

FOURTH OF JULY. CELEBRATION AT RISING SUN.

The fifty-seventh anniversary of American Independence, was celebrated at Rising Sun, in a very splendid and becoming manner. The company was honored with the presence of several gray-headed veterans of the Revolution, who appeared to take a lively interest in the proceedings. The Rising Sun Band accompanied the procession, and enlivened the ceremonies with appropriate music.

The day was ushered in by the firing of a National salute between daylight and sunrise, from a six pounder, stationed on the bank of the river. At 11 o'clock the citizens of the town and a great number from the country, assembled at the Seminary, when a procession was formed under the direction of JOEL DECOURSEY, Esq., Marshal of the day. The procession marched from the Seminary down Grand street to Front, down Front to Main, and up Main street to the Presbyterian Church; where the Throne of Grace was invoked by the Rev. JAMES JONES; the Declaration of Independence read, by Col. PINKNEY JAMES; and an oration pronounced by Mr. B. F. CLARK—the whole accompanied by appropriate National Airs.

From the Church, the procession marched up Main to High street, down High to Second street, down Second to Front street and up Front street to the Hotel, where the company sat down to a splendid and sumptuous dinner, prepared by Mr. J. C. WAGGENER.

After the dinner, the following Toasts were drunk, accompanied by "loud and repeated cheers," Music, and Guns. Dr. MATTHIAS HAINES, President of the day, having been called from the table, Col. PINKNEY JAMES was appointed President *pro tem.* who was assisted by JOHN NEAL, Esq., as Vice President.

REGULAR TOASTS.

1. *The day we celebrate*—On the pages of American history it stands pre-eminent: from the hearts of American freemen it shall never, no never, be erased.
2. *The Declaration of Independence*—A rich legacy bequeathed to us by the blood of the Revolution! The glorious day that gave it birth will ever be held dear in the hearts of our countrymen.
3. *The Constitution of the U. States*—The cement which binds the States together—an instrument which was framed by wise and good men: Long may it remain a "burning and shining light" to every nation on the globe.
4. *Washington and Lafayette*—Their names are identified with the History of our country—their memories will long be cherished by a grateful and happy people.
5. *The President of the United States and heads of Departments*—An honest support to all their wise and constitutional measures.
6. *The Sages and Heroes of the Revolution*—Their wisdom, patriotism, and sufferings, enable us to celebrate this day: When we forget to honor them the days of our republic will be numbered.
7. *The People*—The only legitimate sovereigns: May they ever exercise their sovereignty with wisdom and firmness.
8. *The Army and Navy of the United States*—The two armies of the body politic, ever ready for its protection and defence.
9. *The seven Presidents of the United States*—A band of brothers in the cause of liberty.
10. *The State of Indiana*—Young in years, but in enterprise and public spirit of mature age.
11. *Education, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, and Internal Improvements*—Equally important and necessary to our National wealth: May they be equally protected by our public functionaries.
12. *The Young Men of the United States*—May they, like the young Hancock's, Jefferson's, Sherman's, and Carroll's of the Revolution, be ever ready to unite in the great cause of "their country, their whole country, and nothing but their country."
13. *The American Fair*—"Heaven's last best gift to man!"
"The world was sad, the garden was a wild,
And man, a hermit, sighing, till woman smiled."

By Silas Dinsmoor. *John Adams, the second President of the United States*—Too much neglected: He gave two of the best gifts to our country—Washington, as commander of her armies, and Marshall, as Chief Justice.

By Samuel Jelley. *Let party policy cease, and let us all be Americans.*

By Wm. Morrison. *Our Revolution—our guests, Messrs. Rollins, Miller, Shoe maker, and others*—A remnant of that great and glorious band, who were a fraud of nothing, cared for nothing, but dared all for their country.

By a Guest. *The Orator of the day*—His performance this day is sufficient evidence of future greatness.

By Isaac Stevens. *The memory of the hero of three Revolutions*—The prisoner of Olmutz—the lamented Gilbert Mortier.

By L. R. W. Lynn. *The Rising Sun Musical Society*—May others follow their example.

By a Guest. *The Soldiers of the Revolution*—True and undaunted in the field of battle: May their glorious achievements be deeply imprinted on the Patriots' mind in after ages.

The committee of arrangement having ascertained early on the morning of the 4th, that the Hon. ETHAN A. BROWN, Charge d'Affaires at Brazil, had arrived at his brother's in this vicinity, addressed him a note, requesting him to participate in the celebration; to which the committee received the following reply:

PARTERRE, July 4, 1834.

