"Who are ye, that thus rudely, & at such a time of night, assail the quiet, and destroy the repose of a lone woman?" asked Amanda, with great dignity and firmness.

"I crave your pardon, gentle dame," said the Sheriff, but we will soon see whether you are so *lone* as you pretend. We seek Edward Pelton, an outlawed and proclaimed rebel, whom we know to be in this house, and"—

"Rush in, boys! I saw the rascal in the house this moment," exclaimed a hoarse but stern voice from the rear of the throng.

Those to whom the exortation had been addressed waited neither ceremony nor second bidding, but rushed tumultuously into the house with such haste, that it required a very sudden and decisive effort of agility on the part of Amanda, to prevent her being prostrated and trodden under foot.

Curses both loud and deep, were now uttered from all parts of the little mansion, as every hole, corner, and cranny was scrutinized in search of the devoted victim.

Edward, meanwhile, was quietly pursuing his way to Canada. As his wife stepped into the door way in the manner we have related, he had crept under the bottom of the friendly mantle, made his way among the legs of the anxious crowd without, whose whole attention was occupied by Amanda, gained their rear in safety, raised himself, and in a feigned voice, uttered the exclamation which caused them to rush into the house, and then provided for his own safety by a flight as rapid as his pedestrian mode of conveyance permitted.

Years rolled round; a more stable government became less vindictive and suspicious; an act of general amnesty and oblivion recalled Edward from his temporary banishment, and the veteran, who in the struggle of the revolution, had fought valiantly for his country, now lives a contented and cheerful pensioner upon her bounty; recounts the 'hair breadth 'scapes' of his youth, with great gaiety, and chuckles with unusual self-complacency when he tells to his wondering auditors how he escaped the sheriff.

# CONGRESS.

[From the National Journal.]

MONDAY, April 24.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the bill authorizing a subscription for stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal Company was read a third time, and passed. The bill making further provision for the extinguishment of the debt due for public lands, and two private bills, were also passed.—The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the Panama mission was received, and, on motion of Mr. Noble, read a second time, and referred. A bill was reported by Mr. Harrison, for the erection of an Arsenal at St. Louis. A resolution was submitted by Mr Berrien, relative to the expediency of making further provision for the friends and followers of General William M'Intosh The Senate then resumed the consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution, and after some conversation, Mr. Chambers, of Maryland, spoke against the resolution until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, on Saturday, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, introduced a resolution to recommit the report of the Committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, which was published in our Journal a few days ago, to that Committee, with instructions to report the evidence in the case, and to reverse the principle which declares that the Government is not responsible for the loss or destruction of the particular character of property to which it refers. The resolution was ordered to be laid on the table, and printed. A few words passed on the subject of the report of the Committee, which sanctions the principle that the Government of the United States can put arms into the hands of slaves for the defence of the country, without becoming responsible for their loss or destruction. It is probable that a warm discussion will take place, whenever this resolution shall again be called up, as there appears to be a strong feeling amongst the Southern members on the subject.

Mr. Wickliffe of Kentucky, offered a resolution expressive of the opinion of the House, that, in rejecting the resolution as to the expediency of the mission to Panama, as amended by Mr. M'Lane, it did not surrender the principle of that amendment; but, on the motion of Mr. M'Duffie, he withdrew the resolution before any discussion or decision could take place.

During the brief discussion which took place on Friday, when the Panama Appropriation Bill was under consideration, it was stated that when Commissioners were appointed to go to Ghent, the President transmitted to our Minister at St. Petersburg the money usually given for a full outfit. This was transmitted from the contingent fund at the disposal of the President, and when this sum was subsequently cut down by the decision of the House to $4,500, (instead of $9,000.) the Attorney General decided that the Minister was not bound to refund the surplus. On Saturday, in reference to this matter, Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, introduced a resolution requesting the President to communicate any opinion of the Attorney General respecting the right of a foreign minister to retain money which had been advanced to him by the President as an outfit, beyond the sum appropriated by law.

