the part of the year he would spend with them, or even that he might divide the three months, should his other engagements render it necessary to do so. We have not learned whether Mr. Livingston will comply with this flattering and honorable solicitation.—*New Orleans paper.*

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Dec. 19.

The greater part of the business in the Senate consisted of the introduction and reference of petitions to their proper Committees. A resolution was offered by Mr. DICKERSON, of New Jersey, declaring that no person, who has been twice elected to the office of President shall again be eligible, and a resolution offered by M. COBB, of Georgia, proposes to prohibit Members of the Senate or House of Representatives from accepting any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the government of the United States during the period for which they were elected. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Eaton, inquiring into the authority of the Territory of Arkansas for imposing taxes on soldier's grants.

In the *House of Representatives*, a bill was introduced granting a pension to Penelope Denny, and another relative to the claims of the Marquis de Maison Rouge. The resolution of Mr. HAMILTON, of South Carolina, on the subject of the proposed Commission to the Congress of Panama, was laid on the table, on his own motion, as he had understood that information on the subject was about to be presented to the House. The resolution introduced by Mr. SAWYER, of North Carolina, relative to a geographical survey, was negatived. The resolution of Mr. LIVINGSTON, relative to the list of unclaimed Dividends, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Mr. REED, of Mass. introduced a resolution relative to a communication between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, over the Isthmus of Panama. Mr. WEBSTER laid on the table a resolution on the subject of a Canal across the Peninsula of Florida, which he represented to be a subject of deep importance. The claims of the Ex President, (Mr. Monroe,) were brought before the House by Mr. INGHAM, and referred to the Committee on Claims, his motion for a select Committee being superseded by the amendment carrying it to the Standing Committee. A resolution was also introduced relative to an increase of clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor. Mr. THOMPSON, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of giving a territorial government to the District, which was agreed to.

Nat Journal.

SENATE—TUESDAY, Dec. 20.

The Vice President communicated a letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a map of the Survey of a Road from St. Augustine to Cape Florida, by Col. Gadsden.

Mr. Van Buren submitted the following motion for consideration:

"Resolved, That Congress does not possess the power to make Roads and Canals within the respective States

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed with instructions to prepare and report a Joint Resolution, for an amendment of the Constitution, prescribed and defining the power Congress shall have over the subject of Internal Improvement, and subjecting the same to such restrictions as shall effectually protect the sovereignty of the respective States, and secure to them a just distribution of the benefits resulting from all appropriations made for that purpose.'

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Cobb's resolution to amend the Constitution, and agreed thereto.

The Senate then proceeded to consider Mr. Dickerson's resolution to amend the Constitution, and on motion of Mr. D it was referred to the select committee, on amending the Constitution.

After the consideration of Executive business. The Senate adjourned to Thursday.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into expediency of extending to two years, the term within which merchandise may be exported, with the benefit of debenture, and of allowing the draw back of the duty upon the same, without deduction.

A DOCUMENT FROM MR. JEFFERSON.

The resolution yesterday offered by Mr. Trimble, calling for a letter of Mr. Jefferson, on the subject of a Post at the mouth of Columbia River, being called up—

Mr. Forsyth, suggested, that the letter was probably on record among the documents heretofore transmitted to Congress; in which case it would not be necessary to call for it.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, suggested, that the paper referred to had probably been communicated to the Senate, and was of a confidential character in which case, it would not be proper to ask for a disclosure of it.

The question being taken on Mr. Trimbles resolution it was adopted—Ayes 72—Noes 64.

The resolution offered by Mr. Forsyth calling on the President for copies of correspondence with the British Government, in relation to the Africa Slave trade, was taken up and agreed to.

Mr. Cook, of Illinois, moved the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the sale of the Lead Mines and Salt Springs belonging to the United States, and in such manner as shall, by affording sufficient time for fair competition in the purchase thereof, secure the best price for the same.

The resolution was agreed to without a division.

On motion of Mr. Holcombe, of N. J. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a School or Schools for the education of children in circumstances (the sons of American Seamen to be preferred)—to be articled to serve, when required, on board of the public Ships of the U. States, until 21 years of age; the object of the institution being to furnish the Navy from year to year, with a number of competent and well educated petty officers.

