

Twenty-Third Congress.

SENATE.

JUNE 21.—A Message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Franklin, their clerk, stating that the House had passed a joint resolution providing for a joint Committee to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it was proper for Congress to manifest the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Webster said, that he had prepared a resolution, which, as it happened, was almost in precisely the same words as that now received from the House. He should have presented it as soon as the journal was read, had it not been intimated to him that, probably, a communication would be made to Congress, on this interesting occasion, by the President. In consequence of that intimation, he had forbore, for the moment, to propose the resolution; but, as the House had so promptly moved in the business, he rose to move that the Senate concur in the resolution, and appoint a Committee on its part.

The motion having been agreed to—Mr. Poindexter suggested that the Committee consist of nine members.

Mr. Forsyth named thirteen, the number of the old States, as the most appropriate. The last number was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Chambers, the Committee was appointed by the Chair.

A message was received from the President of the U. States, by Mr. Donelson, his Secretary, communicating the afflicting intelligence of the death of the illustrious LAFAYETTE, and stating that he had issued orders to have the appropriate honors paid to the memory of the deceased by the Army and Navy of the United States; which message was ordered to be referred to the Select Committee appointed on the subject.

JUNE 25.—The Joint Resolution from the House of Representatives, manifesting the deep sensibility of Congress on the occasion of the decease of the late Gen. LAFAYETTE, was passed through the different stages by unanimous consent, and adopted.

The bill from the House to regulate the deposits of the money of the U. States with certain local Banks, was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Preston submitted a Joint Resolution to rescind the resolution of the two Houses fixing on the 30th day of June as the day of adjournment, and authorizing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to adjourn the two Houses on the — day of July next; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

The amendment of the House of Representatives to the bill of the Senate granting pensions to certain citizens of France, sufferers in consequence of the unfortunate accident at Tonlon, was considered and agreed to. [The amendment provides that the President of the United States shall make an arrangement with the Government of France to pay, through them, the pensions to the same amount, and in the same proportions, as provided for by the original bill.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JUNE 21.—After the reading of the Journal—

Mr. J. Q. Adams rose to state that, on coming to the House, he had been informed that since the last adjournment of the House, intelligence had been received of the occurrence of a calamity which had befallen the whole race of civilized man. He had not time to prepare a resolution fitting such an occasion, but he presumed it would be obvious to every person that it was an occurrence peculiarly becoming the Congress of the United States to adopt some suitable measure to express the deep sense they entertained of the misfortune involved in the decease of one of the most eminent benefactors of the age and of mankind. It occurred to him that such a duty should be discharged in a manner suitable at once to the dignity of the Representatives of the People and States of this Union, and to the merits of him to whose memory this tribute should be paid. This he supposed would be in the form of a joint resolution of the two Houses of Congress. He would now, therefore, submit a motion that a committee should be appointed to consider in what manner a tribute of affection and respect may be shown by the Congress of the United States expressive of the sensibility of the nation, on the event of the decease, and of their veneration for the memory of the illustrious General LAFAYETTE.

Mr. Adams then offered the following resolution:—

Resolved, That a Committee of — be appointed on the part of this House to join such Committee as may be appointed by the Senate, to consider and report by what token of respect and affection it may be proper for the Congress of the United States to express the deep sensibility of the nation on the event of the decease of General LAFAYETTE.

The Committee on the part of the House was, on motion of Mr. Hubbard, ordered to consist of twenty-four.

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

JUNE 21.—Mr. Adams obtained leave to make a report from the Select Joint Committee, on the subject of the death of LAFAYETTE, and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved, &c. That the two Houses have received with the profoundest sensibility, intelligence of the death of General LAFAYETTE, the friend of the United States, the friend of Washington, and the friend of Liberty.

Sec. 2. *And be it further resolved*, That the sacrifices and efforts of this illustrious person, in the cause of our country, during her struggle for independence, and the affectionate interest which he has at all times manifested for the success of her political institutions, claim from the Government and People of the United States, an expression of condolence for his loss, veneration for his virtues, and gratitude for his services.

Sec. 3. *And be it further resolved*, That the President of the United States be requested to address, together with a copy of the above resolutions, a letter to GEORGE WASHINGTON LAFAYETTE, and the other members of his family, assuring them of the condolence of this whole nation in their irreparable bereavement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further resolved*, That the members of the two Houses of Congress will wear a badge of mourning for thirty days, and that it be recommended to the People of the United States to wear a similar badge for the same period.