The bill making appropriation for the mission to Panama was finally passed by a vote of 134 to 60, after some very brief remarks against it by Messrs. Lecompte, M'Duffie, and Houston.

TUESDAY, April 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the relief of Amasa Stetson gave rise to a good deal of debate, and when it was disposed of, the resolutions of Mr. Branch was taken up; Mr. Mills spoke against it and Mr. Macon in favor.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. M'Lane, of Delaware, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide for the appointment of a Commissioner of the Customs. The Judiciary Bill, with the amendments made by the Senate, was reported by Mr. Webster, with the unanimous opinion of the Committee on the Judiciary, that the amendments of the Senate should be disagreed to. The bill and amendments, were ordered to be laid on the table and printed. The bill for the relief of sundry officers of the revolutionary army was taken up in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union; when Mr. Hemphill spoke at some length, and was followed by several other gentlemen. Mr. Reed, of Massachusetts, then offered an amendment, and the committee rose. The amendment was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, April 26.

In the Senate a number of private bills were yesterday passed to a third reading; and at 1 o'clock the consideration of Mr Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell spoke in its favour, until near four o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill relative to the road from this city to New Orleans. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, when several gentlemen expressed their sentiments in reference to the bill for the relief of the surviving officers of the Revolution. Messrs. Sprague, of Maine, and Everett, of Massachusetts, in particular, addressed themselves to the committee in a style of eloquence and deep pathos, which produced a very sensible effect on every one. We have before had occasion to advert to the powers of Mr Everett. Scarcely second to the efforts of that powerful orator, were the observations made by Mr. Sprague, yesterday. This gentleman's speeches are remarkable for their clearness of intellect, their judicious selection of phrase, and the emphatic style of their delivery.

THURSDAY, April 27.

In the Senate yesterday the morning was passed in the consideration of private bills; and five bills—the bill for the relief of Caleb Stark, the bill for the payment of interest due to the State of Delaware, the bill for the apprehension of deserters from French vessels in United States' ports, the bill to ascertain the value of debased foreign coin and depreciated currency, and the bill for the relief of Beverly Chew and others, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. Eleven bills were passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The consideration of Mr. Branch's resolution was resumed; when Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Johnson of Kentucky spoke in favor of it, and Mr. Reed of Mississippi against it.

In the House of Representatives, the bill for the relief of the surviving Officers of the Revolutionary War passed through the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, clogged with numerous amendments. The bill, as amended, was ordered to be printed, and the consideration of it will probably be resumed to day in the House. Among the amendments adopted in the Committee, was one extending the provisions of the bill to the widows and children of deceased officers; one extending them still further, to troops which were not of the continental line; and another bringing within its provisions the Vermont troops.

A message was received from the President of the United States transmitting the Creek Treaty, and a bill was reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, making an appropriation for carrying the treaty into effect.

FRIDAY, April 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills for the relief of William Tharp; for the relief James Gibson, of Indiana; to establish and alter certain Post Roads; for the relief of John Smith, T. and Wilson P. Hunt; and for the relief of James Ross, were ordered to a third reading. The several bills ordered to a third reading on Wednesday, were yesterday passed, and sent to the House of Representatives. The bill making appropriation for Ministers to the Congress at Panama, was reported, without amendment, by the Committee on Finance. Mr. Berrien offered an amendment to the bill, in the shape of a proviso, similar to that offered by Mr. McLane, in the House of Representatives. Mr. Branche's resolution was again discussed by Mr. Randolph, and Mr. Branch; when Mr. Bell, with a view to put an end to further debate, moved to lay it on the table, which was carried—ayes 23, noes 21.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, after the other routine business, Mr. Owen, of Alabama, modified the resolution which he offered some days since, on the report of the committee on Claims, in the case of Francis Larche, and the resolution was agreed to. The resolution of the committee appointed to arrange the business to be acted on during the present session, was taken up and agreed to. The report arranges the business to be acted on into five classes. No. 1, contains private bills which received the sanction of committees—81 in number. No. 2 contains public bills, which require immediate decision—47 in number. No. 3 contains private bills of a less urgent character, which have passed the Senate, 9 in number. No. 4 contains public bills similar in their character—12 in number. No. 5 contains all the public bills and adverse reports of Committees, which are not of a very urgent character: of these, the bills are 26, and the reports 22 in number.

