

From the National Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1835.

Last Day of the Session. The two Houses of Congress adjourned, the night before last, their functions then ceasing: and what a wreck of public business ensued!

In our two or three last papers we expressed our opinion respecting the state of the public business in the House of Representatives. It would have been as just, had our intimation respected the state of the House.

With a great deal of talent, and we have no doubt, too, a great deal of patriotism, the late House of Representatives had been brought into a condition, by various causes, in which it seemed incapable of getting on with the business of the country. Attentive observers have noticed a tendency of this kind from the early part of the session; but its last days forced the truth on the minds of all. Long debates, the endless perplexity of the rules; contests, every moment, about priority of business; and an eagerness of discussion, which seemed entirely to disregard the comparative importance of subjects, were among these causes. There were others, of which we would speak, of which indeed we shall feel it our duty to speak, and speak freely, hereafter; but which we at present forbear to mention.

The melancholy result of the whole is, that Congress has broken up, leaving almost every great measure of the session unfinished, and therefore totally null and void. The following bills, originating in the Senate, most of them passing that body by large majorities, and some of them quite unanimously, have shamed a general wreck and ruin:

The Post Office Reform Bill; (passed unanimously in the Senate.)

The Custom House Regulation Bill; (passed nearly unanimously in the Senate.)

The Bill regulating the Deposites of the Public Moneys in the Deposite Banks.

The Bill respecting the Tenure of Office, and Removals from office; (a most important bill, supported in the Senate by men of all parties.)

The Bill indemnifying claimants for French Spoliations, before 1800.

These half dozen, (not to speak of the bill for the relief of the cities of the District of Columbia; the bill providing for the increase of the Corps of Engineers; the bill to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain; and the bill to improve the navigation of the Mississippi in the vicinity of St. Louis,) are among the bills which were sent from the Senate to the House of Representatives, "and never heard of more."

The Fortification Bill is totally lost!—Yes, in this very critical moment of affairs, not only has no new measure of defending the country been adopted, but the annual appropriation for Fortifications is totally lost! We can hardly credit ourselves when we write this paragraph. Yet such is the fact; not a dollar is appropriated to fortifications, and we doubt whether it be not the bounden duty of the President to call the new Congress at the earliest day possible. Certainly—most certainly—such is his duty, if he has any reasonable apprehension whatever of hostilities with a foreign nation.

The attendance of Senators was remarkable, the whole evening, as it had been the day and night previous. A little before 12 o'clock, the last night forty-six Senators answered to their names, and the remaining two were in their seats a minute afterwards, so that every Senator was at his post to the last moment. Such a thing has probably never occurred before.

THE LAST ACT.

The Globe of the 6th inst. commenting on the foregoing article, remarks as follows:

The Intelligencer gives the following account of the concluding scene in which the Senate sacrificed all the appropriations for fortifications, even those in a state of progress for some years, to defeat the measure of the House, providing for the contingency of hostile movements on the part of France. The Intelligencer brings the narrative down to the appointment of the Committee of Conference, and then says:

"No communication coming from the House, however, and it being already past 11 o'clock, the Senate, fearing for the fate of this bill, and desirous of pressing its great importance upon the attention of the House, sent them the following message:

"Resolved, That a message be sent to the Honorable the House of Representatives, respectfully to remind the House of the report of the Committee of Conference, appointed on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the amendment of the Senate, to the bill respecting the fortifications of the United States."

"When this message was read in the House, we learn (for we were not present) that the Chairman of the Committee of Conference (Mr. CAMBRELENS) said he had not taken, or should not take, the responsibility of presenting the report of the two Committees, on account of the lateness of the hour, or the thinness of the House—or for both reasons—adding, also, that he was himself *against the Report*. Therefore, Mr. LEWIS, the next named on the committee, made a report of the concurrence of the two committees. The subject was then again before the House; and, as to what then ensued, for the next hour or two, as we did not see it, we will not venture to describe from hearsay. We learn, however, that the Senate, having waited still a good while longer, in hopes of hearing from the House, and not hearing, sent still another message, informing the House, that they, the Senate, had no further business before them. No answer coming to this message, the Senate, after waiting a considerable time longer, and hearing nothing from the bill, finally adjourned—and the bill, therefore, is **UTTERLY LOST**."

