

when assailed himself and traduced in Congress, personally, for his conduct in the Seminole campaign, abstained from all violence, and did not challenge a member, although he wore epaulets on his shoulders! How can Mr. Clay, who, while he sat in the Speaker's chair, challenged a member of the House over which he presided, and, while Secretary of State, called a member of the Senate to answer for what he had said in debate, at the mouth of the pistol—how can he speak of the *opinions* of the President as tending to intimidate Congress and impair the freedom of debate? How can the Hon. Mr. Poindexter and the belligerents of the Calhoun side of the coalition, who have, during the present winter, sent challenges to their fellow members *while sitting in their places* in the House, affect so much alarm, lest the privileges of the Members of Congress shall be put down by the pistol?

These men commit a new outrage, by invading the familiar and private conversations in which the President unbosoms himself to those whom he supposes to be his friends, for the purpose of dragging him into the strife which they originate in the House. We have *direct information*, assuring us that Messrs. Mercer and Doddrige solicited a betrayal of what fell from the President, in the unguarded hours of social intercourse, as the basis of the Congressional proceeding we have noticed. We ask, what right has Congress to institute an inquisition into the private thoughts of the Chief Magistrate? They have none. The movers in this affair knew they had none, nor did they intend enquiry. They sought in it only a subterfuge, to give the name of a Congressional proceeding to the false and foul inuendoes, which they have embodied in the shape of resolutions. The persons, therefore, to whom we have referred, must stand responsible for this attempt, and will be forever branded by public reprobation, unless they adduce some evidence to sustain the *black insinuations* with which they attempted to charge the journals of the House.

### Congressional.

IN SENATE—WEDNESDAY, May 31. The resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. Kane, relative to disbanding a part of the army of the United States and substituting mounted men for the protection of the frontiers from the incursions of the Indians, was considered and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the bill to reappropriate certain unexpended balances heretofore appropriated was taken up, as in committee of the whole. The bill, as reported by the committee to whom it was referred, was amended by two additional sections.

Mr. Hendricks moved that the clause making appropriation "under the direction of the President of the U. States, in aid of the friendly Indians who may seek protection within the Indian Agencies on the north-western frontiers," should be filled with \$20,000.

The Chair then communicated the following information to the Senate, by directing a letter from the Secretary of War, just received, to be read.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, May 31, 1832.

SIR.—Official intelligence has this morning reached the Department, that a detachment of the militia called out to repel an invasion of a disaffected band of the Sac and Fox Indians, has been attacked by the latter and defeated with considerable loss. The Governor of Illinois has called out two thousand additional troops, and General Clark, the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Saint Louis, states, that the disaffected band is daily increasing. Captain Brant, the Assistant Quartermaster, has informed the Quartermaster General that the necessary supplies cannot well be provided without immediate payment.

Under these circumstances, I would respectfully recommend that the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars be added to the appropriation already asked for, to defray the expense of these operations, so as to make the whole appropriation three hundred thousand dollars. It is difficult, with the facts before the department, to form an opinion of the course of events upon that frontier, or a correct estimate of the expenditures which will be incurred. The desperate nature of the contest on the part of the Indians may be judged from the fact which is reported, that they deceived the commanding officer of the detachment by approaching with a flag of truce. It is obviously important that sufficient funds to put a speedy and final termination to those unprovoked hostilities, should be placed at the disposition of the government.

I am, sir, &c.

LEWIS CASS.

To the Hon. THOS H. BENTON,  
Chairman of the Military Committee, Senate.

Mr. Tipton, of Indiana, being aware of its necessity, concurred in the propriety of the appropriation.

Mr. Clayton requested the gentleman, if the information was in his possession, to detail the causes of the present disturbance on our Indian frontier. The information, if it could be obtained, would be highly satisfactory.

Mr. Tipton said, in reply to Mr. C's inquiry, that these Indians had been disatisfied since 1829. In that year they sent a Chief and 20 men to the Agency

where he (Mr. T.) resided; the Chief charged the white people with expelling the Sac and Foxes from their cornfields and cultivating them themselves, and stated that if the white men did not desist from these impositions his young men would injure the property of the white men. He (Mr. T.) wrote to the Agent at Rock Island, advising him of the visit and its object.

In 1830, another party made similar complaints; and he was further informed that the Sac and Foxes went to Canada and received presents from the British government, and it was his opinion, they are influenced by counsel from British agents; that this was produced by our government having inefficient agents who were restricted by unnecessary provisions and prohibitions, and that if this government did not send some efficient agents to that frontier, who were not connected with Indian trade and Indian traders; and who must be clothed with authority to make such presents as they found necessary to meet exigencies—These difficulties would occur frequently, and would be the cause of the entire extinction of the Indians by the western people.

The Black Hawk and his followers entered into a treaty in 1831, by which they agreed to cross to the west side of the Mississippi and remain there. But as they are influenced by bad counsel, and men have re-crossed to the east side of the river in violation of that treaty, there inflaming the neighbouring tribes, and have actually made war upon us, it is now necessary that this band should be quelled and driven from the U. States without respect or delay.

