

## Twenty-Third Congress.

### REMARKS OF MR. TIPTON, OF INDIANA.

In Senate, Thursday, May 20.—On the motion of Mr. CLAYTON to refer, and print the memorial of the Cherokee Chiefs.

Mr. T. said that he was in favor of receiving and referring this paper to the Committee on Indian Affairs. He would hear the complaints of the humblest individual, no matter of what color, if he was an individual entitled as the Cherokees were, to the protection of our Government. But, sir, I am opposed to incurring the expense of printing the voluminous documents accompanying the memorial, until after it is examined and reported on by a Committee of the Senate, who could judge correctly what consideration it is entitled to from this body.

I am confident, said Mr. T., that it is right and proper to protect the poor Indians. No member of the Senate feels a deeper interest than I do in their preservation and prosperity; and it will be found much more difficult to shield the poorer class of Indians from combinations of dishonest Chiefs, and their co-workers of mischief and oppression, than to protect them against the impositions of the Government.

The policy adopted five years ago by this administration, of paying the annuity to the heads of families, and not to the Chiefs, is both just and proper. It not only shields the poor Indians from impositions of dishonest Chiefs, but enables the President to detect dishonest agents of the Indian Department. The Secretary of War knows, or should know, the number of Indians in each tribe, and the amount to be paid to them by the Indian agents; and if the Indian agents were instructed to transmit with their accounts for settlement, an abstract, showing the number of heads of families in each tribe and the number of individuals in each family, with the amount of money paid on each, and this abstract should be certified by two witnesses, known to be entitled to credit for veracity, should the payment not have been made in the utmost fairness, to all persons belonging to the tribe. The President should dismiss every agent neglecting to do his duty agreeably to instructions.

The honorable Senator from Delaware (Mr. Clayton) has told us how oppressive it was for a poor Indian to travel fifty miles to receive fifty cents when the Chiefs could bring them their money without cost, as was the case under former administrations. The honorable Senator is mistaken as to the facts.

There is no law directing in what manner the annuity shall be paid; it is, as it should be, left to the President, and the mode complained of is the only just one. It is the duty of the agents to count the money due to each individual, or head of a family, and to show each man what he is entitled to for himself, his wife, and each child, and not suffer the Chiefs to cheat them out of a portion of the money due from the Government. It is true, that if all the chiefs were honest, this would change the case. Sir, said Mr. T., I have heard of Ross, the memorialist; his name and character have not made a favorable impression on my mind. I have no doubt but he, and others acting with him, will subtract 25 per cent, from the annuity, if it is put into their hands. The Chiefs, most generally, are traders, and will pay the people in goods or whiskey, and keep the money, and the poor Indians never see a dollar.

There have been cases, said Mr. T., where the Chiefs, and a few others, prevented the common Indians from receiving the money due them from the Government, although the agents would count and offer them their annuities, they would not receive it, fearing the displeasure of the Chiefs; and the Chiefs and traders want to coerce the Government to make the payment in such a manner as to favor their interested and dishonest motives.

This Chief, (Ross,) I understand, claims \$3,000 to defray his expenses in coming here, and he wants the United States to pay this expense; and if Congress refuse this request, I do not doubt that Ross will never let the annuities pass from his grasp, until he wrings from the poor people of his tribe the price that he wants us to pay for coming here to annoy the President and Congress.

Sir, I am anxious to have a report on the facts of this case from the Committee on Indian Affairs. Let us know all the facts, and I have no doubt that we shall find that the chiefs, and a few others, who, actuated by selfish motives are waging war upon this most just and proper measure of the administration. When we understand all these facts, I

hope that the Senate will sustain the administration in this measure.

I know that many honest men, who are misled by such clamors, coming from interested men, are imposed on, and under a mistaken state of the facts are aiding this Chief, Ross, and others. I am sure that, so soon as better informed, they will change their course, and lend us their support.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 14.

The two Resolutions which passed the Senate a few days ago, the one declaring the Reasons of the Secretary of the Treasury for the removal of the public deposits from the Bank of the United States to be unsatisfactory and insufficient, and the other requiring the deposits of the public money to be hereafter deposited in the Bank of the United States, yesterday came up in the House of Representatives, and were ordered to lie on the table, under circumstances which make it certain that they will not be acted upon in that body during the present session.

It may be set down as certain, also, that no act will pass, at the present session of Congress, for regulating the deposits in the local Banks; it being obvious that those who believe that the deposits were removed contrary to law cannot consistently afford any support to the measure.