"It being already past 11 o'clock" (says the Intelligencer) when the Committee reported to the House! This is the artful mode of falsification adopted by the editor to screen the conduct of Messrs. Clay, Calhoun, Webster, &c. who struck out the appropriation for the public defence, and hoped to make the House submit, rather than risk the responsibility of losing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications in progress.

"It being past 11 o'clock!" It was indeed past eleven o'clock when the committee reported, and every member of the House had the evidence of his own watch to prove it; for it was past one o'clock, and the House had no constitutional existence. The Senate refused to pass the bill when in its hands; and when it was impossible for the House to reconsider the subject, or even to vote upon it before the term of service of the members expired. The public will remark a curious instance of what the Editor calls tact, but what honest men would mark by a still shorter term, in the expressions attributed to Mr. Cambreleng. He is made to abandon the bill on the ground of "lateness of the hour," the thinness of the House. Now the truth is, Mr. Cambreleng placed his render of the subject upon the fact that the hour which terminated the existence of the body had expired, and the further circumstances that there was not a quorum of members answering to their names, they having left their places in consequence of their character ceasing at 12 o'clock.

For a report of what took place, we refer to our paper of yesterday. Every one present knows that the committee of Conference, (Messrs. Cambreleng, Hubbard, and Lewis,) did not return to the House till past 12 o'clock, and that they had just commenced calling the yeas and nays, and had

reached the Bs when a controversy arose about a member's refusing to vote because the House was no longer in existence. When it was ascertained that there was no quorum, a motion was immediately made to adjourn, and there was still no quorum. There was no quorum voting from 12 o'clock till after three in the morning, when the House learned that the Senate had adjourned, also adjourned. It struck four as we reached home. We do not hesitate to pronounce the article in the Intelligencer, as it regards time and the conduct of the Committee of Conference, utterly untrue, for an opposition member had, before the Committee of Conference returned from the conference with the Senate's committee, declined voting, upon the ground that he had no right to vote, as he was no longer a member of Congress; and many other members of both parties had gone home, declaring that they were no longer members of that body. Neither Mr. Cambreleng, Mr. Hubbard, nor Mr. Lewis, ever could have presented the report to the House, for there was no House to receive it. Mr. Lewis did not, as stated by the informant of the Intelligencer, present the report. He attempted to do so, but on being appointed a teller with Mr. Cambreleng, and not being able to count but 114 members at two o'clock in the morning, he did not make the report at all. The Senate were determined, from seven o'clock in the evening, to drive the House from their position to defend the country, at the hazard of losing the whole fortification bill, and failing in accomplishing the first, they have attained their ultimatum, and destroyed the fortification bill, to the great detriment of the public service, and the regret of every man who has a spark of patriotism. We would recommend to the Editors of the Intelligencer to procure a correct copy of the amendment of the House, proposing a conditional appropriation of three millions of dollars for the defence of the country—for they have omitted a material word. The following is the amendment as it passed the House, and we are authorized to state, that the words in italics were inserted in place of others, leaving too much discretion to the Executive, and that the words *should be rendered necessary*, (and not *shall be necessary*, as published in the Intelligencer,) are the manuscript copy in the hand-writing of the distinguished opposition member from Virginia, and if the bill was not so engrossed, it was an error of the Clerk, and not of the House. The following is the amendment as adopted by the House.

And be it, &c. That the sum of THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to be expended, in whole or in part, under the direction of the President of the United States, for the military and naval service, including fortifications and ordnance and increase of the Navy. Provided, such expenditures should be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress."

As it regards the conduct of the late Senate, and of its extraordinary usurpations, we have much to say—for the present, we have only to add, that they have left the Fourth Circuit without a Judge, deprived the President of the power to send a Minister to England, lost the fortification bill, and refused to put the country in a state of defence, in case France should make war upon our commerce, navy, or coast.

