

Twenty-Third Congress.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 22d inst. Mr. Thomas, from the majority of the committee appointed to investigate the conduct of the Bank of the United States, and the manner in which the affairs of the institution have been managed, made a detailed report, consisting chiefly of a discussion of the powers of the committee, and a recital of the several attempts made by them to subject the books of the Bank to an unqualified inspection. It charges the institution with disobedience to the laws, violation of its charter, and contempt of the authority of the House; and closes with sundry resolutions, the most important of which authorizes the speaker to issue his warrant to the Sergeant-at-Arms, directing him to proceed to Philadelphia, and take into custody the President and Directors of the Bank residing in that city, and bring them to the bar of the House, to answer to the charge of contempt of its authority. The report, after some discussion, was ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Tuesday the 23d of June next.—Mr. Everett, from the minority of said committee, then presented a counter report, which likewise contains a discussion of the powers of the committee; and assigns the reasons which led the minority to the conclusion, that they had no authority to call upon the Bank to co-operate in an inquiry, the object of which was to criminate its officers; and that, in insisting that the inspection of the books should be confined within the limits of the charter, the Board of Directors was guilty of no contempt of the House.—This document was disposed of in the same manner as the preceding.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Everett, from the committee on Indian Affairs, made a detailed report on the subject, of which 10,000 copies were ordered to be printed; accompanied by a bill to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs; a bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers; and a bill to provide for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of the emigrant and other Indian tribes therein; which were severally read twice and committed to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

POSTAGE ON PERIODICAL WORKS.

On the 20th inst. Mr. Ewing introduced into the Senate a resolution, instructing the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to inquire into the expediency of placing the postage on periodical pamphlets and newspapers, on the same footing; which was laid on the table for the present.

WEST POINT.

On the 17th inst. Mr. Johnson of Ky. from the committee on Military Affairs, made a detailed report to the House, in relation to the Military Academy at West Point, and in favor of the continuance of said institution on its present footing; which was ordered to lie on the table for consideration.

SURVEYOR GENERAL.

The bill to remove the office of Surveyor General of the Public Lands in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and the Michigan Territory, was considered in committee of the whole Senate, on the 23d May, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA CANALS.

The resolution heretofore submitted by Mr. Thomson of Ohio, instructing the committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of granting a quantity of the unsold public lands for the purpose of aiding in the construction of a Canal to connect the Ohio and Pennsylvania Canals, was again taken up for consideration in the House on the 17th instant; when, after some further debate, in the course of which sundry amendments were offered to said resolution, it was finally withdrawn by the mover.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.

On the 20th inst. the report of the majority of the committee on Elections, in relation to the contest between Messrs Moore and Letcher, for a seat as Representative for the 5th Congressional District of Kentucky, was taken up for consideration; when after some preliminary debate, Mr. Banks moved to amend the resolution appended to said report, which declares Mr. Moore to be entitled to the vacant seat, so as to provide that certain votes, rejected by the majority of said committee, shall be estimated in ascertaining the result of the election. An animated discussion ensued, which was continued on the 21st and 22d, and had not been brought to a close at our latest date.

[O. S. Journal, May 31.]

In the Senate on the 26th, Mr. Hendricks presented a memorial from citizens of Switzerland county, State of Indiana, praying that the deposits may be restored to the Bank of the United States, and that institution may be re-chartered.

PENSION FUND.

On the 26th, the Senate proceeded to consider the report of the committee on the Judiciary, relative to the conduct of the Bank of the U. S. on the Pension Fund; and the question was taken on the following resolution:

Resolved, That no power is conferred by any law upon the Department or Secretary of War to remove the agency for the payment of pensions, under the said act of 7th of June, 1832, and the funds, books, and papers connected with that agency, from the Bank of the United States, and to appoint other agents to supersede that Bank in the payment of such pensioners.

YEAS—Messrs Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King of Georgia, Leigh, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—26.

NAYS—Messrs Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Hill, Grundy, Kane, King of Alabama, Linn, McKean, Morris Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, White, Wilkins, Wright—17.

RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

On the 27th, the Senate took up the following resolution relative to the contested Election of Messrs Robbins and Potter, which was adopted.