That altho' it was true we have what is called our army to defend us, yet it was also true that when we were invaded, and our people were murdered, the western people had to leave their families and their homes and defend themselves, and it was necessary that this government should act promptly and efficiently, in making this appropriation.

With regard to the probable amount of the expense, Mr. T. could only estimate it from the number of Indians who would not join the war party. The whole number of Pottawattamies was about 6000, and of these about two thousand would join the war party, leaving about four thousand of that tribe that would probably come in and take protection. There were probably about two thousand other Indians that might also take protection.

And, said Mr. T. if you will furnish us of the west with the necessary means we are both able and willing, and will defend and protect ourselves, and protect the frontiers of the Union; but when we do so, we have reason to hope, that Congress will not cavil with us about a few dollars.

Mr. Buckner thought that the amount was too small. He knew the necessity of attaching the Indians to our side.—Of those tribes of whom we had already made friends, to his knowledge, none could be more faithful; some of them had been tried; he would refer to the Delawares and Shawnees; they were an efficient support in protecting their part of the frontiers; it could not be done more effectually by any number of the whites. It was true, when those Indians were regularly engaged assisting our troops, that they were furnished with the regular munitions of war, &c. as our army was, but their wives and children were left without support, as they could not hunt for themselves. For these various purposes of presents, &c. to them, he thought \$20,000 was too small, and he should, therefore, move to amend by filling the blank with \$50,000.

Mr. Tipton said it was impossible to know how much might be required; if the whole sum were not required, no more would be expended than was required, he would vote for the latter position.

Mr. White thought that the sum was too large for this object; when the Indians were engaged in war as our allies, they were paid like our own troops.

Mr. Kane said, it would be probably better if this specific appropriation were withdrawn, and as was suggested in the letter of the Secretary of War, cover all in the appropriation required.

Mr. Hendricks said, he had this morning seen the Secretary of War in his office, where he was engaged in writing the letter which had been read. He (Mr. H.) had suggested to him much the same views which had been expressed by the senator from Illinois, (Mr. Kane,) but he was informed by the Secretary, that the appropriation asked for his communication, was for a different purpose, that of paying the Illinois militia, and troops now engaged, and furnishing the necessary munitions; that the other sum would be required for the friendly Indians, to be distributed among them as exigencies might require, and that \$20,000 would be sufficient. As the Secretary had deemed this sum adequate, he (Mr. H.) saw no occasion for appropriating the larger sum.

Mr. Frelinghuysen thought, with deference to the opinions of the Senators, that had been advanced, that the Secretary of War must be supposed to know best the necessity of the case, and he would vote for the smaller sum.

Mr. Buckner explained, at considerable length, enforcing his former opinion.

Mr. Wagaman moved that the bill, with the amendment, be laid on the table.

The motion was refused.

The motion of Mr. Frelinghuysen, to strike out \$50,000, which was accepted of as a modification in the amendment, and to insert \$20,000, was concurred in.

Mr. Kane moved to amend the second additional section by striking out \$150,000, and inserting \$300,000.

The motion was agreed to.

### REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

The bill from the Senate for the further benefit of the officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war, was then read a third time.

Mr. Boon, considering that the subject of this bill had been sufficiently discussed, moved the previous question, and it was seconded—*ayes 80*—*nays not counted*.

Upon the main question, Mr. Williams asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered; when the main question was ordered—*ayes 78*, *nays 45*.

The bill was then passed without a division.

### Foreign.

#### STILL LATER FROM ENGLAND

The packet ship North America, at New York from Liverpool, brings London Advertisements to the 30th April and Liverpool to the 1st May. From the proof-slip forwarded by the editors of the New York Courier, Mercantile Advertiser, and Standard, and chiefly from the former, we make the following extracts.

The Cholera appears by the official accounts to be diminished in Paris, but spreading throughout France. A London paper of the 28th, says it has broken out at Havre de Grasse. All the French Ministers have been attacked. The Chamber of Deputies is prorogued.

Letters from Paris, dated April 23, state that 20,000 had died in that city of the cholera.

We give an article from "Le Constitutionnel" of a very warlike aspect. The London Times, however, treats it with ridicule, and says the credulity of the Paris editor must have been imposed upon. We should incline to this opinion, for it would seem that the French troops are about evacuating Ancona, or at least that some amicable arrangement has been entered into in relation to the possession of that place.

The Belgic Governor of Luxembourg has fallen into the hands of the Dutch Government. There is little doubt that he would be again given up. The formal ratification of the 24 Articles by Austria and Prussia is published in the London papers. In consequence of the reservation with which this act is accompanied, and perhaps the little faith placed in the acts of despotic governments, it does not seem that it is thought in London these ratifications will materially expedite the settlement of Belgian affairs.

The Cholera continues very mild in England, but more severe in Ireland.—Of the further progress of the Reform Bill, we can as yet know nothing.

#### REPORTS OF WAR AND OF COALITION AGAINST FRANCE.

(From Le Constitutionnel of April 24.)

