Congressional.

Friday, January 15, 1837.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Thomas Clayton, elected a Senator from Delaware, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. M. Clayton.

Also a communication from the Treasury Department, in reply to a resolution requesting information concerning a survey of Crow Shoal in Delaware Bay, stating that the information was not in that Department, but that the survey came within the province of the War Department.

Mr. Buchanan presented the petition of persons concerned in the Coal Trade in Pennsylvania against the repeal of the duties on foreign Coal.

Mr. Tallmadge, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the relief Capt. C. G. Ridgely, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Prentiss, from the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, reported a Bill for the relief of G. J. Knight, which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. King, of Ala, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to extend, the port of New Orleans, which was read and ordered to a second reading

Mr Hubbard, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to provide for the payment of the expenses incurred in bringing over General Lafyette and family to this country, which was read and ordered to a second reading. [The bill appropriates $5000 to Capt. Allen]

Mr. Robbins, on leave, introduced a joint resolution, providing for a distribution of certain printed documents to the Judges of the Supreme Court.

The following resolution was offered and lies one day on the table.

By Mr Robbins,

Resolved, That the Committee on the library be instructed to enquire into the expediency of procuring suitable books for the blind.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Chronicle.

Washington, Tuesday, Jan. 17, 1837.

EXPUNGING.

A Tragedy, and a Farce,

As it may gratify many of your readers, since the Expunging resolution has passed, to know how *it was done*, I have thought a description of the scene, and the events attendant on the operation, might amuse if not interest you, were I to put it to paper. I was an eye witness of the whole affair, and was presented in the Senate until the time of adjournment.

It had been circulated through the city, for a day or two previous, that the question would be taken on Monday, and that Mr. Clay would make his closing speech on the subject, which latter fact was alone sufficient a numerous assemblage of persons within the walls of the Capitol; at an early hour, the lobbies and galleries of the Senate chamber were thronged with all the Beauty and Fashion in the Metropolis; and many hundreds were not able to gain admittance.

Mr. Clay occupied the floor, for nearly two hours, in a most lucid and powerful speech, which was listened to with the greatest attention and delight. He was followed by Mr. Dana, who was succeeded by Mr. Bayard, of Del, and Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, in opposition. Mr. Ewing concluded at about nine o'clock, P. M. when Mr. Webster rose, and protested in behalf of his colleague and himself, as Senators from the state of Massachusetts, against the violent and outrageous proceeding. He continued his remarks for near 15 minutes, in a masterlike manner, which alone should have convinced the members of the administration party, had their souls been open to conviction, of the unholy act they were about to consummate. The question was then taken, —and the galleries awaited in breathless silence the announcement of the result from the chair, which was, ayes 24, nays 19. So the resolution was passed. The names of those Senators, who voted in the negative, are Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay, Crittenden, Clayhoun, Davis, Ewing, of Ohio, Hendricks, Kent, Knight, Moore, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Swift, Southard, Tomlinson, Webster, White.

The absentees were, Cuthbert, King, of Geo. McKean, Parker, Spence, of Maryland, and Clayton, on Del., four of whom, exclusive of the Louisiana vacancy, would have voted in the negative.—Mr. Benton then moved, that the Secretary should now carry the resolution into effect. The manuscript Journal was then brought into the Senate, and the Secretary, Mr. Dickens, in the presence of the majority, (the opposition members had all left the chamber in disgust) *with a steel pen*, was completing the operation, by drawing black lines around the resolution, &c., when a loud and continued *hissing* was heard from several parts of the circular gallery. The chair immediately ordered the galleries to be cleared, when Mr. Benton rose in a most furious passion, and hoped that the galleries would not be cleared; but that the Sergeant at Arms would be ordered to bring the offenders to the bar of the Senate.

"Sir" said he—"*they are the same armed and ruthless ruffians, who were sent here during the panic session, by the Bank of the United States, to insult us in our seats;* there! (pointing to the gallery) I see one now, in the very act, I have my finger on him—Sergeant! seize him."

