

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—Feb. 25.
The bill respecting the Topographical engineers having been taken up for consideration,

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON moved an amendment adding twelve second Lieutenants to the corps.

Mr. SHERMAN thought, he said, that the corps was already sufficiently large, and he considered the proposed measure as a step towards a system of roads and canals, in the country, at the expense of the General Government.

Mr. DUNLAP said, it would be recollect, by every member who had examined this subject, that the corps of Topographical Engineers was formerly much smaller than it is at present; and that it had been increased, not for military purposes, but for the purpose of traversing the Union to make surveys which were to be the basis of applications for appropriations of internal improvements.

It was now, for the same purpose, proposed to increase the corps still further. He considered it merely as a device to spend the people's money, and he hoped that instead of increasing the corps, it would be cut down.

If states wanted surveys, he would leave it to them to make them with their own engineers. There was nothing for the additional number proposed to do, but to make surveys of roads and canals, and, after such surveys were made, Congress would be told this and that work had received the sanction of the board of engineers and that the money must be appropriated to execute it. He hoped the committee would not adopt the amendment.

Mr. LANE said, he trusted that the amendment would be adopted. It was not a proposition to carry on a system of Internal Improvement by the General Government. No one denied the right of the States to carry on improvements with their own resources, and the States called on the General Government to assist them in making examinations and surveys. He had himself applied last year in behalf of his State for the services of an Engineer to be employed by the State, and he was told that they were employed, and that many similar applications had been made and refused for the same reason.

Unless the corps was increased, their services could not be procured by the States, though the States were willing to pay the expenses of the surveys made by them.

Mr. SPEIGHT said, he would not detain the committee by continuing the debate, but in the House he should move, in order to test the principle of the bill, to strike out the first section.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON withdrew the motion to amend.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Louisiana, remarked that there was but one Engineer on the whole southern coast, and that there were a great number of works requiring examination and survey. He thought it, therefore, highly important to increase the number of the corps of Topographical Engineers.

Mr. MERCER said he would barely suggest, that this country had sustained a great loss to its commerce for want of what no prudent Government would be without, accurate maps of its coast and of its interior.

Mr. DUNLAP said, it was remarkable that, on important measures, involving the principles of the present administration, the friends of that administration should be found voting with the national republicans. No gentleman in the House professed more attachment to the national administration than the member from Indiana, (Mr. LANE,) and yet he went the whole for internal improvement. He called on administration men, on Jackson men, to carry out the principles of the administration, the principles of Jackson. How could the principles be carried out, if gentlemen who were elected as friends of the administration come here and uphold the measures of its opponents? He had a right to call, he said, upon the friends of the administration; upon the gentlemen who had been elected to their seats here as administration men, to support the views and policy of the administration.

Though there was a decided majority in the House in favor of the President, yet his views could not be carried out, because those who were sent here as his friends espoused the views of his opponents. He again called upon gentlemen to vote with him to carry out the views of the administration, for which purpose, he said, they were sent here by their constituents.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON here remarked that the hour was out.

Several members simultaneously addressed the Chair, but after some difficulty, as to a point of order,

Mr. LANE said, in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. DUNLAP,) that the House had received a lesson of party discipline, and that a large portion of it seemed to have been intended for himself. It would have been wisdom in that honorable gentleman if he had applied the discipline to himself, before he should have instructed the House. He says he is surprised that the gentleman from Indiana, and others, who were elected as Jackson men, and sent here to support the principles of the administration, should vote for these extravagant appropriations for surveys, and for works of internal improvement; and that to increase the corps of Engineers was to authorize unconstitutional improvements. Mr. LANE said it was true he had been elected a friend of the distinguished Chief Magistrate, not to serve the Chief Magistrate, but to serve his constituents, the State, and the Union; that he wore no collar—no man's robe. In his votes, and course he had pursued, and would pursue, while honored with a seat in this House, he would always follow the dictates of his own conscience and judgment, uninfluenced by any other consideration than the interest and prosperity of his constituents, the State, and the Union.

