CONGRESS.

THURSDAY, April 5.

The Senate yesterday transacted but little legislative business, having been engaged nearly the whole day in secret session. Previous to closing the doors the following bills were passed: The bill making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, and the bill to change the times of holding the courts of the United States for the western district of Virginia. Mr. Waggaman laid on the table resolutions of the legislature of Louisiana instructing the Senators, and requesting the representatives from that State to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law at the present session, rechartering the Bank of the United States.

In the House of Representatives, a question of order was discussed, on a motion by Mr. Slade to reconsider the vote rejecting a resolution submitted by Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, for an inquiry into the expediency of constructing a road from Buffalo to New Orleans. The motion for reconsideration was advocated by Mr. Arnold, in a speech which occupied the attention of the House for nearly two hours. After some remarks by Messrs. Carson, Mercer, and Blair, of Tenn. the yeas and nays were ordered at the call of Mr. Speight, and the House refused to reconsider the vote, ayes 74 noes 82. The Indian appropriation bill was read a third time and passed. The bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, was taken up on the motion of Mr. Bell, & after its consideration for some time, was postponed till this day. The House then went into a committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair, and took up the revolutionary pension bill. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, addressed the committee until 4 o'clock, when, before he had concluded his argument, the committee, on motion of Mr Carson, rose, and the House adjourned Mr. Davis retains the floor to day.

FRIDAY, April 6.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Foot from the Committee on Pensions, reported without an amendment the bill to amend the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army. Mr Marcy, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of Heman Allen, and with an amendment, the bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States. Mr. Ellis submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a post route between the Choctaw Agency, and Winchester, in Mississippi. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported without amendment the bill providing for the removal of a land office in Mississippi, and one in Missouri. The bill from the House making appropriations for the support of the Indian Department, for the year 1832, was read twice and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The bill supplementary to the act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot, yeas 21 nays 12, and after a short debate, in which Messrs. Foot, Hayne, Wilkins, Marcy, and Smyth took part, was, on motion of Mr Grundy, laid on the table. The general appropriation bill then came up as the unfinished business, and Mr. Sprague, who had the floor, concluded his remarks begun the day before yesterday. After a motion of Mr. Webster, to print the act of the British Parliament, and other documents in relation to the colonial trade, which was discussed by Messrs. Webster, Sprague, Forsyth, and Smith, the two last gentlemen objected to the motion. Mr. Kane moved an adjournment which was carried.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, presented sundry resolutions of the legislature of that State, praying for the establishment, by law, of a uniform system of bankruptcy, which were laid on the table. Several petitions were presented by consent, by Messrs. Wickliffe, Sevier, Carr, and Semmes. The bill to provide for the postponement of certain suits at law in Arkansas, and the bill to extend the benefits of vaccination among the Indian tribes, were severally considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. L. Condict in the chair and resumed the consideration of the revolutionary pension bill.

Mr. Davis of South Carolina, concluded his argument upon the pension system, as connected with the present taxation, and with the general interest of the country; and at half past three o'clock the committee, on the motion of Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, rose, and having reported, obtained leave to sit again. Mr. Choate, of course, has the floor upon the subject. Mr. Carson, after alluding to the long sickness of the chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, (Mr. Hoffman) gave notice that he should, on an early day, move that the House go into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of taking up some of the bills reported by that committee. At four o'clock the House adjourned.

SATURDAY April. 7.

In the senate yesterday, Mr. Smith submitted a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the President for a copy of Lord Aberdeen's letter in answer to Mr. Barbour, of the 27th November, 1829 and also so much of a letter of the 22d April, 1831 from Mr. McLane to Mr. Van Buren, as relates to the proposed duty on cotton. Mr. Foot's resolutions for changing the hour of meeting of the Senate from 12 o'clock A. M. to 11, was passed with an amendment, providing that the change shall not take place until after the 14th instant. The general appropriation bill was considered as the unfinished business, and Mr. Kane occupied the Senate for the balance of the day in reply to Mr. Sprague. The Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Plummer; from the Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendments, the Senate bill for the relief of Jefferson college of Mississippi, which was laid on the table. The consideration of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary on the charges brought against the collector of the port of Wiscasset, was resumed, and Mr. Pearce continued, until the expiration of the hour his argument for an investigation by the House. Upon the motion of Mr. Verplanck, the rule assigning Friday for the consideration of private business was suspended, and the internal improvement appropriation bill was taken up in a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Polk in the chair. A long debate ensued on the details of numerous amendments proposed by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, but before they were disposed of, the committee rose, and the House at half past four o'clock adjourned.

