

23d Congress--2d Session.

MEMORY OF LAFAYETTE.

On the 15th ult. a message from the President of the United States was sent to the Senate, transmitting a correspondence with George Washington Lafayette, and the other members of the family of the late illustrious patriot, on the subject of the joint resolutions of the last session, expressing the sensibility with which the two Houses of Congress had received the intelligence of the death of "Gen. Lafayette, the friend of Washington, and the friend of Liberty;" which, with the accompanying documents, was laid on the table. A similar message was also sent to the House, and referred to the committee on Foreign Affairs.

On the same day, the Senate took up the joint resolution from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee to make the necessary arrangements for paying suitable honors to the memory of Lafayette, and agreed to the same; and, on motion of Mr. Webster, said committee was ordered to consist of five members on the part of the Senate, to be appointed by the Chair.

TERRITORY OF WISCONSIN.

On the 15th ult. Mr. Kane, having obtained leave, introduced into the Senate a bill to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin; which was read the first time.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

On the 15th ult. Mr. Benton, having obtained leave, introduced into the Senate a joint resolution, proposing certain amendments to the Constitution of the United States, in reference to the election of President and Vice President; which was read and referred.

PUBLIC LANDS.

On the 5th ult. Mr. Poindexter, from the committee on Public Lands, reported to the Senate a bill to relinquish the 16th sections of public lands, granted for the use of Schools, and to substitute other lands in their stead; which was read the first time.

On the same day, Mr. Clay having obtained leave, introduced into the Senate a bill to distribute the proceeds of the public lands for a limited period, and for other purposes; which was read the first time.

TERRITORY OF HURON.

On the 15th ult. Mr. Allen of Ky., from the committee on the Territories, reported to the House a bill to establish the Territory of Huron; which was twice read, and referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

PACIFIC OCEAN.

On the 15th ult. the resolution submitted to the House on the 10th by Mr. Pearce, for the fitting up of an expedition to survey the islands and reefs in the Pacific Ocean, &c. was taken up and agreed to.

WABASH RIVER.

On the 15th ult. the resolution introduced into the Senate on the 4th by Mr. Tipton, instructing the committee on Roads and Canals to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation to improve the navigation of the river Wabash, was taken up; when, after an eloquent speech from Mr. T. in support of the object contemplated by the resolution, it was agreed to.

PUBLIC DEPOSITS.

On the 16th ult. Mr. Polk, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported to the House a bill regulating the deposit of the money of the United States in certain local Banks; which was twice read, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

On the 16th ult. Mr. Polk, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported to the House a bill to repeal a part of the act transferring certain duties from the commissioners of loans to the Bank of the United States; and a bill to authorize the sale of the Bank Stock of the United States; which were severally read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

On the 16th ult. Mr. Tyler, from the committee on Finance, engaged in vacation, to examine into the conduct and condition of the Bank of the United States, made a voluminous report, sustaining the Bank in all its principal operations. The report occupied three hours in reading it; when concluded, the usual number of copies was ordered to be printed.

PENSIONERS.

On the 16th ult. Mr. Polk, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the payment of Revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States; which was twice read and committed.

FRENCH SPOILS.

On the 17th ult. the Senate resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill making an appropriation of

\$5,000,000 for the satisfaction of the claims of certain American citizens for spoliations committed on their commerce by the subjects of France, prior to September 30, 1830; when Mr. Webster took the floor, and explained the object of the bill at some length. The committee then rose; and the bill, after having undergone some further discussion, was laid on the table for the present.

MILITARY LAND WARRANTS.

On the 16th ult. Mr. Johnson of Ky., from the committee on Military Affairs, reported to the House a bill to extend the time for issuing Military Land Warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army; which was twice read, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.—On the 17th, said bill was accordingly read the third time and passed.—*O. S. Journal.*

In the Senate, on the 15th ultimo, on motion of Mr. HENDRICKS, the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads were instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Rising Sun, in Dearborn county, via James's Mills, Dillsborough, and Watts' Mill, to Cross Plains, in Ripley county.