The honorable gentleman from Tennessee might have been elected, because he was a Jackson man, to sustain the administration right or wrong. If so, Mr. LANE said he was proud to say his situation was a different one. He had been elected in a district where Gen. Jackson himself had been beaten a few months before. He was willing to compare notes with the gentleman from Tennessee, and let the House and the American people determine who had accorded to the Chief Magistrate the most efficient support. In the present instance, he was, he said, sustaining the Chief Magistrate, while the gentleman from Tennessee was opposing him and his measures. The President recommended it in his message, the Secretary of War required it. It was emphatically an administration measure. A distinguished officer of one of the Bureaus was now in the Hill urging the passage of the bill. That he was in favor of the General Government improving the condition of the country, for the benefit of the people, with the money of the people—that he believed it not only constitutional, but the duty of the General Government to aid the States, and even private companies, in the surveys and prosecution of all works calculated to facilitate commerce and the interests of the Union.

That he had no constitutional scruples, nor did he subscribe to the doctrine, that a stream, because it was salt, had the preference over a large and com-

mercial channel of fresh water. If the gentleman means to be understood that, to be a Jackson man, is to oppose all appropriations for the improvement of our rivers and channels of commerce, and all aid by the General Government for improvement in the several States, he could only say no such Jackson men could be found in Indiana.

That he not only believed the general Government possessed the power, but that it was their duty to improve channels of commerce in every part of the Union; that this principle had been acted upon, so far as they participated in the character of national works. That he understood these to be the principles of the Chief Magistrate; that he desired the passage of this bill increasing the corps of Topographical Engineers for the purpose of aiding the nation, the States, and companies, in the prosecution of works of internal improvement.

Mr. BOON said he was disposed to vote for the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky. While he had been an uniform supporter of the administration, he had always voted, and always should vote for internal improvements.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON moved that the Committee rise.

Mr. PARKER said he did not rise to make any profession.

Mr. R. M. JOHNSON called the gentleman from New Jersey to order, and demanded the question on his motion for the committee to rise.

The committee then rose and reported the bill above mentioned, without amendment.

Extract from the Circular of the Hon. JONATHAN MC CARTY, to the citizens of the 5th Congressional District, dated Washington city, March 5, 1835.

At the last session I referred, by resolution, to the Committee on Roads and Canals, the subject of an appropriation of land for a road leading from Oxford, in Ohio, to Michigan Territory, and another from White Pigeon in said Territory, to Lawrenceburg, but the committee failed to report. I again referred the subject to the same committee during the present session, with a letter, earnestly requesting the committee to take it up, but they still failed to act upon the subject. I also referred, by resolution, to the committee on Public lands, the subject of an appropriation of land to aid in the construction of a Rail-road or Canal in the valley of the White Water, which the Committee decided against.

I regret to say, that the President of the United States has refused his sanction to the late treaty, held by General Marshall with the Miami Indians, and also, that he has rejected seven out of the twelve small treaties held with the different village bands of the Pottawatomies. This information will no doubt, be as unexpected and surprising to the people of Indiana, as it is fatal and blighting to the interests of the State. What the cause, the representations, and by whom made, and their motives, which prejudiced this subject in the mind of the President, and consequently led to this result, may, and I hope will develop. To my mind it is clear, that if the same exertions, and from the same quarter, had been made to procure the ratification of these treaties, that were made for those with the Pottawatomies in 1832, the result would have been different. But as a review of this whole subject is contemplated, I will dismiss it for the present, with this single remark, that, by the provisions of the rejected treaties, *there were but few claims provided for*, and but little patronage to be dispensed; while by those of 1832, *these were immense*. And although, half, at least, of the cessions of 1832, in Indiana, are known to be barren or sterile soil, which cannot be sold at the minimum price of the public lands for many years to come, if ever; while almost every foot of the lands proposed to be ceded by the rejected Miami treaty is susceptible of cultivation, and of a superior quality. These lands would not have cost the government more than ninety cents per acre, and at public sale more than half them would command five dollars per acre. Another important advantage which the State would have derived from the rejected treaty would be the command of the entire country through which the canals passes. All these facts it cannot be doubted are fully known to every member of our delegation. Deeply impressed with the importance of this subject to the people of the State—I urged by every fair and honorable argument, and every means in my power, both to the President in person, and through the Secretary of War, the importance of its ratification to Indiana, as well as the General Government, but in vain. I still however entertain a hope that something may yet be done to accomplish a cession, at least of such a portion of these lands as now most impend, and retard the settlement of the upper Wabash country. It gives me great pleasure to inform you that the Secretary of War manifested every disposition to procure the ratification of these treaties, as will be seen by the following extract from the report of the head of the Indian Bureau—*In pursuance of instructions from the Department, Gen. William Marshal, Indian Agent for the Miamies, opened a negotiation recently with the Chiefs of that tribe, for the purchase of their lands in the State of Indiana. He has succeeded in procuring from them a cession of two hundred thousand acres, on terms advantageous to themselves, and the United States. It may be considered the precursor to a total cession of their remaining land in that State, and their consequent emigration to the western territory; a result, desirable in many respects, especially connected with advantages to a portion of our citizens, and doubly gratifying, from its being compatible with the best interests of the tribe.*

