

# 1st. session. 22d Con.

WASHINGTON CITY, March 7.

In the senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill to increase the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the United States army. The resolution submitted by Mr. Smith, directing the Committee on the district of Columbia, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the issuing of bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars in said district, was considered and agreed to. The apportionment bill was taken up, and debated by Messrs. Clayton, Tazewell, and Ewing; Mr. Tazewell in favor of the bill, the other gentlemen against it. Before the senate adjourned, Mr. Webster withdrew the amendment he submitted some days ago, and offered the following as a substitute: "That the house of representatives shall be composed of such a number of members chosen within each State, as shall bear to the representative population of such State, the same proportion as the number of two hundred and fifty six bears to the whole representative population of the United States; and of one additional member to every State in which the addition of such member will bring its number of representative nearer to its exact proportion than the omission of such additional member; the said number of representatives in any State not exceeding one for every thirty thousand persons."

In the house of representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, from the committee on the district of Columbia, reported a resolution of inquiry into the expediency of granting some squares of public land to the corporations of Washington, Georgetown, and Alexandria, for the purpose of education and improvement of the roads. It was referred to the committee on public lands. Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a resolution of inquiry into the pensions and allowances to Indians who were hostile to the United States during the late war, founded on treaties existing before the war, and not renewed since that period. It was laid upon the table for one day, in conformity with the rule of the house. Mr. Wickliffe, from the committee on the public lands, reported a bill for the final adjustment of land claims in the state of Missouri, which was read twice and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The house, afterwards, resumed the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Clayton, of Georgia, for the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the bank of the United States. Mr. Clayton addressed the house in reply to Mr. McDuffie, and in support of his resolutions, till nearly five o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Root, the house adjourned. Mr. Root has the floor for this day.

March 8.

In the senate, yesterday, Mr. King presented a memorial and certain resolutions adopted at a meeting of citizens of Madison county Alabama, complaining of the present tariff as unjust, unequal, and oppressive, and praying for its modification; which, on motion of King, was referred to the committee on Manufactures. After the adoption of several resolutions, offered on Tuesday, receiving a number of petitions, resolutions, and reports of committees, and the reading and reference of bills from the house, the senate took up the Apportionment bill as the unfinished business. The question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Webster, given in yesterday's summary, was debated by Messrs. Webster, Tazewell, Sprague, Marey, and Clayton, but was not decided when the senate adjourned. Mr. Clayton who did not finish his remarks, has the floor first in order to day.

In the house of representatives the consideration of the resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the affairs of the bank was resumed. Mr. Root addressed the house in vindication of the constitutionality and necessity of a national bank and moved an amendment to the effect, that the committee should be chosen by ballot. The amendment was withdrawn by courtesy, and Mr. Crawford followed in vindication of the conduct of the bank, but in favor of the proposed inquiry, if it could be accomplished in a limited time. Mr. Brady, of Maine, argued on a variety of grounds against the adoption of the resolution as unnecessary and useless. Mr. Beardsley spoke in support of the inquiry; but before he concluded his argument, the house, at 4 o'clock, adjourned.

March 10.

In the senate, yesterday, the vice president communicated a letter from the secretary of the treasury, transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the senate, a statement of the affairs of the United States Bank, for the months of January and February, 1832. Several petitions and memorials were presented, among which was one by Mr. Webster, from the citizens of Somerset, Mass. praying for the abolition of slavery within the District of Columbia. After passing a number of bills from the house, the senate took up the apportionment bill; and Messrs. Holmes, Sithee, White, and Sprague successfully debated Mr. Forsyth's resolution to amend Mr. Webster's amendment. No question was taken, when the senate adjourned till Monday.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Verplank, from the committee on the library, reported a bill making an appropriation for the

