CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the presentation of various petitions, two of which were for the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States, the resolution on the subject of the tariff was taken up, and Mr. Clay concluded his speech commenced on Thursday. After a few remarks from Mr. Smith in reply to some parts of Mr. Clay's speech, and a rejoinder on the part of Mr. Clay, Mr. Hill gave notice of his intentions to address the Senate on the subject, and moved an adjournment which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Anderson presented a memorial from citizens of Massachusetts praying for a charter for a bank similar to the present Bank of the United States. They offer to pay twenty millions for a charter for twenty years, with a capital of fifty millions. It was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. Numerous other petitions and memorials were presented, among which were several from Pennsylvania. Virginia, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire in favor of the Bank charter. The Speaker presented a memorial from the Headmen, Warriors, and chiefs of the Creek Indians, complaining of grievances and praying for relief. The Committtee on elections was discharged, on the motion of Mr. Claiborne, from the further consideration of the contested election case of Col. Crockett of Tennessee; and Mr. Fitzgerald, the member elected from the district formerly represented by Mr C. of course remains the representative. The bill reported by Mr. Hubbard to provide for persons engaged in the land and naval service during the war of the revolution, was taken from the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next. Various private bills were reported and acted upon, and the House adjourned at an early hour.—*Tel.*

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8th.

The Senate was again occupied, yesterday, with the resolution on the subject of the tariff. Mr. Hill spoke at some length in reply to Mr. Clay, and Mr. Mangum commenced and progressed considerably in his argument against the resolution and the protecting system—Mr. Mangum continues his speech today

In the House of Representatives, many private bills were reported and ordered for commitment. The following bills were reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia: by Mr. Washington, to aid the Vestry of Washington Parish in improving the Congress burial ground, &c.; by Mr. McCoy, of Pennsylvania, to enlarge the powers of the several corporations in the District; and by Mr. Doddridge, to amend the act of incorporation of the inhabitants of Washington. They were severally read a first and second time, and committed to a Committee of the whole House.

The debate on Mr. Everett's resolution, on the subject of the land leased to the 2d Auditor, was continued by Mr. Fitzgerald and Ellsworth, until on motion of Mr. Polk, the House passed to the order of the day. A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the fishery regulation of England, France, and the Netherlands, which on motion of Mr. Read, of Massachusetts, was order to be printed. The apportionment bill was next taken up, and Mr. Watmough, in a long and interesting speech, advocated the proposition of Mr. Hubbard, to fix the ratio of representation at 44,000.

In the course of his argument, he took occasion to eulogise the democratic institutions and consistent patriotism of the State of Pennsylvania, in accordance with the very spirit of which he contended was the establishment of a principle of representation uniting as closely as possible the representative and his constituents. The amendment of Mr. Hubbard was negatived by a vote, upon a division of yeas and nays of 103 to 98. Mr. Clay, of Alabama, moved a further amendment to fix the ratio at 47,000, which was also negatived by a vote of 127 to 65. Mr. Kerr then proposed 45,000, but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the morning business, the consideration of Mr Clay's resolution was resumed. Mr. Mangum spoke about two hours in conclusion of his speech against the resolution. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. Mr. Tyler, of Virginia has the floor for this day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent the separation of Captains from their companies in the line of the army, and for the better organization of the Military Academy. Mr. McDuffie from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom so much of the President's Message on that subject had been referred, made a report accompanied by a bill "to reduce and equalize the duties on imports," which was read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies of the report, in addition to the usual number, directed to be printed. Nine bills of a private character were passed.