On motion of Mr. Whipple, of N. H. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the act making provision for arming the whole body of the militia of the United States, passed April 3d. 1808, so that the arms provided in virtue of said act, and transmitting to the several States composing this Union and the territories thereof, shall, by each State and Territory, be deposited in proper arsenals, to be provided by such State or Territory, to be delivered to the Militia thereof only when they may be called into actual service.

The House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 21.

The Senate did not sit to day.

House of Representatives.—Mr. McLane, from the Committee, reported a bill 'making appropriation for certain Fortifications of the United States for the year 1826;' which was twice read and committed, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dwight, of Mass. offered the following for consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to inform this House whether any extraordinary losses have recently occurred in the collection of the customs—and if so, to state the circumstances attending thereon, so far as they may be within his knowledge.

On motion of Mr. Strong, of N.Y. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on the Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a portion of the nett annual proceeds of the sales and entries of the public lands, exclusively for the support of common schools; and of apportioning the same among the several States, in proportion to the representation of each in the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Kent, of Md. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the propriety of increasing the pay of the Surgeons in the Navy; and, further, to inquire into the propriety of classing them and graduating their pay according to the period of their service.

On motion of Mr. Powell, of Va. it was

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by some general law, for the redemption of all lands sold for direct tax, and purchased by the agents of the Government.

Mr. Owen, of Alabama, laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to lay before this House all the correspondence between that Department and Generals Pinkney and Jackson, relating to the Treaty with the Creek Indians, afterwards made at Fort Jackson.

On motion of Mr. McDuffie, it was

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, with instructions to inquire into the practicability of making such alterations in this Hall as will render it more suitable for the purpose of a deliberative assembly.

Mr. McDuffie, in presenting this resolution, said, he had but a single remark to offer, which was, that, for the last two or three days he had endeavored to possess himself of the arguments used in the discussions of the several topics which had been before the House. But, in this purpose, he had failed altogether. Several propositions had been discussed between the members on the front seats, of great importance, of which he had not been able to understand one word. He believed that important alterations might be made in the structure or arrangement of the Hall, by which these inconveniences would be remedied. He would mention but one. He was of opinion, then, that a horizontal glass curtain, extended over the caps of the pillars across the Hall, would materially improve its adaptation to the business of legislation. At present, the voice of a person speaking in the Hall was absolutely lost in the dome.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, (chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs,) the bill 'making an alteration in the mode of paying the enlisted soldiers of the United States,' which had yesterday undergone discussion, was recommitted to that committee; Mr. H. having suggested that some alteration could probably be made in it, which would obviate the objections which had been urged against it.

On motion of Mr. McLANE, of Del. the House went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. MARKLEY, of Penn. in the Chair, on the bill 'making appropriation for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners of the United States, Mr. McLANE stated, for the information of the House, that this bill has been reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, in anticipation of the regular annual appropriation bill, with a view to obviate a difficulty which had heretofore occurred on this subject.

The money to be provided by this bill, furnished, as the House were aware, the only means of subsistance to these pensioners. Their annual stipend had hitherto been paid them on the 3d of March, but the appropriation bill did not usually pass this House before that day; and the delay was attended with consequences which, to these dependant persons, were very serious. —Various expedients had been tried to remedy the evil, but it was found that there was no other effectual means of obviating it, than passing the bill for these pensions at an earlier period in the session. The present bill had been drawn in conformity with estimates furnished by the Treasury Department, in answer to an application from the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. McLANE then moved that the blank in the bill, which provides for the pensions to the Revolutionary Pensioners of the U States, be filled with the sum of $1 352,790; that the second blank, which provides for the Invalid and Half pay Pensioners, in addition to an unexpended balance of $150-000, be filled with the sum of $67,500; & that the blank in the fourteenth line, which provides for pensions to the widows and orphans, be filled with the sum of $12,000 —which sums were severally agreed to by the Committee. The bill was then reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow.