A great deal of confusion now ensued. The Sergeant at Arms was seen scuffling through the crowd in the gallery, after the man pointed out by Benton, and in a few minutes he was in custody, and on the floor of the Senate. A motion was then made, that the offender be brought before the bar, to answer for the supposed contempt—ayes 18 noes7—when the chair stated, there was no quorum, and that business was arrested. A motion, was now made to adjourn. Mr. Benton said, that as no information had been received of the election of a Senator in Louisiana, 25 was a quorum of 49 Senators. The question now was, what should be done with the individual arrested? Some of the Senators were giving him for counsel, and postponing the trial until to-morrow, and some were for hearing him now, and the *criminal* himself was for making a speech in his own defence. The confusion still increasing, many attempts were made to adjourn, as it was very evident the majority had voted themselves into difficulty; a motion was at length made to discharge the prisoner, ayes 23, noes 1. There appearing to be no quorum—some objection was made to the vote; but the chair (by what strange interpretation I am yet to understand) said that twenty-four votes was a quorum, because three Senators had not yet reported. (The Constitution says, the Senate shall consist of two members from each state, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum, and the present Senate contains fifty members.)

The prisoner was now discharged—whereupon he addressed the chair, saying "he would like to state his case." A motion to adjourn was then carried, and the Senate broke up, much after the manner of an audience in the Theatre, upon witnessing a *Tragedy* and a *Farce*.

I got a sight of the expunged resolution, after the adjournment, as the Journal was spread out, on the Secretary's table, for all to delight their eyes with. It was a dark deed, and only fitted for the time of night it was perpetrated. May I never witness another obliteration of the sacred Journals of my Country.

From the New York Commercial.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the packet ship South America, Capt. Barstow, from Liverpool, we have advices one day later from England than were received by the arrival at Philadelphia. Our London papers are of the 20th December, and Liverpool of the 21st.

We perceive that Prince Polignac—whose intended liberation from the prison at Ham we announced a week before any other paper in this city—was residing at the Clarendon, in London, on the 15th of December, having returned from a visit to the King at Brighton.

The Liverpool Telegraph of the 21st of December says that the turn-out at Oldham still continues, and the refractory workmen are suffering dreadful hardships.

Mr. Robert S. Buchanan's account of the wreck of the ship Bristol is published in the Liverpool papers.

London, Dec. 19.—4 o'clock.—Great mystery has attached in the city to certain proceedings and discussions which have occupied the directors of the bank, but nothing has been suffered to transpire on the subject. Some of the private bankers have been called in to give their advice and assistance. If we adopt the best conjecture on this occasion; for nothing better is to be obtained, it may be said that the matter relates to the course which the bank ought to adopt to discourage the system of joint-stock banking, which the directors consider to be dangerous even to themselves, unless it may in some way or other be curbed and restrained. It is said that some of the managers of the Northern and Central Bank of Englaud have arrived in town from Manchester, and that they have had an interview with the directors.

The Consol market has been heavy, with little business, and the fluctuations of no importance.—The last quotation was 88 5-8 sellers, for the account. Exchequer bills are firm, and bear a premium of from 15s to 17s.

FRANCE.

The reverses and disasters in Algiers are the engrossing topic of the journals. The Duke de Nemours arrived at Toulon on the 12th of December.—A letter from Algiers gives the loss sustained as follows; 1500 killed or perished of cold and hunger, and 3500 sick and wounded who reached Bona. Of the 7000 men composing the expedition, only 2000 returned in condition for service. The hospitals at Bona were full, and fever ragged among the sick to such extent that a large proportion were not expected to recover.

The *National* announces that no farther attempt against Constantine will before April; in the meantime, a force of 20,000 men was to be collected at Toulon, in readiness for another expedition. It was rumored that Marshal Clausel would resign the command, and that it would be conferred upon the Duke de Mortemart. The French had occupied Guelma, a strong post 18 leagues from Bona, and 20 from Constaine.