Extract from the Circular of the Hon. Geo. L. KIRKMAN, to the citizens of the 6th Congressional District, dated Washington City, March 1835.

The prosperous condition of our foreign commerce, and the increasing consumption and importation of foreign goods, consequent upon the rapid growth of our population, in adding to the public income, will more than equal the effect of the reduction of duties under the compromise law of 1833. There will naturally be a decrease of expenditure on account of pensions, which, as has been estimated, in seven years, instead of \$3,341,877, would require only \$1,040,802. On fortifications, and other objects connected with them, along the Atlantic coast, the annual expenditure, it would seem, ought to decrease, unless new works of this description should be commenced, which it is to be sincerely hoped, the people of the west will never sanction, as they are not prepared to adopt a policy, obnoxious to the spirit of a free people, that would create in time a necessity for a large addition to the standing army. Comparing a number of past years with as many to come, the expense of our Indian relations will also be materially diminished. Under a condition of our finances, by which it is shown the aggregate amount of revenue for 1833 is \$36,667,244, and that the amount of disbursements is \$22,713,725, a committee of the Senate has presented an estimate of at least nine millions of surplus in the Treasury annually, beyond the economical wants of the gov-

ernment. For the same quarter, and upon this view, a proposition has been brought forward to amend the Constitution, so as to permit this expected surplus to be distributed among the States, until the expiration of the tariff of 1833. Connected with this subject there is also reported a bill to abolish virtually the limitation of four years to Government appointments. The professed objects of this scheme are to arrest the career of executive patronage, and to lighten the burdens of the people. The committee argue most laboriously against a reduction of the price of the public lands, that have contributed so much to swell the ocean of public revenue, which is represented as overflowing the barriers of the Constitution. At the same time, they contend that the proposition that the Government should collect money for the purpose of distribution, is too absurd to require refutation. It is, then, strange that they do not even admit that the refuse inferior lands, that have been long in market, ought to be sold to actual settlers at a reduced price! It will be seen, therefore, that, to diminish this branch of the revenue by diffusing the stock from which it flows into the hands of private cultivators, and to lighten the burdens of the people in the nine new States and three Territories, who pay more than a fair proportion of the revenue, and have shared less than the rest of the Union in the benefits of the vast disbursements which have been made, are not within the scope of this extraordinary policy.

At the same time, no estimates appear to have been considered, as a part of the scheme, with regard to the completion of the Cumberland Road, to the improvement of the large rivers of the West, and with regard to the harbors to be built on the great lakes; these seem to have been intended to be abandoned. It appears to me, that those who have been urging those works, and a gradation and reduction of the price of the lands, even before the reduction of duties took place, will be slow to adopt a scheme by which their own objects would be disappointed forever.