Resolved, That Asher Robbins is duly and constitutionally elected a Senator of the United States, to represent the State of Rhode Island, for six years from the 4th of March last, and determined in the affirmative, by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Leigh, McKean, Mangum, Naudain, Poindexter, Porter, Preston, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Waggaman, Webster—27.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hill, Kane, King of Alabama, King of Georgia, Linn, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, White, Wilkins, Wright—16.

On the same day the President transmitted to the House the following Message:—

To the House of Representatives of the United States:

I transmit a letter from the Marquis de Rochambeau, to the Minister of the United States in France, referring to the petition of certain descendants of the Count de Rochambeau, which was communicated to the House of Representatives, with my Message of 22d Feb. 1833. Extracts from the despatches of Mr. Livingston to the Secretary of State, respecting the same subject, are also sent.

I likewise transmit for the consideration of the House, a petition from the heirs of Baron De Kalb, (accompanied by a note from General Lafayette,) praying remuneration for services rendered by the Baron, to the U. States, during the War of the Revolution.

ANDREW JACKSON.

19th May, 1834.

EXECUTIVE NOMINATIONS.

ANDREW STEVENSON, at present Speaker of the House of Representatives, was, on the 21st inst. nominated to the Senate, by the President, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain, MAYNOR DICKERSON, late a Senator in Congress from the State of New Jersey, was in like manner nominated to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Russia. These nominations had not been acted on at the latest dates.—The nomination of JOSEPH WHITE, SAUL ALLEY, and CHARLES M'ALLISTER, as Directors of the Bank of the United States on the part of the government, were confirmed on the 22d: the other two nominations, had not been acted on as late as the 24th ult.

[Ohio State Jour.]

INDIANA STATE BANK.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY 24.

At a meeting of the Directors of the State Bank, on the 20th inst. returns were received from each of the ten Branches, showing a sufficient responsible subscription of the full amount of stock allowed.

The latest information from the Fund Commissioners having only extended to the favorable prospect of a Loan being effected during the present season, without designating any definite day when it could be negotiated, the Board were unable to direct as yet, the time of organizing.

The late publication in some news-

papers, that the loan had been effected, and at 4 1-2 per cent. is considered without foundation. Yet it is certain that no possible delay will be allowed by the Fund Commissioners in procuring the State Capital, and on the best terms practicable.

It was ordered by the Board that the number of Directors to be elected by the Stockholders in each branch should be eight.—*Democrat*.

The following persons were appointed Directors, on the part of the State, for the Branch located at Lawrenceburgh:—Messrs. Omer Touzey, Jesse Hunt, and Pinkney James.

FLORENCE, ALA. May 8.

TORNADO.—A violent hurricane swept across the upper part of this county, along Blue Water, on Sunday last, and hurled down all the timber and houses within the scope of its fury.—And more, we are told that several lives were lost, and among the killed we have heard mentioned, the wife of a Mr. Butler, and four of his children. The day preceding was very warm and sultry. At this place there was a slight storm accompanied by an almost incessant blaze of lightning.

Further particulars.—We have just learned that the ravages of the Tornado have been most distressing, and that as many as ten persons in this county were killed. Mrs. Butler and her four children were crushed by the fall of the house and dreadfully mangled. Mr. Butler was badly hurt, another child so much bruised as to make its recovery doubtful. Two boys, (McKinsey's) were in a wagon, and they with one of the horses were killed by the fall of a tree. Three of the family of the Scotts living on Anderson's Creek were killed.—Mr. and Mrs. Crittendon were injured, and their houses blown down. Many other houses blown down and plantations much damaged.

DREADFUL TORNADO.—A most terrific tornado was experienced in the vicinity of Petersburg, Va., on the 5th ult. The Petersburg Intelligencer says that the destruction of human life and property of every kind is truly appalling. It would be impossible to give more than a faint outline of its desolating fury. The scene is represented by those who had an opportunity of witnessing it, as one of surpassing and inexpressible grandeur and sublimity. Every thing within its range was laid prostrate; the largest trees were torn up by the roots and carried a considerable distance; dwellings and out houses were levelled with the earth, and their fragments scattered in every direction. The general course of this tornado was from west to east; its width varied from two hundred yards to a half mile, and its extent is calculated not to have been less than seventy miles.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, MAY 31.