WASHINGTON, JUNE 19.

A message was transmitted to Congress yesterday, by the President of the United States, communicating official information of the unfortunate accident at Toulon. It appears that three of the guns of the frigate United States had been inadvertently left shotted, all of which were discharged during the salute, and most of them directly into the French ship of the line Suffren, by which two men were killed, and two wounded. The President recommends to Congress that pensions be authorized for the families of the unfortunate victims of the accident.—*Id.*

A DUEL.—The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Chronicle, says,—"There was an unpleasant altercation in the Senate yesterday, between Mr. Poindexter and Dr. Linn, the new Senator from Missouri. It is said that Mr. Clay endeavored, but not with his usual success, to reconcile the contending Senators. That there will be a call to the field of honor, by Mr. Poindexter, seems to be the general opinion here. I sincerely hope not."

CANADA.—A debate occurred in the English House of Commons on the 15th ultimo, of much interest in relation to the affairs of Canada. Mr. Roebuck concluded a long speech by a motion, "that a select committee be appointed to inquire into the political condition of the Canadas." He hoped, he said, that whatever else the right honorable secretary, (Mr. Stanley,) might say on this occasion, he would not oppose the resolution.

"Let him, said the honorable gentleman, recollect, that the great republic of America, with her swarming citizens, adventurous, wary, and sagacious, was the close neighbor of the Canadian subjects; that 13,000,000 of enthusiastic republicans would watch with intense interest, and with selfish views, any dispute that took place between the colonies and the mother country. Let him also be certain that if any rupture took place between them, the colonists would ask, and would undoubtedly receive assistance from their all powerful neighbors. And on what terms would that assistance be granted? But one only—that the Canadians became part of the great federal republic. And when this event should take place, who was there that on surveying the vast possessions of that already but too formidable power, but would tremble for the fate of England?"

"With a coast unequalled in the whole habitable globe—with wise and beneficent institutions—with a well instructed and sagacious people, where would that country fix the limits of her power—where find a check to her overwhelming force? The fleets of England would dwindle into insignificance; her naval supremacy would shrink into obedient servitude to her transatlantic offspring. The day was not far distant which would see this prophecy fulfilled, if we rashly drove into rebellion the provinces of Canada. Yield to their wishes on the other hand, and it would bind them to England by the gentle but firm bonds of friendship—erect in the more northern territories of that happy continent a rival to the United States in force, in commerce, and in happiness. Gentle treatment, wise conciliation would effect this; but any rash impetuous contempt of their desires would revive the disastrous days of 1774."

A CHILD IN PERIL.—A Greenfield (Mass.) paper says:—A few days since, a child of Mr. E. Ryther, in this place, about three years old, was discovered in a well, into which it had probably fell by seizing the bucket, and carrying that down with it. When Mrs. Ryther discovered it, it was holding by the side of the bucket with its little hands, and crying for "mother." The mother ran to a neighbor's for assistance; but before she could return, a girl living in the house had raised the bucket, with the child clinging to it, the whole way, and supporting its weight by the mere power of its arms and hands. After it was safely landed, there was considerable difficulty in disengaging its hands from their convulsive grasp of the bucket. The well was more than twenty feet deep, with twelve feet of water.

### A NEW CONTINENT.

A pretty authentic account is published in a paper printed at the Cape of Good Hope, of the discovery of a New Continent in the South Pacific Ocean, by two English Whalers, the *Tula* and *Lively*. The details, however, do not go beyond the fact of the existence of such a continent; as Capt. Briscoe of the *Tula* states that he approached no nearer to it than the distance of 30 miles, owing to the obstructions which he met with from the ice and the state of the weather. Capt. B. discovered the land on the 28th of February, 1832, and during the following month, remained in the vicinity. He clearly saw the black peaks of the mountains above the snow. It is supposed that this land forms part of a vast Continent, extending from about longitude 47, 31 East, to longitude 69, 29 West, as far as the longitude of Cape Horn. The stormy Petros was the only bird seen, and no fish. It has been named Enderby's Land, longitude 47, 31, E. latitude 66, 30, S. An extent of about 300 miles was seen. The range of mountains E. S. E. The account adds—

"In consequence of the bad state of the health of the crew, Captain Briscoe was compelled to return into warmer latitudes. He wintered at Van Diemen's Land, and was rejoined by the *Lively*, from which he was separated by the stormy weather, in the high south latitudes.

In October, 1831, he proceeded to New Zealand. In the beginning of February, 1832, he was in the immediate neighborhood of an immense iceberg, when it fell to pieces, accompanied by a tremendous noise.