publication of certain diplomatic correspondence which was read twice, and committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. The consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution for the appointment of a committee to investigate the affairs of the bank was resumed, and a further amendment was proposed by Mr. Burges, for the appointment of a select committee to examine into the charges, and report up on the facts thereon, by the 2d Monday in April. Mr. Barstow moved a reconsideration of the vote of the preceding day, on the proposition of Mr. Root to appoint the committee by ballot; and the reconsideration was ordered, by a vote of 98 to 92. The amendments of Mr. Wayne and Mr. Burges were ordered to be printed; and the hour expiring, the subject was deferred till to-day. The remainder of the sitting was devoted to the discussion of the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others, which was finally reported by the committee to the house without amendment. Mr. Dickson moved to strike out the enacting clause, but the motion was negatived, yeas 70, noes 62. Mr. Davis, of Mass. renewed his amendment to grant \$10,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and the residue of the \$100,000 to the heirs of the commanding officer of the squadron, and the officers and crew of the ketch Intrepid; which was rejected, yeas 73, noes 102. Mr. Pearce also renewed his amendment to grant \$20,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and \$10,000 to the heirs of commodore Decatur; but it was rejected, yeas 80, noes 95. The bill was ultimately rejected on a division, by yeas and noes, by a vote of yeas 78, noes 95. The house then adjourned.

## FOREIGN NEWS.

### LATER FROM EUROPE.

The ship, Hull, capt. Crossell, from Bordeaux, arrived at Philadelphia on the 3d inst., bringing advices from Paris to the 21st Jan., and London to the 18th.

By this arrival, the refusal of Russia to ratify the proceedings of the London Conference in relation to the separation of Belgium from Holland, is fully confirmed. Austria and Prussia, it also appears probable, have followed a similar course; and France even, insists on a non-compliance with that part of the protocols which declared that some of the Belgium fortresses should be dismantled. It is evident therefore, that the settlement of all the difficult points connected with this important question is as uncertain as ever; and when in addition we consider the troubled state of the public mind in France, the danger which threatens the general tranquility of Europe becomes very apparent.

On the subject of reform in Parliament, nothing further has occurred in England—no creation of Peers or any other decisive step. At times one would think that the present British ministry are not equal to the emergency of the times, which calls for measures of a more energetic character than they seem either able or willing to pursue.

ENGLAND.—The British House of Commons assembled on Tuesday, the 17th, being the first time since the holidays. Some conversation took place on the reform bill, on a motion of Mr. Croker for certain returns on the subject, and the Lord Advocate gave notice that he should bring in the Scotch bill on Thursday. The house afterwards went into a committee on the expenses of Buckingham palace. The lords merely assembled *pro forma*, and almost immediately adjourned, there being no business before them.

"The following is the report of cholera cases received to day, dated Jan. 18: Sunderland—New cases 1, remaining 2. Newcastle—new cases 16, recovered 18, died 5, remaining 75. Gateshead—new cases 2, no recoveries, died 1, remaining 16. Walker—new cases 1, died 1. North Shields and Tynemouth—new cases 6, no recoveries, died 1, remaining 17. Houghton and Helton—new cases 5, recoveries 6, died 1, remaining 18. No reports received from other places. A case of spasmodic cholera is reported to have occurred at Durham and which terminated fatally.

IRELAND.—We are sorry to learn that the county of Limerick is in a most deplorable state of disorder. The following outrages are stated in a single number of the Limerick Chronicle just come to hand: "On Wednesday morning a diabolical murder was committed in Templemore. The victim was a young man named Short, an apprentice to a brazier in that town; he was waylaid and murdered within a quarter of a mile from his home. On the same day, while a man named Navin, was serving processes for the quarter sessions at Loughlin, he was waylaid by two armed men, who beat him in a most unmerciful manner, leaving him as they supposed dead. They took all the originals from him, first swearing him never to serve a process again. On Friday night the dwelling house of John Kerwan, in the parish of Kilmore, Galway county, was forcibly entered by a large party of Terry Alts. They got possession of his gunpowder and ball, and some money. Monday the village of Newport was thrown into a state of great consternation, by the appearance of two powerful factions, named Kennedy and Mulname, who came in to fight an opposite party of the name of Devitt. In consequence of the admonition of the priest on Sunday, the latter faction did not appear; but Major Carter with a com-

pany of the 47th regiment, and a strong detachment of police, arrived early in the day, and remained until the Kennedys and Mulnames had dispersed. The latter had armed themselves with sticks, sythes, and guns. Monday next, however, has been appointed for the grand conflict between the miscreants. A few nights ago, Patrick Warren, residing at Kill, Galway, was attacked by a party of Terry Alts, well armed, who dragged him out of his house and beat him nearly to death for saying that the Terry Alts were bad fellows. The house of a poor man named Michael Galnan, near Spring-grove, was entered by a party well armed, who nearly murdered him. On asking why they were beating him, they answered for giving lodging to a man named Lally, whom they considered an informer."—*Dublin Journal*.