A distressing occurrence took place on Saturday last, in the family of a Mr. O'BRIEN, of Hamilton township, in this county. His oldest son, between nine and ten years of age, and his little daughter, together with the son of a Mr. POWELL, one of his neighbors, about 6 or 7 years old, were poisoned by eating the root of the *American Nightshade*, or what is commonly called *Poke-weed*. The oldest boy died in a few hours, before medical aid could be procured; the others, who had, it is supposed, partaken less freely of the noxious substance, have recovered. Parents cannot too earnestly warn their own children, as well as those who may be under their care, against the too prevalent practice of eating wild roots or other unknown articles, as instances of poisoning from this cause are of frequent occurrence.—*O. State Journal*.

EXTRAORDINARY DEATH.—In New York, a short time since, an infant, only six months old, was killed by a cat having sucked its blood from the nose of the child, while asleep in the cradle. The child was found with the blood in its nose, warm, but lifeless. The cat remained in the cradle with its mouth and nose immersed in blood, and so gorged as to be unable to leave the place. A medical examination took place, and the result was, from the loss of blood by the child, and the great quantity found in the cat, which was killed, that the life of the child was taken by the cat.

ALMOST A DUEL.—In consequence of some personal allusions made by the Hon. F. E. Plummer to the Hon. Harry Cage, (both of Mississippi,) in a debate in the House of Representatives, and their republication by authority of the former in the Globe, Mr. Cage called on Mr. Plummer for personal satisfaction. The challenge was accepted, on condition that the meeting should take place in Mississippi, after the adjournment of Congress. This Mr. Cage, in accordance with the

opinion of his friend, the Hon. J. H. Bynum, regards as an evasion of his call, and there the matter ends—for the present.—*Amer. Sent.*

Cornelius W. Lawrence was sworn into office as Mayor of New York, on the 13th inst.; and the new Boards of Council were organized. James Monroe, a Whig, was elected President of the Board of Aldermen; and George W. Bruen, a Whig also, was elected President of the Board of Assistants.

New Orleans, May 5.

FORGERY.—A gentleman of this city, of the highest respectability, and large family connexions, and a director of a bank, has disappeared, and it is discovered that he has been, for a long time past, committing forgeries to a vast amount.

On Saturday, a clerk in the same bank of which the above named gentleman was a director, a man of good family, and who stood very high in public estimation, and who is supposed to be an accomplice in the forgeries, has also decamped. For certain reasons we decline at present naming the persons, or entering into further details.

FOREIGN—IMPORTANT.

By the packet ship Poland, from Havre, Paris papers to the 15th ult. have been received at New York. Their contents are more than usually interesting. It appears that the spirit of disaffection, which has existed for some time past against the government of Louis PHILIPPE, broke out early in the month into something like an open insurrection; although it did not assume a very formidable appearance, and was soon suppressed by the military. The first movement occurred at Lyons—a large manufacturing city, containing with its suburbs, nearly 200,000 inhabitants. It commenced with the operative mechanics, who had turned out for higher wages; and was ultimately blown into a flame by the arrest of six members of one of the associations, charged with an assault on the *Procureur du Roi* (the King's, or Prosecuting Attorney.) A report having spread that they had been condemned, their fellow-workmen assembled in considerable numbers, barricaded the streets, and attacked the troops; who after patiently submitting to their assaults for some time, finally charged the rioters, and dispersed them with considerable loss. The insurgents had obtained possession of several churches, from the towers of which they sounded the tocsin, keeping the peaceable inhabitants in perpetual alarm; but the doors being at length driven in by canon balls, the rioters found there were all either killed or taken prisoners.—The authorities appear to have received information of the intended movement a few days before it commenced, and were completely prepared for the insurgents, who seem to have acted without system, and to have had no person of distinction at their head. The number of those actually engaged, is supposed not to have exceeded 8000; and their loss is estimated at about 600. The disturbance commenced on the 5th of April, but the principal engagement took place on the 9th; and, at the date of the latest accounts, the rioters, although still in force in one quarter of the city, were so completely hemmed in by the troops, that it was generally believed they would shortly surrender at discretion.

An attempt nearly similar was made in Paris on the night of the 12th, by a promiscuous assemblage, composed principally of the lowest classes of society, who raised barricades in the *quartier St. Martin*, amidst shouts of "Down with the Ministry!" But the National Guards promptly repaired to the spot, and supported by the regular troops, and the orderly citizens, promptly broke down the barricades, and dispersed the rioters. Here also, the insurgents appear to have been without a leader; but they fought with great bravery, and were for the most part cut to pieces. The Duke of ORLEANS, and other members of the Royal Family, accompanied the National Guards, and had a pretty narrow escape. On the 14th, the House of Peers and the Chamber of Deputies went in procession to the Palace, and solemnly congratulated the King on the suppression of the riots, both in Paris and in Lyons; and all parties seemed to unite in condemning the rash attempt.—Some commotion had also taken place in Brussels; but not of a very serious character.—There was no other news of importance from the Continent.

