

CONGRESSIONAL

SENATE.

MONDAY, February 29.

The following letter was received, and laid before the Senate by the Chair:

WASHINGTON, FEB. 29, 1836.

SIR: I beg leave through you to inform the Senate that I have on this day resigned into the hands of the General Assembly of Virginia, for reasons fully made known to it, my seat in the Senate of the United States, as a Senator from that state. This announcement is now made so as to enable the Senate, at its earliest pleasure, to fill such vacancies in the several committees as may be created by my resignation.

In taking leave of the body over which you preside, I should be faithful to the feelings of my heart, if I did not frankly confess that I do so with no ordinary emotions. I look to the body itself, as the representative of those federative principles of our system, to preserve which unimpaired has been the unceasing object of my public life. I separate from many with whom I have been associated for years, and part with friends whose recollection I shall cherish to the close of my life. These are sacrifices which it gives me pain to make. Be pleased to assure the Senate that I carry with me into retirement sentiments of respect towards its members; and that, in bidding them adieu, I extend to each and all my best wishes for their health, happiness, and long life.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOHN TYLER.

Hon. Mr. VAN BUREN.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Mr. Morris presented the resolutions of the Ohio Legislature, approving of the conduct of the President in the late dispute with France; which were received, laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Clayton, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill to establish the Northern Boundary line of Ohio, and the joint resolution for the same purpose, made a report which was received, and on motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, 5000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Mr. Porter presented the credentials of R. C. Nicholas, appointed as a Senator from Louisiana, and the oath was administered.

Mr. Tipton, on leave, introduced a bill supplementary to the act providing for an exchange of land with the Indians, and for their removal west of the Mississippi, which was read a second time, and referred to the committee on Indian affairs.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is expedient, the States of Maryland and Virginia assenting thereunto, to retrocede the District of Columbia to these States with such reservation as may be necessary for their government.

This resolution lies one day for consideration.

The Cumberland Road Bill was then taken up for consideration, when the first amendment of Mr. Clay to strike out \$320,000, from the clause appropriating for the expenditure in Ohio, and to insert \$200,000, was agreed to by the following vote:

Yeas.—Messrs. Black, Calhoun, Clay, Crittenden, Goldsborough, Hill, Kent, King, of Alabama, King, of Georgia, Knight, Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Nau-dain, Porter, Prentiss, Swift, Tomlin-son, Walker, White.—21.

Nays.—Messrs. Benton, Buchanan, Ewing, of (Illinois), Ewing, of (Ohio), Grundy, Hendricks, Hubbard, Linn, McKean, Morris, Niles, Robbins, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Vinton, Wall, Webster, Wright.—19.

The next amendment of Mr. Clay to strike out of the Indiana expenditure \$350,000, and insert 200,000 was negatived, there appearing to be a tie—yeas 22, nays 22.

Mr. Clay moved an amendment to provide that the expenditure in Illinois should be limited to graduating and bridging the road in that State, which was carried, yeas 30, nays 14.

TUESDAY, March 8.

Mr. Clay presented a memorial from a committee for obtaining from Congress an appropriation for a Marine Hospital in the West. This memorial led to a brief discussion, concerning the origin and object of the Marine Hospital Fund, and the rights of the Western Boatmen to participate in its advantages.

Mr. Davis stated that the fund had been collected by a tax on Seamen, ever since the year 1793, of 20 cents per month out of the wages of each individual, and that in this way one million and a half of dollars had been col-

lected. He was of opinion that the Western boatmen should not be considered as entitled to the benefits of this fund unless they consented to pay their quota, in the manner and under the conditions, in which it had been heretofore furnished by the Atlantic seamen.

Mr. Clay replied that the western boatmen had contributed to build up this fund, having paid towards it about \$12,000 since the fund was established. He did not know whether those who worked on board the steam-boats in the West paid their proportion, and he knew that those who navigated small arks were exempt. But he wished the subject to be examined.

Mr. Benton wished the Hospital to be at St. Louis.

The petition was ordered to be printed.

The question of the Abolition of Slavery was again taken up for consideration, when Mr. Grundy made a speech which occupied about an hour and a quarter.

Mr. Kent also made some observations, in which he denied the power of Congress to interfere with the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, without violating the deed by which the ten miles square was ceded to the United States. He knew that the prayer of the petition would not be granted. He had yet to learn that there was an individual on this floor who would vote for it.

Mr. Ewing followed, and on motion of Mr. Crittenden, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, March 1.

Mr. Wise presented a memorial from John A. Smith, a citizen of the District of Columbia, petitioning against the interference of the Northern people in the subject of Slavery in the District of Columbia, and praying the House to reject all petitions for that purpose.