Mr. LANE submitted the following resolution in the House of Representatives, on the 15th ult.—

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the refuse lands belonging to the U. States which shall have been offered at public sale, and been subject to entry for twenty years and upwards, and shall remain unsold on the first day of June next, situated in the counties of Franklin, Dearborn, Ripley and Switzerland, and so much of Decatur as is attached to the Jeffersonville district, in the state of Indiana, for the purpose of constructing and improving a road from the town of Fairfield, in said county of Franklin, by the way of Brookville to Lawrenceburg, on the Ohio river, in Dearborn county; and a road from Rushville, in the county of Rush, by the way of Sunman's, to the same point on the Ohio river; and a road from Napoleon, in the county of Ripley, to Aurora, on the Ohio river, in the county of Dearborn; and from Napoleon to Rising Sun, on the Ohio river, and from Napoleon to Vevay, by the way of Versailles, in Switzerland county, on the Ohio river, and a road from Napoleon aforesaid to Lawrenceburg aforesaid, to be sold in such manner, and by such persons, and at such times, and the money expended in such manner, as the President of the United States shall be pleased to order and direct.

The question being taken on agreeing to the resolution, it was negatived.

Mr. LANE, on the 23d ult. presented the petition of the citizens of Dearborn county, Indiana, and Boone county, Ky. praying the establishment of a post route from Burlington, Ky. by the way of Rising Sun, Hartford, James's Mills, Dillsborough, and Watts' mill, to Versailles in Ripley county, Indiana.

Indiana Legislature.

SENATE.

Dec. 17.—Mr. Plummer, from the committee on education, reported against the expediency of giving boards doing county business power to lay off their several counties into districts for County Seminaries.

The Senate, in committee, considered the bill to provide for taking an enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, and it was ordered to a third reading.

Dec. 18.—On motion of Mr. Plummer, it was

Resolved, That the committee on roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of adding one hundred percent to the road tax, and that two-thirds of the whole tax be worked on the roads by the first day of June, and the other third by the first day of November, annually; with leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. Dumont, it was *Resolved*, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire whether our laws respecting jails and jailors, are sufficient to guard against escapes, and whether sufficient provision is made by law, to secure the health of prisoners, or to secure them from being treated with unnecessary rigor, with leave to report thereon, by bill or otherwise.

The bill to provide for an enumeration of the white male inhabitants above the age of 21 years, was read the third time and passed.

After some time spent in discussing the propriety of adjourning the Legislature, during the Christmas and New Year holidays, the proposition was negatived.

Dec. 23.—A message was received

from the House of Representatives informing the Senate that the House had passed a resolution to adjourn from the 23d to the 29th instant, provided the Senate concur therein.

Mr. Boon moved to lay said resolution on the table, which motion was decided in the negative.

Mr. Morgan moved that the Senate agree to the resolution of the House, which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

Yea—Messrs. Aker, Battell, Beard, Brady, Caldwell, Chambers, Feeney, Fowler, Hackett, Hanna, Hoover, Martin, Morgan, Plummer, Reid, Tannehill and Wallace—17.

Nay—Messrs. Boon, Clark, Collett, Daily, Dumont, Embree, Griffith, Hamilton, Hillis, Payne, Sigler and Thompson—12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Dec. 17.—Mr. Howard presented a petition from the President and Trustees of the town of Rising Sun, praying that the members of the fire companies of said town may be exempt from military duty in time of peace; which was referred to Messrs. Howard, Walker, Torbet, Johnson of F. and Kelso.

Dec. 19.—Mr. Hannaman, from the judiciary committee, reported it inexpedient to legislate on the subject of a resolution relative to interest on money, which was concurred in.

Mr. Kelso moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That when this House adjourns on the 24th inst. it will (the Senate consenting thereto) adjourn to meet again on the first Monday in January, 1835, and after several amendments being proposed, the question was decided in the negative—ayes 26, nays 47.

Dec. 20.—Mr. Walker reported a bill to establish a state road in Dearborn county.

Dec. 22.—On motion of Mr. Willet, the vote was reconsidered on the resolution providing for an adjournment from the 24th inst. until the first Monday in January, and after being amended, by substituting the 29th instant, in lieu of the first Monday in January, was adopted—yeas 41, nays 34. [Messrs. Howard, Torbet, and Kelso voted in the affirmative, and Mr. Walker in the negative.]

THE RAIL ROAD LOAN.