The House was afterwards occupied in the discussion of the amendments on the bill making provision for the surviving officers of the war of the Revolution; but the whole of the amendments were not acted on. A motion was made by Mr. Mitchell, of Tennessee, to postpone the further consideration of the bill till the 1st of July; but the motion was negatived. Ayes 40, Noes 124.

SATURDAY, April 29.

In the Senate, the bills ordered to a third reading on Thursday, were yesterday passed and sent to the House of Representatives. The Bankrupt Bill was taken up, and on a motion by Mr. Branch to postpone it indefinitely, it was determined in the negative—ayes 11, nays 26. The bills for the relief of the representatives of Gen. Moses Hazen, and to alter the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, were ordered to a third reading.

Three several resolutions were yesterday introduced in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, Mr. Hayden, of New-York, and Mr. Weems, of Md. on the subject of the revolutionary officers, and the bill which is before the House for their relief. The bill itself was not called up yesterday. We belive it will not be taken up again until Monday. The amendment made by the Senate in the Judiciary Bill, was disagreed from, on motion of Mr. Webster, after a protracted and uninteresting discussion, by a vote of 110 to 60. The House then took up several private bills, which passed through Committee, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

To the Editor of the Phila. Democratic Press.

"WASHINGTON, 20th April 1826.

"*Dear Sir.*—I was just taking up my pen to write to you when your letter of the 18th was received. It is not often that I have time or inclination to witness the disgusting scenes that are daily enacted at our Capitol—but last evening observing the flag over the Senate Chamber still flying, after I had got up from dinner, curiosity led me to go and inquire what was going on at so late an hour as half past five. I found Randolph on the floor, and was told that he had commenced his speech at one o'clock At the moment of my entrance he was reading a letter from one of his friends to himself which purported to detail a conversation which the writer had held with 'Farmer Gnes' some seven years ago, in relation to Mr. Adams' *conversion*, as he was pleased to term it, to democracy.—As he read the letter, he commented upon it, sometimes sentence by sentence and sometimes word by word. In the course of these comments, he introduced by way of episode, a thousand anecdotes of individuals, dead and alive, who had been conspicuous on the great stage of life, some of them very amusing, many of them ludicrous, but all of them evincing a malignity of heart, which neither time nor circumstances had been able to soften or allay. His voice was clear and strong to the last, his enunciation distinct, and his manner so deliberate and slow, that even a very common reporter might have readily followed him *verbatim et punctuatim*. The following sketch, which is altogether from memory, will give you some idea of this grandson of Pocahontas—this human nondescript.