The consideration of the Apportionment bill was resumed. The motion to amend by substituting 45, for 48,000 the ratio, was negatived—yeas 68 nays 118. Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by striking out 48, and inserting 46,000—lost—yeas 71, nays 116. Mr. Vance moved to substitute 44,500 for 48,000. A debate of some length ensued, when the proposed amendment was agreed to Yeas 97, Nays 97, (there being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.)—Mr. Taylor moved to recommit the bill to a select Committee with instructions to strike out 48,000 and insert 53,000 the ratio—lost, Yeas 66—Nays 129. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

In the Senate yesterday the consideration of Mr Clay's resolution was renewed, and Mr. Tyler spoke about one hour in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business; in the consideration of which, some time was spent.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis of South Carolina, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning naturalization. Mr. W. B Shepherd, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment Bill.—Mr. Evans of Maine, moved to substitute 44,300 for 44,400, as the ratio. Mr. Ashley moved to amend the amendment by inserting 43,300, instead of 44,300—rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to amend the amendment by substituting 47,300, for 44,300 rejected, yeas 88, nays 111. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the amendment by inserting 42,300 instead of 44,300—rejected, yeas 48, nays 129 Mr. Clayton moved a reconsideration to the vote of yesterday, whereby 48,000 was stricken from the bill, and 44,400 inserted in lieu thereof, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

In the Senate yesterday, some private bills were forwarded. The resolutions submitted on Wednesday by Mr Sprague declaring that the arrangement respecting the Colonial Trade, lately entered into between the United States and Great Britain, is disadvantageous to the interests of the United States, and was unauthorised by the act of Congress of the 29th of May, 1830, was taken up, and on motion of the mover, laid on the table for the present. Mr. Clay's resolution was considered, and Mr Tyler spoke about two hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced on Thursday, and without concluding gave way for a motion to adjourn. The senate adjourned over to Monday.

[The following are Mr. Sprague's resolutions:

Resolved, That the late "*arrangement*" made between the Executive of the United States and Great Britain relative to the trade between this country and her colonial possessions, gives to British vessels an advantage in transporting articles to their West India colonies greater than is secured to American vessels, and violates that principle of reciprocity in navigation which our Government has heretofore sedulously and firmly endeavored to maintain.

Resolved, that said "arrangement," and the President's proclamation of the 5th of October, A. D. 1830, opening the ports of the United States to British vessels, were not authorized by the act of Congress of 29th of May, 1830.]

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a road from Zanesville, in the state of Ohio to Florence, in Alabama. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to various operations of the Bank of the United States. The resolution in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Mr. Hogan of New York. The house adjourned over to Monday.

Legislature of Maryland

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.

Mr. Bruff obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county; ordered that Messrs. Bruff, Stevens and Dudley report the same.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.

Mr: Dudley presented the petition of Nicholas Connelly Harrison, of Talbot county, praying to be divorced from his wife Mary Harrison; which was read & referred to the committee on divorces.

Mr. Bruff reported a bill entitled, An act for the revaluation of real and personal property in Talbot county.

MONDAY Feb. 13.

Mr. Orrell submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the treasurer of the Western Shore, equalize the donations granted to the academies and schools in the several counties of this State, so as to give eight hundred dollars for each county, to be paid by him to the said academies and schools, ratably for each of those counties, which do not now receive that sum.

Which was read the first and second time by special order, and assented to.

The clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to regulate sales of real estate by collectors of taxes in the several counties and cities in this state, endorsed "will pass with the proposed amendments;" which amendments were severally read the first and second time by special order, severally assented to and the bill ordered to be engrossed;

Also, a bill, entitled, An act to alter the time of the meeting of the General Assembly of this state, and for other purposes; which was read, and referred to Messrs. Brown, of Queen Anns, Lyles, and Purnell.

The bill reported by Mr. Richardson, entitled, An act to authorise the executors of the last will and testament of William N. Ritchie, deceased to bring into the state of Maryland, certain slaves, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Johnson,

Said bill was amended, by adding at the end thereof, the following proviso; "Provided, if the said negroes shall refuse to go to Liberia, they shall be sold out of this state as slaves for life."

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, and passed.

