

## CONGRESS.

### CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

In the Senate, on the 24th ult., the General Appropriation Bill was taken up. The motion of Mr. Forsyth to re-consider the vote by which the Senate had decided to strike out the amendment increasing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Judiciary Department from 190,000 dollars to 250,000 dollars was agreed to: Ayes 24. A motion to increase the appropriation to 250,000 was then made and negatived—Ayes 19, Nays 16.

An amendment, moved by Mr. Ellis, re-appropriating 15,000 dollars, formerly appropriated for removing a bar in the Mississippi, and another of a similar character, moved by Mr. Mangum, were agreed to. On motion of Mr. Miller, the clause giving authority to the President to contract for a statue of George Washington, was stricken out, principally on the ground of the manner in which it had been introduced into the bill. The amendments to the bill were then ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time. Mr. Foot made an unsuccessful motion to take up the Pension Bill. The bill to extend the benefits of vaccination to the Indians was reported with an amendment to increase the appropriation from 6,000 to 12,000 dollars, and taken up for consideration. The amendment was agreed to. The bill was ordered to be read a third time, Ayes 31, Nays 10. Mr. Poindexter gave notice that he should to-morrow introduce a joint resolution to authorize the President to contract for a pedestrian statue of George Washington. On motion of Mr. Webster, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. It was understood that the bill should be taken up as soon as the morning business should be got through.

In the House of Representatives the whole of the sitting of the 24th, was occupied in the further hearing of the case of alleged breach of privilege by Samuel Houston. All the witnesses present were examined before the sitting closed, and neither party proposed to introduce any other, though it was intimated as possible that some other might be introduced. When the evidence was closed, Mr. Stunbury said, if it was pleasure of the House on this occasion to go into the further examination of the fraud as charged by him, he was ready to introduce evidence which would, in his opinion, prove the truth of the charge beyond doubt. Whereupon Mr. Foot expressed a hope that the House would not further pursue that enquiry in this form, pledging himself, however, if no other Member did so, to institute an enquiry by the House into the whole matter, with a firm belief that it would result in the acquittal of all persons charged as being concerned in an intention to defraud the Government.

The further hearing of the case was then postponed to this day at 11 o'clock, when the accused will be heard in his defence by his Counsel, should no other testimony be then introduced.

The Senate on the 25th ult., on motion of Mr. Webster, proceeded to the consideration of the Apportionment bill. Mr. W. explained the amendment reported in blank by the Select Committee. The Senate was then addressed by Mr. Dallas, Mr. Clayton, Mr. Pickering, and Mr. Hill; when the question was taken on the amendments of the Committee and decided as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Bell, Benton, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dickenson, Ewing, Foot, Hayne, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Miller, Moore, Prentiss, Robbins, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Wagaman, Webster.—22.

NAYS.—Messrs. Brown, Clay, Dallas, Dillery, Ellis, Forsyth, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, Marcy, Morey, Robinson, Tazewell, Tipton, Treadon, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.—22.

The casting vote of the Vice President was then given in the affirmative. The question was then taken for filling the blank for the number of Representatives with 256, and decided in the negative, the question was then taken on filling the blank with 251, and decided in the affirmative. Mr. Webster then moved to fill the other blanks as follows:

Maine	8	North Carolina	13
New Hampshire	6	South Carolina	19
Massachusetts	13	Georgia	9
Rhode Island	2	Kentucky	13
Connecticut	6	Tennessee	13
Vermont	6	Ohio	20
New York	40	Louisiana	4
New Jersey	7	Indiana	7
Pennsylvania	28	Alabama	6
Delaware	2	Missouri	3
Maryland	9	Mississippi	2
Virginia	21	Illinois	3

The motion was agreed to. The bill was then reported to the Senate and ordered to be read a third time by a vote of 22 to 23.

In the House of Representatives, little else was done than the further investigation in the Houston case.

In the House of Representatives, April 26, on motion of Mr. Root, the Committee of the Whole was discharged from the further consideration of the resolutions proposing amendments of the Constitution of the United States in relation to the election of President and Vice President of the United States, and they were referred to a Select Committee.

