CONGRESS.

From the National Journal.

MONDAY, March 24.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the several resolutions introduced on Friday were adopted, with the exception of the resolution of Mr. Weems of Maryland, requiring the number of naval officers, &c. which, after a short discussion, was laid on the table. The House then resumed the unfinished business of Friday, being the Bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Bunner spoke at much length against the bill, and Mr. Dwight followed, in reply. Mr. Oakley then, *Mr.* P. P Barbour having withdrawn his motion to strike out the enacting words, moved to amend the bill so as to make it the duty of the Commissioners only to make enquiry into the case, and report at the next session the items which ought to be allowed. The amendment was adopted in Committee, and leave was refused to the Committee to sit again. The amendment not having been reported to the House, Mr Oakley renewed it, and it was again carried. A call was then made for the previous question, but before that question was taken the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, March 25.

In the Senate yesterday, the joint Resolution giving the privilege of franking letters and packets, during the whole year, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, was, after some discussion, agreed to. Some time was spent in the consideration of the bill for the relief of Wm. M. Sneed, executor of Stephen Sneed; when the bill was laid on the table. Mr. Benton called up the bill for "graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse t the States in which they lie;" but the Senate adjourned without entering upon its consideration.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions, the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, was again taken up, when Mr. Bartlett entered into some statements, in correction with what had fallen from Mr. Barbour and was followed by Mr. Storrs on the same side.—Mr. Barbour had commenced his reply, when the hour having elapsed the further discussion was suspended until to day. The orders of the day were then called, when Mr. Mallary moved to lay on the table the unfinished business of Saturday, being the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade, for the purpose of taking up the Tariff, but the motion did not prevail. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Richard W. Meade. Mr. Polk, Mr. Everett, Mr. Randolph, Mr. Buchanan, and Mr. S. Wood, spoke on the bill; after which, on the call of Mr Mitchell of Tennessee, the previous question was ordered. The question on the engrossment of the bill for a third reading, was then taken by ayes and noes—ayes 60, noes 105, the bill was rejected.

WEDNESDAY, March 26.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill providing for the final settlement of the land claims in the several States and Territories was taken up, and after some consideration of the substitute offered by Mr. Berrien, it was laid on the table. The bill for graduating the price of the public lands was taken up, Mr. Hendricks' motion to amend still pending; Mr, Barton spoke at great length against the bill and the amendment.

In the House of Representatives, the House resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. J. S. Barbour, when he made some further remarks; and, after a brief explanation from Mr. Bartlett, the discussion was again suspended.

A resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Hall, referring it to the Committee on the District of Columbia to inquire into the expediency of adopting some measures in relation to the varioloid disease which has made its appearance in the City. The House then, in Committee of the whole, resumed the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Hoffman concluded the remarks on the subject commenced by him on Thursday. Mr. Bates of Massachusetts then took the floor in reply, but, as the hour of adjournment had nearly arrived, on his motion the Committee rose and reported progress.

THURSDAY, March 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill "providing for the settlement of land claims in several States and Territories" was considered, amended, and ordered to a third reading. The bill for "graduating the price of public lands, and ceding the refuse to the States, in which they lie," was considered and discussed at great length. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by *Mr* J. S Barbour was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, after some few remarks from Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Sprague, and Hr. Barbour. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Tucker, of South Carolina, for the appointment of a Committee to meet such Committee as the Senate might appoint, to fix a day for the adjournment of Congress Mr. Floyd then moved the consideration of his resolution on the same subject; but withdrew the motion at the request of Mr. *M*'Duffie The House in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff, when Mr. Bates, of Massachusetts, spoke for about two hours against the original bill, and in favor of the amendment He was followed by Mr. Forward on the other side; but before Mr. Forward had gone through, the Committee rose and reported progress.

FRIDAY, March 28.