The Packet ship South America, has likewise arrived from Liverpool, and brought London papers to the 13th of April; but they contain no news of an interesting character.—The British Parliament reassembled on that day; and appeared to have considerable business before them.—Much agitation

and discontent continued to prevail in Ireland; and Tipperary in particular was in a state of great excitement, on account of sundry atrocious murders, at the date of the latest advices.

P. S.—Since the above was written, we have received intelligence from London to the 23d ult. furnished by the arrival at New York of the packet ship Napoleon, from Liverpool. Tranquillity was entirely restored both at Lyons and Paris, but the insurrection appears to have been of considerable extent in the former city and was eventually suppressed at the expense of many lives. A rumor prevailed in London, that a treaty had been concluded between Great Britain and France, to which Spain and Portugal were parties, for the settlement of the affairs of the Peninsula. It is added, that armed interference will not be resorted to, for the purpose of effecting this object. The affairs of Canada, a reform in the church, and Mr. O'Connell's promised motion for a repeal of the union, occupied the attention of the British Parliament at the latest dates.—The French papers state that the Emperor of Morocco had declared war against Naples. [Ohio State Journal of May 31.]

IRELAND.

Mr. O'Connell has addressed another letter to the people of Ireland, dated the 8th of April, in which he reproves the supineness that had been manifested in procuring signatures for a repeal of the Union. His requisition, he says, was for a half a million of names and fewer than 80,000 had been obtained. He charitably attributes the deficiency, however, to the prevalence of the cholera, which, he states, had "spread more extensively during the present winter, than it did at any former period, reaching districts which it had before spared." He also adduces other reasons that had probably contributed to the result.

The general scope and tenor of the letter varies but little from his previous epistolary effusions. He repeats, again and again, his stale couplets of poetry, and his paternal injunction, "Do not violate the law, either in its letter or spirit." He enjoins the Irish people to renew agitation the moment they hear that his motion for repeal is defeated; and at the same time forewarns them to be prepared for defeat, and gives them satisfactory reasons for expecting it, by stating that the vote upon the question would be 40 in favor, and 450 against it;—and yet he concludes with the adjuration, "Men of Ireland, do not despair." Really, with such prospects, and especially when he states moreover that there will probably be a majority of even the Irish members against the measure, we can perceive but very narrow room for the indulgence of hope.

The following shocking occurrence recently took place in Tipperary. A letter dated at Clonmell on 7th of April, states that on Thursday, (the 3d,) a man named Corbett was deliberately shot by a Policeman, near New Castle in this county. The circumstances attending this affair, prove that the murder of Corbett was deliberate and preconcerted. The vengeance of the people would find vent. They could not suffer a person whom they admired for his many daring deeds, to be deprived of life without visiting with terrible consequences his murderers.—Accordingly, at his funeral on the following day, which was attended by upwards of 200,000 persons, some conspirators resolved upon the fate of the Policemen. Shortly after the remains of Corbett were deposited in the churchyard, and in a part of the country not more than a few miles distant from the place of interment, three policemen who were escorting to the neighboring station a person under arrest, were met by 7 or 8 young men, who deprived them of their arms, rescued their prisoners, and at 4 o'clock in the day, barbarously murdered the escort, who were seen shortly afterwards by a gentleman then passing—one of them literally lifeless, his brains protruding through terrible wounds, his head cleft asunder, and his comrades in arms, as well as in misery, lying nearly dead in large pools of blood, on the road. Immediately search was made for the murderous assailants. The military stationed at Cahir Barracks scoured the country, and all the barracks of the district emptied their police. The result of this search has been the apprehension, on suspicion, of four or five persons. In the mean time, the country is wonderfully excited. The police perceive that they are the devoted objects of the deadly malice of the peasantry, and raise, by their obstinate conduct, to a much higher pitch, the hostile dispositions of the people in their regard.—It is supposed that a conspiracy, on a very great scale, exists in that part of Tipperary.