

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Saturday, January 26.

In the House, on Saturday, the discussion of the resolution offered by Mr. Chilton was resumed. As soon as his resolution was read, Mr. Chilton rose and withdrew the resolutions originally submitted to the House, and offered a substitute, dividing the subjects. Mr. McDuffie then moved to amend the resolution by striking out so much as made the public debt a subject of examination. This amendment was accepted by Mr. Chilton. Mr. Blake then moved an amendment, referring the subject, in a different form, to the committee of ways and means. Mr. Dorsey moved to amend the amendment by adding a clause, directing the attention of the committee to the *per diem* allowance to members, which Mr. Blake accepted as a modification. On motion of Mr. Blake the Ayes and Nays were ordered on his amendment, but the House adjourned before any question was taken.

Monday, January 28.

IN SENATE.

The bill to graduate the price of public lands was then taken up: when Mr. Hendricks moved to strike out the fifth section of the bill, & to substitute the following, which he supported by a speech of great length.

"And be it further enacted, &c. That the preceding section of this act shall be, and the same are hereby made applicable to the Territories only.

"And be it further enacted, That the public and unappropriated lands within the limits of the new states shall be, and the same is hereby, ceded and relinquished, in full property, to the several states in which the same may lie, on condition that such states shall not, at any time hereafter, put such lands into market at a lower minimum price than shall be established by law for the sale of the public lands in the territories, and on condition that the Indian title to lands within the limits of any state shall hereafter be extinguished at the expense of such state.

Mr. Branch replied, in opposition to the amendments and the bill generally; when on motion of Mr. Parris, the bill was postponed, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the relief of certain surviving officers of the Revolution, the motion made by Mr. Parris on Friday last, to recommit, for the purpose of amending the bill, being under consideration—the chair decided that the motion was not in order.

A debate then occurred, in which Messrs. Woodbury, Smith, of Md. Parris, Vanburen, Russell, Harrison, and Chambers, took part: When on motion of Mr. Noble,

The Senate adjourned.

In the House, the discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolution was resumed. Mr. Chilton again modified his resolution, so as to embrace an enquiry into the expediency of reducing the compensation of the members of Congress. Mr. Buckner of Washington, and Mr. Vance addressed the Chair. While Mr. Vance was proceeding to specify the characters of the various standing committees, he was called to order by Mr. McDuffie. The Chair having decided the Mr. Vance was in order, Mr. McDuffie appealed from the decision, and the ayes and nays were ordered on the question of appeal, but before the question was taken—the house adjourned.

Among the memorials presented, was one from the Colonization Society, presented by Mr. Mercer, praying the aid of the Government. This memorial, on motion of Mr. Mercer, was referred to a select committee, to consist of seven members, and was ordered to be printed.

Tuesday, January 29.

In the Senate, a number of petitions and memorials were presented, praying further protection to manufactures. The bill for the surviving officers of the revolution was discussed. The President of the Senate presented a memorial of Edward Vernon Sparhawk, complaining of insult and violence from Duff Green in one of the committee rooms of the Senate; which was laid on the table. [On Thursday succeeding; an explanation by Duff Green, was also submitted, and laid on the table.]

Wednesday, January 30.

In the Senate, the bill regulating process in the new States, and the bill for the relief of the revolutionary officers, underwent discussion.

In the House, the resolutions of Mr. Chilton, on the subject of retrenchment, occupied most of the day.

Thursday, January 31.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the Revolutionary army; and it was debated from one o'clock till half past

four, by Mr. Smith of South Carolina, in opposition to it, and by Mr. Van Buren in its support; when the Senate adjourned, on motion of Mr. Branch, who, according to usage, has the floor for to-morrow.

In the House, the documents from the War Department, relative to the trials of the militia men, were referred to the committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

The House then resumed the discussion of Mr. Chilton's resolution the question being on Mr. Blakes' amendment as modified by Mr. Dorsey. After Mr. Wickliffe had concluded, Mr. Letcher and Mr. Livingston followed. Mr. Weems then called for the previous question, but withdrew his call, which was renewed by Mr. Campbell and lost—Ayes 80 Nays 93. Mr. Everett then rose and expressed a wish to make some remarks, in order to put one or two points which had been discussed in a clear light, but, being indisposed, the House adjourned.

TARIFF.

Mr. Mallory, from the committee on Manufactures, to which have been referred numerous petitions, memorials and remonstrances on the subject of an increase of duty on imports, made a report in detail, containing minutes of the examination of witnesses, accompanied by a bill, which was twice read and committed to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. Alexander, from the committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to reform the penal laws of the District of Columbia and for other purposes, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Wright, of Ohio, from a select committee appointed for the purpose, reported a bill to aid in the education of deaf and dumb persons; which was twice read and committed.