We have this day received information of high importance which we do not hesitate to make known to the country and to the Government. We do not vouch—we deem it our duty to observe—for the authenticity of all the facts, nor of all the details; but the character and position of the person who has subscribed the letter which contains them, inspire us with, and really merit such a confidence, that this letter becomes a grave document. In not publishing it we should think ourselves wanting in our duty to the interest of France—to the guarantee of its security—to the necessity of observing a stricter guard than ever over the projects of Foreign Powers, and over the internal intrigues of a faction which has an understanding with them—to the necessity of distinguishing their pacific protestations, their means of delay; and to compel them to declare in a word, for peace or war. This is the document such as it has reached us:

"The Austrian army is raised to the full war establishment. The roads are covered with transports of military convoys. Tyrol is encumbered with troops as well as Styria and Carinthia.

"60 to 70,000 men are between Isongo and the Adige having in the Legations a van guard of from 15 to 30,000 men.

"The garrisons of Mantua, Peschiera &c. are placed on the war establishment, 20,000 men are at Milan.

"75 to 80,000 men are encamped and cantoned between Milan and Tressin, forming a camp of huts of 30,000; about that number between Sasto, Calenda, and Bessalara.

"At Vienna every thing breathes war, (this is concealed from the French Embassy,) a general war; a crusade against the revolution of July within a few months.

"Prince Metternich is engaged in a plan of arrangement and definitive circumscriptio

n of France.

"The bases are a third restoration, not in favor of Henry V. but of Louis XIX. with France penned up within the limits of the monarchy of XIX. Charles X. as you know, has renewed his abdication to all the Courts in favor of the Duke of Angouleme, and the latter has retracted in favor of the Duke of Bordeaux.

In case Henry V. should be fixed on, the regency would not be given to the Duke of Berry; it would, by express

convention with Holyrood, be given to Messrs. de Blacas, President, de Damas,

de Villele, de Latour Maubour, de Pas-taret, de Monhei, de Peyrounet. The Emperor of Russia attaches himself to Henry V. and repels the Duke of Angouleme. Besides imitating the example of Alexander, he pretends to act the part of disinterested magnanimity in establishing Henry V. and his mother Regent (for some difference appears to exist on this point.) He demands only the reimbursement, in specie, of the expenses of the armament, and a recognition by Europe of the last ukase on Poland, which has met at Vienna with serious difficulties.

"England is considered by Prince Metternich as out of all question of European order; but the management which Austria owes her imposes delay. Thus, to cover itself on this side, Austria wishes to make France the aggressor. The presence of the tri-colored flag at Ancona will, it is hoped, furnish the pretext.

The Emperor of Austria personally does not desire restoration. His wishes are in favor of the Duke of Reichstadt; and it is by flattering this idea, which he could not serve, that Prince Metternich surrounds the horror of war entertained by Francis II with the reservation, how ever, of using the fortune of arms in favor of his hatred against France, in which the Emperor does not participate.

Besides, the people of Hungary, Germany, Illyria, and Italy, are in a state of exaltation, embarrassing to Prince Metternich.

All the efforts of this diplomat were directed with a view to the ratifications of the last protocol, containing the precise clause that the King of Holland should not be constrained by force of arms: will he succeed, or has he succeeded? I am not aware.

"In Paris (and this is easily verified,) the official correspondent and agent of Holyrood is the Marshal Duke of Bel-luno.

From him proceed *emoluments*, pla-

cards, money, &c. You may regard this information, as well as the rest, as au-

bientic."

By a remarkable coincidence, at the

very time this information reached us we also received from another part of Europe (England) a letter from our habitual London correspondent, in which we read the following:—"The important question of war is again the prevailing topic. War, considered impossible a few days since, is much talked of at present, and well informed persons appear to give credence to the report. There they say that there exists a treaty between Austria, Russia and Prussia; that by this treaty, Austria is bound to send her forces in Italy, while Prussia and Russia shall invade France; that the moment of attack shall be that of the King of Holland's campaign to conquer Belgium, which has been wrested from him by the revolutionary party; that although the ratifications have been ex-

changed, these ratifications leave William of Orange perfectly at liberty to act.

The latter will either subvert Leopold's throne, or impose the obligation on France of assisting her ally; that the Government of July, faithful to its origin, cannot dispense with sending its army to the field, and that then the con-

flagration will soon become general.

They add, that when the time comes,

Messrs. Bourmont and de la Roche jacquin will repair to France with the Duchess of Berry; that the deserter of Waterloo will place himself at the head of the Royalists of the South, while the hero of fidelity will occupy La Vendee, with the mother of Henry V. Such are the reports accredited in the saloons of the nobility. They are to such a degree that the Countess of Jersey thought that there was no indiscretion in consulting M. de Talleyrand as to their veracity.

M. de Talleyrand was at her house; she approached him, and begged him to tell her frankly if decidedly it would be peace or war that would terminate the interminable protocols, and would close the Conference. "I do not know," replied M. de Talleyrand. "However, to say the truth, I do know how it will end." "And how is this?" "Why by chance!" This is what we submit to the meditation of politicians, and to the solicitude of government. France awaits its explanations.

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