

## 23d Congress....1st Session.

Extracted from the *Globe*.

In Senate—April 24. Mr. HENDRICKS presented the petition of the Trustees of the Indiana Teachers' Seminary, praying grant of land to promote the objects of said institution. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HENDRICKS, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to improve the navigation of the river Mississippi, near the city of St. Louis; which was read, and the documents accompanying the report ordered to be printed.

Mr. HENDRICKS offered the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That for the remainder of the present session, that Fridays and Saturdays of each and every week shall be devoted to the consideration of bills.

May 3.—Mr. HENDRICKS moved that the special orders be postponed, in order to take up the resolution submitted by him some days ago, setting aside Fridays and Saturdays for the consideration of private business. The motion was lost, yeas 15, nays 18.

The following resolution was submitted by Mr. HENDRICKS:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to pay for blankets furnished the militia of Michigan, in the late war against Black Hawk and his followers, which blankets were not charged on the company muster rolls and deducted from the pay of the soldiers who received the same.

This resolution was agreed to.

May 5.—The Senate took up the resolution submitted by Mr. POINDEXTER, requiring all business to give way to the consideration of the Special Order, being the President's Protest.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend, by inserting "except Fridays and Saturdays in each and every week, which days shall be devoted to the consideration of bills."

The amendment was advocated by Messrs. HENDRICKS, KING of Alabama, KING of Ga., KNIGHT, TIRTON, and opposed by Messrs. CLAY, CLAYTON, EWING, POINDEXTER, SPRAGUE, and WEBSTER; and was adopted by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Ga., Knight, Linn, McLean, Prentiss, Shepley, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—20.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Clayton, Ewing, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tomlinson, Tyler, Webster—19.

Mr. POINDEXTER then proposed to withdraw the resolution, but this not being in order, he then moved that the resolution and amendment be laid upon the table which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, King of Alabama, King of Ga., Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wagaman, Webster, White—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Linn, McLean, Prentiss, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Wilkins, Wright—15.

On motion of Mr. TIPTON:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to the heirs of Antoine Peltin, deceased, the amount of their claim adjusted and allowed by the State of Virginia, for moneys advanced by said Peltin to the regiment of Gen. George Rogers Clark, in the Illinois country.

May 8.—On motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the Special Orders were laid upon the table, and the Senate took up, in committee of the Whole, the bill for the improvement and extension of the Cumberland Road.

This bill appropriates \$652,000 to effect the object contemplated, and was discussed at length by Messrs. SOUTHDARD, PRESTON and HENDRICKS, upon the general principles of the bill.

Mr. SWIFT offered an amendment to the 4th section "that as soon as the money hereby appropriated shall have been expended and the road put in repair, it shall be surrendered to the several States through which it passes, and the United States shall not be subject to any further expenses for its repair."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was then passed as in committee of the Whole and reported to the Senate, and the question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading—

Mr. PRESTON asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Kane, Kent, Linn, McLean, Poindexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Forsyth, Hill, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Preston, Shepley, Tyler, White—13.

May 9.—The bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, was then read a third time and passed.

The Senate then took up the resolution to meet at 11 o'clock for the remainder of the session.

Mr. GRUNDX objected to the adoption of the resolution. The Post Office Committee, of which he was Chairman, were engaged in a most laborious and extensive investigation, and the time now afforded them was scarcely sufficient for the purpose, and if they were compelled to meet in session at eleven, it would be impossible for them to do what was necessary, or expected of them by the Senate.

Mr. TIPTON's object was to facilitate business, and he thought most of the business now to be acted on was in the form of bills, but he had no objection that the resolution should be laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. EWING, the resolution was laid on the table.

The resolution setting apart Fridays and Saturdays during the remainder of the session for the consideration of private bills exclusively, was taken up for consideration, and after some conversation between Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. HENDRICKS, it was adopted.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill authorizing the People of Michigan Territory to form a separate State Government.

Mr. EWING moved to lay the bill on the table, as the Senate was thin, and the subject was important.

Mr. TIPTON urged its consideration without delay, and asked the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered, and are as follows, to wit:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Calhoun, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Knight, Naudain, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague—14.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Grundy,

Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Kent, King of Georgia, Linn, McLean, Shepley, Swift, Talmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, White, Wilkins, Wright—20.

So the motion was decided in the negative; and the bill, and also an amendment submitted as a substitute for the whole bill, were then considered.