The House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 22.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Van Buren in the Senate, on Tuesday, in relation to the power of Congress to make Roads and Canals, were laid on the table, at his suggestion, to be acted upon at some future day. A resolution was offered by Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, asking for the State aid of the Government in opening a canal communication between Lake Erie and the Wabash, by a grant of public lands contiguous. And another by Mr. Noble, for clothing the Militia when called into the service of the United States. —Mr. Eaton offered a resolution, calling for information in relation to the appropriations made at the last session for removing obstructions in the navigation of the Ohio river. About half an hour was spent in the consideration of Executive business. Messrs. Mills, Hayne, Smith, Macon, and Harrison, were appointed the select committee on the petition of the surviving veterans of the revolutionary army.

In the House of Representatives, a Bill to extend the time allowed for the redemption of lands sold for direct taxes; a Bill to alter the times for holding the terms of the Supreme Court; a Bill to amend the Judiciary system; and a bill for the relief of the Kentucky institution for the Deaf and Dumb. An amendment was offered to the Resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Dwight relative to losses in the collection of the customs; and an amendment was also offered to Mr. Campbell's resolution, relative to deserters from the army; Mr. Owen also modified his resolution, relative to the treaty with the Creeks, at Fort Jackson; Mr. Tattnall of Georgia, offered a resolution, calling for the details of the system of fortifications required for the national defence; Mr. Wright, of Ohio, offered a resolution on the subject of Military Land Warrants; resolutions were also offered by Mr. Mitchell, of South Carolina, on the subject of the best plan of completing the survey of the Atlantic sea coast; and Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania relative to the Dismal Swamp canal, to obtain an opinion of its military and commercial importance; and by Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, calling for information on the subject of the treaty with the Cherokees, in 1819, by which the Cherokee titles in North Carolina were extinguished. On motion of Mr. Stewart, copies of the maps and plans of the canals and roads executed under the Act of 30th April, 1824, were ordered; on motion of Mr. Alston, of North Carolina, it was resolved to inquire into the expediency of altering the election laws of the States, so that members of Congress should be re-elected before the expiration of their terms —and a committee was appointed. The annual Treasury Report, and a Report from the Comptroller, were received. The bills making appropriations for the payment of the Revolutionary and other Pensioners, and the bill to authorize the Legislature of Ohio to sell the lands reserved for schools, were passed. The House was taken up some time with the discussion of a private bill granting land in Florida to two individuals.—*Nat Jour.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 23.

The Senate did not sit to day.

In the House of Representatives, one or two private Bills were introduced, and forwarded through the incipient stages. A letter from Dr. Smith, of the Vaccine Institution, was laid before the House by the Speaker, praying that the privilege of franking letters may be granted to the Institution. The resolutions offered on the preceding day, by Mr. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Mangum, of N. C. Mr. Wright, of Ohio, and Mr. Owen, of Alabama, were agreed to. A resolution offered by Mr. Tucker, of N. Jersey, was agreed to, referring to the Committee on Commerce the subject of breakwater in Delaware Bay. A resolution was agreed to, introduced by Mr. Eastman, of New Hampshire, classifying the Revolutionary Pensioners. The subject of the claims of the Ex-President, was, after some discussion, referred to a select committee; and a resolution calling for information on the subject, was introduced by Mr. Storrs, and laid on the table. The House afterwards adjourned over to Tuesday.

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A memorial was presented in the House of Representatives on Thursday, by Mr. Barney, from the merchants of Baltimore, praying that a duty may be imposed on sales by auction; which was referred to the committee of Ways and Means.—*ib.*

In our Daily paper of yesterday, the 22d inst. we gave a brief notice of the fire which broke out in the Congress Library, in the Capitol. The following particulars we are enabled to give, from a personal observation of the nature and extent of the injury sustained by this accident. The fire appears to have commenced in the western gallery, directly south of the window which communicates with the balcony, and is supposed to have originated from a candle which was left near one of the shelves by a gentleman who was reading in that part of the Library at a late hour. The fire ascended to the ceiling, part of the plaster of which is destroyed, as are the shelves in the gallery. A part also of the fluted casing beneath the gallery is destroyed. The destruction of books is very limited; being entirely confined to duplicate copies of documents and state papers, which were deposited in that gallery, by way of filling up the shelves. None of the valuable works, as far as we could ascertain, have been at all injured; nor will any interruption be caused by this accident to the labors of those members who are fond of literary recreations. Several members of Congress rendered very active assistance in the suppression of the fire.—*Nat. Journal.*

The Editors of the National Intelligencer says—'The unusual light was perceived by Mr. EVERETT, of the House of Representatives, who was returning to his lodgings from an evening party, and who indicated it to the Guard. Among the members earliest roused, and most active were Mr. HOUSTON, Mr. WEBSTER, Mr. DWIGHT and Mr. WICKLIFFE. Mr. WARD, of N York, narrowly escaped great injury from the falling of the plaister. Few of the citizens were roused, and the members of Congress are entitled to much of the credit of having saved the Library and all the perishable part of the building.'

