

which the Indian title is guaranteed by treaties, &c.

Mr. BARTETT said, he had not risen for the purpose of entering on the general subject, but merely to suggest to the gentlemen from Georgia, whether it would not be better to refer the Communication to one of the Committees of the House. Before any thing like correct decision could be had, many facts must be inquired into; and it would facilitate the debate and the decision, if these facts should previously be ascertained and reported to the House by one of its Committees. Should the subject go into a Committee of the Whole, before this was done, much room would be left for declamation, and much time probably wasted, which might otherwise be saved. He should suppose the Committee on the Judiciary would be a very proper reference.

Mr. WRIGHT said, that, with the very imperfect understanding which the House now possessed of the paper to be referred, they were not in circumstance to decide whether the case was such as required legislation or not. Even the present discussion he considered premature, and, with a view that every member might obtain a right understanding of what the Communication was, he moved to lay it on the table, and to print it.

This motion prevailed; and it was laid upon the table, accordingly.

February 10.—In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the Manufacturers' Bill was resumed, and continued until quarter past 6 o'clock, when the Bill was passed, the vote being, ayes 106, noes 95.

February 12.—In the Senate, Mr. COBB presented sundry proceeding of the Executive and Legislature of Georgia on the subject of Treaties lately concluded by the United States with the Creek Indians. A bill was reported from the committee on the District of Columbia, appropriating \$7,000 for McAdamizing Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to Georgetown.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. SAUNDERS was resumed. The House then went into committee of the whole, and took up the bill authorizing an exchange of stock. Mr. Verplanck's amendment, providing that, as a third alternative, treasury notes should be issued to the amount required, was negatived, and the committee rose and reported the bill to the House.

February 13.—In the Senate, Mr. FINDLAY submitted a resolution, instructing the committee on manufactures to inquire into the expediency of increasing the duties on imported spirits. The bill from the other House for altering the acts imposing duties on wool and certain articles of woolen manufacture, was read a second time, and, after some discussion, referred to the committee on manufactures. The bill to aid the State of Indiana in the construction of a canal between the Wabash river and the waters of Lake Erie, by appropriating five sections of public land, on each side of the contemplated route, to that object, was taken up. Some amendments were offered and discussed, when the bill was ordered to a third reading; ayes 28, noes 14. The bill to aid the State of Illinois in the construction of a canal connecting the waters of Illinois river with those of Lake Michigan was considered, and, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill for reducing the duties on imported wines, teas and coffee, was taken up, and after some discussion, ordered, as amended, to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, the select committee appointed on the letter of the Vice President, made their report, which was read. This report accredits the Vice President, in the most unequivocal terms, of any participation in the profits of the Mix contract. Another report was made by Mr. FLOYD, chairman of the committee. Both reports were ordered to be printed. We understand that five of the committee were decidedly in favor of the first report, presented by Mr. WRIGHT; that the chairman (Mr. FLOYD) was in favor of that which he presented, and that the other member of the committee was indifferent as to which of the reports was adopted. There is no essential difference between the reports.

The House subsequently ordered the bill authorizing an exchange of stock, and the bill to relieve Swedish and Norwegian vessels from the payment of discriminating duties, to be engrossed, and read a third time to-morrow.

February 14.—In the Senate, the Vice President of the United States attended and resumed the chair. The bill for the location and opening of a road in the state of Indiana, was read a third time and passed. The bill for reducing the duties heretofore levied on teas, coffee and wine, was read a third time and passed. The bill appropriating certain sections of pub-

lic land, to aid the state of Illinois in opening a canal between the river Illinois and Lake Michigan, was passed. The bill to aid the state of Indiana in opening a canal between the Wabash river and Lake Erie, was read a third time and passed. The bill for graduating the price of public lands, was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would not be called up this session.

In the House of Representatives, the bills ordered to be engrossed on the preceding day were read a third time and passed. The bill to refund certain duties paid upon vessels and cargoes belonging to the city of Hamburg, went thro' Committee of the Whole, and was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time today. The House then went through the Committee with the General Appropriation Bill, and reported it to the House with the amendments which the Chairman of the committee moved. Some discussion took place in Committee, & in the House, in the clause appropriating 9,000 dollars for an outfit for a minister to succeed Mr. ANDERSON at the Congress of Tucubaya, and the ayes and noes were called on the question, but the House adjourned before it was taken.