Sec. 5. *And be it further resolved*, That the Halls of the House be dressed in mourning for the residue of the session.

Sec. 6. *And be it further resolved*, That JOHN QUINCY ADAMS be requested to deliver an oration on the life and character of General LAFAYETTE, before the two Houses of Congress, at the next session.

The resolutions were read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Substance of the remarks of Mr. TIPPON, of Indiana, in the Senate, June 6, on the motion to lay the bill to establish the Territory of Wisconsin on the table.

The honorable Senator from Mississippi is misinformed as regards the extent, situation, and population of the Territory intended to constitute the State of Michigan and the Territory of Wisconsin. The country called Michigan properly is the peninsula between Lakes Erie and Michigan, and is of suitable extent and population at this time to form a State.

The bill now before us provides for organizing the country between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi River, (now forming part of the Michigan Territory,) and country between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers, extending up the Missouri River to the White-hearth River, into the Territorial Government of Wisconsin. This Territory must have ten thousand inhabitants at this time, and will soon form two large States. Near 3,000 inhabitants have located themselves on the west bank of the Mississippi River, north of the State of Missouri, in the vicinity of Debuque's mines, on lands lately purchased from the Sacs and Fox Indians. These people have petitioned us to extend the laws over them. Their petition lies on your table; and when the Secretary reads it, to let honorable Senators see what the petitioners pray for, I have no objection to lay this bill on the table until the Senate can act on the bill authorizing the people of the eastern division of Missouri to form a Constitution and State Government.

RAIL ROAD RIOTERS.

It appears from the following article that there have been some serious rioting on the Washington Rail Road—so much so that military interference was necessary to preserve order.

BALTIMORE, JUNE 20, 1834.—The situation of affairs among the refractory workmen on the Washington Rail Road, remains much as it was a few days ago, and the hostile feeling between the parties is not abated by the arrest of several of the prominent leaders of the quarrel. While our troops are upon the ground, the fighting among the two clans, in a measure, subsides, but the absence of the military is the signal for

the renewal of the combat, and the inveteracy of feeling seems to be aggravated by the restraint imposed by the presence of the troops. Two companies returned to the city last evening with several prisoners, and another detachment of troops was sent off to supply their places. There is a report that some fighting took place at Elk Ridge Landing, and that one man was killed—and that a child, in one of the shanties, was murdered by a ruffian who entered in the absence of its parents. The Dutch laborers on the road, whose steady and prompt attention to their duties is deserving of all praise, give the most efficient aid in furthering the measures of the military. It is stated that, not content with the result of the various combats that have ensued, the rioters, generally, enter the shanties of their opponents and destroy every thing they can lay their hands on—beds, bedding, cooking utensils, and all the little comforts belonging to the distressed women and children.—*Gazette.*

THE GROWING COTTON.—Accounts from the northern and western portions of our cotton country have been received within a few days, which spoke of the cold weather as having done mischief among the young cotton. We have thought it worth while to enquire among those of our mercantile friends who have the most extensive correspondence with those sections of country, and the result is the conviction that no serious injury has been sustained. The latest letters do not confirm the apprehensions which were expressed in those received some days ago, and indeed do not say any thing about the matter. The destruction of the cotton crop of the United States, would be one of the most unhappy events within the range of possibility. It would cause irretrievable injury in the cotton growing country, and it would cause great distress at the north. It would completely overwhelm England, and turn hundreds of thousands of her population beggars into the street. A war with all Europe would hardly do her so much harm. Cotton is not only apparel but food, and most emphatically the staff of life to millions of her fellow beings. The failure of the crop of the United States, therefore, which supplies three-fourths of the consumption of the world, would produce a degree and extent of distress which cannot be imagined.—*N. Y. Paper.*

GOLD.—The Lancaster Journal says: "Until lately, it was supposed that the gold region, as it is called, was confined to a strip of land, crossing the States of Georgia, South and North Carolina, and part of Virginia; but recent searches have satisfied us that it is traceable, and has been actually traced, through Virginia and Maryland, into Pennsylvania, and that several rich veins have been discovered in Lancaster county, which promise to yield as handsome a reward to the miner, as the richest deposits of the south. We have been informed that an incorporated company is about breaking into and removing some of these deposits from below. An enterprising gentleman named Rogers, we are informed, is at the head of the company, and entertains no doubt of Lancaster being as rich in this precious metal as any part of the south."

