

CONGRESS.

Twenty-Second Congress—First Session.

FRIDAY, March 2.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Webster called by the appointment bill, and submitted an amendment, which, with the bill, was laid on the table. The special order having been postponed until to-day, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, and with the consent of Mr. Robbins, who was entitled to the floor, the Senate took up the bill providing for the payment of the claims of the State of Virginia against the United States, for advances made during the revolutionary war; and the bill having been explained, and advocated by Mr. T. and amended, on his motion, was ordered to a third reading. The Senate then, on motion of Mr. Hayne, took up the bill providing for the payment of the claims of the State of South Carolina for advances made to the United States during the late war; this bill was also ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, a message was received from the President of the United States, with a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of reducing the duty on red wines imported from Austria, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill for the adjustment of the claims of the State of Connecticut upon the United States, for services rendered by her militia during the late war. It was read a first and second time, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to exempt from the operation of the tariff of 1828 imported merchandise, which shall be proved as ordered in this country prior to the 1st of May, 1828. It was read twice, and committed. Mr. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a bill appropriating \$55,000 for the collection of American state papers— which was read and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. [The resolution for appointing a select committee to investigate the affairs of the U. S. Bank was considered—a considerable took place, but before any decision was made the House adjourned.]—Telegraph.

SATURDAY, March 3.

In the Senate, yesterday, a message was received from the President of the U. States transmitting a report from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the British colonial trade. Several petitions were presented and bills reported, among the latter of which was one by Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, providing for refunding, in all cases, the duties on iron imported for the use of rail-roads. The bill to adjust and pay the claims of the State of Virginia, for certain revolutionary services, and the South Carolina claims bill, were read a third time and passed. The Senate, afterwards, passed into consideration of executive business.

In the House of Representatives, a variety of private bills were reported. Mr. Root submitted a series of amendments to the Constitution of the United States, providing that the vote of the several States, for election of President and Vice President, shall be given in the manner by which the most numerous branch of the State Legislature is elected, and that the candidate having the highest number of votes, shall be entitled to the whole electoral vote of the State, thus abolishing the electoral districts, and substituting in lieu thereof the system of voting by general ticket. It further provides that, in the event of an equality of electoral votes between the two highest candidates, the President should be chosen by the two Houses of Congress, in joint ballot, and the Vice President by the Senate; and, also, that the former shall be ineligible for re-election. The consideration of Mr. Clayton's resolution, on the subject of the Bank, was resumed, and that gentleman addressed the House, in support of his proposition, until the expiration of the hour. The remainder of the day was occupied by the discussion of the bill for the compensation of Mrs. Decatur and others.—[Ibid.]

MONDAY, March 5.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday. In the House of Representatives, Mr. McCarty presented several memorials from the Legislature of Indiana, on the subject of internal improvement and public education, together with petitions from citizens of Franklin county in that State, in favor of the renewal of the bank charter, and from citizens of Montgomery county, Ohio, against any change in the location of the Cumberland road. Mr. Wickliffe proposed an amendment to the Revolutionary Pension Bill, and extending its provisions to the militia and volunteers who fought in the Indian war, on the western frontier, until 1794, which was ordered to be printed. The resolution of Mr. Clayton, of Geo., for the appointment of a select committee on the affairs of the Bank, was, on his motion, postponed till this day. At an early hour of the sitting, the House went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Speight in the chair, and took up the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur and others. The question was, upon the amendment of Mr. Davis of Mass., to grant \$10,000 to Mrs. Decatur, \$5,000 to the heirs of Commodore Preble, and the residue of the \$10,000 proposed to be appropriated to the other officers and crew of the Intrepid. Messrs. McDuffie, Davis, of Mass., Tracy, Anderson, Everett, of Mass., and Cooke, of Ohio, successively addressed the committee on the subject. The latter gentleman moved a further amendment to grant \$20,000 to Mrs. Decatur, and \$5,000 to the heirs of Commodore Preble, but before the question was taken, the amendments were reported, and, at half past five o'clock, the House adjourned.—[Ibid.]