Northern Boundary. The question of our Northern Boundary has occupied public attention so long, has so often been the subject of Executive messages and of debates in the General Assembly of this State and in Congress, that our citizens are, we believe, generally acquainted with the merits of the controversy. The dispute however, never assumed so serious an aspect as it has done within a few weeks, owing to the singular proceedings of Michigan Territory. Ohio, confiding in the justice of her claim, and looking from year to year for an amicable settlement of a difference that should never have arisen, has neglected until now, to extend her jurisdiction over the disputed Territory. But her reasonable expectations have again and again been disappointed. Repeatedly has she asked Congress to exercise the power vested in them, to define our boundary line—and as often has the subject, notwithstanding the strenuous exertions of the Representation from this State, been shoved off to the last day of the session, and finally left among the unfinished business. Having waited so long and so patiently, the Legislature, which has just adjourned, conceived that it did not comport with the dignity of this State to leave a portion of her territory, to which her citizens believe she has a righteous claim, under the jurisdiction of a power foreign to Ohio. The recommendation of the Governor, in his special message of the 6th February, was, therefore, responded to with acclamation by both branches of the General Assembly, and the necessary laws for extending the jurisdiction of the State to the limits defined in the Constitution, were unanimously passed. From the determinations of public opinion that we have noticed, this proceeding appears to be not less popular with the people than it was with the General Assembly, and by none has it been received with greater approbation, than by the inhabitants of the "disputed territory." This is evident from the proceedings of the meeting held at Tremainsville, on the 25th ult. and from the following extract from the report of a committee appointed by a meeting held at Monroe, M. T. on the 27th ult. to remonstrate with the citizens who should assemble at Tremainsville, on the following day. The committee say—"In conclusion, they express their firm conviction that a large portion of the inhabitants on the disputed ground, are fully prepared and determined to resist the further operation of our (Michigan's) laws in that district, and that the crisis has arrived when every individual is called upon to step forth in support of our civil authorities, and the rights of the territory." From these indications, we judge that but little if any difficulty will take place in carrying into effect the late law passed by our Legislature. The inhabitants of the disputed ground regard themselves as citizens of Ohio, and will doubtless proceed to elect the proper township and militia officers without delay, and receive the necessary commissions from the Executive of this State—the act of the legislative council of Michigan Territory, and the bombastic General Order of the Acting Governor to the contrary notwithstanding. This high sounding Order, it will be noticed, was issued before the passage of our law—and if one were to judge from the loftiness of its style, and the still more ominous and dreadful tone of General Brown's General Orders, he would be apt to think that we are about to invade Michigan Territory with a terrible army—and, as Nimrod Wildfire would say, "tetotaciously exfluctuate them from off the 'arth." We assure them that Ohio has no such intention. All she wants is what she religiously believes is her right. She will not be the aggressor, but she will have justice.

Hemisphere.

The increase in the value of real estate in South Alabama, within a few months is without a parallel in the cotton growing States. Lands, in the cane brake, in Marengo county, have recently been sold at \$40 per acre.

23d Congress.....2d session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, February 28, 1835.

MR. HANNEGAN, from the select committee appointed to investigate and report the facts to the House in the case of an assault upon the Hon. John Ewing, a member of the House of Representatives, submitted the following report.

The select committee to which was referred the investigation of the circumstances of the assault made by Lieutenant John F. Lane, of the army, on the Hon. John Ewing, a member of the House, having had the same under consideration, and given to the whole history of the transaction is submitted to the public, the highest praise will be awarded to the mayor for his indefatigable exertions to bring to justice so accomplished a villain. He has resided for some months in the lower part of Philadelphia, and has during the whole period been engaged in preparing a plate with the object of engraving notes of the denomination of ten dollars on the Bank of the United States. The mayor was aware of his movements, and watched him narrowly, determined to arrest him the moment he was in possession of sufficient testimony to convict him. The offender succeeded in perfecting the plate—printed off about one hundred notes, and had paper in readiness for an immense sum of this description of money, when he was arrested and imprisoned.