Gentlemen: I have just had the honor to receive your polite and obliging invitation to participate with you in celebrating this anniversary of our Nation's Independence.

My occupations this morning prevent me from attending to the ceremonies of the day; but I hope to see and congratulate you, and others of my old acquaintances, before its close.

Please to accept, gentlemen, my grateful acknowledgments for your attention, and admit my apology; and at the same time, receive the assurances of my respect,

ETHAN A. BROWN.

Messrs. S. Hathaway, Samuel Best, T. Lindsay, Moses Turner, Le Roy W. Lynn, W. Landis and Alex. E. Glenn, Comm. of Arrangements.

Twenty-Third Congress.

SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26.

The bill to provide for the claims for property lost, captured, and destroyed, by the enemy, while in the military service of the United States, during the late war with Great Britain, and the Indian wars subsequent thereto, and for other purposes, was laid on the table—Ayes 19, Nays 16.

On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for Indian annuities, and for other purposes, for the year 1834. The question being on the amendment submitted by Mr. Frelinghuysen, directing the annuities to be paid directly to the chiefs and head men of the tribes, instead of being distributed among the several Indian families, as ordered by the Government. After some remarks from Mr. White, in opposition to the amendment and from Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Sprague, in its support,

Mr. Frelinghuysen modified the amendment, so as to confine its provisions to the Cherokee tribes East of the Mississippi.

After some further remarks from Mr. Sprague, in support of the amendment as modified, and from Messrs. Tipton and Forsyth, opposed to it—

Mr. Chambers moved further to modify the amendment by striking out the words "East side of the Mississippi," thus including all the Cherokee tribe in the amendment, excepting only other Indian tribes. This was accepted by Mr. Frelinghuysen as a part of his motion;

The debate was further continued by Messrs. White, Frelinghuysen, and Forsyth, when Mr. Forsyth submitted an additional amendment to the amendment; which,

After some remarks in opposition from Mr. Frelinghuysen, was rejected—Yeas 16, Nays 19.

The question recurring on the original amendment, it was agreed to—Yeas 23, Nays 15.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading; and, at a subsequent period of the day, was read the third time and passed.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Sprague, providing for the appointment of a committee to continue the investigations into the affairs of the Post Office Department during the recess, was taken up for consideration, and having been modified by Mr. Sprague, so as to refer the investigation to the standing committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, instead of to a select committee.

Mr. Forsyth suggested that it would be the better course to refer the subject, by an especial resolution, to the President of the United States, and to throw on him the responsibility of making the examination. He did not suppose that the object of the resolution was to establish criminality, because that would be travelling out of the line of duty of the Committee.

Mr. Sprague referred to the bankrupt condition of the Department, and

the abuses which had prevailed; and stated that it was his object to authorize an examination by a Committee, who would have ample opportunity. The next session would be a short one; and, unless there was previous investigation, there would be no chance of any measure being then adopted which would apply a remedy.

Mr. Forsyth rejoined, insisting on the course which he had suggested as the only one proper to be pursued. He wished to know the particular object of the mover.

Mr. Sprague replied, that it was his object to have a full examination. It was not his object to establish criminality, but that might be one of the results. He had no desire to put responsibility on the President, as he was sufficiently disposed to assume responsibility. The business had been already in his hands, and if he was disposed to do his duty, no act of the Senate, in authorizing an investigation, would prevent him.

Mr. Forsyth denied that the information collected by the Committee, and at present only known to them, was yet before the President. He moved to postpone the consideration of the resolution till Saturday.

The motion to postpone was negatived, and the question on the resolution was then decided as follows—Yeas 33, Nays 10.

The following resolution, submitted yesterday by Mr. Sillsbee, was considered and agreed to:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, at the commencement of the next session of Congress, the amount of revenue collected, and the amount of tonnage entered at each of the Custom Houses of the United States, the amount and rate of commissions charged by each of the collectors on the revenue collected by him, and the amount of fees received for each for the two last years. Also the number of officers, of every description, employed at each of the Custom Houses, the amount of emoluments, of every kind, received by each of those officers, and the expenses incident to their respective offices, for each of the two last years, stating whether such emoluments arise from commissions, salaries, or fees, and how much from each of those sources, and stating also whether any, and if any, such of these officers as may be dispensed with, without injury to the public service.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee appointed on the 19th of April, for the purpose of inquiring into the expediency of equalizing and reducing the salaries of officers, and all other expenses of the Government; and also to abolish such officers as may be deemed unnecessary, and of increasing the compensation of officers whose salaries or emoluments are inadequate to the services performed by them; and also into the expediency of reducing the compensation and mileage of members of Congress, made a report in part; which was read and laid on the table.