In the counties of Kilkenny and Kildare, the long suffering peasantry have struck out another legal and peaceable mode of baffling the title proctor. A cotter's cow, worth perhaps 5*l*. is seized for 8*s*. tithes. The sale commences according to rule—three bidders to make an auction, and the King's duty to be paid by the purchaser." A soldier or police man, bids 1*l*. (for the parson's) paddy, the owner, bids 7*l*. for himself, and after that waits contentedly for the parson, proctor, or policeman, to clutch the sale by a third bidding; confident that if his cow be sold, he will get a good price for it, and that the parson will have to pay his own tithe, and the king's duty into the bargain.—*Dub. Jour.*

BRUSSELS.—Upon the conduct of Russia, with reference to the London conference, and the twenty-four articles, the London Courier of the 16th holds this language: "We are requested to correct an impression which appears to have gained some ground, that the Emperor of Russia had been guilty of a gross breach of faith, in refusing to ratify the treaty of conference, after having ratified the 24 articles on which it was based, as soon as he received them. We are assured, that so far from having done this, he caused it to be intimated that he would not allow the king of Holland to be so treated; and that, although after having received a despatch from his plenipotentiaries, representing that the probable consequence of his refusal would be to strengthen the French interest in our cabinet, he expressed himself in such a way as to justify a belief that he would either ratify the treaty, or, at least, not oppose obstacles to its being done by Austria and Prussia: he never once made any pledge on the subject, and cannot, therefore, be accused of having broken his faith with the conference."

London, Jan. 17.

Information has just reached us that a courier arrived in Paris on Sunday afternoon, bringing intelligence that the cabinet of St. Petersburg had, after several discussions, come to a determination not to ratify the treaty of the conference in its present state; and that the Austrian cabinet had come to a similar decision, without requiring any farther time for consideration. It would appear, therefore, that not the slightest hope can be entertained of an exchange of ratifications even on the 31st inst. and that if the treaty is to be adopted at all, it will be after having undergone very material modifications. We stated yesterday that the Prussian court announced its intention of ratifying, but with a condition. That condition, as stated in the information now before us, is, that the ratification should be exchanged together with those of all the other powers, but not otherwise; consequently it is a dead letter, supposing that either of the other powers refuses to ratify.

According to the London Times of the 17th, it was rumored that Casimir Poirer had sent two gentlemen to communicate with the English government on the question of the Belgian fortresses, and that the answer would determine that minister's stay in office, or the contrary. The Times adds:—"One reason that would justify a strong sentiment of regret in the breast of enlightened Englishmen at his retirement, is the abandonment, or, at least, suspension, which must follow such a catastrophe, of the prospects which have been for some time entertained that a treaty of commerce might soon be negotiated between these two countries, on terms of solid benefit to their mutual interests, and of high satisfaction to the feelings of all honest and intellectual men to both."

POLAND.—The Warsaw Journals contain the following:—"Prince Paskewitch has just published an ordinance, regulating the aid to be provisionally granted to officers in the Polish army now deprived of the means of subsistence as well to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. A commission has been established under the presidency of the Russian General Darowsky, which is to examine the applications. From such aid are excepted all those who were promoted to the rank of officers during the revolution, as well as those, who, by their conduct, might have proved unworthy of the favors of the emperor. The aid will be granted only for three years, at the expiration of which the persons who receive it must provide for themselves.