February 15.—In the Senate, Mr. DICKERSON, from the Committee on manufactures, reported the bill for altering the acts imposing duties on imported woollens without amendment. The Senate took up the bill appropriating five hundred thousand dollars annually, for six years, for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States—and after a long discussion and the adoption of several amendments, the bill was laid on the table, with the understanding that it would be taken up to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives the discussion was resumed on the clause in the General Appropriation Bill, which provided an outfit of \$9,000 for a minister to succeed Mr. ANDERSON at the Congress of Tucubaya; when finally it was determined not to fill the blank with that sum, by a vote of 117 to 45. The blank was then on motion of Mr. COOK, filled with \$4,500 and thus amended, the bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow. The resolution of Mr. SAUNDERS was taken up and discussed; Mr. SAUNDERS concluded the observations which he commenced on the preceding day; he was followed by Mr. BUCKNER in reply.

February 16.—In the Senate the bill further to amend "an act to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States passed the 24th of September, 1789," was read a second time and considered, and after some debate, laid on the table. The Senate resumed the bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the U. S.—contemplating the establishment of two dry docks, the collection and preservation of ship timber, and the establishment of a Naval Academy. Mr. SMITH of South Carolina, moved to strike out that portion of the bill which provides for a Naval Academy. This motion after long debate, was negatived; Ayes 22—Noes 24. The bill was ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. F. JOHNSON spoke on the subject of the resolution of Mr. SAUNDERS, until the hour had expired. The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the Military Service, when some discussion took place on the clause for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, but it was finally carried. The amendment moved by Mr. VANCE, to introduce an appropriation for the Georgia Militia claims, and the clause relative to surveys for Internal Improvement will lead to much discussion to-morrow.

February 19th.—In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock, on the part of the United States in the Columbus and Sandusky Turnpike Company, was considered, and, as amended, ordered to a third reading. The bill to establish certain post offices and post roads, was read the third time and passed. The bill for the gradual improvement of the Navy of the United States was read the third time and passed; Ayes 28—Noes 18. On motion of Mr. SMITH, of South Carolina, "the bill to provide for the trial of claims to lands in the States of Missouri, Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi, and the Territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified," was taken up and considered. Some discussion arose in consequence of the motion of Mr. DICKERSON to lay the bill on the table with a view to take up the Woollens bill. The motion being negatived the provisions of the bill were discussed by Messrs. SMITH, of South Carolina, REED and KANE.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday the Military appropriation Bill was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, when the clause moved by Mr. VANCE as an amendment, making an appropriation for the Georgia

Militia Claims, was agreed to. Some reductions were made in the army contingencies, and the appropriation for subsistence. The resolution offered by Mr. SAUNDERS was again discussed by Mr. F. JOHNSON, who had not concluded his remarks, when the discussion was arrested by the Speaker.

February 19.—In the Senate, on motion of Mr. DICKERSON, the Woollens bill was taken up. Mr. BERRIEN moved to refer it to the Committee on Finance. After some discussion, this motion was rejected ayes 23 noes 24. Mr. BENTON moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Manufactures, with instructions to amend it so as to make the duty on raw wool equal to the highest duty imposed on woollen cloths. This motion was discussed and rejected, ayes 23 noes 24. Mr. BENTON moved to recommit the bill with instructions to amend it so as to prohibit the importation of foreign wool, after the 1st of January, 1823; lost, ayes 22, noes 25. Mr. REED moved to recommit the bill for an inquiry and report, whether the duties imposed be prohibitory; lost, ayes 22 noes 25. Other motions were made and rejected, when the bill was, on motion of Mr. DICKERSON, postponed to and made the special order of the day for to-morrow. Mr. ROWAN presented resolutions of the Legislature of Kentucky, approbatory of the objects of the Colonization Society. The Senate resumed the bill providing for the trial of land claims in several states and territories. Mr. JOHNSON of La. moved an amendment, which was discussed at great length.

In the house of Representatives the Military Appropriation bill was again discussed, and the amendment made in Committee of the whole were all concurred in. Mr. F. JOHNSON resumed his observations on the resolution of Mr. SAUNDERS, and had not concluded when the Speaker arrested the discussion. The House took a recess from about 5 o'clock until 7. In the evening the House took up the bills establishing sundry post roads, and regulating the post office department, which were passed through committee, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time.

February 20.—In the Senate, the consideration of "the bill providing for the trial of land claims in the states of Missouri, Louisiana and Mississippi, and the territories of Arkansas and Florida, in the cases therein specified," was resumed, the motion of Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky still pending. After considerable debate, the motion was carried. The bill, after further discussion and amendment, was reported to the Senate.