"The Royal George! yes! I've a story to tell you about the Royal George. You remember the Royal George, sir?—But no!—It was before your time, sir,—(Tims, give me some Porter,)—1807—Giles says, *December*—but *there*, he is mistaken—I say, *January*—yes January—I remember as well as if it was yesterday—I did not baptize it, sir,—no!—though I was reputed Godfather, sir,—as Giles was the real Godfather to J Q Adams—The Royal George, sir,—was a huge, unwieldly stage, in which Crawford used to send the members that boarded at his house to the Capitol. We used to meet Adams, sir, trudging through the mud, with his umbrella over his head—he would not ride with us, sir,—no—he would not ride—But, Giles at last coaxed him into his carriage, sir,—Aye, there it was sir, that the "billing and cooing" began—Why, sir, it could not be otherwise.—(Tims some porter.)—Throw any two intriguers, sir, into such a situation, and they must become as intimate, aye and as confidential, as man and wife—no matter how great a scoundrel, the one sir, but here were *two scoundrels* together, sir—the intriguer and the intriguee—both alike sir,—I have always said that Giles had no principle, sir,—I said it twenty years ago—and I say it now, sir. Adam and Eve would have come together—if either or both, had been as ugly as sin, sir,—in Paradise—or in Purgatory. Yes! sir,—take my word for it—old Shakespeare knew what he was about, sir,—if Ferdinand had not arrived as he did upon Prospero's Island, Miranda and *Caliban* must have been man and wife sir—'tis human nature, sir, if I know any thing about it.—You know, Mr. President—I say, sir, *you know*—(Tims some more porter.) I told you to your face, sir, yes! as we rode together to Gallaird's funeral—that you and I could never be *friends*, sir—that we did not think alike upon any subject, sir,—and yet the gentleman, I beg your pardon, sir, the *Senator* from—some state in the East—said I was your political—the Note taker says, he added *confidential*—I believe the Note taker, sir,—yes! he said your political and confidential friend!—I suffer no *fool* to make friendships for me, sir,—fool Swinny—or any *other* fool, sir,—[looking and pointing at Mr Holmes, of Maine.]—*Fool*, did I say, sir?—More *knave* than fool too, sir.—*He knew it*, sir, knew that I was no friend of yours, sir—but he had a motive for it, sir—a purpose to answer, sir,—yes, more knave, than fool, sir,—Poor Crawford!—I pity him—where are all his friends, sir?—bought up sir.

"But let us to the Letter again—this paper is worth money, sir,—[reading] 'Giles said that Mr. Adams was at first reluctant to call on Mr. Jefferson,'—coy,—aye a little coy, sir, reluctant to call on Mr. Jefferson!—My life for it, sir, he did not go in the open day—no, no sir—I mean no irreverence when I say it, sir,—but, my life for it, he went, like Nicodemus, in the dark—*in the dark*, sir—villainy always seeks the dark sir—[reading] 'and when Giles said this, he added, *all this I saw.*'—He saw it, did he?—Yes the see-*er* and the see-*ee*—if I may be allowed to make a word—were both alike, sir, a precious pair of scoundrels, sir—But, *how* did he see?—Was he behind a screen?—Did he peep through a key hole?—Was he hid in a closet?—(Tims, some more porter;)—[read. ing again.] 'When I spoke to you of Mr. Adams twenty years ago, and expressed my belief that he was an honest man, and would faithfully support the administration ——.'—Aye, sir, he was a *lad*, then—the writer of this letter was a boy, sir—just returned from an eastern college—*tainted*, sir, as all our southern young men must be, who are sent to the east to be educated.—Sir, I would not let a son of mine go to any college north of the *Potomac*, sir—I had rather he should not know how to read and write sir Reading and writing you know, sir, as Dogberry says, comes by nature—but good sense—by education No sir, I would have no young man educated at an eastern college—it corrupts them, sir,—(where's that porter?)—[reading] 'you replied,'——that's *me* sir—I replied—I had forgotten the words, sir,—they had escaped my memory—no—they were in my *memory*, sir, but not in my *recollection*—[reading] 'You replied, you are mistaken in him sir—' Why, sir, this very word 'Sir,' sir, is worth a thousand dollars—[reading] 'you are mistaken in him, sir—*he is a hypocrite*, and will betray his country, if he can have a chance.' I *knew* him, sir,—never was deceived in my life—Do I say I never was deceived?—Yes—why do I say I never was deceived?—Because I never act upon *suspicion*, sir—I always look for the *proofs* sir—Why, I had a negro, sir, whom I suspected for three years—I never hinted my suspicion, sir—I waited for proof, sir—it came at last, sir—I caught him in the fact—and I said to him—Cuffee, or Mingo, or whatever his name was—Did I ever tell you that I suspected you?—no sir—Did you ever see any thing in my conduct towards you to make you think that I suspected?—no sir.——No sir I never act upon *suspicion*—I knew him sir, I watched this *J Q* Adams, sir—I knew he was a hypocrite, sir—he was *then*—is *now*—and will be, to the day of his death, sir.——Hear—O Israel—Listen ye gentlemen of Boston—What this—what shall I call him, *Apostate?*—Yes—this apostate John Quincy Adams says of you. He says you conspired to divide the union—to join the eastern states of Canada. Mr. President, you remember the famous plot—yes, you and I were on the committee before whom the famous *Count Crillon* appeared, and before whom the equally famous *Henry* did *not* appear. Why, sir, there never was so villainous a plot since the world was made—I do not speak offensively to my friend from Boston—I beg his pardon—the senator from Boston—no, nor to the federal party—among whom are some very honest men—but I say to you, gentlemen, if you can support this hypocrite, this traitor, this apostate, after what he has said of you, why—you deserve it, that's all. I'll put him down, sir—I'll put him down, sir—or if I don't—I'll leave the country, sir—I'll go to Europe, sir, and console myself among the slaves and serfs of the other continent. Virginia is up in arms sir. Up in arms did I say, sir? —Yes! But what do I mean by arms, sir? Do I mean that she has rifles in her hands? —No, sir, we do not take up muskets and rifles to kill *fleas*, sir—to shoot musquitoes, sir. No—*we brush them off* sir, we brush them off—Poor Virginia, she had the *honor* of giving the last President—that *thing*—yes, sir,—the *thing*, James Monroe—I say, sir, she had the *honor*—but what was her *profit*, sir?—Why, like the Cobler's wife, she was the worst shod woman in the parish.