INDIAN BILLS.

The House, agreeably to the Special Order of the Day, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Wilde in the Chair.

The bill to provide for the organization of the Department of Indian Affairs; and the bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers, were taken up, and, after being amended, were laid aside.

The Committee then proceeded to consider the bill providing for the establishment of the Western Territory, and for the security and protection of emigrant and other Indian tribes therein.

Mr. Adams considered this as a very extraordinary bill, with a very extraordinary title. It was as good a bill to raise a constitutional argument upon as any he had ever seen or heard of. What constitutional right had the United States to form a Constitution and form of Government for Indians? To erect a Territory to be inhabited exclusively by Indians? He wished to know if the Committee were prepared to shew under what part of the Constitution this was authorized?

Mr. H. Everett replied, that he did not expect to discuss the question of constitutionality in Committee, but in the House. No member of the Committee had even a doubt on the subject. The clauses giving Congress power to dispose of the Territories, and to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, were abundantly sufficient to warrant every thing in the bill.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bills and amendments to the House; when the amendment to the bill organizing a Department of Indian Affairs, was concurred in, and the bill ordered to a third reading.

From the Springfield (Ill.) Journal.

BLACK HAWK UPON POLITICS.

In the memoirs of this distinguished individual, dictated by himself, and recently published, the old "brave" recommends to the American people, Gen. SCOTT, for their next President; and kindly says to the editorial corps—"I would be glad if the village criers, in all the villages I passed through, would let the people know my wishes and opinions about this great war chief." What those opinions are, can be learned from the following extract.

"I have a good opinion of the American war chiefs, generally, with whom I am acquainted; and my people who had an opportunity of seeing and becoming acquainted with the great war chief, Gen. Winfield Scott, who made the last treaty with them, in conjunction with the great chief of Illinois, Gov. Reynolds, all tell me that he is the greatest brave they ever saw, and a good man—one who fulfills all his promises. Our braves speak more highly of him than any chief that ever has been amongst us, or made treaties with us. Whatever he says may be depended upon. If he had been our great father, we never would have been compelled to join the British in their last war with America—and I have thought that, as our great father is changed every few years, that his children would do well to put this great war chief in his place—as they cannot find a better chief or greater father any where."

Some years since the Hawk in one of his difficulties, called upon Ex Governor Coles, and Judge Hall of our state; the former said "that his children had selected another in his stead, and that he now only ranked as they did." This incident gave the Hawk a good apology for making the following hit at our election system.

"I was surprised at his talk, as I had always heard that he was a good brave, and great chief. But the white people never appeared satisfied. When they get a good father, they hold councils, [at the suggestions of some bad, ambitious man, who wants the place himself] and conclude, among themselves, that this man, or some other equally ambitious, would make a better father than they have, and nine times out of ten they don't get as good a one again."

The work concludes with the following declarations, which, so far as the Hawk and his party are concerned, we have no doubt are sincere, and will be faithfully fulfilled—because it is their interest to do so:

"I feel grateful to the whites for the kind manner they treated me and my party whilst traveling among them—and from my heart I assure them, that the white man will always be welcome to our village or camps, as a brother. The tomahawk is buried forever! We will forget what is past—and may the watchword between the Americans and Sacs and Foxes, ever be—'Friendship.'"

"I am done. A few more moons and I must follow my fathers to the shades!—May the Great spirit keep our people and the whites always in peace—is the sincere wish of

"BLACK HAWK."