In the House of Representatives Mr. F. JOHNSON continued his remarks on the resolution of Mr. SAUNDERS, but had not concluded when the discussion was again arrested by the SPEAKER. The House then took up the bill making appropriation for the military service and the House was engaged the whole day, until 6 o'clock in the evening, on the clause making an appropriation of \$30,000 for surveys connected with the subject of internal improvement. The appropriation was ultimately agreed to by a vote of 101 to 67. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

February 21.—In the Senate, the bill to amend the act regulating the Post Office Department, was read twice and referred. Mr. JOHNSON called up the bill to regulate the intercourse between the United States & Great Britain. The measure was opposed, as superseding the Woollens bill which was a special order, but was carried—Ayes 26, Noes 19. Mr. SMITH of Md. offered a substitute for the bill reported from the Committee of Commerce, and supported the proposition at great length. Mr. SILSBEY replied, in a speech of about two hours, to Mr. SMITH and defended the views of the Committee.

The House of Representatives passed the bill establishing sundry post roads and the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the bill making appropriations for the service of the Navy, which with some amendments moved by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

Mr. F. JOHNSON finished his observations in opposition to the resolution offered by Mr. SAUNDERS.

WASHINGTON CITY.
January 9th, 1827,
Major General MCOMB,
Sir: I have the honor, previous to furnishing a detailed report of our late operations in the state of Indiana, of giving you a brief account of them.

They were commenced on the head streams of the West Fork of White water.

Several experimental lines were run between these streams and White river, with

a view of determining the practicability of their connection by means of a canalization of the head waters of these rivers. It is believed, however, that the same difficulties do not exist between some of the lower tributaries of these waters; and that a connection there can probably be effected.

After completing the examinations between Whitewater and White river, a line of levels was run from White river, near Winchester, crossing the Mississinewa, Salamonie, Wabash and St. Mary's rivers, with a view of ascertaining the slope of the country between these rivers. It was found that there was a gradual descent to the ground, to Fort Wayne, from the summit between Whitewater and White river, and that a sufficiency of water could not, in dry seasons, be obtained for a canal between the Mississinewa and White river.

It was deemed expedient, after our arrival at Fort Wayne, to devote the remainder of the season to the survey and examinations on the Maumee and Wabash rivers, which were immediately commenced. You are acquainted with the unfortunate circumstances that occurred soon after our arrival there, the consequence of which was a suspension of our operations for several weeks. So soon as our health was sufficiently restored, our labors were resumed, and prosecuted until the close of the season. A line was run from the summit dividing the Little river (a tributary of the Wabash,) and Maumee, down Little river to its mouth. Another line was run from the summit, down the Maumee twenty-five miles. The whole length of the line is about fifty-one miles, and embraces, it is believed, the most difficult section of the contemplated canal. Our surveys have, however, demonstrated the complete practicability of a canal of almost any size, between the points above mentioned. The elevation of the summit is only twenty-five feet above the low water of the Maumee, and the excavation through it will be of the easiest kind. The depth of cutting need not exceed ten or fourteen feet in the deepest place; a short feeder from the St. Joseph will supply the whole of the summit line.

The whole length of the line is of easy excavation, and may be executed at a moderate expense.

By information obtained from intelligent gentleman, relative to the character of the ravines of the Wabash and Maumee below the points of our examinations, it is believed, equal facilities are afforded throughout the contemplated route.

The distance yet to be surveyed of the Wabash, from the mouth of Little river to the mouth of Eel river (which may be assumed as the head of steam-boat navigation,) is said to be between forty and fifty miles. The distance on the Maumee, only extended to the mouth of Auglaize, where it will be intersected by the Ohio canal, will probably be forty-five or fifty miles.

No examination was made between Great St. Joseph's, or St. Joseph's Lake, and the Wabash, but frequent inquiries were made of Indians and traders as to the face of the country between these rivers, all of whom describe it as level and well watered. If this should be the case, the probability is, that these waters may be connected with equal facility.

A careful and minute survey for a road at the falls of the Ohio, on the Indiana side, was made early in last month. A section of part of the line run several months ago, was made. The new route is about as short and the depth of cutting about the same as the old one.

The details of our operations are in preparation, and will be furnished as soon as completed.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,

ASA MOORE

JANUARY 25, 1827.
Mr. HENDRICKS made the following report:
The Select Committee on Roads and Canals, to whom was referred the subject of a road from Lake Michigan, by way of Indianapolis to the Ohio river.

That, by the second article of a recent contract made on the Wabash river, with the Potowatamie tribe of Indians, it is stipulated in the following words:

"Asian evidence of the attachment of the Potowatamie tribe feel towards the American People, and particularly to the soil of Indiana, and with a view to demonstrate their liberality and benefit themselves by creating facilities for traveling and increasing the value of their territory to the United States a strip of land, commencing at Lake Michigan, and running thence to the Wabash river, one hundred