Upon the whole, it must be apparent that there is less ground for opposition to the just policy of the West, with regard to the lands, and to certain favorite objects of internal improvement, than before the present happy era which places the American nation in a condition to be admired by all mankind—with an abundant treasury, and free from a public debt. * * * * *

Early in the first session I brought forward a proposition to establish the office of Surveyor General at Indianapolis. I believed that this office should be located in the State where public lands remain to be surveyed; and that it may become important that our citizens, as well as legislative, executive, and judicial authorities, should have access to the official plats, field notes, and records, embracing the whole of our territory. A bill was reported, in which this object was embraced; as other subjects continually intervened to prevent action upon it, an amendment was urged and adopted to a bill making similar provisions for Illinois, which passed the House, but was not put on its passage in the Senate. * * * * *

The Senate, not having adopted the bill passed by the House, at the first session, to regulate the deposits of the public money, in the State banks, there was no enactment on that subject, which ought to be desired on the most weighty considerations. Since the removal of the deposits, the State banks have thus far subserved the purpose of the Government, in the collection, transmission, and safe custody of the revenue. There is as near an approach to an equalization of the paper medium, as much economy and facility in the business of domestic exchanges as ever known; while the former drain of specie from the west to the eastern markets has, to a great extent, been arrested.

Narrow Escape. This morning about 11 o'clock a young spirited horse, attached to a country sleigh or pug, standing near Samuel Hall, became frightened, and ran through Dock square without doing the least injury. The furious animal continued his course, at the top of his speed, up Union street without meeting any thing to impede his progress, till within a few feet of Hanover street, where he sheered on to the sidewalk to avoid a carriage. A gentleman and lady passing at the time, were struck by the sleigh, and both fell backwards into the vehicle. The horse still pursued his course, regardless of the increase of burthen. The gentleman, finding his quarters rather uncomfortable, took occasion to "pop out" into the street. The lady, less fortunate, was carried onward as far as Charlestown street, where the sleigh struck against the corner of Mr. Potter's soap stone factory with so much violence as to dislodge the body from the runners, *spilling* the lady in the street. The affrighted steed still "going ahead," crossed the Warren bridge, and was brought up in Charlestown square, without having received any injury. The lady crawled from beneath the "ruins," and was taken into the counting room of the factory. In few minutes she recovered from her alarm and was conveyed home. The names of the individuals were Wadleigh—mother and son. Both escaped unharmed. *Boston Transcript.*

Female Degrees. Yesterday we gave some account of the degrees conferred in the Young Ladies' College in Kentucky. In addition to those we would recommend the following, which we think will be of more use, viz. M. D. N. (Mistress of the Darning Needle); M. S. B. (Mistress of the Scrubbing Brush); and especially M. C. S. (Mistress of common sense). But in order to fit the girls for these degrees, it will be necessary to organize a new department; and we recommend to the faculty of the institute to apply to the legislature immediately for an enlargement of its powers to enable it to confer these new and more useful degrees; and we furthermore recommend to them to procure some well qualified Professor, from among the farmer's wives, and especially from some of the best regulated kitchens, to teach the young ladies the useful art of housewifery. When they have done this in the proper manner, to fit them for taking charge of a family, and making their husbands fireside comfortable, then let the degrees we have recommended be conferred, in course; and then, in due season, if they succeed according to their merits, they will attain to the honorary degree to which, we dare say they are all looking forward, namely, of R. W. (the respectable wife); H. H. (of a happy Husband); and M. W. R. F. (Mother of a Well-Regulated Family).

N. Y. Transcript.

The Commonwealth vs. John U. Waring. This case, which commenced on Tuesday, was not concluded until Saturday night, at near 12 o'clock. Nearly the whole of Saturday was employed in the argument. Counsel for the Commonwealth, Mason Brown, Esq. (Commonwealth's Attorney) and Lewis Sanders, Jr.—for the Prisoner, Francis Johnson, J. J. Crittenden, and Thomas F. Marshall, Esqrs. The Jury retired at about 8 o'clock—having only four hours allowed them for making up their verdict; as the term of the Court expired at 12 o'clock. Shortly before twelve—the Jury were called into court, and, upon informing the court that they could not agree upon a verdict, were discharged. The prisoner was again remanded to the custody of the jailor, and the cause will come on again for trial at the next Franklin Circuit Court.

Frankfort, Ky. Commonwealth.

Execution of a Murderer. The Mobile Register of a late date, gives the particulars of the execution of CHARLES R. S. BOYINGTON, in the vicinity of that place, for the murder of NATHANIEL FROST. We make the following extract from the account published:

When the scaffold was reached, he was permitted, as a matter of course, to address the multitude, and commenced the expected address.

It particular character we cannot speak of, except by report, not having heard any portion of it, or seen it.