RAIL ROAD FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The agitation of this question, the first conception of which is due to the brave General Gaines, begins to occupy more and more the minds of those States more immediately interested. It may be said now to have ripened into a consistent and definitive project, the completion of which, at a day not far distant, may be calculated upon with absolute certainty. In a very sensible and patriotic letter of Governor Lumpkin, of Georgia, to General Gaines we perceive the Governor, as in duty bound to the interests of the State over which he presides, prefers that the route to the Atlantic, from Memphis on the Mississippi, should terminate at Savannah. But he offers substantial reasons for this, exclusive of his local partialities. By taking this lower route from the Mississippi, he says you avoid an extensive tract of hills and mountains, that must be surmounted if the upper route, or that through Athens, (Geo.) to Charleston is preferred. Moreover, the lower route is not only much shorter, but, by passing through the heart of Alabama and Georgia, would naturally obtain the entire and cordial co-operation of those two rich States. If, however, the upper route is determined upon, a lateral road will probably be constructed from Savannah through Macon to intersect it. In any event, the State of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee, are all so directly identified with this vast undertaking, that it is agreed, on all hands, to unite together for its accomplishment as a great national work which must not encounter any obstacle from sectional prejudices. We offer

our fellow citizens of the South our sincere congratulations upon the advantages which this noble enterprise promises.—*New York Evening Star.*

COLONIZATION.

By a recent arrival from Liberia, it appears that the prospects of that interesting colony are highly promising. Liberia itself is gradually waxing strong; and its influence in the interior appears to be extensive and wholesome. The great difficulty of colonization is the first step; and that difficulty appears to be surmounted in the case. The colony is firmly established; all doubt in reference to the success of the experiment is dissipated; and it only remains that the parent land extend to it the usual encouragement, to render it both highly prosperous and profitable.

The scheme of colonization is an interesting, and, we hope, a harmless one. Its friends disclaim and condemn with emphasis, and we believe with sincerity, the mad designs of the disorganizers. They are willing to make sacrifices to remove an acknowledged evil upon the country—but not the sacrifice of rights, the feelings, and, perhaps the lives of our Southern brethren. They disclaim all remedies, save those that are constitutional and conciliatory.

It is alleged that their plan is Utopian. It is the only one started, and those who sneer at this should first suggest a better one. We think it possible that a better might be projected; until then, however, the present has unrivalled claims to our support.

BALLOONING.

The people of Baltimore think no more of ascending in a Balloon than of repulsing an enemy, building a monument or constructing a rail road. Mr. Durant made an ascension last autumn and straightway every youth in the city, of ordinary buoyancy of mind, and of not too great gravity of body, was inspired with a desire to emulate his Aeronautic fame. Mr. Mills, a young mechanic, made two or three successful ascensions. He was followed by Mr. Ash, who, from the violence of the wind, did not succeed in filling the balloon on the day appointed, but he will, doubtless, be up and away ere long.

We find by the last Baltimore papers that Mr. Woodall announces that, on Monday next, (this day) he will ascend in the largest balloon ever inflated in the city—nor ascend alone—he will be accompanied by a young Lady. The sea and the land have long borne testimony to Baltimore enterprise—we see no reason why it should not display itself in the fields of air also.

Fredericksburg Arena.

The Cincinnati Republican has been misinformed in several particulars concerning the recent deaths in this place. The custard was not served to the company at the wedding, but sent to the houses of some of the guests next day. It was a day or two before any were attacked: the number was not more than twelve or fifteen, of whom about eleven have died. There is great doubt whether any poison has been employed: none has been detected with certainty, in the examinations which have taken place. The Faculty of Louisville have had a meeting on the subject, and are about equally divided in opinion whether poison was or was not used.

Louisville Public Advertiser.

AMERICAN SILK.—Power looms and other machinery for the manufacture of silk into cloth, have been introduced into Lisbon, Connecticut, and specimens of the manufactures, reeled, spun, woven and dyed in that town, have been exhibited in New York. The *New York Evening Post* says "they are among the most substantial silk fabrics we have ever seen, resembling *Gras de Naples* and preserving a beautiful lustre."

MURDER.—Beverly G. G. A. Lucas, Esq. Clerk of the Superior Court of Russell county, Alabama, was shot by an Indian while sitting in front of his house, in Macon county, Alabama, and expired in about ten minutes afterwards. The chiefs of the Creek nation promise that the offender shall be given up to the civil authorities if he can be identified. The Creek Indians show strong symptoms of general hostility to the whites.

BRICK.—A firm of brick makers, in Mount Vernon, Ohio, have succeeded in getting a new brick machine into operation, and with complete success. It operates by pressure, and manufactures, as the Mount Vernon Gazette states, the very best quality of bricks out of dry clay. There is a pressure of more than fifty tons upon every brick; it comes from the press as smooth as plates of polished steel can produce. One horse makes twenty such pressures in a minute.

ROGER B. TANEY has resigned the office of Secretary of the Treasury.