TUESDAY, March 6.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to organize the Corps of Topographical Engineers, which was read and ordered to a second reading. [On Mr. Webster's motion, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, with an amendment offered by him, which was discussed until the adjournment of the Senate.]

In the House of Representatives, no business was acted upon with the exception of a memorial presented by Mr. Adams, from various citizens of New York, setting forth the circumstances of the trial, conviction, and imprisonment of the two Missionaries in the State of Georgia, and praying the interposition of Congress in the matter. A discussion ensued, which, after the rejection of a motion to lay the memorial on the table by a vote of ayes 92, noes 91, was continued until nearly 5 o'clock, when it was referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, ayes 96, noes 93.—[Ibid.]

WEDNESDAY, March 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Apportionment Bill was taken up—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 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 Representatives nearer to its exact proportion than the omission of such additional member; the said number of Representatives in any State not exceeding thirty thousand persons."

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee on 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, and not renewed since that period. 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 United States. Mr. Clayton addressed the House in reply to Mr. McDuffie, and in support of his resolution, till nearly 5 o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Root, the House adjourned.—[Ibid.]

THURSDAY, March 9.

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 Mr. 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, Marcy and Clayton, but was not decided when the Senate adjourned.

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. [No decision was made when the House adjourned at 4 o'clock.]—[Ibid.]

FRIDAY, March 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the usual morning business, the Apportionment Bill was taken up, and Messrs. Clayton, Forsyth, Tazewell, Foot, Marcy and Webster, continued the debate thereon, until the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution in relation to an inquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, was further discussed. [One amendment was negatived, and another offered; and a proposition to amend it, but the House adjourned before the Speaker decided whether the proposition was in order.]—[Ibid.]

SATURDAY, March 10.

In the Senate, yesterday, many private bills were passed, and others matured. The apportionment bill was taken up, but before a question was taken, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck reported a bill making an appropriation for the publication of certain diplomatic correspondence. On motion of Mr. Barstow, the vote of Thursday, rejecting the amendment offered to Mr. Clayton's resolution for an enquiry into the affairs of the Bank of the United States, which proposed that the Select Committee be chosen by ballot, was reconsidered—Yees, 98; Noes, 93. The further consideration of the subject was arrested, by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. Some time was spent in Committee on the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, et al. The Committee finally rose, and reported the bill with an amendment. The several amendments proposed in Committee, were renewed in the House and rejected. The question was then taken on enpassing the bill for a third reading, which was decided in the negative.—Yees, 78; Noes, 92; and so the bill was rejected.—[Ibid.]

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

An arrival at Boston, from Liverpool, brings advices to the 21st of January, four days later than the news given last week. The Liverpool Journal says there can be no doubt that an ample creation of peers had been decided upon, to carry the bill.

The apprehensions of a quarrel about the settlement of Belgium had vanished. The latest paper says—"It is now pretty certain that the business will be ratified before the 30th. Prussia has already sent in her adherence, and though the Dutch king talks about the refusal of the Autocrat, there is all but certainty of his assent."

Another paragraph gives the following account of the Dutch question, at the last advices:

"It was stated that the Prussian Government had ratified the treaty relative to Belgium conditionally, the ratification to take effect only in case it should be exchanged with those of all other powers. It was reported that the Russian Government, after several discussions, had come to the determination of not ratifying the treaty, and that the Austrian Government had come to the same resolution."

The Cholera was gradually spreading, and fever was prevailing to an alarming extent at Glasgow, and numerous deaths were occurring in consequence.

The whole number of cases of cholera that had occurred in England since the commencement of the disease, down to the 18th Jan. was 2030; deaths 296.