BOSTON, Dec. 23, 1825.

MR KEAN.

Great Riot at the Federal Street Theatre.

"Vox populi suprema lex."

One of the most disgraceful and tumultuous scenes ever witnessed in our city, took place on Wednesday evening at the theatre, and the whole of the blame deservedly falls upon the heads of the managers. It had been previously announced that Kean would attempt to appear in his favorite character of Richard III *alias* attempt to palm off his hated and hateful self upon an insulted public: accordingly both his friends and his foes were upon the alert. The press for tickets on Tuesday, was tremendous; and on Wednesday morning the excitement seemed to pervade all classes; many of those who had purchased cards of admission,' re-sold them at an extraordinary advance, and during the whole day, men and boys in crowds, flocked to and from the play-house. Towards evening the throng became more and more dense and noisy, and the moment the doors were thrown open, the holders of tickets rushed in, and at once filled the pit, boxes, and galleries to overflowing.

Taking into view the vast numbers assembled, and the unusual excitement created, the audience may be said to have been calm and patient until the usual hour of performance arrived. Previous to the rising of the curtain, however, Mr. Finn, one of the managers, appeared on the stage, and was received with the mingled hisses and cheers of the audience—he stated that Mr. Kean was in the house, and wished to make an humble apology; but the only answer to this, was in the loud cries of 'No Kean,'—'No apology,'—'Hear him,' —'Kean forever.' Mr. F. retired, and soon after Mr Kean came on, dressed in a plain citizens dress, and after making and repeating the customary salutations attempted to speak—the moving of his lips could be perceived, but not a syllable was heard, for the noise and clamor which was more general in the third tier of boxes and gallery was renewed with double vigor and the actor himself was aimed at by missiles of various descriptions until he was compelled to retire. Mr. Finn again appeared—essayed to speak, but received similar treatment as before, with the addition of a few missiles which appeared to come from the slips. Mr Kilner, another of the managers, now presented himself, bowed, and was understood to say, 'Mr. Kean wishes to make an apology—he wishes to make it from his heart'—he soon withdrew amidst the confusion, and after a few moments Mr. Kean, attended by Mr. Kilner, re-appeared and made several unavailing efforts to address the audience, when both passed off the stage, amidst showers of hisses, applause, eggs, apples, peas, beans, &c.

The time was not long, ere Mr. Kilner was once more before the audience, and by respectful bows and gestures, endeavoring to gain a hearing, which after some little time he partially obtained. He then said, 'Gentlemen, Mr Kean declines playing unless he can be heard—he *will not* play unless he can have a hearing.' Mr K then consulted gentlemen in one of the stage boxes, and coming forward requested the friends of Mr. Kean to rise; when many (but how great a portion of the whole we are unable to say,) arose, but soon were mostly re-seated. Mr. Kilner absented himself for a short space, and then exhibited to the multitude a placard; on one side of which was, 'Mr Kean declines playing;' and on the other shall the play go on without him.' This was noticed only by innumerable hisses and acclamations—cries of 'Go on'—'No play,' &c. The curtain soon arose, and the play commenced—in the proper place, Mr. Finn appeared as Richard, and was saluted with such deafening exclamations as 'Off, off—No Finn—Kean, Kean—Off with Bob Logic—*Finish* that fellow.'

In answer to the numerous calls for 'Kean' the audience had been informed that he was not in the house, the first act was gone through with and the second commenced, when Mr. Finn, then on the stage, was called aside and spoken to from the boxes, and soon after made his exit; the curtain then dropped and the performances were suspended. At intervals, during the scenes we have faintly described, several of our most influential and respectable citizens arose in their places, and requested audience while they addressed the house; but the shout was, 'On the stage.' The speakers declining to take the stage, were not able to be heard.

