

CONGRESSIONAL.

CLOSE OF THE SESSION. FRIDAY, MARCH 4.

The Twenty-first Congress was closed, by the adjournment of the two Houses last evening, between 7 and 8 o'clock.

By a suspension of the joint rule which forbids the presentation of any bill to the President for his approbation, on the last day of the session, several additional bills were finally acted on and became laws.— This was the more gratifying, as some of them provided for private claims.

The President approved and signed all the bills which were presented to him, although a rumour prevailed, in the afternoon that one or two embracing Internal Improvements, would not be approved.

Both Houses took a recess from 4 to 6 o'clock.

The Senate was engaged the greater part of the day in the consideration of Executive business. Some of the appointments were confirmed.

In the course of the day, some highly interesting questions were presented in relation to transactions in the General Post Office department.

The House of Representatives having acted on the bills alluded to above, adopted several resolutions. These subjects having been disposed of, Mr. McDuffie temporarily occupying the Chair—Mr. Carson rose and said:

I ask leave to introduce the following resolution, which I hope will be unanimously received and adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the honorable Andrew Stevenson, Speaker, for the dignity, impartiality, promptitude, and ability, with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair during the present session.

In the evening session, after the business had been concluded, and the motion for final adjournment carried, Mr. Speaker Stevenson rose, and addressed the House.

A very crowded auditory, both of ladies and gentlemen, filled the Hall, in addition to the members of the House, but the profoundest stillness prevailed, during the delivery of the valedictory, which, added to the effect of the Speaker's very strong emotion, rendered his eloquent address exceedingly impressive.—National Intelligencer.

LIST OF ACTS OF CONGRESS,

Passed at the second Session of the Twenty-first Congress, which terminated on the 3d day of March, 1831, (those of a private nature being omitted.)

An Act for the relief of James Monroe. For the relief of certain Insolvent Debtors to the United States.

To regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the Northern and Northwestern frontiers of the United States, and for other purposes.

To ascertain and mark the line between the State of Alabama and the Territory of Florida, and for other purposes.

To authorize the extension, construction, and use of a lateral branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad into and within the District of Columbia. For making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Naval service of the United States for the year 1831.

For making appropriations for the Military service for the year 1831.

To authorize the Secretary of War to purchase an additional quantity of land for the Fortifications at Fort Washington on the Potomac.

Making appropriations for certain Fortifications during the year 1831.

Making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

For the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise.

Making appropriations for carrying on certain roads and works of internal improvement, and providing for surveys.

Making provision for a subscription to a compilation of Congressional Documents.

To provide for the punishment of offences in cutting, destroying, or removing live oak, and other timber or trees, reserved for Naval purposes.

Allowing the duties on foreign merchandise imported into Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Nashville, and Natchez, to be secured and paid at those places.

For carrying into effect certain treaties.

Declaratory of the law concerning contempt of Courts.

Making appropriations for the Indian Department for the year 1831.

For closing certain accounts and making appropriations for arrears in the Indian Department.

To provide hereafter for the payment of \$6000 annually to the Seneca Indians and for other purposes.

To authorize the construction of three Schooners for the Naval service of the United States.

To provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification, under the convention between the United States and His Majesty, the King of Denmark, of the 28th March 1820, and for the distribution among such claimants, of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States, according to the stipulation of such convention.

To amend the act for taking the 5th Census.

Making appropriations for revolutionary and invalid pensions.

To repeal the charges imposed on passports and clearances.

To amend and consolidate the acts concerning copy rights.

Making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, and monuments, and placing buoys.

To authorize the Territory of Florida to open a Canal through the Public Lands, between Chippola River and St. Andrew's Bay, in West Florida.

Concerning vessels employed in the whale fishery.

Confirming the selections heretofore made of lands for the construction of the Michigan Road, in the State of Indiana.

For the continuation of the Cumberland Road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

To establish Ports of Delivery at Port Pouchard and Delaware City.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1831).

Declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, heretofore recited, being an act for the preservation and repair of the United States Road.

Making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties (an annual bill for 1831).

To amend an act entitled "an act to provide for paying to the State of Illinois three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands within the same."