There had been an alarm in London, occasioned by the rumor of the appearance of the Cholera in Westminster, and that a private in the Military Hospital had been attacked with it. The symptoms of the case were reported to the central board of health, who announced that there was no reason to believe that the case was one of Asiatic Cholera.

The Bangor Savings Bank had failed, to the very serious loss of the industrious poor of that neighborhood.

Turkey was in a state of apparent decay. In addition to the revolt of Egypt, Damascus was a scene of riot.

The London papers of the 19th contain no news of importance.

A Paris paper states, it does not appear on what authority that Russia has formed an alliance with the Shah of Persia, to reconquer Khiva, and was negotiating for a free passage to Herat on the road to Calcut. It is alleged that Russia has offered to repay to Persia the expenses of the late war; on condition of being permitted to have a free passage through the North of Persia.

A London paper says considerable consternation has been excited at the Pavilion, by the refusal of her Majesty to receive the wife of one of her consort's brothers.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 17.

Destructive Fire at Glasgow.—On Friday night a most destructive fire, in which several lives were lost, and an immense amount of property was destroyed, took place in Queen street, Glasgow. The following extracts from letters with which we are favoured, although they differ in their estimate of the damage, agree in representing the fire as having been of a most destructive nature. Only one of the letters mentions the loss of lives, but we are sorry to say that we have had the fact confirmed from another quarter. The following are the extracts:—

"GLASGOW, Jan. 14, 1832.—I have just opened my letter to tell you that there has been a most destructive fire last night commencing at the shop above Ure and Henderson's, in Queen street, and ending at one shop from Ingram street. A gentleman of the name of Penman and a few more have been buried in the ruins. The premises of Mr. Blake, wine and spirit merchant, made a fearful blaze. I believe a number of the people are not insured, and the loss of property is estimated at 200,000l. The stock of Messrs. Wingate, shawl manufacturers, is estimated at 50,000l.

"GLASGOW, 14th Jan.—We have had a serious fire last night—upwards of 100,000l. lost in silk and cotton warehouses."

Various Matters.

FIRE.—We learn that the stabling of the property in possession of Maj. Jacob Hoyer, in Hoguettown, in this county, was consumed by fire, on the night of Tuesday last. How it originated is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to be the act of some incendiary. The property belonged to Alexander Wills, Esq.—[Carlisle Republican.]

The memorial in favor of the Indians, in the city of New York, says the Journal of Commerce, is already extended to the length of thirty-seven yards, with two closely written columns of signatures. Those who wish to join so good a host in so good a cause, can yet do so. A copy of the memorial will remain for signatures one or two days longer at the Merchants Exchange.

The City of New York.—The municipal tax of this city for the year 1832, is \$550,000; averaging \$220 cts. to every individual, old and young. The estimated expenditure is \$600,475. Estimated revenue from other sources than taxation, \$159,000. The tax is some 50,000 larger than it would have been, but for arrears to the amount of \$63,348 77, on the former year.

FATAL TENERITY.—The Erie Observer states, that on Wednesday, the 22d ult., while the salutes were being fired at that place, a negro attempted to exhibit silly feats of agility, in passing before the mouth of a six pounder, after the order was given to fire.—He had been repeatedly admonished to keep

away, but to little purpose, as his fate has exhibited. When preparations were made for firing the evening salute, he stationed himself near the muzzle of the gun, boasting that he could pass it, between the flash and explosion. A person standing near him caught his coat to hold him, but as the order was given to fire he made a spring, broke loose from the hold, and was before the mouth of the gun just as it went off. His body was literally cut in two—the legs and about six inches of the chest remaining together. The upper part, consisting of the head, arms, and breast, was thrown thirty or forty feet in the air, and struck the ground about thirty feet from the other portion.