From the Washington Telegraph.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Those who were subscribers to this paper in the Spring of 1830, can recollect that James Watson Webb, then, as now, the editor of the Courier and Enquirer of New York, travelled from that city to this, having first announced in that print his purpose of inflicting personal chastisement on the editor of this paper.—They will also recollect that he went back disappointed. The same individual visited this city about the first of December last, and, it seems, wrote from here to some one in Harrisburg, a letter, from which the following is an extract:

"I see Duff daily, and although, as you intimate, my punishing him now would not be a violation of my promise, yet it would be calculated to produce another false impression as to motives. My object is to get a fight out of him, and, coward as he is, I think I'll succeed. I intend to have him attacked in some distant paper, and accused of avoiding a fight with me. He is entirely under an error as to the causes which suspended my proceedings in 1830; and believing I am either afraid to challenge him, or unwilling to descend to his level, he will boast of his willingness to meet me. I will then push the papers at him, and teach him a lesson not to be forgotten. But of this—MUM. If he nibbles at the bait, all is well."

This extract was copied into this paper of the 27th of January, with the following comment:

"What aggravates the baseness of this profligate avowal is, that the writer knows that he holds his own, by the forbearance of the individual, against whose life he avows this deliberate conspiracy! Do the annals of vice present the portrait of a more despicable character?"

Mr. Webb is now in this city, and has published a handbill, addressed to all the world, which makes it proper for me to give the following statement of facts.

On Monday morning an individual entered my private office, and handed me the following note:

Washington, Monday Feb. 6, 1832.

Gen. Duff Green:

Sir: In the U. S. Telegraph, of the 27th January, 1832, I find an extract from a *private* letter written by me, together with some editorial comments thereon, which require an apology; and Samuel B. Barrell, Esq. the bearer of this note, will present for your signature such statement in relation to that publication as justice to me requires.

I indulge a hope that you will see the propriety of making the explanation suggested. Yours, &c.

JAS. WATSON WEBB.

Mr. B. then handed me the following statement; endorsed

"EXPLANATION."

Washington, Monday, Feb. 6th, 1832.

On Friday, the 27th January, 1832, I published in the U. S. Telegraph an extract from a private letter, written by James Watson Webb, to a gentleman in Harrisburg, which extract I accompanied with certain comments of my own.

I regret having published the extract referred to, and the remarks which accompanied it, being satisfied, from subsequent reflection, that the remarks which I made were not warranted by the facts of the case.

Upon glancing at the last, I asked Mr. Barrell in what light I was to consider him in this matter? He made no reply. I then said—are you the representative of Mr. Webb in this matter? He said—"Mr. Webb has referred to me as his friend, and I appear as his representative." I then said—"Am I to consider you as standing in Mr. Webb's shoes?" He said—"Yes, Sir." To this I replied, "Then, Sir, I feel under an obligation to cowhide you," which I did. Mr. Barrell resisted, and we were separated by one or two gentlemen present, who remonstrated that it would prejudice me to injure Mr Barrell personally.

Mr. B. called upon the gentlemen present to witness the manner in which he had been treated; and I requested them to note the reply which I had given to Mr. Webb's message. Mr. Barrell has the appearance of a gentleman, and I learn that he has been considered as such. My treatment to him must satisfy him that I had no desire to injure him.—My purpose was to disgrace more fully the blackguard whom it was his misfortune to represent.

From the Nat. Intel. of the 11th inst.

The 'Card' which appears in our columns to-day is inserted reluctantly, but under a sense of duty to the Senators of the United States by whom it is authorized, upon whom an attack has been made in the New York Courier and Enquirer of a nature hardly to be answered by argument. With less provocation than has been given for it, we should have declined publishing the 'Card.' Were it merely personal in its character, we should have declined it. But it concerns grave deliberate charges of subordination and corrupt wickedness against two Members of the Senate, which crimes are alleged to have been consummated on the floor of that body. We have no disposition to copy the whole of the article in the New York paper (of Feb. 7) to which the 'Card' refers, but we extract a sentence or two to show the aggravated considerations which influence us to yield our inclination in this matter to a sense of justice.

The subject of the article is Mr. Clements, whose letter, it may be recollected, accompanied the Speech of Mr. Poindexter on Mr. Van Buren's nomination. Referring to Mr. C. the Courier and Enquirer says—

"It now appears that this adventurer has found his way to Washington and there been *retained* by the *Honorable* Mr. MOORE, of Alabama, and Mr. POINDEXTER, of Mississippi, to coin falsehoods, and do such other dirty work as the new *triumvirate* may carve out for him."