Mr. TIPTON said he would not disguise the fact, that he felt more than an ordinary solicitude for the passage of the bills admitting the People of Michigan and Arkansas Territory to form constitutions, and for their admission into the Union of the States. His anxiety was increased by having had charge of their applications from an early day in the session.

It would be recollected by the Senate that he introduced bills, for their admission, some months ago. These bills were referred to a select Committee, of which he had the honor to be Chairman. The committee was divided in opinion, and the subject was suspended by circumstances beyond his control, for months, and finally a majority of the committee instructed him to report an amendment to strike out the bill from the enacting clause and insert an amendment authorizing the taking of the census. The census thus taken, is to be laid before Congress next session.

This amendment if adopted would be dilatory in its effects and would postpone the decision to one year. To this he hoped the Senate would not give its sanction. He had prepared an amendment authorizing the taking of the census by the United States Marshal for each Territory, and if there are 47,700 inhabitants, federal numbers, in both or either Territory, the Governor is to lay off districts and order an election of delegates to form a constitution. What could be said in favor of one of these Territories might as truly be said of the other, and his amendment, if adopted, placed the admission of both on equal grounds, depending on the contingency of each Territory having 47,700 inhabitants, the same population that entitles a like number to a representative in Congress from the other States. He was at a loss to see how the Senate could reject a proposition, in itself so just.

The ordinance of July '87 for the government of the Territory Northwest of the Ohio river, may be called the foundation of good government in that country. This ordinance provides the means of education, regulates the descent of property, and holds out inducements to young men to emigrate to the west. Article 5 provides that the Northwest Territory shall be divided into not less than three, nor more than five States, as Congress might deem proper. The western states to be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, and Wabash, and a due north line from post St. Vincennes to the Canada Line. The middle State bounded by the north line, the Wabash, the Ohio, and line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami. The eastern State by the last mentioned north line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania, and the Canada line, and each State to be not less than 100, nor more than 150 miles square. The ordinance also provides that Congress shall change the boundaries of these States, if found expedient, and to form one or two States north of an east and west line drawn through the southern extremity of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 inhabitants, it shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever. The same ordinance also goes on to say that so far as it may be consistent with the general interest of this confederacy, States may be admitted at an earlier period and with less number, than 60,000. In 1805, the Territory of Michigan was organized north of an east and west line drawn through the southern point of Lake Michigan. The three first mentioned States, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, have been admitted, and in forming the State of Indiana, ten miles were taken off the south of the Michigan Territory, and added to Indiana. The bill now proposed to admit Michigan and Arkansas both at the same time. In 1832, the question of applying for admission was submitted to the people of Michigan, they decided by a very large majority in favor of establishing a State Government.

Mr. TIPTON then proposed to withdraw the resolution, but this not being in order, he then moved that the resolution and amendment be laid upon the table which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Black, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, King of Alabama, King of Ga., Knight, Leigh, Moore, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Wagaman, Webster, White—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, Linn, McLean, Prentiss, Shepley, Talmadge, Tipton, Wilkins, Wright—15.

Mr. PRESTON and Mr. SWEENEY made a few remarks, the former in favor, and the latter against the bill; when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

House of REPRESENTATIVES—April 25.

The House then Resolved itself into Committee of the Whole or the state of the Union. Mr. HUNTER in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the appropriation bill.

The item for additional clerk hire for 1833, \$31,731 44, being pending—

Mr. CONNOR read a letter from Judge McLean, the former Postmaster General, to show that he had found the business of the office much on the increase, that he was obliged to employ additional clerks, or otherwise the public business could not have been performed. It was owing to this increase that the appropriation was asked. He begged to state that the appointment of "agent" in the office, was coeval with the department and his duties are general throughout the Union.

Mr. SMITH of Maine, rose to inquire if it would be in order to reduce the appropriation, when before the House?

Mr. LINCOLN, after some remarks, moved to strike out the item from the bill.

The motion to strike out was rejected.

Mr. REED moved that the committee rise—aye 69, nays 77.

Mr. LINCOLN moved to reduce the item to 17,000 dollars.

Mr. EWING advocated the reduction, and spoke at length upon the necessity of reforming the abuses which the Post Office had lent itself in electing. He disavowed any imputation upon the character of the man at the head of the department.

Mr. POLK here rose to a point of order; that the motion to reduce the item was not in order. He referred to the rules, from which he quoted the rules to amend.

Mr. LINCOLN said he had some doubts about it himself; but he had handed it to the Chairman, and it received his sanction.