The waters of the Seine were still at an extraordinary height.

The disasters of the French ships employed in codfishing on the coast of Iceland had been so many, and so extensive, that no fewer than 147 seamen belonging to the port of Dunkirk alone, had perished during the season.

There was a rumor in Paris that the Andromeda, having on board young Louis Bonaparte, had been driven by the late tempest into one of the Ports of Spain.

Governor General of the Posessions in the North of Africa.

Louis Bonaparte.—Letter from prince Louis to his uncle, Joseph Bonaparte, forwarded to the Count de Survilliers, by the minister of the Interior;—"L'Orient, Nov 15. My dear uncle,—you have been surprised at learning the event at Strasburg.

When an attempt fails, one's intentions are sure to be distorted. Calumny will take its course, and one is certain to be blamed even by friends. On this account I shall not now endeavour to excuse myself in your eyes. I set out to morrow for America. You will much oblige by sending me some letters of recommendation for Philadelphia or New York. Be so kind as to present my respects to my uncles, and to accept my declaration of sincere attachments. In quitting Europe perhaps for ever, I feel the greatest regret that there is not one, even in my own family, who will pity my fate. Adieu, my dear uncle, and never doubt of the feelings of affection of your fond nephew, Napoleon Louis Bonaparte. P. S. Be so good as to inform your agent in America what lands you are disposed to sell me in that country. —La Nouvelle Minerve.

SPAIN.

The mystery that surrounds the movements of Gomez, is still unsolved. No direct contradiction is given of the report brought by the Alfred, that he had been defeated by Narvaez near Cadiz, but all accounts agree that he was effecting a rapid and masterly retreat upon the north, and a Bayonne letter of Dec. 14th announces a rumor that he had actually reached the Ebro the point whence he set out on his bold and adventurous expedition. His escape is ascribed to the treachery of Alaix—yet we read that the troops of Alaix had rebelled against the order transferring his command to Narvaez, and that Alaix himself showed no disposition to comply with it.

Advices from Madrid to the 11th of Dec state that the Cortes had decided to grant the extraordinary powers demanded by the Government.

Espartero had actually marched at last to the relief of Bilboa, with 19 battallions and 32 pieces of artillery. Two divisions under Clonard and Irribaren had marched upon the Ebro to meet Gomez, while Alaix followed close upon his rear.

PORTUGAL.

The advices from Lisbon are to Dec. 10th The ministry would not be completed until the meeting of the Cortes. The government by great exertions, had mustered the funds necessary to pay the dividends, which would fall due on the first of January. The ministry had presented to the Queen a decree for the abolition of the slave trade, and it had received the royal sanction. It imposes imprisonment and heavy fines upon any of her subjects engaged directly or indirectly in the trade, and it states that all Portuguese seamen found on board slave vessels will be condemned to serve four years in the navy without pay.

It was confidently reported that Don Miguel had disappeared from Rome about the end of November, and that he was preparing to to make a descent upon Portugal. Unsatisfactory rumors prevails in London, concerning the situation of affairs in Lisbon, and other parts of the kingdom; but nothing definite had transpired.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Richard Westall, the well known artist, died at a small village on the Thames on the 11th of January. His old age has been afflicted with poverty and distress.

The second son of Lucien Bonaparte, who made his escape some months ago from the Papal guard at Rome, had arrived in London.

The rumors touching the mental aberration of the Emperor Nicholas of Russia, are spoken of by the most judicious Paris journals as idle fables, utterly destitute of foundation.

The St. Petersburgh journal gives an interesting account of the first trial of the steam engines on the iron railroad, on the 22d of November, at which the Emperor & Empress and all the members of the Imperial family were present.

Madame Malibran.—The opposition to the removal of the remains of this accomplished singer from Manchester to Belgium has ceased in consequence of the solicitation of her mother, Madame Garcia.

Legislature of Maryland.

Annapolis, Jan. 18, 1837.