In the Senate April 27, leave of absence for one week, from Monday next, was granted to Mr. Webster, on motion of Mr. Silsbee. Mr. Bent, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill from the House, for the relief of Aaron Snow, without amendment. The resolution offered by Mr. Frerichs, instructing the Committee on the Library to purchase Rembrandt Peale's original portrait of General Washington, was modified so far as to make it an instruction to inquire into

the expediency of making the purchase; and in this modified form was agreed to. The joint resolution introduced by Mr. Poindexter, authorizing the President to employ an artist to construct a pedestrian full length statue, in marble, of General Washington, was read a second time, and referred to the Committee on the Library. Mr. Clay presented the petition of the citizens of Nelson county, Kentucky, praying, that in any adjustment of the Tariff, the protective principle may be preserved. Mr. King presented a memorial from the Territorial Legislature of Florida, relative to a junction of waters. Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, with an amendment. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain friendly Creek Indians. Mr. King also introduced a resolution, authorizing the payment to the State of Alabama of two per cent, on the sales of public lands in that State. A motion was made by Mr. Grimes, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; and another by Mr. Wickliffe, that, for any thing he could see, it was not certain whether the House would adjourn before the first Monday in December. For his own part, he was opposed to suspending the rule with a view to change the time of the commencement of the next session, until he knew when the present was to terminate.

In the House of Representatives, April 30. After a few petitions had been presented and referred—

Mr. Dodridge moved to suspend the rules of the House, so as to allow him to move a resolution for appointing a Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of Congress, so as to meet at an earlier day than the first Monday in December next.

Mr. Wickliffe said that, for any thing he could see, it was not certain whether the House would adjourn before the first Monday in December. For his own part, he was opposed to suspending the rule with a view to change the time of the commencement of the next session, until he knew when the present was to terminate.

The question was then taken on the motion to suspend the Rule, and decided in the Negative, by Yeas and Nays, 71 to 66 (two-thirds of the members present being required to suspend a rule).

The further hearing of the case of Samuel Houston was again postponed, in consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, his Counsel.

The House then on motion of Mr. Clayton, suspended the rule, so as to enable the Committee of Visitation to run the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, to make their report. Leave being given, Mr. Clayton presented the report, which he moved to have received, without being read, and that it should be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. McDuffie then rose and observed that he felt bound to make some remarks, in justice to the committee, to account for the delay which had taken place, and which had prevented the committee from having it presented before. The inquiry involved a number of subjects, which rendered it necessary for it to be very minute. The result of it was necessarily very voluminous, and the committee had only that morning come to a decision upon the report to be made, which prevented the minority on that committee from presenting their views as they were desirous of doing, at this time, in opposition to this report. He therefore wished to submit orally a few remarks on one or two topics contained in the report.

Mr. McDuffie then stated various facts which occurred before the committee, and we are advised to in the report; and make comments on several points in the report, in regard to which he dissented from the committee.

Mr. Clayton replied with a good deal of animation, after protesting against this mode of controverting the report before it was read, to the points touched on by Mr. McDuffie, and glanced also on some other points, concerning the operations of the Bank.

Mr. Adams, a member of the Committee, next rose, and stated the reasons why he should take occasion to present, in a distinct written form, his views of the subject. In the course of his remarks, he said that if there was a single sentence in the report of the committee from which he did not entirely dissent, he was not aware of it.

Mr. Cambreleng, also a member of the Committee, vindicated the course of the investigations pursued by the Committee, and expressed his disposition to maintain and stand by its report.

Mr. Wayne, observing that the report, after such contradictory opinions of it as had been expressed by different members of the Committee, could go the world with very little authority, however much it might be entitled to, and desiring to see in form the objections which the minority of the Committee intended to make to it, to give time for that purpose, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Monday next.

The motion was negatived.

After some interlocutory remarks by Mr. Wickliffe and Mr. Cambreleng.