A CHARACTER.—The following is said to be the opinion which De Witt Clinton expressed of Martin Van Buren, shortly after the latter had succeeded in turning the former out of the office of Land Commissioner:—

"It is rumored that you will be appointed an Ambassador to an European Court. The inhabitants of the old world will be anxious to behold the successor of the Adamsons, the Pinckneys, and Franklins—and they will see, what? A political Grinakin—purring over petty schemes—mousing over sinister stratagems, without elevation of mind, or dignity of character."

CHARLESTON, Feb. 23.

The great Match Race between Clara Fisher and Bonnets of Blue, was run this day. This first heat was won by Clara in handsome style. Three rounds of the second heat were run, closely contested—but on entering the fourth round, Clara gave out much to the disappointment of, probably, the largest collection of persons ever assembled on the Washington course.

Business has been very brisk the past week. Every stage from the West brings with it some of the country merchants desirous of making their Spring purchases.—The spring packets from Europe are also coming to hand, laden with a variety of new and beautiful goods; and as the weather moderates, the ice and snow disappear, and the cheerful voices of the early birds greet the ear in the morning, so will business revive, our merchants bustle, and our business streets and avenues assume the life and animation of a great and flourishing emporium of commerce and manufactures. [Bick. Rep.]

SEBEN DEATH.—It is stated in the Westmoreland Republican of Friday last, that on the Monday previous, as the stage was passing over the ridge between Mount Pleasant and Donegal town, in that county, one of the passengers was heard to moan, and on immediate examination, found to be dead. The informant of the Republican was unable to give any information relative to the unfortunate man, other than that his name was said to be — M'Farland, and he was supposed to be a merchant from the West. On examining his pocket-book, it was found to contain \$8,000 in cash.

Mr. Daniel Shelley of Hill Island; in the Susquehanna, near Middletown, found in the river, about 16 miles from his place on the 22d of last month, about sunset, a globe of silk paper, about 18 inches in diameter, having on it, "Mount St. Mary's College, Centennial Birth-day, G. W." There is no doubt, as Mr. S. did not see it alight, that it may have floated several miles before he found it.—[York Republican.]

Col. Stone of the N. Y. Commercial, the same who made the Anti-Speech before the Pennsylvania Clay Delegates in Baltimore, which one of our men "sucked his teeth," has given notice, that he is about to publish a series of Letters, addressed, by permission, to the Hon. J. Q. Adams, wherein he exposes Masonry, from the Entered Apprentice up to the Knight Templar, and gives an impartial account of the Morgan Trials, &c. The Col. is fully able to execute the task, if he be unbiased, which time will show. Verily of Masonry it may be said, MENE, MENE, TEKEL UPAHSIN.—[Ibid.]

We find our worthy Representative Adam King, voting for a law to restrict the term of office of the Judges of the U. S. Courts, to a shorter period than life.

Adam loves to increase the patronage of the Administration. These appointments are wisely made for life, in order to elevate the Judge above all fear, influence or anxiety, about their situation; but Adam and a few such men, would like to bring them within reach at least of the "hailing sign.—[Ibid.]

OHIO.—In a list of the acts published in the State Journal, we find that twelve acts incorporating Rail-roads in that State were passed, and we annex a list of them.

To incorporate the Richmond, Eaton and Miami Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Mad River and Lake Erie Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Port Clinton and Lower Sandusky Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Franklin, Springborough and Wilmington Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Erie and Ohio Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Columbus, Delaware, Marion and Sandusky Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Cincinnati and St. Louis Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Cincinnati, Harrison and Indianapolis Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Pennsylvania and Ohio Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Milan and Newark Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Milan and Columbus Rail-road Company.

To incorporate the Chillicothe and Lebanon Rail-road Company.

Distressing Death.—As George Medbury, of Seekonk, Mass., was driving a load of wood, he accidentally fell directly before one of the wheels of the wagon, and although it did not run over him, it crushed his body in such a manner as to produce instant death. He resided on the farm of the Hon. Tristram Burgess, in Seekonk, and is represented to be a very industrious and respectable man. He left a wife and six young children.

