

Terre Haute, and Danville is 5 1/2 miles north of the same line. They are represented, on the general map, in their proper positions, where the route can be traced by the eye.

Considering this northern route not so favorable, either as to ground or distance, as the direct route, I believe it to be my duty to adopt the direct route.

In pursuance of instructions from the department, of April 25th, 1827, allowing me to employ an Agent, whose duty it should be to commence at Zanesville, and to proceed, westward, along the several contemplated routes for the continuation of the Cumberland road, and to procure the signatures of persons to bonds relinquishing to the United States permission to pass the road through their lands, and, also, to use materials for the construction of the road, clear of any charges for the same, I procured the service of Lazarus B. Wilson, who has performed that service as far as practicable, and to my satisfaction. The people have generally made the desired relinquishment. The bonds which have been signed as aforesaid, and a book in which are registered the names of the signers, and of the property or thing relinquished, and the position of the lands in the public surveys, together with copies of the correspondence on this subject, between the said Agent and myself, are herewith reported.

I take this occasion to say, that, in the very toilsome and difficult duties of the past season, I have experienced essential aid from Joseph Shriver, my Surveyor, and from L. B. Wilson before mentioned.

All of which, is respectfully submitted,

J. KNIGHT, Commissioner.

It must be obvious to the least practised observer of the indications whereby the tone of public opinion is to be inferred, that a silent, steady, but most effectual impression is gaining ground among the more stately and reflecting portion of the people, that in the ensuing contest for the Presidency, it is wisest safest, and best, to be content with well, rather than to hazard by any change—and “least of all such change,” as they of the opposition could bring—the good we have.

The clamor of the moment has died a way. The bosom has sung and shouted to the glory of the Military Chief—succeeded by calm inquiry into the civil merits of this aspirant; and his character, capacity and conduct, are scrutinized, as it becomes freemen to scrutinize, in a case where the highest honors of the country are at issue upon their votes. As this inquiry is pursued, it becomes manifest that a systematic deception is attempted by portions of the public press in respect to the talents and attainments of Gen. Jackson. He who has resigned many civil offices to which he has been appointed, on the express ground of their incompatibility with his habits, abilities and pursuits, is, almost professedly, compared with Washington—he who wrote the letter promising to “lay up a pair of boots as a mirror to stimulate to patriotic deeds,” is spoken of and praised as the author of the addresses published on occasion of his late visit to New Orleans—and he who from the period of his letter to Mr. Swartwout (just after the election by the House of Representatives of Mr. Adams) to this day, has apparently let no occasion escape him, of bringing in person before the public his own claims to the Presidency, is represented as a retiring, meek, and shy patriot, who neither courts nor declines honors; but is in the hands of the people to be disposed of as they shall determine.

The same game precisely, altogether resting for its hoped for success upon the audacity and iteration which falsehood, (since acknowledged as such) would proceed upon the public mind, was, during the late election, played off in the case of Mr. Crawford. After the hand of disease had been so heavily laid upon that distinguished gentleman as to render it quite certain that he could not possibly fulfil the duties of the station, for which he was still urged; it was asserted again and again in the papers in his interest, that his health was much improved—that he transacted business at his office—that in short the rumours and publications of his impaired health, were greatly exaggerated or altogether unfounded; yet time, the great revealer of secrets, has made manifest the fact, that Mr. Crawford was as his opponents said physically and mentally incapable of discharging the duties of a president, even if elected, and that the attempt therefore to delude the public into a contrary belief, was disrespectful fabrication. So, in our judgment, it is with regard to the eulogies both in Congress speeches and newspaper paragraphs, now running the rounds, of Gen. Jackson's talents, and fitness for civil rule. The past history of the General contradicts indeed these panegyrics; but they are still propagated,

very frequently too by those who well know their inapplicability and by dint of confident assertion and frequent repetition come to obtain some of the character and to produce some of the effect of truth.

There is in this degradation of the press something very discouraging. For it is in the nature of treason among the sentinels appointed to watch for the safety of the whole, and to signalize danger from afar. If these then, in secure reliance upon whom the great mass repose in quiet, shall betray their trust, and give false reports, the foundation of all confidence is destroyed, and confusion and disorder must ensue. So when a public journalist deliberately misrepresents facts, or so colours them, as to give to them a force or effect entirely different from their original and real purport, he is a traitorous sentinel who misleads and exposes those whom it is his duty and highest privilege to notify, and faithfully to inform.

To return, however, to the topic with which we commenced these desultory remarks, it is with real satisfaction we perceive the growing favor of the cause of the administration; and the operation in its behalf of that calm and quiet common sense, which works indeed unseen and noiselessly; but with most potent effect. Partisans, to be sure are still clamorous for the Hero, though even their clamours have now become more querulous and less assured; but the substantial population of the country is moving, or we very greatly indeed mistake the “signs of the times,” in mass to uphold and continue the supremacy of civil rule.—*N. Y. American.*

TWENTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

Saturday, March 1.