Friday, February 1.

In the Senate, the bill for the relief of Susan Decatur was read, and the blank filled with \$100,000. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill providing for certain surviving officers of the revolutionary army. The discussion occupied several hours, but no question was taken.

In the House, the discussion was resumed on the resolutions offered by Mr. Chilton. Mr. Everett addressed the House in a very powerful speech. Mr. Randolph succeeded. He complained of weakness, and his remarks seemed to testify to the correctness of the complaint. Mr. Hamilton took the floor, but before he had proceeded in his remarks the House adjourned.

TURKEY.

Though the official accounts from Constantinople inform us only of the safety of the Ambassadors, and indicate no positive movement of the Porte, the rumors are various, and some of the London journals speak much of war. One report states the Sultan to have manifested the greatest anger at the affair of Navarino, to have ordered a levy *en masse*, and what is one of the usual demonstrations of Turkish vigour, to have had the Reis Effendi beheaded. He is said, likewise to have signified his intention of proceeding to Adrianople, and otherwise forward the preparations of war. Another account states, that it had been signified to the Ambassadors that their passports were ready; and on their reply that they had no orders from their governments to quit the Turkish capital, it had been intimated that if they staid, they would be considered prisoners of war. The Divan, as might be expected in any event, had frequent meetings. The London Morning Chronicle says, it can hardly any longer hold out hopes of peace being preserved with Turkey—and that an appeal has been made to all good Musselmans; while an express from Paris is made to say, that the Ambassadors had left Constantinople and the flag of the Prophet was flying on the Seraglio. This is the extraordinary appeal to the enthusiasm of the Faithful. It must be allowed, if the Turk goes to war with the force arrayed against him, that he will display more courage than prudence.

Balt. Am.

LATEST FROM GREECE.

The brig *Picabe-Ann*, which arrived here last evening, from Smyrna, brings the following intelligence: When the news of the battle of Navarin reached Smyrna, on the 28th of October, a great deal of anxiety was manifested, and the vessels of war in the harbour, moved as close as practicable to the shore, and every preparation was made for embarking the European inhabitants in case of any excess being made by the Turks. The next day, the English and French merchants moved most of their property on board, and all made ready to escape. The police, and general good order of the city, was not however disturbed; for an inland Courier had been immediately despatched

to the capital, within a few days by express. We learn that the most admirable good order prevailed there, and that the Divan had assembled to take into consideration what was to be done and it is confidently hoped that peace will be concluded. Perfect confidence has not, however, been quite restored. The vessels in the harbour are still loaded with goods of the French and English. The Greeks are now attacking Scio, and have possession of all the islands excepting the Castle which they are bombarding from the heights of Tortoli which commands it—they have 27 vessels strictly blockading the place, the Castle it is said is not well supplied with provisions, and may be expected to fall pretty soon.—Piracies are an every day thing; we are led to believe that the European squadron may take some steps to put it down, particularly as their treaty turns on that, and for motives of humanity which has caused already the shedding of a great deal of blood, which, however, being Turkish, they believe is nothing but meritorious.

From the Morea we are without news for some time past; Ibrahim Pacha, from the last accounts, was laying waste the country—he will be obliged now to evacuate it; the cause of the Greeks is now, probably, gained, and it may be presumed they will be furnished from Europe with every material for forming some good kind of government, which is most devoutly to be wished.

VIRGINIA. A bill has passed the house of delegates of this state, 119 to 79, incorporating the *Rappahannock Manufacturing Company*—after several days debate—and truly it is a wonderful event! If it does not show a yielding to the principle of protection, though surely it does by the grant of an act of incorporation, at least, demonstrates an altered feeling on the subject—no matter from what cause—perhaps from the evident necessity of supporting the industry of the people of the state, that they may not abandon it for other parts of the union wherein labor is more honored. But, be the cause what it may, we rejoice in the passage of this resolution. We hope that it may be regarded as an æra in the history of Virginia, and mark the time when the representatives of the state felt willing to let the old aristocracy "go by the board," and raise up an invaluable class of *productive persons*, to be the glory and defence of the state, in after times; a body of practical men, reasoners, not talkers. It appears that the host of old prejudices were arrayed against this bill, and various amendments offered to defeat its purpose. One only succeeded, to limit the duration of the charter to 20 years.—*Niles*.

A short but spirited debate has taken place in the Senate of Massachusetts, upon the question of granting leave to Mr. Tullis one of the members, to obey the summons of the House of Representatives, and repair to Washington to be examined by the committee of Manufactures. Leave was finally given, upon the ground of courtesy to the member who had requested it. But the right of Congress to enforce such a mandate was firmly denied upon all hands.