In the Senate the bill to create Carrol County, was read a second time,—when a motion was made by Mr. Schley to have it engrossed for a third reading, the motion was opposed by Mr. Brown, and it failed, the bill therefore lies on the table. Messrs. Tidball, Jones, and Bowie, obtained leave to report a bill to regulate the right of voting by Stockholders in all incorporated institutions in this state,

In the house, Mr. Richardson submitted an order, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the Judiciary, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting the appointment of Judges to any other offices during the continuance of their commissions.

The message submitted by Mr. Buchanan, proposing to the Senate the appointment of a joint committee to visit the Penitentiary, and to report upon the various mechanical arts carried on therein, was rejected, ayes 39, noes 25.

The supplement to the act fo the relief of the heirs of Jane White, after some debate was lost, ayes 36, noes 36. I think the vote will be reconsidered.

Annapolis, Jan. 17. 1837.

A motion was offered to the house to day by Mr. Eccleston, proposing to the Senate, the appointment of a joint committee to investigate on oath, during the six months next after the present session, the concerns, &c. of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road company, and the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company—and to report thereon to the next General Assembly. It is the order of the day for the 25th inst.

Mr. Ford, as chairman of the committee, submitted to the House to day the report and bill adopted by the Committee on the Constitution, to which I referred yesterday.

The bill provides that the people elect the Governor, that each county, and Baltimore and Annapolis cities, each, have a Senator—that the Council be abolished, and that the Senate be the advisers of the Governor—that Baltimore city & Frederick county have five delegates, each—that the rest of the Western Shore counties except Calvert and St. Mary's, shall have each four, as likewise Cecil, Dorchester, Somerset, Worcester.—That the other Eastern Shore counties, and Calvert and St. Mary's shall each have three—and Annapolis one.

I expect to be able to get a printed copy to morrow—and will send it to you. This bill, the report states, is the fruit of a spirit of compromise.

A debate of considerable length took place in the House to-day, on the bill which provides for healing a defect in the act of the last session for the benefit of the heirs of Jane White. Messrs. Culbreth, Ridgely, Tuck, Maulsby, Crisfield, Alexander, and Kerr spoke in favor of it.—Messrs. Harris, Mc Lean and Richardson against it. The question was not taken to-day.

In the Senate, the bill reported by Mr. Jones, supplemental to the charter of the Baltimore & Ohio Rail Road Company, was passed.

Mr Jones reported a bill to incorporate the Book Company of the Evangical Lutheran Church in the United States.

Mr. Schley, from the Committee on the Constitution, made a report which differs in some of its features from the report of the Committee of the House.

It proposes that each County and the City of Raltimore have a senator, that each county, for territory, shall have two delegates, and one other for the first five thousand persons, and one for every ten thousand above the first five. No Country to have more than six, and the city of Balt. to have a delegates equal to that of the largest county.—It proposes also, to divide the State into four districts, from which alternately the Governor shall be elected by the people. Also, that the Council be abolished, and the Senate be made the Constitutional advisers of the Governor.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
January 19, 1837.

BILL NO. 28.

Mr. Ford Chairman of the Committee on the Constitution.

Read the first time, and ordered to lie on the table.

By order,
G. G. BREWER, clerk.

A BILL

Entitled, an act providing for the appointment of Clerks of the several County Courts the Clerks of the Courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, the Clerk of Baltimore City Court, and the Registers of Wills in the several Counties of this State

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assemly of Maryland, That from and after the passage of this act, the clerks of the several county courts, the clerks of the courts of Appeals for the Eastern and Western Shores, and the clerk of Baltimore city court shall be appointrd as they now are, and shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments, *provided*, nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any person already appointed.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the registers of wills in the several counties of this State, shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and shall continue in office for and during the term of seven years, from the date of their respective appointments, but this act shall not be construed to extend to any person now in office.