To authorize the transportation of merchandise by land, or by water, with the benefit of debenture.

Supplemental to an act passed on 31st March, 1830, entitled "an act for the relief of purchasers of the Public Lands, and for the suppression of fraudulent practices at the public sales of lands of the United States."

To amend an act, entitled "an act to provide for paying to the States of Missouri, Mississippi and Alabama, three per centum of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same."

To alter and amend "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and Olive."

Making provision for the compensation of witnesses and payment of other expenses attending the trial of the attachment of James H. Peck.

To amend the act "granting certain relinquished and unappropriated lands to the State of Alabama, for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee, Coosa, Cahawba, and Black Warrior Rivers," approved the 23d day of May 1828.

Respecting the jurisdiction of certain District Courts extending the jurisdiction of the Courts for the Northern Districts of New York, Western Districts of Pennsylvania, Districts of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama—so as to be the same with that of the Circuit Courts of the United States, in all cases, except appeals and writs of error.

Resolution directing a subscription to seventy copies of Peters' Condensed Reports of Decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States.

Authorizing the transmission of papers, by mail, relating to the 5th Census.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following preamble and resolutions relative to the Union, introduced by Mr. Ingersoll, were taken up in the House of Representatives on Friday week last.

WHEREAS, the Constitution of the United States and some of their principal institutions have been assailed of late by the local passions which interfere with great national measures, and a solemn declaration of the sense of this Legislature may tend to preserve unimpaired that Union which is the rock of our safety and prosperity.

Therefore, 1. Resolved, As the sense of the Legislature of this commonwealth, that the Constitution of these United States having proved itself by near half a century's experience a government beyond all others capable of promoting rational liberty and general welfare, a Union of Sovereign States constructed by one and the same sovereign people, must be preserved inviolate against all attempts to nullify, impair or reduce it to a mere confederation.

Ayes 87—Nays—Messrs. Beecher, Felton, Kuhns—3. Absent 10.

2. Resolved, As the sense of this Legislature, that the Constitution of the United States authorises, and near half a century's experience sanctions, acts of Congress to protect manufactures, and that the actual prosperity of the country attests the wisdom of such acts.

After an ineffectual attempt to insert the words "by a judicious Tariff," after the words manufactures the Resolution passed. Ayes—97—Nays—Messrs. Smith, of Bucks, Spayd—4. Absent 11.

3. Resolved, As the sense of this Legislature, that as all manufactures, arts and civilization flourish most wherever Iron is cheapest and best, any diminution of the protection now afforded to that primary and universal article, would be a deplorable act.

It was advocated by Mr. Ingersoll and opposed by Mr. Smith, of Bucks; the vote was—Ayes 83—Nays 5. Absent 12.

4. Resolved, As the sense of this Legislature, that the Constitution of the United States authorises and near half a century's experience sanctions, the twenty fifth section of the act of Congress of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, and all others empowering the Federal Judiciary to maintain the Supreme laws.

Mr. Ingersoll spoke in favour of it, advertising to the attempt in the present Congress to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act. Mr. Frick opposed it, after which it was decided—Ayes 79—Nays 7—Absent 14.

The following resolutions were postponed for the present.

5. Resolved, As the sense of this Legislature, that the Constitution of the United States authorises, and near half a century's experience sanctions, a Bank of the United States as necessary and proper to regulate the value of money and prevent paper currency of unequal and depreciated value.

6. Resolved, As the sense of this Legislature, that the Constitution of the United States authorises the establishment of Inland Improvements by acts of Congress for the construction of post roads and military roads, and for facilitating commerce among the several states and by appropriations of money for such purposes.

HARRISBURG, March 10.

The Improvement Bill.—After a stormy debate of two days in the House of Representatives, upon the amendments of the Senate to the Improvement bill, it was this morning disposed of, by placing it in nearly the same form, and as to appropriations exactly the same as it was when it first passed the House, and was sent to the Senate. The Senate cannot act upon it till to-morrow.