The article in question further says—

"We pronounce the whole statement to be without the shadow of foundation—a wilful falsehood *purchased* by those who used it."

"We cannot vouch for the truth of this statement; but taking it in connexion with his letter, which must have been *paid for*—and believing as we do, that any persons who would vote as these gentlemen did on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, would not hesitate to buy the falsehoods of such a man," &c.

"If it be true—and we do not doubt it—then have these men disgraced themselves and the Senate, by as corrupt and unprincipled a purchase of fabricated charges as ever has been exposed to the just indignation of an insulted people."

A CARD.—It must be obvious to every honourable man, that Mr. Poindexter, of Mississippi, and Mr. Moore, of Alabama, cannot stoop to notice the infamous falsehoods which appear, in the columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer, relating to their recent vote on the nomination of Martin Van Buren. The editor has been regularly purchased, and paid for by a lucrative office which he holds in the City of New York; it is his business to circulate through his columns *lies to order*—wholesale or retail and no one can doubt that he *as in duty bound*, faithfully performs his contract.

This King of the Jews, who has sold his character and his conscience, and like Judas, would sell his God for thirty pieces of silver, cannot be made to feel the influence of truth, or the reproaches to which his vile calumnies subject him; he is safe behind the mud wall which he has erected as a secure battery, to protect him from all the approaches of virtue & honor. But as he alleges & it cannot be doubted, that the infamous slanders which he published are manufactured for the occasion, and forwarded to him by Members of either House of Congress from New York; such Member or Members are thus publicly notified, that if they *dare* to show their faces, and advance from behind the dark curtain which conceals them, they will meet the most prompt and *respectful* attention from those whom they seek to calumniate through a corrupt, and irresponsible journal.

From the Nat. Intel. of the 13th inst.

A CARD.

WASHINGTON CITY,
Gadsby's Hotel, Feb. 11, 1832.

In "A Card" published in the National Intelligencer & U. S. Telegraph this day, Gov. Poindexter of Mississippi, & Gov. Moore of Alabama, both members of the Senate of the U. States—charge the Surveyor of the Port of New York with writing the article which appeared in the editorial columns of the New York Courier and Enquirer on the 7th instant, and of which the following is an extract:

"What we have stated as to Mr. Clement's knowledge of Mr. Van Buren, and "the circumstances under which he became the *depository* of Mr. Van Buren's "*confidence*, we have from two members "of Congress from this State whose veracity never has been questioned; and "on their authority we make the following statement, for the truth of which we "are ready to vouch:

"Mr Clement informed the gentlemen "referred to, some days previous to the "appearance of his letter, that he had "been engaged to edit a newspaper in "the State of Mississippi, by Mr. Poindexter of Mississippi, and Mr. Moore of "Alabama—that Mr Poindexter had "agreed to contribute his portion of the "expense of establishing the paper in "*cash*, but that in consequence of Mr. "Moore being somewhat embarrassed in "his circumstances, he had proposed giving "an endorsed note for *fifteen hundred* "*dollars*, that being his portion of the "sum required."

"Thinking as we do, that Clement is an unprincipled fellow, and has written what he knows to be false in relation to Mr. Van Buren, we cannot vouch for the truth of his statement; but taking it in connexion with his letter—which must have been paid for—and believing as we do, that any person who would vote as these gentlemen did on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, would not hesitate to buy the falsehoods of such a man as Clement—we give to his statements full credence. If it be true—and we do not doubt it—then have these men disgraced themselves and the Senate by as corrupt and unprincipled a purchase of fabricated charges, as has ever been exposed to the just indignation of an insulted people." To that people and to their own consciences, we leave them and their *resurrection man* Samuel E. Clement."