SEC. 3. *And be it enacted*, That if this act shall be confirmed by the General Assembly after the next election of delegates in the first session after such new election, as the constitution and form of government directs, that in such case this act and the alterations therein contained shall be considered as a part, and shall constitute and be valid as a part of the said constitution an form of government to all intents and purposes, any thing therein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

MILITARY COURT OF INQUIRY

Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

FREDERICK, Jan. 18, 1837.

The whole of this forenoon was occupied by Capt. Thistle in his details and explanations—the most of which had been already before your readers. At its close, an interesting question on the expediency of swearing the Judge Advocate and bringing him forward as a witness, was discussed by Gen. Gaines and the Court. 'Mr. President and gentlemen of the court,' said the veteran 'your interminable documents demands from me a thorough scrutiny; an examination of them is very essential to me, but, Sir, a journey through them is cheerless; they are as numerous as those springing from a single campaign of Napoleon, the items I wish to embody, buried in the dense mass, are as difficult of detection as a needle in a hay stack (to use a familiar expression) The proceedings of the court thus far alone occupy paper sufficient in amount to reach from here to Michilimackinack. I must have the items referred to, and, as I before observed, I would prefer avoiding the onerous task of poring through whole tomes for them. Now, as the Judge Advocate from necessity, is *au fait* in all matters involved in the records I submit with deference, a proposition to convert him into a witness and swear him. I would here also give notice that I think it highly probable, that I may possibly require one or more members of the court itself in the production of testimony.'

Gen. Macomb.—'I question General, the propriety of swearing the Judge Advocate for the purpose as signed by you. The books and papers of the court are open to you; yourself or any other officer you may designate, can have access to them at any hour, but I certainly think it injudicious to accede to your request.'

Gen. Gaines.—'I may possibly elicit from the Judge Advocate, incidents as a witness of which in any other relation to me, I could not avail myself.'

General Atkinson.—Access to the documents can be had at any time. You might note particularly the passages to which you would call attention, and they would receive in their order every consideration.'

General Gaines.—'In deference to the court, I would state, that the plan I suggest seems to me the best calculated to effect my purposes, as it will present in a tangible form at once, the subjects to which I wish to advert The Judge Advocate's attention would be called to them more particularly by the necessity of his responses, and the proceedings preserve their usual regularity.

General Macomb—'General Gaines, I submit, if you please your questions to the judge advocate now, and at any time hereafter, he may furnish you the requisite answers. He will provide himself after to day's adjournment with the materials for a satisfactory series of replies, and in this way, all your desires in the matter can be gratified.'

General Gaines.—'I approve of your suggestion, Mr. President, and shall avail myself of it; I have sixteen questions to offer, and I new hand them to Captain Cooper.'

Court adjourned.

LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—Mr. A. Moulton has been elected a Senator in Congress from the State of Louisiana for six years, from the 4th of March next, and also for the remainder of the term of Judge Porter. Mr. Moulton is said to be "a friend to the present administration."

More Indian depredations. The St. Augustine Herald of Jan. 7, gives an account of some outrages committed by the Indians of that country.

New Orleans.—Half a million of dollars had arrived in that city from Tampico and Metamoras.

Ex President Burnett, of Texas, was there on the 11th instant.

Latest from Texas and Mexico.—Death of Col. Austen.—By slips of our attentive correspondents at New Orleans and Mobile, we learn that the Congress of Texas had adjourned to meet in April, at the town of Houston. The army has encamped near Bexar, where the President has gone to review it. He has been empowered to recieve the services of any number of volunteers not exceeding four thousand men.

Col. Stephen F. Austen, Secretary of State of Texas, and one of the original settlers of that country, died at Columbia on the 25th instant.

The intelligence from Mexico represents that country as in a very unsettled state.—Rumors were rife of an insurrection in the interior against the present government.

Mr. Gorostiza, the late minister to this country, arrived in the city of Mexico on the 15th of Dec. On the same day, Gen. Bustamente arrived from Paris. Gen. B. is a candidate for the Presidency and it is thought will be elected.