'The Richmond Whig, sir,—yes that young protege of Henry Clay—Henry Clay! —Psha!!—The Press!—aye, sir, 'Democratic Press' and all—By the way, is this said Col. Binns, the same Col. Binns,—not *Colonel*, though at —— Assizes —— who was offered to me body and soul, by old M'Lane, twenty years ago, when I quarrelled with Jefferson, to publish any thing and every thing I might choose to write!—I thought so—why, sir, I would not have him *then*—I said *then*, he was too great a rogue for me—too great a rogue *then* sir?—what is he now? —— —— who is your Secretary for the Treasury?—who was his *father*, sir?—I'll tell you, sir—a federalist in disguise—a hypocritical traitor, sir—an accomplice of that scoundrel, who was that general that fought a duel with ——— during the Revolutionary War? [Macon—'Conway,'] aye Gen. Conway—he was an accomplice of that scoundrel, sir, in the infamous plot to put *down* Gen. Washington, and put *up* Charles Lee,—a villainous plot, sir,—he was rewarded for it with the treasuryship of the Mint—(Tims, more porter.)—The collector of Norfolk—who is he, sir?—a vile tool, sir,—and the Representative from the Norfolk District?—a poor, miserable, contemptable wretch, Sir—poor Virginia!—The Secretary of the Navy?—that thorough-stich man on the military bill?—Barron?—sir, I'll pin him upon his back—I'll glue them together, sir—they shall stick like shoemaker's wax—aye, sir, they shall not be able to shake each other off—they shall sink together:—sir, I feel degraded—I do confess myself disgraced—at standing up here as the adversary of such a contemptible administration—I feel *disgraced*, sir, at avowing myself its *adversary*:—what should I feel as its *friend*?—But, the letter!—I'll get through it yet—[reading] 'I have written this for your amusement, and must beg that you will not show it to any body, unless it be to our friends Macon, and Tazewell ——' —aye, he begs me not to show it to any body—But, *meo periculo*, I have read it to the Senate—as to the name of the writer—that, sir, is another affair—it is locked up here, sir—and let me say, Mr. President, if any body puts a leading question to me about it—if I dont knock him down—so help me God! it will be because I am not able ——'—— ———.

This is a faint sketch of Mr. Randolph, I have given you nothing that he *did not* say, but have necessarily omitted much that he *did* say, because it is impossible for any memory to retain all the unconnected, disjointed gallematias of a mountebank.

