, 60

Reading and Belmont Bridge, 12

Adams county, 12

New York and Albany, 160

Delaware and Susquehanna, 60

Pennsylvania and Ohio, from Pitts-

burgh to Ohio Canal, 103

Delaware and Hudson, 17

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; 199 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 overseer, 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 Leeks on the 5th of Feb. Dr. Smith, a surgeon of the Infirmary in that town, dwelt at much length on the baneful effects