All accounts concur in stating the extensive preparations are making for another invasion of Texas. It is expected they will enter the country with 8000 men. Gen Bravo, the commander in-chief, is encamped with about 4000 men, of Monterry, about 200 miles from Metamoras. The great draw back upon the expedition was the want of money. Desertions were frequent and Gen Bravo had five officers and several pirates shot for mutiny. The garrison at Metamoras is about 2500 strong and is under the command of Gen. Armador; they are said to be in a miserable condition.

By the last dates the Texan Army was encamped near La Bevar, where Gen. Houston has gone to review it.

THE EXPUNGERS, OR NEW ORDER OF KNIGHTHOOD.

The following individuals received from the hands of Martin Van Buren the *accolade* on the night of the 16th January, 1837, and are received into the order as "*Knights of the Black Lines.*" They want *fame*, and, so far as we can aid them, they shall have it. They shall stand thus in our columns until they are known, and we trust that every independent journal in the United States will lend their aid to give them a like celebrity.—*U. S. Tel.*

LIST OF BLACK KNIGHTS.

John Ruggles,	Maine,
Judah Dana	do.
Henry Hubbard,	New Hampshire,
John Page,	do.
John M. Niles,	Connecticut.
Silas Wright,	New York.
N. P. Tallmadge,	do.
Garret D. Wall,	New Jersey.
James Buchanan,	Pennsylvania.
William C. Rives,	Virginia.
Bedford Brown,	N. Carolina.
Robert Strange,	do
Thomas Morris,	Ohio.
Felix Grundy,	Tennessee.
Robert C. Nicholas,	Louisiana.
John Tipton,	Indiana.
Robert J. Walker,	Mississippi.
John M. Robinson,	Illinois.
Wm. L. D. Ewing,	do.
William R King,	Alabama.
Thomas H. Benton,	Missouri.
Lewis F. Linn,	do.
Ambrose H. Sevier,	Arkansas.
Robert Fulton,	do.

To the Honorable Legislative Council and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey.

Your Petitioners, inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, respectfully represent,—That serious inconveniences exist in this county, arising from the continual influx of Colored persons from other states, many of them are slaves, and mostly of vicious habits; in many places they have become so numerous, as to be a cause of constant alarm and dread to the surrounding inhabitants. Depredations upon property, and crimes of various grades are frequently committed by them; those who do not find employment soon become a township expense, and prove a heavy burthen to the inhabitants of the neighborhood.

The existing law relative to slaves is found to be defective, and wholly insufficient to prevent slaves from other states coming to and remaining in this state.

We do therefore request the Legislature to pass a law that will prevent colored persons coming into, or residing in this state, unless they can produce satisfactory evidence of their being free; and also making it the duty of every negro or mulatto of, or belonging to any other state, immediately after arriving in this state to deposit a certificate of his being manumitted or free, with the Clerk of the county where he may reside, to be recorded, &c.

And also, that no inhabitant of this state shall be permitted to harbor, conceal, or employ any such negro or mulatto coming into this state without such certificate being first recorded as aforesaid, under a heavy penalty for every day he or she shall harbor, conceal, employ or furnish such negro or mulatto with house or land. And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

December 27.

Grain market.—It is estimated that near 100,000 bushels of foreign wheat have arrived at Baltimore within a few days.

FREDERICK, Jan. 20, 1837.

General Scott is in the midst of his defence. The house is crowded. The National Intelligencer and Courier and Enquirer of New York, have their reporters in the chamber, and the result of their labors will no doubt be forwarded by express. I turn from my notes for an instant, to give the Chronicle the earliest intelligence upon the subject. The General with slowness and strong emphasis, is detailing in their order the circumstances of his campaigns, and inflicting on Blair and Jessup well deserved flagelation. 'My instructions,' he is now saying directed me to exact from the Seminoles unconditional submission—there was to be no peace, no truce,—removal, unqualifying removal, west of the Mississippi, was to be the basis of any negotiation with these Indians.—Balt. Chron.