Lorenzo Hoyt, Esq. of Albany, has been appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, a commissioner to take acknowledgements within New York state of all instruments in writing, under seal, to be used in the state of Pennsylvania; and to take affidavits and examine witnesses under commissions issuing from any of the courts of this state.

Interesting Summary.

CENSUS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Table with columns for Counties, 1820, and 1830. Lists counties like Philadelphia, Lancaster, Berks, Chester, Allegheny, Bucks, York, Washington, Montgomery, Northampton, Westmoreland, Franklin, Fayette, Cumberland, Luzerne, Huntingdon, Dauphin, Bedford, Beaver, Lehigh, Milford, Adams, Schuylkill, Union, Lebanon, Columbia, Mercer, Bradford, Centre, Northumberland, Greene, Somerset, Lycoming, Armstrong, Delaware, Erie, Susquehanna, Crawford, Butler, Perry, Indiana, Venango, Tioga, Wayne, Cambria, Pike, Clearfield, Warren, Jefferson, McKean, Potter.

1,046,844 1,350,361 Increase in ten years, 303,517.

"HAIL COLUMBIA, HAPPY LAND!"

[From the Cherokee Phoenix.]

This week we present to our readers but half a sheet—the reason is, one of our printers has left us; and we expect another (who is a white man) to quit us very soon, either to be dragged to the Georgia penitentiary for a term not less than four years, or for his personal safety, to leave the nation, and us to shift for ourselves as well as we can.

And, our friends will please to remember, we cannot invite another white printer to our assistance without subjecting him to the same punishment; and to have in our employ one who has taken the oath to support the laws of Georgia which now oppress the Cherokees, is utterly out of the question. Thus is the liberty of the press guaranteed by the Constitution of Georgia.

But we will not give up the ship while it is afloat. We have intelligent youths in the nation, and we hope before long to make up our loss. In the mean time our patrons will bear with us & have patience, let them bear in mind that we are in the woods, and, as it is said by some, in a savage country, where printers are not plenty, and a substitute not easily obtained when one of our hands leave us or become indisposed—our paper is therefore easily deranged. Our readers will please not expect to receive the Phoenix very regularly for a while. We shall do the best we can.

OPPRESSION! OPPRESSION!!!

The following article we commend to the attention of the lovers of Liberty—that Liberty which was achieved for us by our forefathers—by those who cried, "Give us Liberty or give us Death!"—and after they have perused it, make their own comments.

[From the Cherokee Phoenix.]

We have already noticed the late law of Georgia, making a high misdemeanor, punishable with four years imprisonment at hard labour in the penitentiary, for any white man to reside, after the 1st of March, within the limits of the Cherokee nation, (so the copy of the laws we received reads—let the people of Alabama, Tennessee and North Carolina look out—the Georgia legislature is carrying its sovereignty too far,) unless he takes the oath of allegiance, and obtains from the Governors agent a permit to continue his residence until further orders. We cannot help alluding again to that law as being extremely unjust without saying anything of its oppressive tendency, both to the whites and Cherokees. It is certainly oppressive on the whites, even admitting that the state of Georgia has an undoubted jurisdiction over the Cherokee territory. Why is it that it is required of them to take the oath, when by the extension of that jurisdiction they were admitted as citizens of the state? Is such requirement made of other citizens? Do the constitution and the laws recognize such a distinction? But what becomes of the liberty of conscience in this case?—Here a white man cannot enjoy that liberty without going to the penitentiary.

What are the effects of this law on the Cherokees? Disastrous. Just such effects as were intended the law should produce. The design appears, to be to bring them back to their old station—carry them back

twenty years hence. Deprive them of all their means of improvement, and remove all the whites, and it is thought by some, the great obstacle is taken out of the way, and there will be no difficulty to bring the Cherokees to terms. If this is not the design it may possibly be the tendency of the law. Now let the reader just consider. If we introduce a minister of the Gospel, to preach to us the way of life and salvation, here is a law of Georgia, a Christian law too it is said, ready to seize him and send him to the Penitentiary, in violation of the constitution of the state itself. [See Constitution of Georgia, Art. 4—Sec. 10.] If we bring in a white man to teach our children, he is also arrested and suffers a similar punishment. If we wish a decent house built, and invite a carpenter into the nation to do the work, here is a law which forces him from our employ and soon numbers him with culprits. If we introduce a Blacksmith, or any other mechanic, it is the same. Is it not natural to suppose that the tendency of such a law on the Cherokees would be disastrous? It forces from them the very means of their improvement in religion and morals, and in the arts of civilized life.