In the Senate, yesterday, the Bill for the relief of the widow of the late General Brown—giving her 5,500 dollars the amount of pay, emolument and allowances from the time of his death, to the end of the present year—was, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The bill providing for certain surviving Revolutionary Officers was taken up, on motion of Mr. Woodbury, who proposed two additional sections to the bill, extending its provisions to the widows of deceased officers, & to soldiers; the bill was then postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday. The remainder of the day was spent in the consideration of the bill for graduating the price of public lands.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker moved the consideration of the resolution he offered on the preceding day to appoint a joint committee to fix on a day for the adjournment of Congress, and the Ayes and Noes being called for by Mr. Storrs the House refused to consider it: Ayes 78, Noes 87. The House in committee of the whole on the State of the Union, resumed the discussion of the Tariff. Mr. Forward having concluded his remarks was succeeded by Mr. Storrs, Mr Burges, and Mr. Anderson, all against the bill, and in favour of the amendment. After some remarks from Mr. Randolph, the question was then taken on Mr. Mallary's amendment, which was rejected—Ayes 78, Noes 102. Mr. Mallary then moved another amendment, to which an amendment was moved by Mr. Buchanan. The Committee then rose, and the amendments were ordered to be printed.

SATURDAY, March 29.

In the Senate yesterday the bill for the relief of Mrs. Brown, widow of the late Gen. Brown, was passed. The bill granting a township of land to Kenyon College, in the State of Ohio, was discussed, and ordered to a third reading. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, the House in Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, resumed the consideration of the Tariff. The question before the Committee was the amendment offered by Mr. Buchanan to the amendment proposed on the preceding day by Mr. Mallary. After various observations by Messrs. Buchanan, Dwight, Mallary, Storrs, S. Wright, & Davis, the amendment was negatived Mr. Miller then moved another amendment, aimed, like that of Mr. Buchanan, at the destruction of the minimum system, which was also negatived. The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Mallary, which was also rejected—Ayes 77, Noes 98. Mr. Sprague had then risen to address the Committee on some other items of the bill, when the Committee rose

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Mr. KREMER—Mr. RANDOLPH.

Juba having saddled "White Surry for the field to day,' Mr. Randolph, with drab surtout, buckskin unmentionables, boots spurs and whip, appeared in the House, as he has heretofore been wont to do.—He fortunately found the Tariff Bill under way, and threw himself before the House, eager to serve up the fanfarronade that the Speaker prevented him from delivering when he last exhibited himself. Richard was himself again—the regular supply of toast water was furnished, and "honest George Kreemer" sat near him, in good trim, nodded and smiled approbation as the orator progressed, and, when he had closed, gave him the hand of *fellowship*.—He spoke, as usual, of almost every thing but the question; talked of the alien and sedition laws, and said no federalist except John Marshall voted to repeal the latter—said it was 12 years from 1816 to 1823—that the embargo was laid in 1807, and war was declared in 1812—he was opposed to the Tariff of 1816, and of 1826, and to the embargo—he did not want the war and *fortiori* he did not want what was worse, high and ruinous duties—and he was opposed to the heroes; compared the Manufacturers to *hungry dogs*—said his *vocation was that of the original offender against the law of God*—his farm was well managed, but yielded nothing—he was insulted by being called on to pay a tax—was indifferent whether the bill or amendment passed, but was aroused to resent repeated aggression—he had not purchased a dollar's worth from northern factories, and said "so help me God, I never will," and if southern gentlemen had one drop of the blood of their ancestors they never would. He would neither eat, drink nor wear any thing from North of the Petapsco—there were two remedies for the South; the first a rigid non-consumption of American fabricks, and the second he would not indicate, it was not to be resorted to until the other had been first tried and failed—the practice under the constitution was every day and all day long, contrary to its letter and spirit—the Constitution was a hard money one—one abuse was made to support another—there was as much authority for the sedition law, under the reign of black cockades, as now for a tariff—spoke of Several persons—said it was convenient to have bad memories, and that he never wrote a circular letter to his constituents; and finally took his seat pronouncing the appropriate word *cabal*. He seemed more than usually animated. I should like to see the speech literally reported.