Mr. Thomas, another Member, rose to vindicate the proceedings of the committee, and avowed his readiness to stand before the House and the People, and defend the report of that committee. Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, another Member of the Committee, stated his views of the report. He had assented to it, he admitted; but he disclaimed any intention to cast the least reflection on the integrity or honor of the President or Government of the Bank, to the former of whom he accorded high praise and great merit.

After an explanatory remark from Mr. Watmough, the question on printing the Report was taken and decided in the affirmative. And then

The House adjourned.

The Jackson Baltimore Convention, will meet on the 21st this month.

## FOREIGN.

### FROM EUROPE.

New York April 32.  
By the packet ship Hibernia, Captain Allen, we have received London to the 27th March and Liverpool to the 28th, both inclusive.

The Reform Bill has passed the House of Commons by a majority of 116.

The Cholera is extending in London. It has also made its appearance in Belfast and Dublin. New cases in London on the 18th, 73, deaths 45; 19th, new cases 86, deaths 38; 20th, 74, deaths 21st, new cases 120, deaths 73; 22d, new cases 63, deaths 36; 23d, new cases 47, deaths 33; 24th and 25th, new cases 105, deaths 62. The date of the report is one day in advance of the date of the cases.

Mortal cases in London from the commencement of the disease 1,305, deaths 712; or more than half. In other parts of the kingdom where the disease still exists, total cases 1803, deaths 696. Where the disease has entirely ceased, total cases 5,088, deaths 1,517. Grand total cases 6,891; deaths, 2,213.

A Berlin paper states that our fellow-citizen, Doctor Howe, when arrested in that capital, had a letter of credit for 100,000 francs, upon Pantzic and Elbing, for the benefit of the Polish fugitives in that neighborhood.

Mr. Van Buren had audience of leave of his Majesty, on the 22d. On the 23d he arrived at Windsor, and, in company with some other personages, was to dine with the King.

Five persons lost their lives at Manchester on the 2d, by the explosion of a steam-boiler, at the "extensive candle-warehouse" of Messrs. Goodier and Co. Several others were badly scalded.

A Liverpool paper says, "Lord Cockrane will be immediately restored to his rank in the Navy."

London Money Market, March 26.—The ballot for the election of the committee of the Stock Exchange commenced this morning, and occupied the chief attention of the members during the great part of the day. The scrutiny was not yet at the termination of business. It is generally supposed that a considerable number of the old members will not be re-elected.

A declaration is in the course of circulation for signatures, on the part of the most respectable brokers, disavowing the practice of taking double commissions.

No variation of the least importance in the price of funds has occurred to day.

The War began.—Under this caption we have the following paragraph from the Charleston Gazette of the 18th inst.

"We learn with regret, that the acrimonious language which has of late characterised the parties of Sumter has at length terminated in blows and violence. Fifteen or twenty individuals are said to have been arrayed on each side, armed with dirks, clubs, and missiles, several of whom experienced slight, and one or two serious injuries. We are in possession of the names and particulars, but forbear making them public, until the statement undergoes more general confirmation."

Horseshoe Case.—We cannot see any propriety in the course which this affair has taken. The simple fact of the assault and battery of a member of the house, for words spoken in debate—was all, in our opinion; that required an investigation; and we cannot suppose that any thing, except in the submissions of the party accused should be offered in extenuation; for if the house ever abandons its natural power to preserve its own independence—if it yields to private persons a right to decide upon the character of their own real or supposed grievances, by assaulting and punishing members who shall offend them—the freedom of debate will rest exclusively upon the strong arms or resolute hearts of the speakers, to support, by night or day, and in every or any manner, their legislative duties! and indeed, the whole concern of the people become submitted to the dominion of force. The committee of claims would be special, called upon to ease themselves in steel—for they very often pronounce case referred to them to be "fraudulent."

Niles.

THE APPORTIONMENT BILL.—Mr. Webster's amendment to the bill of the house of representatives, (by which the fractions, in the several states, being more than one half the federal number adopted as the general ratio of representation, are to entitle such states to one member,) has passed the senate, as will appear in the journal of proceedings.

We think better fitted to render justice to all parties, and especially to the people of the small states, than the mode proposed by the house, and its virtual effect will be to represent all the people in the congress of the United States.—Niles.