MONDAY, April 9.

The Senate did not set on Saturday

In the house of Representatives, Mr. Pearce resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced on Thursday and continued on Friday, against the report of the Committee on the Judiciary asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the affidavit of Mr. McClintoch, a removed inspector, alleging charges against the Collector of the Customs for the port of Wiscasset, Maine. The further discussion of the subject was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to enforce quarantine regulations, which was passed. The substantial provisions of the bill are these:

1. Every vessel arriving at any port in the United States, shall be subject to the quarantine regulations of the Port;

2. It shall be the duty of all officers of Revenue Cutters to assist in carrying into effect the quarantine regulations of the several ports. under the directions of the Secretary of the Treasury;

3. It is made the duty of all licensed pilots to place in the hands of the commanders of all vessels they may board, copies of the quarantine regulations of the port and of this act;

4. Any person violating the provisions of this act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding $1000—one half to the United States—the other half to the informer.

General Jackson's sentiments in 1818.—The following extract from a letter of Gen. Jackson to Gov. Rabun of Georgia and published many years ago, will be read with great interest at this particular time. The sentiments of Andrew Jackson, General Commanding, and of the same Andrew Jackson, President, are as diametrically opposite as the Antipodes. The annexed letter was called forth by an invasion of a settlement of the Creek Indians, by order of the Governor of Georgia.—*Boston Centinel.*

Extract from General Jackson's letter to the Governor of Georgia, dated 7 miles advance of Fort Gadsden, May 17, 1818

That a Governor of a single State should assume the right to make war against an Indian tribe, in perfect peace with, and under the *protection of the U. States*, is assuming a responsibility, that I trust you will be able to *excuse* to the Government of the United States, to which you will have to answer.

* * * *

You, sir, as Governor of a State, within my military division, have *no right* to give a military order, while *I am in the field*; and this being an *open and violent infringement with the Creek Indians*, Capt. Wright must be prosecuted and punished for this outrageous murder, and I have ordered him to be arrested and confined in irons, until the *pleasure of the President of the U. States* is known upon the subject. If he has left Hartford before my order reaches him, I call upon you, as Governor of Georgia, to aid in carrying into effect, my order of his arrest and confinement, which I trust will be afforded, and Capt. Wright brought to condign punishment for this unparalleled murder. It is strange that this hero had not followed the trail of the murderers of your citizens, it would have led to Mackasucky, where we found the *bleeding scalps of your citizens*, but there might have been more danger in this, than attacking a village containing a few superanuated women and men, and a few young women, without arms or protectors. This act will, to the last age, fix a stain upon the character of Georgia.

ANDREW JACKSON.
Major General, Commanding, &c.

Death of Judge Plater.—During the sitting of Prince George's County Court, (Maryland,) on Thursday the 5th inst., CLEMENT DORSEY, Esq. in a short and feeling address, announced to the Court the death of the Hon. JOHN R. PLATER, one of the associate Judges of the first Judicial District of Maryland; when on motion of Mr. Dorsey, the Court adjourned.

We have received says the National Gazette, an Extra New York Standard, containing a letter to Mr. Van Buren from the Committee of the New York Tammany Meeting of the 31st January last, and Mr. Van Buren's reply, which we here subj in. This reply is particularly marked by the most fulsome adulation of President Jackson—"To have served under such a Chief, and to have won *his* confidence and esteem, is sufficient *glory*," &c.

"LONDON, Feb. 24th, 1832.

Gentlemen—I have been honored with your kind letter of the first instant, communicating to me the sentiments of a public meeting of my Fellow Citizens on the subject of the rejection by the Senate of my nomination as Minister to this country.