No one has found it more convenient to have a bad memory than John Randolph He never wrote a circular to his constituents he says. I will subjoin two extracts applicable to this point; the first from *a letter to the freeholders of his district, dated the 7th Jan.* 1815. "Let them (the people) bear in mind that from their present institutions there is no change but to military despotism; and that there is none more easy." "No man admires more than I do the galantry of our officers during the campaign in Canada; but I cannot consent in my admiration of individuals, to lose sight of those principles of civil liberty, in which I have lived, and in which I mean to die."

The second *extract is from a letter to the people of Charlotte, in* 1822. *The election of General Jackson* to the presidency is not to be dreaded, as it can, in no event possibly occur—the people of the United States have not yet become so corrupted as to choose a man of military talents to govern the national councils, in opposition to Mr. Crawford, or indeed of any other good man in the Country.' "The election of Mr. Clay would be productive of many bad consequences; as a statesman and politician, his talents are certainly very great; but it is too soon for the American people to cross the mountains for a President."

"The glass without doubt,
Was the thing put him out,
And made him forget what was next;
For every one there,
Will say I dare swear,
He handled it more than his text."

ROARING OAK.

Gadsby's Hotel, 27th March, 1828.

☞From the following it would appear that Mr. Randolph is about to get his own at last—*render unto Randolph that which is Randolph's.*

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

HON. JOHN RANDOLPH.—Farther accounts of the Speech on *Internal Improvement*, made by this honorable personage on Friday se'nnight, have reached us through the New York papers, and private channels. On the morning of that day, the *neuter* gentleman received the Whig (a copy of which we were malicious enough to send him through the P. Office) containing certain strictures upon his temper and the causes of its being so bad.—His rage knew no bounds—it displayed itself in a thousand fooleries and contradictions—he ordered his horses for Virginia, and actually took leave of his friends—no not *friends*—*he* has friendship for none—but finally, just as he affected to be leaving the House, he turned and asking the Speaker what the question was, delivered a speech of three hours length, without so much as alluding once, to the subject before the House.

In this speech he discovered the deepest excitement, and gave testimony not only of his vulnerability, but that the arrow was quivering in the heel. He foamed at the mouth, and finally blubbered with pure vexation. We are not of those—God forbid—who think the tears of generous sensibility, a disgrace to manhood. But here is an example of crying without precedent. For while the honorable gentleman was crying, he did not cease to abuse all of whom he was not afraid—dragging into his speech, even, a female relative of his own, and directing against her the most infamous insinuations. We hope in a short time, to spread before the reader, a history (from her own pen) of Mr. Randolph's treatment to Mrs. Morris, widow of the late Gouverneur Morris of New York. Nothing but that history—which has been many years in Virginia—is wanting, to unmask him to the world—and to exhibit him as he is—a compound of the most detestable vices that ever assembled in the same character We shall then see—the world will then be enabled to judge—with what propriety, he assumes to pass judgment upon the characters of others. That history will exhibit him in such lights, that his best friends shall be happy to find some extenuation of his conduct, in the eccentricity of his organic structure. He has provoked the exposure not only by wanton and repeated attacks upon me—assaults the more extraordinary, as I had incurred denunciation at one time, for a puerile and silly admiration of his genius—but upon others, the most honourable and blameless citizens of Virginia. He has provoked it—and he shall have it.

The affair of *Morgan's* adduction still continues to excite the people of the western counties of New York, and notwithstanding all the exertions which have been made to develope the facts, the true state of the case is involved in as much mystery and doubt as ever.—The subject, however, is now likely to undergo a full and impartial investigation, through the means recommended to the legislature by Lieutenant Governor Pitcher. In a message to the Legislature, under date of 19th instant, he says:

"A large portion of the inhabitants of the state has been, for more than a year, highly excited by the alleged forcible and clandestine removal of a citizen, and by the uncertainty of his fate. It is believed by many that he has been murdered, and it is certain that, if alive, he is held in captivity. This outrage upon our laws, has justly alarmed our fellow citizens in that part of the state, and has produced exertions, such as might have been expected from freemen conscious of their rights and determined to maintain them, to develope the mysterious transaction, and to bring the offenders to justice. As yet, their efforts have failed. The rewards & inducements heretofore proffered for a discovery, have been unavailing. The trials and convictions that have taken place, have rather increased the mystery of the transaction. The efforts of individual citizens, stimulated by a patriotic zeal, have not always been guided by discretion; there is reason to fear, that they have sometimes tended rather to prevent than promote a judicial developement of the truth. It is publicly stated, that a witness, while on his way to attend the trial of some of the persons charged with a participation in the original outrage, has suddenly & unaccountably disappeared, and advertisements offering rewards for his discovery have been circulated. If there be any foundation for this suggestion, it affords a strong reason for the adoption of proper measures to quiet the alarms of our fellow-citizens.—Under these circumstances, it has appeared to me important that such constitutional measures as may be within the power of the legislature, should be adopted, in order to facilitate the discovery and punishment of the offenders. It is equally due to the violated majesty of the laws as to the apprehensions of our fellow citizens, which never can or ought to be satisfied until justice is obtained, and to those who have been or may be included in the general and vague suspicions which are always produced by such transactions—it is an imperative duty to the innocent, that those really guilty should be detected and punished.

Without intending to encroach upon the particular duties of the legislature, I respectfully recommend in accordance with these views, that a law be passed authorising the appointment of a competent person for the special purpose of investigating the alleged criminal transactions in relation to the removal of William Morgan, and all the incidents connected therewith; that the powers of district attornies be also vested in him; that it be made his duty to repair to the places where the offences were committed; to examine witnesses; to enter complaints; to cause witnesses and parties implicated to be bound over to appear; to conduct all criminal prosecutions which may be instituted, and to perform all other acts and duties which shall be necessary to a full and fair judicial investigation and determination of the alleged offences."

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. GRAHAM,

The enclosed is extracted from "The African Repository" a work published monthly in Washington for the benefit of the Colonization Society solely. It would be a cheap way of throwing a mite into the treasury of that noble and interesting association if the head of every family would subscribe for the work—the cost would be $2 per annum—but it is really worth so much as a fund of amusement and information respecting a land over which darkness has so long hung; and by giving regular accounts from the flourishing little Colony of Liberia it would shed light upon the objects and effects of the Colonization scheme which is only wanting to make every reflecting mind its ardent friend.

COLONIZATION SCHEME.

Extracts from an article published in the 'Kentucky Reporter,' May, 1827.

"The Colony lately begun at Mesurado is now 5 years old—a few ships annually visit there—perhaps 12—it must of course have experienced all the usual inconveniences of early settlements, arising from mismanagement, sickness, war, and similar distresses, not likely to occur again at a more advanced period. Yet still, already, plenty, comfort, and neatness, are found in the houses and at the tables of the settlers—every family, and almost every grown person in the Colony has the means of employing from one to four NATIVE labourers, at from 4 to 6 dollars per month—several have, on public emergencies, made advances of from three to six hundred dollars.

Carpenters, Masons, Smiths, (although poor workmen) get two dollars per day—common labourers from 75 cents to $1 25, and even these prices cannot procure a sufficiency.

A Fort has been erected superior to any force that can be brought against it.

Two schooners of 10 tons each have been built for the coasting trade—Two churches and five schools are built. The proficiency of the scholars attending the latter, is said strongly to mark the difference between the studies of a free person contrasted with those of a slave.

The religious character of these poor people is flattering but not surprising. Distant from friends and surrounded by savages, it is not strange if their eyes are directed to Him who alone can befriend them. Feelings like these heighten their devotion to that degree that the Director of the Colony (Mr. Ashmun) declares that he has seen at their meetings, the profanest foreigner that ever entered the Colony, trembling with awe and conviction. The Natives evince the good effects of this. They bring their children to be educated by the Colonists—Sixty are already in their Schools—They deliver up the malefactors, and seem to express a confidence in our people unequalled perhaps, except under Penn's Government.