Cabinet Justice!—It appears from the Calhoun Correspondence, that Mr. Monroe thought Gen. Jackson "might have been safely punished if he had been a young officer;" and that Mr. Adams was of opinion that, "if a subaltern had acted as Gen. Jackson did, shooting would have been too good for him." As though high rank justified a violation of the laws, while a similar violation in an officer of low degree deserved something worse than death!!!

POLITICAL ANTI-MASONRY.

The devotees of masonry frown with rage at the contemplation of political anti-masonry. Why is this? If masonry be not political, it has nothing to fear from anti-masonry, so far as anti-masonry is political. Anti-masons have objections enough to masonry, on grounds of morality and religion. But political anti-masonry only seeks to restore the government to its genuine republican purity, and to secure to the people their equal rights and liberties under the known and public laws and constitutions of the country. Political anti-masonry does object to the royal, sacerdotal and aristocratic titles of masonry and to its monopolization of office, and its usurped control of every branch of government, executive, legislative and judicial. But it does not object to the exercise of that which the devotees of masonry say is the object of their order—CHARITY.

Masonry, forsooth, is not political—so say its trumpeters. It is merely a charitable institution! Very well, be it so. If it be only a private society that never affects the rights of others, anti-masonry will never hurt it, for anti-masonry only aims at its political operations, and meddles not with its selfish boast of charity, any more than with its harlequin parades. Those will be held by anti-masons in equal contempt and derision.

The people freely leave to masonry all for which it was established and is upheld—according to its own assertions.—But the people mean to put those assertions of the worshipful admirers of Hiram to the test of experiment, and intend to confine them to the alleged objects of the craft, by withholding from them office and political power. If what the masons profess be true, their society will flourish the better for this pruning. If it be not true, the sooner the royal imposture is destroyed, the better for mankind—except those who thrive by the imposture.

NEW YORK.—The New-York Anti-

masonic Convention, which assembled at Albany on the 17th instant, adjourned after a session of three days. JOHN BIRD-SALL, Esq. was President, TILLEY LYNDÉ and BENJAMIN TOWNSEND, Jr. were Vice Presidents; and Henry Bradley and James H. Woods, Secretaries. Forty-four counties were represented, and ninety-two delegates attended. On the first day, Mr. Whittlesey, on behalf of the State Central Committee presented a report on the Progress of Antimasonry in the last year. A number of interesting reports were made by committees during the session, and an Address to the People of the State of New York was adopted. The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the National Antimasonic Convention which is to assemble in Baltimore in September next, viz:—Samuel Stevens, Henry Cothlet, Henry Dana Ward, William Howard, Robert Townsend, Jr. Jonathan Ferris, Anthony Wheeler, Thomas S. Lockwood, James Burt, Silas Stone, Joseph Case, Samuel M. Hopkins, Jacob Gebbard, Duncan M'Martin, W. G. Verplanck, David Russel, David Gibson, William H. Maynard, Samuel Partridge, Reuben Goodell, John C. Morris, Tilley Lynde, Gamaliel H. Barstow, Cha's. W. Lynde, James Geddes, John C. Spencer, Luther Fuller, Myron Holly, Evert A. Van Buren, Elijah Miller, Phineas L. Tracy, Philo C. Fuller, Thomas C. Love, Timothy Childs, John Birdsall, George H. Boughton.

We learn that when one of our citizens, a respectable and worthy man, was speaking to the Governor relative to Mr. Hazleton's appointment, reference was made to a report that had reached the latter's ears, declaring that Mr. H. was an Anti-Mason. His Excellency was told by the gentleman that he supposed that report would be unfavorable to Mr. Hazleton's petition—and heard in answer, the truly liberal and Ma-

sonic remark—yes that would be a serious objection. Truly we want a ruler, who can think, and speak, and act like a freeman, untrammelled by the laws of a secret and midnight conspiracy against equal rights and privileges.—Pittsburg Times.