The relief to be granted to the following two classes:—1. Officers and functionaries of the civil administration, who after the commencement of the revolution, were admitted to active service, and who after taking part in the revo-

lution, spontaneously retired, without going beyond the frontiers of the kingdom. 2. The officers of the corps of veterans, who were admitted into the service of the revolutionary government, if it appears that they had subsequently retired from that body. The respective sums for the relief of these two classes are as follows: A colonel, 1,700 and 3,070 florins; a lieutenant-colonel, 1,300 and 1,550 florins; a major, 1,100 and 2,340 florins; a captain, 1,000 and 1,240 florins; a lieutenant, 850 and 1,030 florins."

The New York papers of Wednesday contain a few additional interesting extracts from the latest London journals, which we subjoin:—

London, Jan. 14, 3 o'clock, P. M.

Defeat of the French Minister in the Chamber of Deputies.—Civil list of Twelve Millions of Francs only, or 480,000*l*. voted to Louis Philippe.

On Thursday, the chamber of Deputies, at a late hour, decided on the civil list to be given to Louis Philippe. The Minister has been defeated. He has urged his friends to vote fifteen millions, and even a greater sum, but the chamber decided on the sum of twelve millions of francs. M. Odillon Barrot, and the Extremo Gauche, all voted for this amount. By a preliminary vote in which the numbers were 230 against the minister, and 157 for him, he perceived that he could not carry the civil list he desired. Thus the Citizen King has "no subjects," and has less than half of the civil list of Charles X.

## EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

A morning paper of yesterday gives the following curious narrative, which it says has been fully authenticated from a quarter of the highest respectability.

"From the facts we are about to detail we are afraid the system of seizing upon the friendless and the stranger has not been the only one followed by the Burkers of the day in providing subjects for the dissecting knife. We would particularly call the attention of the magistrates to the circumstances; and we trust the police officers who were called upon to act will satisfy the public with regard to the situation of the house in question, and other particulars, which, after such a scene, the public have a right to know.

"A young gentleman of family went to the theatre on Friday night last, and when the play was over stopped at some oyster house for an hour, until the approach of morning. He then left to proceed to his hotel in Piccadilly, but on his way was addressed by a female, handsomely and elegantly dressed. She prevailed upon him to accompany her to her lodgings, which she said were at a little distance. Consequently he called a coach (he thinks at the bottom of the Haymarket) and she gave the coachman directions, which he either did not hear, or did not attend to. After a time however, she stopped the coach, and said, as they had now only a step to go it would be better to walk than take the coach to the house, and which they accordingly did. On arriving at the door of a respectable looking house, the lady gave a peculiar tap, and it was opened by an old woman, who showed them into a room very well furnished, with a good fire, and every comfort, and as it was late, or rather early, the gentleman was prevailed upon to remain all night, rather than walk through the cold to Piccadilly. He accordingly retired to rest. Whether the refreshment he had taken at the house had been drugged, or natural fatigue induced drowsiness, he soon found himself in a stupor, which did not deprive him of consciousness. After continuing for some time in this state, he observed the lady touch something in the wall, upon which a panel flew back, and left an opening into another room. Presently he heard some person moving under the bed, and saw a man emerge at the foot, and proceed to the corner of the room where he had left his clothes upon a chair. The remains of the fire in the grate admitted of his seeing with sufficient clearness that he deliberately tied them up in a bundle, and drawing towards the foot of the bed, touched some part of the floor, and then tossed them down through a trap door which had opened. By this time the lady had withdrawn from the room; he remained perfectly still, and feigned sleep as much as he could, but soon felt the bundle under the bed clothes grasping his foot, upon which, in an agony of horror, fear and desperation, he drew up his limbs, got upon his feet, and made a desperate spring forward. Most fortunately it happened that he sprang against the breast of the ruffian, and knocked him backwards right into the trap door at the foot of the bed. The young gentleman then ran to the street door, which he found open, and shouted for the watch. Luckily, he says, one of the new police was near at hand, and he, having made an alarm, was joined by two or three others. They entered the house and proceeded to the bed-room where they found the trap door of the room still open, which led through another trap door into a deep dark cellar. In this cellar he found part of his clothes, but not a living soul was to be found on the premises, or about them, so that the man that he had knocked down, as well as the lady and old servant he had seen in the house, had all made their escape, but in what manner remains to be discovered; for he slipped away from the police officers, after giving them a false name, being afraid to have it known that he had been in such an affair. But the matter is too serious to