Ivory and Camwood, perhaps some Rice and Coffee form at present the greater part of their exports—yet the country could, if cultivated, furnish all the articles afforded by tropical climates. The land in the interior is excellent—The present number of Colonists is 4 or 500* and their last year's exports amounted to nearly $50,000.

If agreeably to the above statement 4 or 500 persons employ 100 labourers at from 4 to 6 dollars per month, may we not reasonably infer that, if the Colonists were 10,000 in number they would be well able to pay the passage of 2000 Negroes? They would find this much cheaper than to employ Native labourers whose wages are from 48 to 72 dollars per annum. The passage of a negro from America may be defrayed for $20, a sum which might be paid by the Colonists and reimbursed by six or eight month's service of the person paid for. Wealth we know by experience increases greatly (in proportion) beyond that of population—the number of the people of these U. States is probably four times beyond that of those who saw the Revolution. But ten times the estimate in wealth would be greatly below the fact. The price of labour in the colony equal to that in our own new settlements justifies the certainty of the demand for labourers.

The object before us at present is to increase the colony to the amonnt above stated—after it reaches that number its increase will be rapid. The free negroes, when assured of safety and respectability would embark in numbers—these people (a nuisance in the free as well as in the slave states) would become a benefit in the country of their ancestors Every fresh emigrant would leave behind connections, who would as eagerly follow their relations to Africa, as the Irish emigrant follows his to this country. The difficulty of emigrating is no greater, and the means above suggested would render their removal rapid as well as easy. To this I may add that there are many who will send their negroes to Africa when assured of the Colony's being so well settled as to be out of danger from a foreign foe such men view their removal as an event desirable to both master and slave; but cannot reconcile it to their feelings to banish those born in their houses to a country where they may perish by the savage natives.

For the present accomplishment of this object, the funds of the society are totally inadequate. The negroes who offer to depart exceed the means of paying their freight. Ought not this to be looked to by the States or by the Federal Government?

The Navy costs Government about $3,000,000 per annum; the Army about $2,000,000. The pay of the Revolutionary Veterans $1,500,000. $250,000 only once laid out would place 10,000 souls in the Colony.

Virginia would long since have found her negroes a burthen had it not been for her continual exports. This disgraceful source of wealth seems likely to be stopped. The Southern States are enacting laws against importation; and however badly such laws may at first be observed they will assume strength in time. Virginians will then find that property so contemptible, nay, expensive, that they will cheerfully join in dismissing their slaves, especially when the free labour of white men is offered on terms much lower than those on which the slave is maintained—Nor is this period so far distant. Fifty years though much in human life is little in that of a nation. Thirty years will fill up the country between this and the Pacific. Twenty more will render the population so dense and the value of the land so high, that the whole of the increasing numbers overflowing from the States north of the Ohio, added to those vast emigrations from the Eastern states which are now settling that country, must as a means of existence, condescend to serve for wages—the purchase of land will be nearly as much out of the question as in Britain—their labour as hirelings will supplant that of Negroes, provided you make room for them by dismissing people who have in the Southern States made labour odious, by blending its name with that of slavery. These once dismissed you may expect such emigrants as will be content to work for wages as in the northern states—but not till then, and this cannot be set about too early, the increase of the negroes being so rapid that instant decision is required.

I asserted that a Colony of 10,000 would be equal to paying the passage of 2000 negroes. Fully satisfied with the justness of my statement, I desire my reader to attend to inferences which follow it with mathematical certainty.—If 10,000 colonists can pay the passage of 2000 per annum, those 10,000 will in 5 years become 20,000; and here observe that I say nothing of natural increase, which by our own experience we know will add largely in the same time.—The 20,000 would as certainly pay the annual passage of 4000 per annum—Thus in 5 years doubling their number. Hence, supposing a colony of 10,000 established, in 5 years they will amount to 20,000, which would pay the passage of 4000 per annum; and in 5 years more, would amount to 40,000 who would pay the passage of 8000, and in 5 years would amount to 80,000 who would pay the passage of 16,000; and in 5 years would amount to 160,000 who would pay the annual passage of 32,000; and in 5 years would amount to 320,000, who would then be able to clear the whole country of negroes, as fast as you choose to send them. Thus in 25 years you would see yourselves certain of being free from these people.