It is described as an ingenious and elaborate comment upon the testimony which convicted him, designed less to show that he was innocent, than that he was not legally convicted. But the true purpose of preparing it, was to produce delay. Among his calculations for delay, was one formed on the notion, that, if by any chance the execution of the sentence should be protracted beyond the hour appointed by the Court, his life would be safe. Notwithstanding the warnings he received that this would not avail him, he seems to have clung to it to the last, eagerly repeating the inquiry while standing on the scaffold, and still persevering to believe it at least a chance for postponement.

He was permitted to proceed, until the hour of four had nearly arrived. He was then informed of the necessity of closing, and directed to prepare for the final scene. The shroud and cap had not been put upon him, and this announcement appears to have been the first circumstance that awakened him to the reality of his fate. Standing under the gallows, with the instruments of death around and above him, his preternatural resolution and sanguine hope of pardon, reprieve or delay, never gave way, until the ministers of the law commenced robbing him for death, and fixing the noose about his neck. His whole soul stealed and nerveless as it had been up to that minute, cowered and sunk at once into abject desperation.

A more sudden and fearful transition, according to all accounts, cannot be well imagined. When his abrupt inquiries of the attending ministers of religion—is there no hope! must I die! were answered solemnly in the negative, the dreadful certainty overwhelmed him. His nerves were apparently shattered; the blood forsakes his cheeks, and despair was written in awful marks upon his ashy features. As a wild chance for the life which he coveted, now that death was so close to him, he dashed from the foot of the scaffold, in the frantic hope of escape among the crowd. This futile effort was easily defeated, and is remarked as a proof of the universal detestation of the foul crime for which he suffered, that there was no movement of sympathy with his desperation among the crowd. Had there been a doubt of his guilt—he had been less atrocious—less sordid—less guilty in his unprovoked, mercenary blood-guiltiness, there would have been an expression, at least, of commiseration for his agony. But the thousands that surrounded the pole were passive, and the fugitive, who, in his bewilderment, rushed among the military escort, rather than among the multitude, was easily secured, and re-conducted to the spot of execution.

Some are of opinion, that even then the attempt to escape was in accordance with all his other conduct, and designed to obtain the delay which he imagined would carry the time beyond the hour named in the sentence, and thus save his life. This is corroborated by the fact of his having inquired of his counsel, after he was shrouded, whether, if he could keep the execution off till after 4 o'clock, he could interfere in his behalf. The reply simply admonished him that no such procrastination could take place. When he leaped from the scaffold he told the Sheriff he would escape if he could.

Then ensued a scene of horror, which we pray may find no parallel hereafter in the execution of the law. The hopeless agony of the criminal was displayed in obstinate resistance to the performance of the necessary duties of the agents of the law; and even when at last suspended from the fatal cord, his desperate clinging to the life he had forfeited, was shown by struggles to free his arms from the pins and clutches at the rope. He succeeded in thrusting his hand between the rope and his throat, and thus resisting and struggling to the last—dying despairing, and for aught that human eye could read, impudent. The last minutes of his life were marked by a horror of dying, a prostration of energies as remarkable as the sternness of nerve and recklessness of carriage, which had signalized him during the whole of the trial, and in the interval between condemnation and execution up to that moment.

Such was the end of Charles R. S. Boyington—a dreadful end of a bloody tale. The horror of the punishment with which it closes, compares filly, in tragic intensity of interest—with the terrible atrocity of the crime. The victim, a gentle and confiding invalid, fell by the hand of an assassin—that assassin his professed friend—in an open thoroughfare, beneath the walls of the grave yard—brought him of human voices warning him of the neighborhood of busy life, and the tombs of the dead speaking to the murderer of the end of life—the beginning of eternity.

REIGNING SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

State.	Name.	Title.	Age.
Sweden	Charles XVI	King	70
Russia	Nicholas I	Emperor	38
Denmark	Frederick VI	King	66
Great Britain	William IV	King	69
Holland	William I	King	62
Belgium	Leopold	King	44
Prussia	Fred'k Wm. III	King	55
Saxony	Anthony	King	69
Brunswick	William	Duke	28
Hesse-Hamburg	Louis	Landgrave	62
Baden	Ch. Leopold		