Having always observed, on the part of the Republicans of the city of New York, a frank and fearless independence of opinion, and a disinterested regard to truth and justice in their estimate and support of public men, I have looked to their approbation with solicitude as a criterion of conduct, and have received the testimonials of respect with which they have occasionally honored me, with correspondent satisfaction, but never with such deep felt sensibility as in the present instance. Severed for the first time from my country and friends, and placed in a conspicuous situation among strangers, in a foreign land, advantage has been taken of my position to level at me a shaft intended to wound me to the quick, and to humiliate me in the eyes of the Government and nation with whom I was to treat, and to whom *I* was, as yet, but little known. Thanks to the generous and warm hearted promptness of my Fellow Citizens of New York, the same moment that brought me the poisoned shaft of my enemies, brought also the missive of my friends "with healing on its wings." When you inform your constituents of this circumstance, they will at once perceive how well timed and effectual has been the assurance of sympathy, esteem and confidence, and how deeply it must have sunk into my heart.

In testifying to my public conduct, they are pleased to speak with eulogium of me, as contributing while in the Cabinet, to the success of the present administration; that signal success, *I* feel called upon to declare, is pre-eminently due to the political sagacity, unwearying industry, and upright straight forward policy of our present venerated chief. All the humble merit I can claim is, that of having exerted myself to the utmost to execute his patriotic and single hearted views, and of having sacrificed all personal considerations to ensure their success, when threatened with extraneous embarrassments That my exertions were arduous, painful, and incessant, I may without vanity, assert: whether my sacrifices have not been repaid with unmerited detraction and reproach I leave to my countrymen to determine. Still I shall ever regard my situation in that Cabinet as one of the most fortunate events of my life, placing me as it did in close and familiar relation with one who has well been described by Mr. Jefferson as 'possessing more of the Roman in his character than any man living,' and whose administration will be looked to, in future times, as a golden era in our history. To have served under such a Chief, at such a time, and to have won his confidence and esteem, is a sufficient glory, and of that thank God, my enemies cannot deprive me.

Of the peculiar act of hostility to which I am happily indebted for the present expression of feelings on the part of my republican fellow citizens, it is not perhaps proper, and I would fain think, not necessary that I should say much. The courtesy due to the highest of our Legislative bodies obliges us to presume that the reasons assigned by the majority for their decision were sincere; if so, I console myself with the persuasion that public sentiment of which I have an earnest before me, is likely to determine the futility of those reasons, and the injustice of that decision.

Allow me, gentlemen, in conclusion, to thank you heartily for the expression of individual feelings with which you have accompanied the resolutions of your constituents. Enjoying a personal acquaintance with every one of you, and knowing how much of private worth and public respectability you represent, *I* feel flattered and gratified to receive such sympathy at such hands; and, situated as I am, I cannot but look forward with heart cheering anticipation to the welcome with which you promise to greet my return to my native land.

A few weeks residence here will be required to place the affairs of the legation in a proper train, as well as to settle my own private concerns; after which I propose to avail myself of the only opportunity that will probably ever be afforded me to visit a few of the most interesting points of the Continent. After that I shall make the best of my way home, where I hope to arrive early in the summer. I shall then be able more adequately to express in person, my deep, my affectionate sense of the vigilance and protecting kindness of my fellow citizens, and of the honest zeal with which they have stepped forward to vindicate me from assaults during my absence. In the mean time, with a proud and grateful feeling of sincerity, I leave my character in their keeping.

I remain, gentlemen, with the highest respect,
Your servant and friend
M. VAN BUREN."

From the Concord (N. H.) Statesman, March 31.

GEN. JACKSON'S AGE.—The National Intelligencer says that upon the 15th day of the present month, Gen. Jackson completed the 64th year of his age. The Intelligencer is proverbially accurate in its statements—yet, although it has in this instance apparently settled the question as to the real age of the President, we are inclined to believe 64 is not the period. In a speech which Gen. Jackson made to his constituents previous to taking his seat in the Senate of the United States in 1801, (which speech was republished in 1828,) Gen. J. said:

"*I have grown old* in the service of my country. *I am not near* FIFTY *years of age.*"

If he was 'near' fifty years of age in 1801, we can arrive at quite a definite conclusion in the matter. We will call 47 as being 'near' 50, and to 47 add the 31 years since elapsed, and we make him 78, according to his own showing. Admitting him to have been 44 years of age —(nearer 40 than 50) and he is now 75 years of age. His own authority should be received, whereby to ascertain the true state of the case—and the declaration from the speech alluded to, makes him about 78.