Mr. Wise moved that the petition be referred to the Select Committee on the subject of the Abolition of Slavery in the District, with instructions to the committee to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in this District.

The Chair decided that the motion was not in order, and that under a decision of the House, the paper was referred to the Select Committee upon its presentation.

Mr. Wise appealed from this decision, and spoke warmly in support of the appeal.

After some conversation, Mr. Lane moved the previous question which was ordered.

The question having been taken it was decided in the affirmative. Yeas 163—Nays 33.

FRIDAY, March 4.

Mr. Hannegan rose and said it seemed to him to be the settled purpose of the House to prevent any publication from being made in relation to the manifold abuses and corruption of the West Point Academy.

(Much laughter and cries of "order.") But I warn the House, continued Mr. Hannegan, that they cannot longer smother the truth, and that one way or another we will have it out.

The Chair peremptorily called Mr. H. to order.

Mr. Hannegan moved to suspend the rules in order to offer a resolution for the printing of the report of the Select Committee appointed last session, to investigate the concerns of the Military Academy at West Point, now on the files of the House—which report he added, the House had kept back and smothered, (cries of "order.")

Mr. Hannegan. I hope the House will indulge me—(cries of "order—order") indulge me with the yeas and nays on this motion—is that out of order?

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Vanderpoel said he was ready to prove that this paper purporting to be the report of a Committee, was not the report of a majority, but of a minority of the committee.

The question being taken, the motion was rejected, yeas 112, nays 82, not two thirds.

TUESDAY, March 8.

Mr. Hannegan moved to suspend the rules, in order to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Military Academy, at West Point, made at the last session, be taken from the files of the House, and printed. He did not, he said, expect any votes from the gentlemen who had brothers, sons, and kinsmen at the Academy. He asked the yeas and nays on the motion, but they were refused.

The motion was then put, and rejected without a count.

Mr. Fox, the new British Minister to the United States, arrived at Annapolis, Md. in the British frigate Wanderer, on the 3d instant.

RISEING SUN:

SATURDAY,.....MARCH 26, 1836.

—We invite the attention of the reader to the address of Governor NOBLE, and the notice of Mr. HAND, in relation to contributions for the erection of the great Washington Monument, published in to-day's paper.

—Among the Congressional proceedings of the 1st instant, we perceive that in the House of Representatives, Mr. LANE presented a petition for a post route from Napoleon, via Aurora to Burlington, Ky.

—A resolution has been introduced into the Senate of the United States declaring it expedient to retrocede the District of Columbia to the States of Virginia and Maryland, with the consent of these States. The agitation of the slave question has, no doubt, lead to the offering of this resolution.

—It will be seen by the following letter that we are again to have a mail by steam boats. This will be a great accommodation to the citizens of this place and vicinity, provided they are left under different regulations than formerly.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Southern Division.

4th March, 1836.

Post Master, Rising Sun, Ind.:

SIR—A contract has been made with Messrs. Clarke and Holmes, of Pittsburgh, for the transportation of the mail in steamboats from Pittsburgh to Louisville. They will exchange mails at your office twice a week.

You will report the time of their commencement, and any omissions to comply with the contract that may thereafter occur.

Respectfully, your ob't. serv't,
C. K. GARDNER.

DIVISION OF THE COUNTY.

On this subject we made a few remarks in our paper of the 5th inst. which seems to have ruffled the feathers of Major Glenn, who figures at the head of the Rising Sun Times. The Major appears to think that we wish to draw him out on this subject, with a view of having a newspaper controversy. On this point however, we can assure him that he has totally misconceived our object, as it never entered our mind for a moment that on the question of division there would be any diversity of opinion between us. We merely wished to give him an intimation that if he would take the lead in favor of this measure, we would second his efforts to the extent of our feeble abilities. Knowing, as we did, that all the citizens of Rising Sun, with one or two exceptions, and indeed nine-tenths of all the citizens below Laugbery, were in favor of a division of the county, our eyes were naturally directed to the editor of the Times, as the organ of their sentiments, as the champion of their interests, and the fearless advocate of their rights. And we had supposed that he had no other interest except one in common with the community in which he was located. In this we may have been mistaken. That the citizens of Rising Sun have long been struggling for a new county, with a view of making that place a county seat, is notorious—that all their movements have tended to the consummation of this object, is equally well known—that this question will, more than all others, influence the people of this county in their choice of Representatives at our next election, cannot be disguised—and that four members will be elected favorable to the measure we have no hesitation in believing. And have not the citizens of Rising Sun, justice and merit on their side? There is not a more beautiful site for a town, and a more eligible place for a county seat, on the Ohio River from Pittsburgh to its mouth. It is high, dry, and healthy, and easy of access; surrounded by a country rich in soil, and densely populated—and no place can boast of a more thrifty, public spirited, and patriotic class of citizens. Entertaining these views, our feelings naturally incline us to advocate any measure that may be calculated to promote their interests; and no ill-natured remarks from the Editor of the Times shall drive us from our purpose.