The Warsaw Gazette states, that there is living at Potozki, near the frontiers of Lithuania, a shepherd, named Demetrius Grabowski, aged 169 years.

## THE BANK.

The National Intelligencer of May 1st says: At length the Report of the Bank Committee has been made; perhaps as early as it could have been, considering the mass of papers industriously collected by the Committee. As it is, the Report has been presented soon after it was made up, that the Minority of the Committee had no opportunity to make their Counter-Reports, of which, if we understand aright, two are forthcoming. The Report of the Committee is the Report of six Members of the seven composing the Committee. We have had no opportunity to read a line of it; but we understand that it sets forth many acts of the Bank, which it considers as misleading, and some which are supposed to infringe the charter, but is, on the whole, sparing of opinions, or of course, except so far as facts may be stated in a manner to imply opinion, or censure. In the matter of the bankers' accounts, which have been set down of \$1,000,000, and so wantonly, in the newspapers, we understand that one case only is introduced in the report, (that of a New York editor) and why his case has been made an exception we are yet to learn. Mr. McDuffie and Mr. Adams protested against the report, and it is supposed that Mr. Watmough bears them company. And Mr. Johnson, though he assented to the report, to bring it before the House, intimated that it did not contain any matter to justify the sensibility which appeared to be felt by the friends of the Bank, and much less to reflect upon the President or other officers of the Bank.

INDIAN COUNCIL.—The Logansport Times, of the 2d ult., says: "The council, noticed in our last, closed its sittings on Wednesday. We understand that the difficulty existing between the two nations is not yet settled; nevertheless the council has produced a good effect. The fears, entertained by some not well acquainted with the Indian character, of the immediate commencement of hostilities between the Miamies and Potawattomies, may be dismissed. The Potawattomies, the injured party, have been induced, through the influence of the Agent, to return to their homes, with a promise to remain peaceable, until the matter can be adjusted in a proper manner."

The Quebec Gazette, of the 13th ult., says:

"America is not exempt from the evils of the time. Nearly all the independent Governments formed of the late Spanish and American colonies, within the last twenty years, are either engaged in war with each other, or in revolutions, rebellion and civil war followed by proscription, and the tyranny of the successful party, till it is proscribed and its tyrants, in turn. Even in the United States of North America they begin to threaten rebellion and disunion, nullification of laws of Congress by some of the States, Sovereigns, and resistance to the judicial authority of the General Government."

OXFORD!—The Charleston Mercury of the 26th ult., contains this article.

Mark! Monday March 19, 1832; the Senate of the United States, by a vote of 23 to 19, *for majority* adopted Mr. Clay's proposition to remodel and aggrandise the Tariff. Are we ready?

Totsix.—A review of the decision of the supreme court has appeared in the "Globe." It is a long and elaborate article, and seemingly intended as an appeal from that decision. It is attributed to the pen of Mr. Cass, the secretary of war. It is unpleasant to believe that it proceeds from the chief of one great department of the government. We presume it is the first time that such a thing has happened, and hope that it may be the last.—Whatever may be the rights of this matter, there is an *unfitness* in the proceeding that will bring many to reflection, one thing as they are.—Niles.

ROCK ISLAND.—The State elections in this State have just terminated, and resulted as follows, in all the towns but two.

For Governor Mr. Atkinson (National Republican) 2077; Fenner, (Jackson) 2153; scattering 634. No election.

For Representatives, 11 National Republicans, 21 Jackson, 1 Anti-Masonic; 1 to be heard from.

It appears that Robert Dale Owen has so far fallen from his principles as to have taken to himself a wife, in the person of Miss Robinson of the city of New York. They dispensed with the assistance of any third person, and married themselves.

THE WESTERN WATERS. The *St. Louis Times* of the 31st ult., advertises four steam boats for New Orleans; one for Pittsburgh; eight for Louisville and Cincinnati; three for places on the Missouri river; one Praire du Chien; one Quincy, Illinois; two Galena; and three for Naples, Beardstown, Pekin and Fort Clark, Illinois river—in all 27.—Niles.