The House resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the bill making appropriations for internal improvements.—Mr. Oakley spoke in favor of his amendment restricting the application of the appropriations to the surveys already commenced. He was followed by Mr. Gerham, Mr. Storrs, Mr. Barney, Mr. McDuffie, and Mr. Hoffman. Mr. Gilmer had risen to address the House, when on motion of Mr. Rives, the house adjourned.

Monday, March 3.

In the SENATE, Mr. Benton's resolution relative to the surplus fund, the extinction of the Public debt, and the reduction or abolition of the duties on Imports, was considered and referred to the committee on finance. The bill making appropriations for fortifications was taken up, and an amendment, appropriating 50,000 dollars for a fortification at Barrataria was adopted.

In the House, some forty or fifty petitions were presented. The resolution from the committee on public expenditures prohibiting the use of the Hall except for the purpose of legislation, unless for divine service on Sundays, was taken up and adopted. On proceeding to the orders of the day, Mr. McDuffie called up the unfinished business, being the bill making appropriations for Internal Improvement; but Mr. Mallary moved to postpone the orders of the day, and called for the ayes and noes on the question. The motion prevailed by a vote of 100 to 87. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. P. P. Barbour in the chair, when Mr. Mallary spoke for about two hours on the subject of the Tariff. Before he concluded, on motion of Mr. Oakley, the committee rose and reported progress.

Tuesday, March 4.

In the SENATE, the bill making appropriations for fortifications was ordered to a third reading; the amendment appropriating 50,000 dollars to a fortification at Barrataria having been adopted. The bill making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year 1828, was taken up. On the motion of Mr. Branch to strike out the appropriation of 1,500 dollars for the expense of the board of visitors to West Point Academy; some discussion arose; but the Senate adjourned without taking the question on the motion.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House, then, on motion of Mr. Mallary, went into Committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Mr. P. P. Barbour in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Mr. Mallary concluded his exposition of the provisions of that bill, and of his own objections that part of its provisions which related to raw wool and woolen goods.—Having concluded a speech of considerable length, Mr. M. offered an amendment to the bill.

The amendment submitted by Mr. M. was to strike out the first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth paragraphs of the bill reported by the committee, and in their place to insert the six paragraphs proposed by himself on the 12th ult. and

which were published in our paper of February 13.]

Mr. Barney obtained the floor, and inquired of the Speaker, whether he should not be permitted, in the remarks he intended to offer, to go into a general discussion of the bill itself, without being compelled to restrict himself to the amendment?

The Chair replied, that the gentleman from Vermont having himself reported the bill, had been permitted, in conformity with a long established custom of the House, to go into a general exposition of its contents, though this could not in strictness, be done, unless under a motion to strike out the enacting clause. The gentleman from Maryland would be permitted to take the entire range of reply, so far as the woollens and woolen goods was concerned. He could not speak to the other provisions of the bill, at this time, unless under a motion to strike out the first section.

Mr. Barney replied, that such being the decision of the chair, he should be compelled, though with reluctance, to make that motion. He regretted the necessity, because there were some parts of the bill to which he was friendly.

Mr. B. then moved to strike out the enacting clause, and this motion having been put from the chair, he rose and addressed the House in opposition to the increase of duties upon iron, hemp, sail cloth, molasses, and foreign distilled spirits; but was satisfied, that the woollen manufactures stood in need of further protection than they now enjoyed.

Mr. Barney having concluded,

Mr. Stevenson, on the committee on manufactures, said that the statement given by Mr. Mallary, as to the difference in sentiment between him and the committee had been given with perfect fairness; that he had wished to explain and vindicate the course of the committee, but should not now have risen for that purpose, but for some of the remarks which had fallen from the gentleman from Maryland. He now considered himself called upon to defend the committee, but, as the hour was late (it was near five o'clock,) he should move that the Committee rise.

The motion prevailed, the committee rose, and thereupon, the House adjourned.

Wednesday, March 5.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Tucker moved the consideration of a resolution offered by him, some days since, for changing the hour at which the House shall meet, from 12 to 11 o'clock; and, on the question, Mr. Moore, of Alabama, demanded the yeas and nays.

They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood thus yeas 120, nays 27.

The resolution being then taken up, was adopted—ayes 120, nays not counted; so the hour of meeting is changed to eleven o'clock, for the rest of the session.

The House then, on motion of Mr. Mallary, went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. P. P. Barbour in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the Tariff bill.

Mr. Stevenson, of Pa. who had the floor from yesterday, addressed the House at great length in explanation and vindication of the views, of the committee of manufactures, in reporting the bill in its present form. [His speech, like that of Mr. Mallary, necessarily contained many statistical details; but full reports of both, as well as of the other speeches on this bill, will be prepared as soon as practicable, and published in succession.]