MURDER WILL OUT.—A gentleman of Washington county, Maryland, while travelling through the State of Ohio, lately discovered, near Newark, a man by the name of Dean, breaking stones on the road side, whom he immediately recognized as an individual who had fled from the county in which he resided, fourteen years ago, to escape a prosecution for murder. He was forthwith arrested, and has since been identified by another person, though he entirely denies any knowledge of the cause of his imprisonment. He was to be removed to Maryland for trial.

VALUE OF ADVERTISING.—We lately heard of a country merchant, who, unable to collect his dues, advertised his notes and book accounts to be sold at public auction at the same time pledging their correctness. The consequence was that before the day arrived, but very few remained unsettled, and those, such as no one would bid upon.

[*N. Y. Sun.*]

One of our yearly advertisers on reading the above article, observed to us that the benefit of advertising had been recently shown in his own business, an advertisement of three lines was followed by the sale of 20 dollars worth of the article the next day, to different individuals.—*Rockester Democrat.*

THE MORMONS.—Difficulties are again anticipated between the Mormons and the citizens of Jackson county. A letter from Independence, under date of 21st May, says—"The people here are in fearful expectation of a return of the Mormons to their old homes. They have heard that a reinforcement is

coming from Ohio, and that as soon as the Santa Fe company of Traders leaves, the Mormons will re-cross the river from their temporary residence in Clay county; in which event much blood will be shed. It is not to be wondered at, that they have chosen this as the 'promised land,' for it is decidedly the richest in the state." A merchant of Independence has, we understand, given orders for a piece of artillery to be sent to him immediately, to be used in defence of his property. The mormonites are now on their way from Ohio.—*Missouri Republican.*

LEAD MINES.

The last Galenian furnishes a table of the quantity of lead annually made at the mines of the United States from their first opening in 1821, to 1833, inclusive. The statement contains a remark, that the lead is less abundant this spring than at any preceding time, and that, comparatively speaking, little will be made this year. The whole quantity made during the 12 years mentioned, is set down at 63,345,740 lbs. of which 7,041,392 lbs. were made during the year 1833.

The mining business during that time seems by the table to have fluctuated without any perceptible law of increase. The quantity of lead raised in 1823, was more than 12,000,000 of pounds, and the next year more than fourteen millions. This variation arises, we suppose, from the want of a regular plan of operations; a deficiency of capital, and the uncertain tenure by which the lead mine lands are held.

HARD TIMES AMONG PRINTERS.—The Fayetteville Observer gives an account of seven newspapers which have stopped in North Carolina, within a year, for want of patronage;—while during that time, only one new one has been established. The present number of papers in that state is only 22, of which 21 are weekly, the other semi-weekly.

STEAM SUGAR.—Every thing is now done by steam.—Messrs. Forstall & Co. near New Orleans, are said to have the most extensive sugar refinery in the world. The whole is effected by steam; and the quantity refined annually is 6,000,000 of pounds.

A similar establishment, says the Boston Daily News, is to be erected at East Boston, the ensuing summer, and on as large a scale.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the packet ship *Silas Richards*, at New York, Liverpool and London papers have been received to the 24th May. We give the most important items of intelligence:

GREAT BRITAIN.

Reported Insanity of the King of England.
The London papers are highly indignant at the following paragraphs which were published and generally accredited in Paris, on the 20th:

"Paris, Tuesday, May 20.

"All the French journals, without distinction, mention to-day, without disguising the fact, the report which has reached Paris of the mental alienation of His Most Gracious Majesty, King William. The report was most general yesterday, and bankers and capitalists did not hesitate to state that they were certain of the fact, and had their news from the best possible sources of information. The *Messenger des Chambres*, of last night, first published the report as true, and this morning neither the *Moniteur* nor *Galignani's Messenger* contain any denial of the news. This morning, all the papers, on the contrary, announce it as a most positive fact, and the *Quotidienne* says that the news was communicated yesterday morning to all the diplomatic circles. The following is the paragraph, which, though not more positive than all the other journals, is more explicit:

"News of a serious nature arrived yesterday in Paris. It was announced that the King of England was suffering under mental alienation; and this intelligence was officially communicated to the diplomatic body. We are assured that the Council of the Crown (*Conseil de la Couronne*)—we do not know what is meant) is divided on the question of the Regency. M. Brougham (so the *Quotidienne* styles his Lordship) had pronounced in favor of the Duchess of Kent, but the majority were of opinion that the Regency belonged to the Queen. We are not yet informed what was the decision. The *Palais Royal*, it is said, is much occupied with an occurrence which must render still more complicated a situation already so embarrassing."