N. Y. Com. Adv.

In the Legislature of New York Mr. Edgerton, from a select committee, on the Governor's message relative to the practice of duelling made a long report reprobatating the practice in the strongest terms, and brought in a bill—declaring the killing a person in a duel murder—sending a challenge a high misdemeanor—fourteen years in state prison—seconds, aids, and surgeons to be fined 1000 dollars, find sureties for good behaviour for five years, forever incapacitated from holding any office, and in case they cannot pay the fine, to be imprisoned two years in county jail. The report and bill were ordered to be printed.

"O! what a sin 'twould be, if it were done by another."

BARGAIN AND SALE.—Eight leading Jackson members of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania wrote a letter to the State Treasurer to this effect:—"You hold an office, you have ten children, and for their support, as well as your own and the rest of your family, depend upon the \$1,400 a year which your office produces, but you are suspected of being opposed to the election of Gen. Jackson—we desire to know whether this suspicion be well founded. If you will promise to vote for Gen. Jackson we will allow you and your ten children to live upon the income of the office, the duties of which you have ever honestly discharged; but if, on the other hand, you will not so promise, we will vote you and your children out of doors, and you and they may live or starve, its all one to us, if you will not vote for General Jackson!!!!!!!"

The State Treasurer refuses the bribe;

declines an answer to the corrupt proposition, and the tempters keep their doors.

What say the People of Pennsylvania to this attempt to buy the vote of their public servant with their money.

What do they say to the party who cause pure and honorable and high minded men with bargain and sale, yet have daring baseness under their hands, and as representatives of the people, to offer honest citizen fourteen hundred dollars his vote!

Oh shame where is thy blush? Brags where is thy hiding place!!!!

Dem. Press

suicide.—The *Macon Telegraph* states that a young lady belonging to an adjoining county, of respectable connections, her affections won, and won only to be slighted, by a perfidious lover, with much pride to sue for a breach of promise and too much feeling to forget the injury determined on self destruction.—Accordingly, a few nights ago, she left the arms of her parents, and threw herself into the current of the Towlaga. Being missed in the morning by her friends, her prints were traced to the fatal stream, after diligent search, her body was found composed in its last sleep in the bed of the river; her cloak wrapped around her face, and clenched in her two hands across her breast. The remains were decently interred.

A Bill has been ordered to its third reading in the House of Representatives, Kentucky, providing that a number of youths equal to the number of Representatives in the General Assembly, shall be admitted into the Transylvania University and instructed free of University charges and be allowed the use of rooms and board at the refectory, at not exceeding one dollar per week. These youths are to be apportioned among the several counties and be selected by the county courts.—The bill also provides that \$4,000 per annum, of the nett revenue of Fayette county shall be appropriated to the use of the University.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

The 8th of January at New Orleans.—By the *Azelia*, we have our files to the latest inst. inclusive, which, together with private information, apprise us, that the celebration of the 8th was a total failure—failure so clear and unquestionable as to have chagrined all concerned in it. We rejoice, we very sincerely rejoice in the result, and trust that such may ever be the issue of similar experiments to convert the generous feelings of a free people towards national benefactors, into the means of gratifying the personal and tedious views of any party, or any individuals.

We would remember with gratitude, and honor with all becoming testimonies, the gallant men who in 1815, stood so manfully for their country, before the assault of an invading foe: but we should deem that victory achieved in vain, if its consequences were to be, that upon the reputation alone thereby acquired, the victor was to be elevated to an office to which he has no claims, and for which he has no qualifications.

We have now to add, with unfeigned though not unanticipated satisfaction, that in the Legislature of Louisiana, which met on the 7th inst. there is a decided majority for the administration. The vote of Louisiana is safe.

N. Y. American.

A letter from Cape Haytien, to the editor of the *Baltimore Patriot*, dated Dec. 13, 1827, mentions the discovery of a serious conspiracy, raised by certain military officers, upon some dissatisfaction with the administration. On the 17th two ring leaders were shot, four transported and one imprisoned for four months.

Canal Revenue.—The amount of tolls collected on the Erie and Champlain canals, for the past year, amounts to \$338,058 48. The amount collected in 1826 was \$762,003 60; showing an increase of \$98,054 88. The aggregate of 1827 is \$9000 more than the estimate of the commissioners of the canal board, and 11,000 less than that of the canal commissioners.

Among the peculiarities of the season may be mentioned, the appearance of a load of *Water Melons* in our market on Christmas day!! They were brought, we understand, from Twigg's county, and sold at a good price. In the garden of Dr. Bird of this town, strawberry vines have been for some time in blossom.—*Macon Telegraph 31st Dec.*

The Pennsylvania Legislature has instructed their Delegation in Congress to use their influence in favour of an increase of duties on woolen and cotton goods, hemp, iron, glass, paper and spirits.