Mr. Stevenson having concluded,

Mr. Anderson of Maine took the floor, and, in a speech of much animation, remonstrated against those parts of the bill which propose an increase of the duties on hemp, foreign distilled spirits, and more particularly on molasses, which he reproached in very severe terms, as calculated totally to destroy the West India trade, and the nursery of the fisheries, without accomplishing its designed object which was to aid the manufacture of whiskey.

Mr. Hunt of Vt. moved that the committee rise. The Committee rose accordingly, and thereupon the House adjourned.

Thursday, March 6.

In the SENATE, the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the military service of the United States in the year 1828, was resumed. The motion to strike out the allowance of 1500 dollars for the expense of the board of visitors of the Academy at West Point, being under consideration. After a long debate, the motion was rejected. A motion was then made, to reduce the amount of the contingent fund from 10,000 dollars to 8,300 dollars, which has not been decided.

The House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Hunt, of Vermont, spoke against the proposed duty on molasses, and was followed by Mr. Claporne, who opposed the bill, throughout, as going beyond the powers vested in Con-

gress by the Constitution. Mr. Flagg, then suggested the propriety of withdrawing the motion to strike out the enacting words, in order to give an opportunity to amend the bill, before a general discussion of its principles should be gone into. Mr. Barney withdrew his motion. The question then recurring on the motion of Mr. Mallary to amend on the motion of Wright spoke about two hours against the amendment, and in favor of the provisions of the bill as reported. Before he had concluded his observations, the committee rose and reported progress.

Friday, March 7.

In the SENATE, the bill making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States, was amended and passed. The bill authorising those persons who have relinquished land, to re-purchase the same, at a fixed price, was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the examination of the land office was discussed and ordered to a third reading.

In the House, after the usual morning business—consisting of Reports and Resolutions—was gone through, the Speaker called the orders of the day, and was proceeding to take up the private bills, when Mr. McDuffie moved the house to postpone the orders of the day, for the purpose of taking up the bill making appropriations for internal improvements. The motion was agreed to, and the bill was taken up. The question recurring on the motion made by Mr. Oakley to amend the clause relating to surveys, by limiting the application of the money to such surveys as have been commenced. Mr. Gilmer addressed the House on the Constitutional power of Congress, and was followed by Mr. Wilkie, Wilde, McDuffie, Marvin, Read, and Wright. The question was taken on Mr. Oakley's amendment—ayes 101, nays 60. The question was then put, filling the blank with 30,000 dollars—ayes 110, nays 60. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time tomorrow.

Were any new evidence required to show the disposition of the Jackson party in relation to internal improvements, it would be found in the tone and tendency of the discussion of the last week, on the proposition to continue the preparatory surveys, under the act of 1824. It appears to be a settled determination of that party, to cut up, or cut down—will not be fastidious as to the precise expression—every thing, whether individual or practice, which has benefited, pleased, or honored the country. The idea of the navy, on the army, through the military academy, and now on the system of internal improvement, through the series of the clearly indicated design to strike a blow at the manufactures of the country, either by the refusal to grant protection, or by the enactment of a bill which all injure what it professes to protect, all show the existence of this anti-American, anti-Administration spirit. “Praesidium in institutions and interests of the country, the present Administration may be odious!” that is the motto and the policy of the party. It is admitted by nine tenths of the House, that the question of constitutional power is not necessarily involved in this measure. They, therefore, who have wasted more than in a week in discussing the clause, cannot find any justification in their conscientious scruples. More time has been taken out of the public treasury to pay for the time thus uselessly expended, than would have met the expenses asked for on these surveys; and the expenditure of time and money has been for no other purpose than to evince the deadly hostility of the party to measures of Internal Improvement.—*Nat. Journal.*

Newspapers in different parts of the nation, and some within our own State, continue to speak of certain Resolutions having been passed by our Legislature at its last session, remonstrating against any further protection being given to the Woolen manufactures of the U. S. Now, the fact is, as we have more than once stated, that no such resolutions were entered into by our legislature. It is that, in pursuance of a suggestion of the Governor in his annual Message, the subject was referred to a committee, and the committee reported certain resolutions, with the nature stated; but they did not receive the sanction of the Legislature—these by mistake, copies were sent on to our presentatives in Congress, as if to our State. But the following day, discovering the mistake, the Gov. wrote on to Washington to correct the error; but the resolution had, in the mean time, been presented to Congress. We know not whether the matter was explained to Congress. If not, it is strange that people at a distance should still believe that the resolutions were regularly passed; but it is inexcusable for the editors of our own state to continue to give currency to the delusion.—*Raleigh Register.*

He is a fool.