On the 4th of the same month, land was seen to S. E. longitude 69, 29, latitude 67, 15. It was found to be an island, near to the head land, of what may be hereafter called the Southern Continent. On the island, about four miles from the shore, was a high peak (and some smaller ones) about one third of its height was covered with a thin scattering of snow, and two-thirds completely with snow and ice. The appearance of the peaks was peculiar; the shape was conical, but with a broad base.

"This Island has been named Adelaide Island, in honor of her majesty. Mountains were seen to the South at a great distance inland, supposed about 90 miles.—On the 21st February, 1832, Capt. Briscoe landed in a spacious Bay on the mainland, and took possession in the name of his Majesty, William IV. The appearance was one of utter desolation, there being no vestige whatever of animal or vegetable life. In future, this part of the continent, if such it prove, will be known as Graham's Land."

There are 246 newspapers printed in the State of New York, of which are 66 in the city. The value of real and personal estate in the several counties is estimated at \$416,500,000. The cost of 536 miles of Canals, completed and owned by the State, was \$11,500,000. The number of lawyers in the State is 2084; of the clergy, 1849; and of physicians and surgeons 2650. The total banking capital of the State, in 92 banks, is \$34,706,460, of which there is subject to the safety fund \$26,531,490.—*Balt. Amer.*

RAIL ROADS IN ENGLAND.—There is now building in England what they term "The great Western Railroad" which is to connect London and Bristol. Another is building between London and Southampton; another from London to Greenwich; another from London to Birmingham; another from Hull to Shelby; and the Northern Union Rail Road.

EXTRAORDINARY.—A gentleman from Boston, nearly 57 years of age, returning by Vincennes, has performed, on foot, the remarkable journey over land, from Boston, Mass., to St. Louis, Missouri, of more than 1500 miles, in six weeks of time.—*Western Sun.*

SOUTH CAROLINA.—A letter writer from South Carolina, whose epistle appeared in the U. States Telegraph, lets out the secret and discloses the real object of the Test Oath. He starts with the principle which the test oath is intended to embody and enforce, that the citizens of South Carolina owe allegiance to that State, and only obedience to the U. States; to violate allegiance is treason—to disobey a superior may be a venial offence. This act is designed to protect the majority in South Carolina, who are a majority of the people, against the penalties of treason, when they resist by force and arms, and open rebellion, the laws and authority of the United States; and at the same time, to enable the majority in that State, to hang as traitors, whenever they please, the minority who may oppose their will. There seems to be but little justice or consistency in their rule. It is an attempt to grasp despotic power under flimsy devices.—But it would not be surprising, that in the mutation of human events, political power should change hands in South Carolina, and the Nullifiers like Haman, may yet swing upon their own gallows.

[Boston Post.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—The Lexington Reporter, says:—"On Saturday night last, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, Mrs. Williamson killed her husband, Richard Williamson, by shooting him with a musket, loaded with shot, the contents of which passed through his heart. She was arrested the next day, and tried before the Mayor, at a Court of inquiry, and the evidence being that she was pursued by her husband with a knife, and had reasonable ground of apprehension for her life, she was discharged.

LOCUSTS.—We have been disposed to ridicule the reports circulated in the papers, of the death of several children from the sting of locusts. But we learn that the bite of this noisy visitor has, in several instances proved fatal. A black boy in or near Newcastle, Del. last week, gathered several locusts and put them into his hat, to be carried to school. While thus confined, the animals bit his head in several places; in a short time the places bitten became inflamed; the head swelled very much, and the boy died in a few hours afterwards. We saw several sores on a person's hand, caused by the bite of locusts.

[U. States Gazette.

A FOUNDLING.—A few days ago an infant was left in a basket on the steps of No. 64 Bayard street, to whose clothes the following note was affixed:—

"Keep this infant and call it Horace Stephens. I am unable to support it—God will bless you. Support it for I am miserable."

The child was taken to the Alms House, but in two days after, the wretched and half distracted mother went to one of the Aldermen, told what she had done, and begged him for the love of heaven to let her have the child again. It appears that she was seduced by a villain named Stephens, who left this city about six months ago, probably never to return; she is young and beautiful, and the daughter of highly respectable parents, residing in the country, who, up to the present moment are ignorant of their child's misfortunes; fearful of the agony which they would endure, and the disgrace which would attend her when they learnt of her becoming a mother ere she was a wife, she resolved, in a frenzy, to desert her infant in the manner described above; but the all-powerful feelings of nature ultimately triumphing over every other consideration, she commendably resolved to retrace her steps and retrieve her error. She has done so. The child is now in her possession, and we learn that measures are taken to restore her to the bosom of her family, where we trust she will, ere long, learn resignation under her sufferings.