The undersigned does not deem it necessary to comment upon the undignified character of the "Card" of the honorable Senators, but begs leave respectfully to assure them, that the entire article referred to, was written by him, and forwarded for publication from this city.—The two material *facts* alleged in that article, are—*first*, that the disclosures said to have been made by Mr. Van Buren to Clement, were, according to Clement's own admission, made at his first interview with Mr. Van Buren, which was purely accidental and never but once repeated. *Second*, that Clement had asserted that Gov Poindexter & Gov. Moore offered to furnish him with funds for the establishment of a newspaper in the State of Mississippi. These two charges are now repeated—they are susceptible of proof at any moment, and for their truth, as well as for whatever opinions or sentiments are contained in the article alluded to, the undersigned holds himself *personally responsible*. He would further inform these honorable Senators, that the members of Congress from New York referred to in the foregoing extract, do not seek concealment "behind" a "dark curtain," and that an application to the undersigned for their names, *or for any other purpose*, "will meet with the most prompt and respectful attention from" their

Obedient Servant,
JAMES WATSON WEBB.

From the Washington Telegraph.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have read in the New York Courier and Enquirer, of the 7th inst. an article headed Samuel B. Clement, containing, among other things, an affidavit of John H. J. Browere, and alleging, upon the authority of two members of, Congress that I had informed the gentlemen referred to, that I "had been engaged to edit a newspaper in the State of Mississippi, by *Mr.* Poindexter of that state, and *Mr. Moore*, of Alabama: that *Mr.* Poindexter had agreed to contribute his portion of the expense of establishing the paper, in cash, but that in consequence of *Mr. Moore* being somewhat embarrassed in his circumstances, he had proposed giving an endorsed note for fifteen hundred dollars, that being his portion of the sum required." The same article alleges that my letter, addressed to *Mr.* Poindexter, by him submitted to the Senate, and afterwards appended to his speech delivered on *Mr.* Van Buren's nomination, was a "wilful falsehood, purchased by those who used it; and that I had been retained by the honourable *Mr. Moore*, of Alabama, and *Mr.* Poindexter, of *Mississippi*, to coin falsehoods, and do such other dirty work as the new triumvirate may carve out for him."

For the libel on myself, contained in this publication; I deemed it my duty to arrest James Watson Webb, the editor of the Courier and Enquirer, who is now in the custody of the *Marshal*. In reply to the statement of John H. J. Browere, and the allegation that I had been removed from office by *Mr.* Barry, I give the most unqualified denial, to sustain which I will in a few days, submit proofs the most unquestionable. The statement relative to Gov. Poindexter and Gov. *Moore* is a base and infamous falsehood.

The Courier quotes the conclusion of my letter in these words: "I regret that I am thus called upon to repeat any remarks that may have been inadvertantly made *to a friend*," and applies the word FRIEND to Mr. Van Buren. This is a deliberate misrepresentation. I never claimed Mr. Van Buren as *my* friend. I was the friend of the *administration*, not the *partisan* of Mr. Van Buren. The "*remarks*" referred to, were those made to another individual in the course of a casual observation *the evening before Mr. Van Buren's rejection*. The substance of those remarks were by him communicated to Mr. Poindexter, and *his* note, with a memorandum by Mr. Poindexter, asking that the facts might be communicated in writing, was all that ever passed between Gov. Poindexter and myself upon the subject. Governor Moore was not consulted, and could not have known of the letter until it was submitted to the Senate.

SAMUEL B. CLEMENT.

Letter to the editor of the Washington Globe dated

Port Tobacco Md. Feb. 8th, 1832.

I hasten to inform you of a melancholy occurrence relative to an affair of honor which took place yesterday morning on the banks of the Potomac river, four miles from this town, between Lieut. H. Matthews, of this place, and Dr. G. Walter Jewson, from Virginia. Wherefore and how the difference came between them I know not; let it suffice to say, that they exchanged shots at the distance of ten paces, and both balls took effect. Mr. Matthews was pierced thro' the heart, and expired without a groan; and the Doctor was wounded in the lower part of the abdomen—it is thought by the physicians he may recover. When will this pernicious mode of settling disputes, which has robbed this country of so many valuable men, be ended? I may say never, as men will never grow wiser on this wicked point. Lieut. H. Matthews was a young gentleman beloved by all who knew him, consequently his loss is much lamented. In short, there is sympathy for them both, being young men and in the prime of life.

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