In the mean time the people, to the number of at least 5000, collected in Franklin street, Federal street and Broad-alley—surrounding the theatre on all sides and making continual efforts to break in the doors—now wrenching shutters and doors from their hinges—now smashing lamps and windows, and anon hurling stones and billets of wood and missiles of every kind —the peace officers and others inside resisted with desperation—but nothing could withstand the impetuosity of the multitude and bearing down all before them, they gave three tremendous cheers and poured into the house amidst cries of 'murder, shame, shame, down with Kean, away with the managers, demolish the theatre, strip the place from top to bottom,' &c. &c.

Such a scene as now ensued beggars all description. Some of the audience sprang from the gallery into the boxes, from the boxes into the pit, and from the pit upon the stage—others jumped from the windows into the street, or made good their retreat through the doors behind the scenery—while the mob continued to press onward, occupying every vacant spot, tearing up the seats and the benches, and hurling them in every direction, demolishing the lamps, chandeliers, &c.—cheering and shouting, at intervals, 'Down with the Keanites—over with the New Yorkers—Drive off the managers—Out with that fellow—Huzza—Send for Kean—No, no.' &c. Some little opposition was now made to the mob, but without much effect. The riot act was read but no one heeded it—and the alarm of fire was cried, in order to draw the depredators from their work of destruction, but in vain—they maintained their ground without much interruption, and if they were once or twice driven from their positions, they returned again to the contest with greater fury. At length the populace having accomplished their object, retired peaceably to their homes, about 12 o'clock, and left the building in the possession of the friends of Kean and the managers, who immediately boarded up the doors and windows. Several persons were considerably injured. We have not heard that any lives were lost, and are unable to state the actual damage done.

Thus ended this shameful affair—without a parallel in the records of the drama in this place—a disgrace to the managers—a disgrace to the citizens—and a perfect death blow to the 'proud representative of Shakspeare's heroes'—and while on the one hand we sincerely rejoice in the result, yet on the other we cannot approve of the means by which it was brought about. We did, indeed, hope that the opponents of Kean would have refrained from committing actual violence, and contented themselves by driving him off with their cat calls, bells, &c. but then we had no right to expect that they would pursue such a course—he had grossly insulted them, laughed at and ridiculed them almost to their faces—they knew him to be a double dealer, a professed libertine, a downright mountebank in his profession, a guttural whisperer, a player and not an actor—full of clap-traps and trickery, 'dumb show and noise'—and were determined that he should not *play* off his mimickry before their wives, their children, or themselves, determined not even to listen to his pretended explanations, his hypocritical acknowledgments, or his false, loathsome and disgusting apologies. The consequences of this riot with scarcely a dissenting voice, are thrown upon the shoulders of the managers. They could not but have been aware that the public would not support them in attempts to bring Kean upon our boards. The civil authorities, too, had warned them again and again of the consequences. They therefore stand without the shadow of an excuse, entirely and exclusively responsible for every thing that occurred. If our places of amusement cannot be conducted in a proper manner, without endangering the peace and safety of our city, let us have none; and, in conclusion, we cannot but join in the general wish, that our vigilant Mayor will sift 'this business' to the bottom, and 'cite the proper persons before the proper tribunal, to show cause if any they have, why their license should not be taken from them.'

☞After what has been said, it is perhaps unnecessary to add that not a female was present.—*Traveller.*

Departure of Lafayette from the U. States.

The editor of the *Irishman*, a Journal conducted with great ability, at Belfast, in Ireland, has copied the proceedings at Washington on this occasion, in September last, accompanying them with these remarks:

"We this day give to our readers one of the most interesting scenes which can be laid before the human mind—the departure and farewell Address of the greatest republic the world ever saw to that Veteran Hero, whose sword was one of the first in the field to assert her freedom. The address of Mr. Adams is a chaste and beautiful composition—a triumphant recapitulation of the glories of liberty—and the reply of the old soldier is characterized by all the fire of youth and wisdom of old age. The IRISHMAN feels no small pleasure in being the first Journal to give these immortal productions to the people of Ireland."

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