Anti-Masonic State Convention

To be held at Harrisburg, on the 25th day of May next.

At a meeting of the Anti-masonic Central Committee for the State of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday the 2d day of March inst., it was resolved:

"That whereas, at an Anti-masonic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, on the 25th day of February 1830, it was Resolved, "That the Central Committee be empowered to Call a State Convention, and adopt such other measures as they may deem expedient;" and whereas at the United States Anti-Masonic Convention, held at the City of Philadelphia, in September last, it was Resolved, "That it is recommended to the People of the United States, opposed to Secret Societies, to meet in Convention, on Monday, the 26th day of September, A. D. 1831, at the City of Baltimore, by delegates, equal in number to their representatives in both Houses of Congress, to make nominations of suitable candidates for the Office of President and Vice President, to be supported at the next Election, and for the transaction of such other measures, as the cause of Anti-Masonry may require."

Therefore Resolved, That the opponents of Secret Societies, in the several counties of Pennsylvania and in the City of Philadelphia, are respectfully requested to elect Delegates to compose the Antimasonic State Convention to be held at Harrisburg on Wednesday the 25th day of May next, for the purpose of electing Delegates to represent this State in the United States Antimasonic Convention to meet at Baltimore at the period above stated for the transaction of such other business, as the cause of Antimasonry may require.

GEORGE W. HARRIS, FRANCIS WYETH, VAL HUMMEL, LEE MONTGOMERY, JOHN FOX, AARON BOMBAUGH, JOHN A. WIER, ARCHIBALD ORME, PHILIP FISHBURN.

State Central Committee.

Harrisburg, March 2d, A. D. 1831.

It would be advisable, and we would recommend it to the consideration of the delegates that may be appointed to the Anti-Masonic state convention in May next, to select, and come prepared with a list of persons to serve on their respective county committees. By so doing they will do much to expediate the proceedings of the convention.—Harrisburg Republican.

THE TABLES TURNED.

While the dupes of masonry are making loud declarations respecting the "going down" of anti-masonry, the society itself is melting away by a slow and regular disappearance as snow in March—That anti-masonry is likely soon to "go down" we believe; but it will be because masonry will have ceased to stand on the other side. Without opposition there can be no conflict. In proof of this assertion we would refer to the fact, that the Rochester Craftsman its apparatus, books, accounts and establishment, is offered for sale! The friends of this paper have been numerous, but they have been faithless ones. Sworn, as they have been, to support one another and their institution, the bonds of their oaths have been found no stronger than the honour and promises of the anti-masons, acting from the freedom of their wills.

But the papers, issued to support masonry, are not all that are dying. Their Halls, their regalia, their trumpery, are also, in many places, offered under the hammer at public sale. The following advertisement, which we intended to have inserted in our last, will show that if anti-masonry is "going down," it is just as a scale beam does. Masonry is light as trash, and kicks the beam, while our cause bears it down, and rests secure on terra firma. But the Lodge at Harrisburg is not the only one to be sold. We can assure our readers that several lodges have been broken up, the furniture sold, and the members dispersed, not far from this place—and at present the lodge at Mount Holly is also up for sale—and is going in the same way!

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Will be sold at the public house of Mr. Henzy, on Thursday, the 17th of March next, at 7 o'clock in the evening, the property on Walnut street, now in the occupancy of PETER DAVIS, and others, known as the MASONIC HALL.

To an enterprising man qualified to keep a public house, this property has many inducements; and to men of capital it would be a profitable subject of investment. It will be sold without reserve, to the highest bidder, as in order to meet a mortgage incurred in its building, a sale has become necessary. Possession will be given on the day of sale. Terms, cash.

JNO. A. STEHLEY, SIMON CAMERON, SAMUEL HOLMAN, ANDREW KRAUSE, H. CHRITZMAN, Committee.

February 14, 1831.

Obadiah Hooper was hung on the 10th ultimo, in Pendleton District, S. Carolina, for passing a counterfeit note.