The CHAIRMAN decided that as there was no objection made at the time the amendment was offered, he took it for granted that the committee received the motion by unanimous consent, which they had right to do.

Mr. POLK. The mover himself admits its irregularity.

The CHAIRMAN decided that unless he withdrew it, the objection was too late.

Mr. LINCOLN declined to withdraw.

Mr. EWING then resumed, and asserted that men possessing intelligence, integrity, and worth, had been removed from the offices in Indiana, and men of a contrary character placed in their situations.

Mr. HANNEGAN denied, however this might have been the case in the gentleman's district, it was not the fact with respect to his own. There, the offices were filled with men of the highest worth.

Mr. EWING said he knew of instances where men were appointed solely for being whole-log Jackson men, and of an appointment being given in Bloomfield to a man who could not read his commission when appointed.

Mr. HANNEGAN rejoined.

And the question having been taken, the motion to reduce was rejected: ayes 53, nays 85.

Mr. POLK moved to strike out the item for additional clerk hire to bring up the arrears in the Surveyor General's Office (\$3,500.) Agreed to.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved that the committee rise, and the motion prevailed: ayes 72, nays 64.

The committee thereupon rose and reported gross, and

The House adjourned.

April 26.—Mr. BOON moved the suspension of the rules in order to take up for consideration the following resolution, some time ago offered by him:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of their respective Houses on Saturday the 31st of May next.

Mr. BOON asked the yeas and nays, and they were ordered.

The question being taken on the motion, it was determined in the negative—yeas 91, nays 57; (not two-thirds.)

The House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. CONNOR in the Chair, on the bill to compensate Susan Decatur and others.

Mr. LANE, who had the floor from Saturday last, stated that he was unable, in consequence of indisposition, to proceed in the discussion to-day, and therefore relinquished the floor.

Mr. PARKER spoke in favor of the bill, and moved to strike out \$1,412 dollars, and insert 25,000 dollars, as the portion of Mrs. Decatur.

Mr. MCKINLEY moved a division of the question, but the Chair decided that it was not divisible.

The question being taken, the motion was lost.

Mr. ARKIN moved an amendment providing that the share of Mrs. Decatur be vested by the Secretary of the Navy in public stocks, the income of which shall be paid to Susan Decatur during her natural life, and two-thirds of the principal thereafter, paid to the heirs and legal representatives of the late Commodore Decatur, the other third being subject to Mrs. Decatur's disposition, by will.

Mr. CLAYTON said he had no objections to the bill, but the question of settling the northern bound-

ary line of Ohio was before the Judiciary Committee, and he thought this bill ought not to be passed till that was settled.

Mr. BLACK said he saw no provision in the bill exempting the public lands from taxation for five years. There were also some other amendments not in the bill, which he deemed very proper should be put in it.

Mr. TIPTON said he had no objection to any amendments which might be thought proper.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the bill was then laid on the table for the present.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill granting a township of land to certain

EXILES FROM POLAND.

Mr. POINDEXTER moved to amend the bill by requiring one settler for every five hundred acres, instead of three hundred, as provided for in the bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. LINN then moved an amendment to insert, "Missouri," so as to authorize the location in that State, if the President shall think proper.

Mr. POINDEXTER said, that these exiles preferred a location in a non-slaveholding State.

Mr. LINN remarked, that his wish was not to restrict these persons; he rather wished to give them a greater latitude for their choice.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. KANE was opposed to the bill. In its present form, it would authorize a location on the Galena lead mines. He did not approve of the preference given to these people over our own citizens, and he, for one, was unwilling to make the discrimination. He therefore moved an amendment, confining the location "to land subject to

state at private entry."

The amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. HENDRICKS was opposed to the bill. He was willing to sell these persons the land at a minimum price on a long credit, but not to give it to them.

A case of foreigners, similarly circumstanced, existed in Indiana. A large number of emigrants from the cantons of Switzerland settled there, in the most abject poverty, and having devoted themselves to the cultivation of the vine, by industry and economy they had accumulated a respectable property. He merely suggested the plan of sale, on extended credit, to the Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. PARSON and Mr. SWEENEY made a few remarks, the former in favor, and the latter against the bill; when it was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

House of REPRESENTATIVES—April 30, 1834.

Mr. EWING submitted the following, which, when the bill regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local banks, shall be taken up for consideration, he will move as an amendment:

*A bill to create a national currency, and to provide for the custody, transmission, and disbursement of*