Mr. Vawter, of our state legislature, has introduced a resolution, which instructs and directs the committee on canals and internal improvements to report a Bill authorizing the Canal Fund Commissioners to borrow on the faith of the state of Indiana, ONE MILLION FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in Europe, or elsewhere, provided the interest on the same shall not exceed 4 1/2 per cent. per annum, reimbursable at any time after 30 years; and within 50 years, pledging the three per cent. fund for the payment of the interest on the sum borrowed, to be advanced as needed in the construction of rail roads to and from the following places, to wit: From Evansville to Lafayette, \$200,000; from Lafayette to Michigan city, \$200,000; from Madison to Indianapolis, \$180,000; from Indianapolis to Lafayette \$150,000; from or near the falls of Ohio to a point of intersection on the Madison and Indianapolis rail road near Columbus, \$109,000; from Lawrenceburg to Indianapolis, \$150,000; from New Albany to Terre Haute, \$180,000; from Leavenworth, to a point of intersection on the New Albany and Terre Haute rail road, at or where the same may cross the east fork of the White river, \$70,000; from Connersville to the county seat of Huntington, \$200,000.

Without inquiring, at present, into the motives which induced Mr. Vawter to offer this resolution, we cannot refrain from expressing our opinion that it is arbitrary in its character, and illogical and unjust to the great body of the people of Indiana, in its provisions. It is usual in matters of such great importance to instruct into the expediency of effecting the object proposed; but Mr. Vawter has adopted a plan, which, if it prevail, will relieve all committees, all engineers, and even the people themselves, from the investigation and deliberation which should, in all cases, attend the commencement and progress of every great work of internal improvement. It has, in his own wisdom, laid down the routes of nine or ten rail roads—appropriated a certain sum of money for the construction of each—fixed the amount to be borrowed on the faith of the State; and finally—mark the dictatorial language of the resolution—Instructed and directed the committee on canals and internal improvements to bring in a bill to carry his projects into effect.

There are many important works of internal improvement now being com-

pleted, and there are others contemplated, in this state. We should be happy to see them all prosper. Our limits do not permit us to speak fully upon this subject; but we trust the Legislature will not authorize the loan in question, because the manner in which it has been asked is unprecedented, and because, the restrictions attending its contemplated disbursements are unequal and unfair.—*Logansport Tel.*

IMPROVED SOCIETIES.

A spirited association of more than a hundred members has been formed at New Harmony, Ia. of which the Green River Advocate gives the following sketch.

"Among such a number of literary and scientific persons, knowledge must develop itself, and for this purpose the inhabitants have organized an institution called the New Harmony Institute, similar to our Lyceum, except that it is more comprehensive in its character, as it is intended not only as the means of disseminating knowledge, but also of promoting sociability and amusement among its members. For the purpose of disseminating knowledge, lectures are delivered every Sunday, calculated to instruct, and instill into the mind principles of the purest morality and virtue. For the purpose of amusement, the members of the Institute meet once a month or oftener, in the evening for the purpose of dancing. Fortunately for us, one of these meetings for recreation occurred while we were in Harmony. We attended in company with a gentleman by whom we were invited. We have seldom heard better music any where, and never witnessed dancing in greater perfection any place west of the Alleghany mountains."

The president of the society (Robert Dale Owen) in a notice of the town, says—

"It is just twenty years this summer since New Harmony was first settled. In the year 1813 the society of Harmonists deputed Frederick Rapp to make choice of a location for them in the western country.

After spending some months in the search, during which he traversed the greater part of the six western states, he decided on this location. The society removed hither in the summer of 1814, with a capital, it is said, of about one hundred thousand dollars.

Ten years thereafter, their property was estimated at a million. Our town has now the aspect of an old settlement. It has twelve stores, two steam mills, two taverns, &c. &c.

Its principal streets have raised and gravelled side-walks, with a hand-rail fence to defend them: (quite a luxury, this, in a far western town) its principal buildings, brick as well as wood, are oil-painted, and many of the others covered with a permanent whitewash.

Almost every one of our citizens concurs in the remark, that he has enjoyed here a greater share of health than in any former place of their residence.

[*Disseminator.*]

MAJOR JACK DOWNING—FRENCH CLAIMS.