THE CHEROKEE CASE.

In the Supreme Court of the United States.

SAMUEL A. WERCESTER,

ES.

THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

On Saturday last, [the 3d inst.] Mr. Chief Justice MARSHALL delivered the opinion of the Court in this case reversing the judgment of the Superior Court of Gwinnett county, in Georgia. The effect of this decision is, that the recent acts of Georgia taking possession of the Cherokee country, and providing for the punishment of persons therein residing without taking an oath of allegiance to the State, are declared null and void, as contrary to the constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States.

The opinion of the Chief Justice was very elaborate and clear. He took a review of the origin of the European title to lands in America, upon the ground of discovery. He established that this right was merely conventional among the European Governments themselves, and for their own guidance, and the regulation of their own claims in regard to each other; and in no respect changed or affected to change the rights of the Indians as occupants of the soil: That the only effect of the European title was, as between European nations, to recognize an exclusive right of trade and intercourse with the Indians, and of ultimate domain in the territories occupied by the Indians in favor of the nation or government whose subjects were the first discoverers.— That all the European governments, Spain, France, and especially Great Britain, had uniformly recognized the Indian tribes and nations as distinct communities, capable of, and entitled to, self-government, as States, and in no respect, except as to their right of intercourse with other European nations, and the right of pre-emption in the discoveries to purchase their soil, as under the control or power of the Europeans. They were treated as nations capable of holding and ceding their territories, capable of making treaties and compacts, and entitled to all the powers of peace and war, and not as conquered or enslaved communities.— He demonstrated this from various historical facts; and showed that when upon the Revolution the United Colonies succeeded to the rights and claims of the mother country, the American Congress uniformly adopted and adhered to the same doctrine, both before and after the confederation; that since the adoption of the Constitution the same doctrine had as uniformly prevailed in all the departments of the Government; and that the treaties with the Indians were held to be treaties, and obligatory in the same sense as treaties between European sovereigns. He showed also that this had been the established course of things recognised by Georgia herself, from the adoption of the Constitution down to the year 1829, as evinced by her solemn acts, compacts, and laws. He then showed that by the Constitution the exclusive power belonged to the United States to regulate intercourse with the Indians, and to receive cessions of their lands; and to make treaties with them.— That their independence of the State Governments had been constantly upheld; that the right of possession to their land was solemnly guaranteed by the United States and by treaties with them, until that title should, with their own consent, be extinguished, and that the laws passed by Congress had regulated the trade and intercourse with them accordingly. He now reviewed the laws of Georgia in question, and pronounced them to be repugnant to the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. And he concluded by maintaining that the party defendant in the present indictment was entitled to the protection of the Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States; and that Georgia had no authority to extend her laws over the Cherokee country, or to punish the defendant for disobedience to those laws in the Cherokee country.

Mr. Justice McLEAN delivered a separate opinion, concurring, in all things, in the opinion of the Court. Mr. Justice BALDWIN dissented.—[National Intelligencer.]

We learn that the Baltimore and Ohio rail-road company has a petition to be sent to the Virginia assembly, for permission to pass through the Valley. They are very anxious to pass up the Valley and meet with the Ohio River at Guyandotte.

Martinsburg (Va.) Gazette.

A gentleman from the west informs, that the breaking up of the ice has been the cause of extensive devastation along the whole range of the Susquehanna valley.—Several valuable bridges, many houses, and an immense amount of property of different descriptions, have been swept away.

We learn that seven men have been drowned in and near the Potomac, on the borders of this county, within the last week. Two at Boteler and Reynolds's dam—one at Brion's works—and four at Harper's Ferry.—[Hagerstown Torch Light, Feb. 16.]

The bill for the establishment of a Bank at Williamsport, Md. has passed both branches of the Legislature, to be called the Washington co. Bank.

[There has been a later arrival from Europe than what is mentioned in another column—the news arrived to be that...