He must have been a little intoxicated before he sat down—at least he drank enough of *brown stout* during his exhibition to have affected the head of any common man, who had eaten nothing for ten hours. —You will naturally ask, after reading this outline of the most disorderly, offensive and scurilous speech that was ever delivered to any legislative body—You will naturally ask, I say, if the presiding officer of the Senate did not call him to order. No: he did not. Mr. Calhoun, you know, as the only apology he could offer, he having so repeatedly suffered the body over which he presides—or rather whose chair he fills—to be disgraced, by the most unprecedented violations of decorum, and common decency, affects to construe the rules of the Senate as giving him an *appellate* authority only. Did you ever hear of any thing more absurd?—as if it were not the *inherant right*, as well as the incumbent *duty*, of every presiding officer, of every deliberative assembly, to preserve order. But is it true, that Mr. Calhoun does really believe that he has no right to call the members of the Senate to order? If he seriously and conscientiously so construes the rules, where does he derive his authority to call the *officers of the Senate*, or other persons within the chamber, to order. If he has no authority in the one case, he has none in the other. But he chose to exercise the authority more than once while Randolph was speaking to command *silence*, to call *order*—that not a word of the detectable fargo of that madman, might be lost to his greedy ear. Would he have called Randolph to order, if he had thought that he possessed the privilege? This question may perhaps be answered by the fact—which I have from a Senator in whose truth I have the utmost reliance—that, in one of the debates in *secret session*, Mr. Randolph, who as usual was outraging all decency, *was* called to order *by a member;* and the Vice President, in the exercise of his *appellate*, power—which is unfortunately *without appeal*—decided that the gentleman was *not out of order!*—What member, after this, would take upon himself to call Randolph, or any other vulgar libeller of the administration, to *order*? Depend upon it, sir, if the Vice President had not felt a *pleasure*, in listening to the vituperative scurrility and malignant brawlings of this half formed piece of mortality, he would have placed a different construction upon the rules: he would have followed the example of all his predecessors, and have ordered the indecorous violator of the dignity of the Senate, to take his seat. But I have already extended this letter to an inordinate length, I have still, however, much to say to you on this subject, and shall take an early opportunity of writing to you again. Yours truly, &c.

*To the Editor of the Democratic Press.*

PRINCETON, (N. J.) April 20, 1826.

*Mr. Editor.*—As the Washington Press appears to be gagged with a squamishness, as sudden as it is extraordinary, I have, after deliberation, determined to communicate to you for publication, the following extract from a letter of a Washington Correspondent. If the Senate of the United States can stomach such Eructations from the Virginia Senator, surely the public will neither be injured nor infected by it. These things ought to be known, that if they deserve odium or reproach they may fall on the proper objects. The letter is from an intelligent gentlemen of this state, now at the seat of government.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1826.

"On Tuesday and Wednesday, nearly the whole time of the Senate was engrossed by Randolph, who spoke on the first day, about four hours, and on the last about six or six and a half. According to custom there was little in reference to the subject under discussion; but he availed himself of the opportunity to pour out a continued uninterrupted stream of the most vulgar ribaldry and slanderous invective that was ever heard, mixed up with a great deal of eloquence, fancy, taste and information. He called Mr. Adams, a Traitor. Mr. Southard had kept a little school, and disgraced the navy by bringing into service that recreant caitiff—the slayer of Decatur. He branded Mr. Holmes of Maine, as a Liar—pronounced him a "dangerous fool,"—said he was a would-be appointed collector of Eastport, and insinuated that the appointment would be to the infinite advancement of smuggling. Talked of his late duel—how it was brought about—of the "fag end of European Diplomacy" coming among us to poison our morals with their principles, and our bodies with their French cookery, eaten by candle light—of boarding schools for young ladies, and a thousand et cetera—equally revelent to the subject under discussion. He said the Administration had beaten Shakspeare all hollow. He had conceived the character of Mr. Justice Shallow—and it was supposed that human genius could scarcely pourtray such another insignificant character, but he had attempted again and with equal success, had given us Master Slender. This administration had gone further, it had surpassed Shakspeare. It had found a character still more insignificant than Master Slender—a mere neg-

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