N. Y. Transcript.

WILMINGTON, (OHIO) MAY 23. SHARP SHOOTERS.—A squirrel hunt took place in the vicinity of this place on Friday last, by a party of forty gentlemen, which were divided equally, and chose their captains. When they returned in the evening, on counting it was found that Capt. J. B. Posey's company produced 1119 scalps, and Capt. Charles Hughes's company 1100. The two companies then repaired to the hotel of E. S. Quinby, where they partook of a repast served up for the occasion, and at an early hour separated, nothing having transpired to mar the pleasures of the day.—*Democrat.*

TO WOOL GROWERS.—They are particularly requested by the manufacturers not to use cotton twine in doing up the fleeces; the particles of cotton that will inevitably adhere to the wool takes a different color, which makes specks in the cloth. Marking sheep with tar or turpentine is also very objectionable.

## Postscript!

We have stooped our press for the purpose of laying before our readers further information respecting the death of General LAFAYETTE. The intelligence was brought to New York by the last arrivals from France. His funeral was to take place on the 23rd of May.

CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES, May 20.

The President rose, and in a moved voice, said, "I have the affliction of announcing to the Chamber the decease of the Honorable General Lafayette. He died this morning at five o'clock. I shall now proceed to draw the names of the Members who shall attend his funeral, but I have no doubt that a great number of his colleagues will consider it a duty to accompany his remains. The President then drew the names of the deputation.

M. Francois Delessier rose and moved that the President be invited to write a letter to the illustrious General's family, expressive of the profound grief felt by the Chamber for the great loss his colleagues and the entire of France had experienced.

The motion, was, of course, agreed to.

From Galvani's Messenger, May 20.

DEATH OF GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

With unfeigned regret we announce this melancholy event, which took place at a quarter to five o'clock this morning. The improvement which was perceptible in the symptoms of his fatal malady yesterday evening, which inspired his friends with a hope that his valuable life might yet be spared to them, continued until about two o'clock this morning, when a change took place in his breathing, which announced the approach of dissolution. A blister was about to be applied to the chest, but he faintly expressed his dissent, and these were his last words. The venerable General was born on the 1st of September, 1757, and consequently wanted little more than three months to complete the age of seventy-seven. The wondrous scenes in both the New World and the Old, in which the name of Lafayette was prominently distinguished, are among the most remarkable in the annals of mankind; and we may safely aver (without entering into abstract opinions on political doctrines) that history does not in all her records possess a name which has passed through the searching ordeal of public opinion, even in the darkest and most tempestuous times, more pure and unsullied than his whose death his country is to-day called upon to deplore.

[Private Correspondence.]

PARIS, MAY 10.—Gen. Lafayette died this morning. The close of his earthly career is an event which will be duly recorded in the history of France. During the last fifteen years of his life, he was the only individual alive who had taken a leading part, and figured in a conspicuous manner in the events of the first revolution. His political career is so well known that it would be hardly necessary to enter into any thing like an account of it here.

FROM EUROPE.

NEW YORK, JUNE 16.—The Packet ship *Orpheus*, Capt. Bursley, arrived on Saturday night from Liverpool, having sailed thence on the 16th ultimo, to which date we have received our regular files of papers, &c., including London papers of the 15th.

The political intelligence is unimportant.—It appears that the report received by the last arrival, that there was a prospect of a speedy arrangement between the contending parties in Portugal, was without foundation.

The London Times of the 15th says.—It has been before mentioned, that the treaty of the quadruple alliance lately agreed to in London, has been accepted and ratified by the Court of Madrid. Our Madrid correspondent, in his letter of the 5th inst. confirms this information. The intelligence received by the last packet from Lisbon states that the government of Don Pedro had likewise sanctioned the treaty by its ratification. The Spanish army is, therefore, now acting in conformity with the stipulations of the convention.

From France there is nothing of interest. Arrests and occasional encounters between the gendarmes and people still take place.

Reported Capture of Don Carlos.—We call attention to the statement in our city article announcing the capture of Don Carlos, which we have good reason to believe is substantially correct. Of course that implies, we take it, the pacification of the Peninsula, the acceptance of Don Miguel of the terms which have been offered to him, if indeed, those will be granted to him, and the arrangement of the affairs of Portugal.