The plate is now in possession of the mayor. It is a masterpiece of engraving—a perfect representation of the genuine plate—like it as well in beauties as in tenuities. The notes that have been printed from it have been submitted to some of our brokers, and are acknowledged to be fully equal to the genuine in all respects. Indeed it is impossible to distinguish between the genuine and the forged; we have the testimony of the publisher of the Counterfeit Detector to the effect that the counterfeit alluded to is decidedly the most masterly that ever came under his notice.—The Banking institutions of the United States are under obligations to Col. Swift for the arrest of this villain, that they never will be able to repay.

An arrest. Col. Swift, the Mayor of Philadelphia, has succeeded in arresting one of the most

skillful counterfeiters in the United States, if not the very chief of the craft. He has also secured all the implements of the culprit's labor—the steel dies, presses, stamps, perfected plates, and every thing connected with the art and mystery of counterfeiting. We are not permitted as yet to give the name and all the minute particulars of this arrest, but we feel well convinced, that when the whole history of the transaction is submitted to the public, the highest praise will be awarded to the mayor for his indefatigable exertions to bring to justice so accomplished a villain.

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Philadelphia Inquirer.

BARBARITY.

A mercantile house in this city has received a letter from a gentleman in St. Mary's, a border town in Georgia, on the river St. Mary, which separates Georgia from Florida. It is a shocking picture of the state of society in a certain class.

St. Mary's, Geo. 21st Feb.

On Wednesday night the most brutal, cowardly and horrible murders, were committed by Tom King 3d, and his sons, on Nancy Casey and young James Scott, and it is presumed by this time Baldwin Casey is also dead. Mr. Demot and old Mrs. Casey both, dangerously wounded.

It appears that on Wednesday night after tea, King's oldest unmarried daughter, about 18 years old, let his flat adrift, so he could not follow, and jumped into a boat, and paddled over the river, and met William Casey to whom she was married.

King mustered his sons, John, George, Hiram and Josiah, and crossed the river at my place, (which you know is one mile below him) where he was joined by William and Simeon Rouse. They had sworn vengeance whenever this marriage, which they expected, should take place. They all proceeded to John Casey's house, the door of which was shut. John King burst open the door and said "there the way is clear." He, with the two Rouses remained at the door. King and his other sons entered, and the old man went up to Mrs. Casey cursed and stabbed at her. Demot and Scott had just accidentally stepped in to warm themselves. Demot partly caught the blow on his own arm, which was aimed at Mrs. Casey, and it severed her breast through, and King caught Demot round the waist & stabbed him in the back. Scott attempted to pull King off Demot, when Hiram stabbed him. Scott retreated and Hiram pursued—cut his bowels through in several places.—He staggered about 80 feet and fell to rise no more. King then went up to Nancy Casey, she begged for her life; said she had done him no harm, and to have compassion on a defenceless woman, with a child at her breast. He stabbed her twice, I believe she ran a little way, fell and expired.—The next day, her child was found, vainly endeavoring to extract nourishment from the breast of a corpse.

Baldwin Casey had been a little frost bitten. George King went to his bed and stabbed and cut him as he lay, three times—his bowels completely cut through in several places, and Dr. Holland who sewed them up and gave the foregoing relation, says he cannot possibly live. From their conduct and threat, it is supposed their design was to kill all they found at Casey's and thus destroy all evidence. The young couple, it appears, happened to go to Muzzel's about 3 miles off, instead of to Casey's, and thus escaped the fate which awaited them. They have not even the miserable excuse of drunkenness. All the murderers were sober at this particular time. King had been drinking a day or two before.—All of them fled, except John King and the two Rouses, who, as they did not use knives thought nothing could be done to them.

They are now in jail at Jefferson, but the old man and his other sons have fled. They have not even the miserable excuse of drunkenness. All the murderers were sober at this particular time. King had been drinking a day or two before.—All of them fled, except John King and the two Rouses, who, as they did not use knives thought nothing could be done to them. They are now in jail at Jefferson, but the old man and his other sons have fled. They have not even the miserable excuse of drunkenness. All the murderers were sober at this particular time. King had been drinking a day or two before.—All of them fled, except John King and the two Rouses, who, as they did not use knives thought nothing could be done to them. They are now in jail at Jefferson, but the old man and his other sons have fled. They have not even the miserable excuse of drunkenness. All the murderers were sober at this particular time. 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