SPAIN.

No events of a decisive or important character had transpired in Spain since our previous accounts. The intelligence from this Kingdom consists principally of petty details.

PORTUGAL.

The intelligence from this long disturbed kingdom is of considerable im-

portance. On all sides, the Usurper is discomfited. Coimbra fell into the hands of Donna Maria's troops on the 8th of May, by evacuation; and the Duke of Terceira, was immediately afterwards joined by the Spanish army under Gen. Rodil, numbering about three thousand men. The details will be found below. During the entry of the combined forces into Coimbra, they were received with the greatest degree of enthusiasm by the inhabitants. Repeated cheers and vivas for Donna Maria II., with a display of colors and decorated arches, marked the welcome of the event. From the South of Portugal it appears that the Miguelites have shown themselves in considerable bodies, but in all instances where they have given battle, they have been defeated.

Lisbon, May 9.—The treaty has been signed by this Government, and, according to the best information which I can collect, the only point at issue was respecting Don Miguel being allowed to retain the title of Infante, to which Don Pedro and his Ministers very properly would not accede, and at length the point was dropped by those who supported it, and consequently every thing else was soon arranged.

BELGIUM.

The death of the Infant prince Royal—the heir apparent of the throne of Leopold, took place at Brussels, on the 11th of May. As usual, on such occasions, the Court was to go into mourning for a month. The obsequies of the young Prince, were fixed for Saturday, the 24th ultimo.

In making preparations for the interment of the royal infant, the sepulchral vault of the Dukes of Brabant was opened. Several tombs and numerous epitaphs of the ancient Dukes of Brabant were found, one in particular, of the date of 1830, in a perfect state of preservation. On this tomb was deposited an enormous silver sword with the arms of Brabant chased upon it; on another tomb is a gold vase with the arms of Austria, containing the heart of the Archduke Ernest, who died Governor-General of the Netherlands, at the end of the 16th century.

The grief of Leopold and his Queen, is of course spoken of as being very profound. Thus far, indeed, the King seems destined by providence to hold a barren sceptre—having been bereaved of the heirs of two thrones.

LONDON, Saturday, May 10.—The *Hamburgh Correspondent* gives a letter from Copenhagen, dated the 26th ult., announcing that the king of Denmark has issued an ordinance declaring that there shall be the most perfect equality between all the free subjects in the Danish colonies, so that the absurd distinctions between the whites and the men of color, are forever abolished. By the same ordinance, all the men of color are to become free on producing proof that they have maintained an irreproachable conduct for three successive years, and are to enjoy the same civil and political rights as the white population. This last provision is applicable also to men of color not natives of the colonies.

FROM VIENNA.

According to accounts from Vienna to April 20th, the news respecting the late riots in Lyons and the disturbances in Paris had been deemed of sufficient importance by the members of the German Congress to induce them to protect their sittings indefinitely!! The consideration of the measures proposed for 'securing tranquility' of the confederate States has been resumed in consequence of the occurrences in France.

From the *Montreal Gazette*, June 14.

Our readers must now allow themselves to be alarmed by the following statement, which, in compliance with our bounden duty as public Journalists, we place before them. From the precautionary measures observed at Grosse, from the assurances we have from the most eminent medical men in this city, that the atmosphere this year unlike that in 1832, is not and has not been in such a state as would tend to the diffusion of any epidemic, and above all, from the important fact, that no case of cholera has yet occurred at Grosse Isle, there does not exist the slightest reason for alarm.

QUEBEC, Tuesday, 5 P. M.

I regret to say that official information was received at the Exchange from Colonel Craig, Civil Secretary, to-day informing the public that two vessels had arrived at Grosse Isle, each of which had lost twenty-two out of a number of passengers by sickness. Part of them died of cholera. The latest death on board one was on the 20th of May, on board the other on the 6th of June. I have authority from Col. Craig, to say that no case of cholera has occurred at the Quarantine station. Not the least alarm is felt here by those well acquainted with the facts. The weather is beautiful. Yours truly,
HENRY THOMPSON.