The above article is copied from the Palladium of Saturday last; and as we are desirous that every citizen "below Laugbery" should see and read it, we give it publicity. We have perused this article again and again, and the oftener we read it, the more did we reflect upon the fact, that there are men who will sacrifice principle, honor, consistency, every thing, for their own interests, or the interests of those they are compelled to serve. This is true in the case now before us; and not only is this so, but the utmost deceit and the most arch hypocrisy is also made use of in order to succeed in leading the public mind astray.

The evident object of the Palladium now is, to get up a question for a division of the county—to make the people below Laugbery believe that the Lawrenceburghers will aid them, and that they will succeed in getting a new county struck off—that if they succeed in getting up this question, they will divide the party which

heretofore supported the removal of the county seat, and thus succeed in retaining the Court House. This is their grand object; it requires no great foresight to see it; the people below Laugbery are not such great fools as not to know it. The Court House is their grand and cherished idol; and to retain it they are ready and willing to make any sacrifice, or to use any means. We make these assertions boldly and fearlessly, and we challenge successful contradiction. And it is for this object that the Editor of the Palladium, and his quondam co-laborers in hypocrisy, deceit and intrigue at Lawrenceburgh, are now making great professions of friendship for the interests, the prosperity and welfare of the lower end of the county. It is for this object—for the accomplishment of their unhallowed designs—that they now would plaster with false praise the citizens of Rising Sun, and laud the beauty of their town, as though that alone would entitle them to a County Seat. It is for this object that they want us to take the lead for division, and it is for this that they are ready to second our efforts!! "Throw physic to the dogs—I'll none of it!" What—to be found laboring for the accomplishment of a cause which can only benefit, as we firmly believe, the town of Lawrenceburgh. No, God forbid that we may ever become so insane as to be made a dupe of by them, or be caught in their company.

We have heretofore given our opinion in regard to a division—we will allude to it again. We never have and will not now disguise the fact that we would be favorable to a division of the county, with the view of making Rising Sun a county seat, did we believe this the proper time to make the attempt—that the measure could succeed, and that it would be acting justly to the whole county. These are the grounds of our opposition to the measure, and in taking this course, we are acting consistently with our first principles. We have evidence enough to satisfy us that the county does not contain 400 square miles, and we are opposed to violating the Constitution. A citizen of Lawrenceburgh, and one who holds a very important office, when told a few weeks since that this county was now under its constitutional limits, and that of course a new county could not be struck off, said, "By — we can trample on the Constitution." This doctrine will not suit us, and we can find hundreds of "citizens below Laugbery" whom it will not suit.

The Palladium says it is notorious that all the movements of the people of this place have tended towards getting a county seat here. If this be the fact it never came to our knowledge. We always understood the struggle to be the People against Lawrenceburgh aristocracy and misrule; and we doubt the truth of the assertion, because we do know that it had not entered into the head of a single individual in Rising Sun, or "below Laugbery," to petition for a division last winter, until the petitions were sent here from Lawrenceburgh. We know too that last fall certain Lawrenceburghers urged strongly upon some of our citizens to get up a petition for division, promising to aid them if they did. But the answer was, *We have no confidence in you!* We ask, what have they done to merit our confidence now? Who will answer this question?

The truth of the whole matter is that certain Lawrenceburghers are the prime movers for a division—that they are at heart opposed to it, we have not a doubt—but by agitating this question they expect to "divide and conquer" the party which has heretofore supported the removal. This is their last resort; this is to be their last struggle; and now it will be "Root hog, or die!"

READ! READ! READ!

We earnestly invite the attention of the citizens of Rising Sun, the "citizens below Laugbery," and the citizens of the whole county, to the following extracts. They speak volumes; but let people read for themselves.

Extract from the Indiana Palladium of March 19th, 1836.

Speaking of Rising Sun:—"No place can boast of a more thrifty, public spirited, and patriotic class of citizens. Entertaining these views, our feelings naturally (!!!) incline us to advocate any measure that may be calculated to promote their interests." [Soap! soap! soap!]

Extract from the Indiana Palladium of August 1st, 1835.