The following is an extract from a letter written by the genuine Jack Downing to his old friend Mr. Dwight of the New York Daily Advertiser. It gives the Major's opinion about the adjustment of the French claims:

"Howsomever, I have a notion that the best way after all to bring the Frenchmen to their senses, is to stop all trade with 'em, till they settle all old accounts. This is a peaceable mode, and they'll soon find out we can give up their ribbons and ruffles a little better than they can give up our Cotton and Tobacco—'tis amazin to see how much good solid articles go from this country to France, and paid for in fashions and trash, that ain't worth, when you raly come to look close into 'em, the expense of bringing out.

Some will say that our Cotton and Tobacco will go to France thro' other Countries;—well, let 'em go so. The French can't do without 'em.—And then again some will say that French silk and ribbons and gew gaws will come to us thro' other Countries, and if needs be will be call'd "English" or "Italian" or "Swiss" or "Spanish," but there is a rod in pickle for all that.—If I and the General only come out with a proclamation to our women and gals, and ask 'em to drop all use of French goods, the jig will be up with the Frenchmen at once—they may deceive our Consuls and Collectors, but they can't deceive our Galls, for they can tell a French hat and French ribbons and French flummery as far as you can throw a club.

If any thinks our galls aint got patriotism enuf in 'em for this, when they come to understand the natur of the business, they will be as much mistaken as Commodore Hardy was last war off Stonington.—Some one went off and told old Hardy the Yankees had but

two guns, but had no flannel to make cartridges with, and that was true enuf; so he brought in his ships and began to blaze away, but us soon as our galls come to hear on't, they turn'd to, and afore 12 o'clock there warn't a flannel petticoat left in all Stonington.—Commodore Hardy got the hull on 'em about his ears in cartridges about the quickest I tell you. "And arter that when any one would tell him sick and sich a place had no flannel to make cartridges with, he'd scratch his head and say, but I'm afraid they have got galls and flannel petticoats, and that's about the same."

ROUND SHOT.

A correspondent of the United States Gazette gives the following as the origin of the discovery of making round shot.

"My father was a plumber in this city, and for a long time could think of nothing but how to make *round shot*. *Round shot* was the burthen of the night as well as the day. One night he was awakened by a blow in the back from my mother, who exclaimed, I have found out how to make round shot. I dreamed I was going into a shop to buy the child (myself) a hat, when, on hearing a hissing noise proceed from an inner room, I was informed that they were making round shot; on going in, I looked up and saw a man pouring melted lead through a sieve at the top of the building, which fell into a tub of water on the floor, and on taking some of the shot in my hand, I found they were perfectly round! My father exclaimed in ecstasy, you have found it out—immediately he set the melting pot to work, and on pouring some of the lead from the top of the stairs he found the shot much rounder than any which he had before made; at day light he poured some from the top of the leaning tower in this city, succeeded much better; and on pouring some from the shaft of a mine, he found that he had obtained *round shot*."

Thus the discovery was made by Mrs. Watts, and in justice it ought always to have been known as Mrs. Watts' patent shot.

SLAVERY.

Fire.—On Tuesday night, soon after twelve, one of the fine stores in Pearl St. was discovered to be on fire in the rear; the engines assembled and soon arrested the flames, not however, before the building was consumed or nearly so.—*Cin. Chron.*

The failure of the harvest in Poland threatens that unfortunate country with famine, in addition to the political and military oppression under which she is groaning.

With regret we perceive by the National Intelligencer of the 4th ult., that the Hon. Jno. M. Clayton, has signified his intention of resigning his seat as a member of the U. S. Senate early in January.

Within the last eight days there has thirty-two flatboats landed at this port principally loaded with Stock, which gives quite a business like appearance to our levee.—*Southern Times.*

Canada.—The cause of liberal principles, we are sorry to perceive, does not appear to be in a very flourishing condition among our neighbors in Canada. The Montreal Daily Advertiser, which was established about a year ago, and was an able and spirited advocate of democratic principles and the rights of the people, has been discontinued for want of patronage.

The President's Message was carried from Baltimore to Philadelphia in 5 hours and 40 minutes.

A rail road, to be constructed from New Orleans to Nashville in Tennessee, is now in contemplation. A meeting was recently held by a respectable number of the citizens of the former place to adopt preparatory measures calculated to effect the completion of the proposed road.

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