The time when the African Colony will be able to receive our largest emigrations, remarkably coincides with that at which the filling up of the West, will compel the North and North Western States to pour in their swarms, to fill up the vacancy occasioned by the departure of the negroes, and this they would amply perform—the overflowing of from 4 to 5 millions for less than that number will not line the N. West side, 25 years hence, would largely replace the annual draft of negroes. Add still to this, the annual increase of New England, and the back countries of New York and Pennsylvania.

In Europe calculations of this kind were formerly laughed at. Voltaire ridiculed the calculations presented by Divines, as to the time in which the world might be peopled by natural increase. "We see said he that the increase of mankind is slow indeed, & against fact, calculation is vain." A late experience in our own country has convinced us that the experience quoted by Voltaire is fallacious; and the calculations despised by him, are irrefragable—yet his mistake was excusable in that part of the Globe, since even in America, tis not so long since our wisest Politicians talked about "our boundless extent of country which would take centuries to fill up." The last forty years has, however, decided the question. We know with certainty, that in 25 years as many millions of Native Americans will appear upon our Census; and that number will fill up the void between this and the Pacific. Emigration will then stop, and the distressed multitudes, must become hirelings to those who can pay for their labour. I repeat this argument for I wish it to be noticed.

Thirty years ago Ohio had 5000 inhabitants It estimates now about 700,000—ten years hence will see a million. Indiana and Illinois are increasing in a like ratio, and yet those States labor under the reputation of sickness, and that justly. Ohio has been settled at an extraordinary expense of human life. The sickness experienced at Mesurado has been trifling, compared with the distresses endured by our ancestors at James Town & Plymouth. The same causes acting in our country will operate in Africa. Let the Colony be once so well established as to ensure safety from the natives, and the negroes if permitted, will throng thither, and their passage will gladly be paid for, by the increasing wealth of the Colonists. A few people form the best germ for a colony. Double and treble their numbers every year, and you will see them thrive. Pour in a larger population then can be provided for, and the whole must perish. In this, nature points out our course—the shoot from an acorn rises slowly at first; but as it acquires strength it gains beyond conception, at every annual ring, till the insignificant fruit of one short season sees numerous generations enjoy its ample shade. Should Congress and the States, take up this business, I would not wish to see more than 500 emigrants leave our coasts the first year—the second might double that number—the Colonists could best inform us of their capacity to receive the new comers—but certainly the whole 10,000 might be settled in 5 years, which added to the 25 years stated on the foregoing argument, would bring us to 1856; a period at which we have every reasons to believe that the black colony will take all we can send and that white colonists will be sufficiently numerous to replace those who depart.

Let then the joint Societies for Colonization apply to Congress. Let those in each State apply to their respective Legislatures. Mean time let new societies be formed—Let each society endeavour to enlarge its sphere of action and let every individual join himself to a society; the smallest additional effect is something

*By the latest intelligence they now amount to more than 1300.

New-York, March 31.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By the arrival of the fast sailing packet ship York, Captain De Cost, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 26th February, we have received from our attentive correspondents, London papers, to the 24th. and Liverpool to the 26th.

By this arrival, we have a full and official confirmation of the late accounts, and one day later from Constantinople. The proceedings of the Sultan are of such a character, that all doubts as to his intentions, and the consequent measures of the Allied powers, must vanish. The COURIER, a paper which is emphatically the organ of the Government, and which changed its Editor simultaneously with the change in the Ministry, has at length admitted the impossibility of preserving peace. As the difficulties between the Allied Powers and the Porte, and the prospects of war or of peace, excite the most intense interest both in England and this country, we have devoted the little time allowed us since the receipt of our English files and our paper going to press, to collecting the views of the British public, on this important subject. What the Courier says, ought to be considered, as it is, the language of the Ministry.—*N. Y. Courier*

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