"The fact is established, almost beyond a doubt, that the author of 'Truth' is a resident of Rising Sun. If any doubt this, let him compare the articles alluded to with the sly under-handed course of a few citizens of that place—compare them with letters written last winter to Indianapolis, dictating a line of conduct to the representation, in reference to the affairs of the county, and it will be easily seen who the wire-worker is, who prostitutes the name of 'Truth' by making it a cloak for all manner of falsehoods. Does attention wander in attempting to fix upon the author? Then, let it rest for a moment on some one of those who has the greatest interest in the local affairs of Rising Sun. Can the eye single out from among the highly respectable, enterprising citizens of that place a few grovelling, grasping spirits, who have grown rich upon the industry of others; who, because chance and circumstances put them in possession of the soil and power to lord it over their fellows, are ever on the watch for opportunities to enrich themselves, at the expense of others? Men who make great professions of public spirit, public

improvement, but in practice make both subserve their private advantage; and who would prostrate every interest and every other town in the county, in utter ruin, to fill their own pockets. Can any other motive be assigned for the black, malignant attempts of these men to injure Lawrenceburgh, than jealousy—an idle, selfish fear that her growing importance may eclipse the Rising Sun, and render less valuable their worldly possessions?"

Fellow citizens, read the above and draw your own conclusions. We make no comments. It may be said the Palladium has changed owners. So it has—but it was *then*, and is now, the Organ of the aristocracy of Lawrenceburgh. "We cannot make the Ethiopian white, nor change the Leopard's spotted skin."

Statement of the cargo of flat boat Benton, which left Rising Sun on the 21st instant. Cornelius Miller, owner—John C. Miller, supercargo.

19 bbls Pork, 11 kegs Lard, 289 bbls Corn Meal, 99 sacks Oats, 5 tons Hay, 10 bbls Flour, 47 bbls Apples, 5 bbls Cider, 11 bbls Beans, 5 bbls Potatoes, 16 jars Apple Butter, 10 jars Preserves, 30 jars Pickles, 12 game Chickens, 12 game Hens. Insured at Rising Sun Insurance office.

TO THE PEOPLE OF INDIANA.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Indianapolis, March 7, 1836.

An association of patriotic individuals, under the name of the "Washington National Monument Society," composed of the President of the United States, Heads of Departments, the Governors and members of Congress of each state, and others, have determined to erect, at the Seat of Government of the Union, a monument in memory of the name and virtues of your beloved Washington. This noble undertaking, so worthy of the nation, is to be accomplished by public contributions, but that all may share in its honors no individual is allowed to give more than One Dollar for himself and one for each member of his family. Individuals who subscribe will become members of the Society, and the name of each will be recorded in the clerk's office of the proper county, will be published at the City, and when finished will be registered in the Monument for the inspection of coming generations. The contemplated object could be easily effected by large donations from wealthy persons, from corporate towns, cities, and such sums as would no doubt be granted by state Legislatures, but then it would not be so directly the free gift and work of the people and of the nation, and for that large sums are not receivable.

Charles J. Hand has been regularly appointed Collector for this state, and will, by deputy or in person, call on the people of each county as early as possible. In the meantime it is desired that the clerks, sheriffs, judges, military officers, and justices of the peace will propose meetings in each county at the April elections, and other public days, and that the sums received with the names of individuals be handed to and registered by the clerks of the circuit courts.

It is a part of the design to build the Monument of the best specimens of marble or granite to be found in each state, for which purpose a few blocks of from one to two tons weight will be needed from this state; therefore, any communication giving information of suitable materials will be gladly received by the undersigned.

INDIANS! For the name of Washington we acknowledge our veneration. In his fame and character, imperishable of themselves, we all claim a property, nationally and individually—one that no American would part with—and now that our fellow citizens of other states are sending in their mites, it is believed we have too much state pride to be lacking in evidence of our public spirit, patriotism, and gratitude for the Father of his Country.

N. NOBLE.

The undersigned will, with as little delay as he can, appoint a deputy for the several districts of the state; and will, as far as he can, call on the people himself. Until more permanent provisions are made the sheriff of each county (where agents are not already appointed) is requested to act as agent on all public occasions, depositing the sums received and the names of the citizens with the clerk of the county.

C. J. HAND,

March 8, 1836. Col. for Indiana.

In Kentucky, a bill raising the salary of the Governor to \$2,500, and the pay of the Members to \$3 per day, has passed both Houses of the Legislature. The Lexington Intelligencer very well asks, "what is to be done for the Judges? Will the Legislature raise its own pay, and not add to the salaries of the Judges?"