More Defection.—Gen. Erastus Root, now a member of Congress from the State of New York has been the great champion of the Bucktail-Tammany-Regency-Van-Buren-Party in that State sometimes nicknamed the Democratic party. He has long been a favorite of that party, & has held numerous important offices by its suffrages. But Gen Root has at length, like many other distinguished men of the predominant party, cut his connexion with it. He is off—"*his name is Haynes.*" In a recent speech in the House of Representatives in support of the National Bank (a monstrous heresy in the eyes of Van Buren Jacksonites) he denounced the New York Legislature as corrupt, and its safety fund system as oppressive; and spoke with severity of the influence of a certain power at Albany, &c. Mr. Angel, of New York, replied to Root, defending the N. York Legislature, its politics &c. He considered Root as a deserter from his party, and the public accuser of his own State. In the course of his speech, Gen. Root drew a picture in his strong, unvarnished style, of his colleague, Mr. Beardsley (a demagogue of the first water in the Jackson ranks) representing it as a fancy sketch, and pronouncing it the portrait of an "unprincipled scoundrel."—*Salem Register.*

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, April 14.

Proposed Revolution in Maryland.

Since our last notice of this subject we have seen the account of a meeting in Baltimore on the 5th ultimo, in relation to it, at which a preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted, that strike at a radical and total revolution in the constitution of the State, and which will, if adopted, subjugate the counties and make them the mere dependencies of the great Commercial City of Baltimore; thereby reversing every safe and guardian principle under which we now live, and which mankind in all ages have deemed rational and just.

To shew the formidable power of this project, we see that all the political parties in Baltimore are compacted into one thus forming *a local combination to contend for power*, to which they insidiously invite all *the large Counties*, (or most populous,) holding out to them a participation in the spoil as the reward of their adhesion. By reference to the committee of fifty appointed at this meeting, we find Jackson and Anti-Jackson men alternately arranged and combined together to destroy the present constitution of Maryland, for the purpose of making another that shall give all controlling power to Baltimore, and such of the populous counties as she can make her sattellites, over the smaller counties, that constitute the majority in the State.

That men may feel some local attachments and preferences, is neither strange nor censurable—but that sensible men, patriotic men, should combine in a local scheme to overthrow the existing Government of the State for the sole purpose of getting more power for themselves, and to subject a great agricultural State and people to the capricious and overwhelming control of a large commercial City, is one of those perversions of all that is right to effect all that is wrong, that can no otherwise be justly characterised than as a species of madness.

Mr. Jefferson said, large commercial cities were *great sores* upon the body politic—we hope this will not be the case with our commercial emporium—we hope she will not become inflamed and afflict the whole body with pain & feverish maladies. When the country governs the city, liberty may exist in strong and healthy growth—but where the city governs the country, there despotism must dwell. A city acting in combination to plunder a country people of power for the purpose of assuming it herself, presents to view a war of the aristocracy against the people—for in such case, a city is but a family rendered arrogant by its wealth and growth, that aspires to predominance because of her growth and wealth. Regardless and forgetful that through an existing state of things she made her way happily unrestrainedly, and swiftly to opulence and numbers—elated with success, she disdains to hang longer upon the favour that has cherished her, and claims not only to have the sole direction of her own concerns, but to direct the concerns of those who have been hitherto so auspiciously accessary to her prosperity.

This contemplated revolution is begun—it is now in progress, and exertions, such as have never before been witnessed, will be made to carry it through. Freemen of Maryland, we apprize you in time that your liberties and rights and the Constitution of the State are all in danger, because they are all aimed to be subverted under the specious pretence of Reform. Reform is the soothing magic term that is to lull you into the sleep of death, or to beguile you to become the instruments of your own destruction. Was ever the seducer known to tell the object of his passion that he intended her ruin? no, he always professes chaste and ardent love. Does the ambitious Despot tell the country he designs to subjugate for his own aggrandisement, that he means to humiliate and oppress them? Oh no! he flatters them with promises of better hopes, of higher destinies, under the auspices of his care. Freemen of Maryland! play no boyish, womanish weakness in this matter—Your all is at stake—Oppose the beginnings of evil however they may be decked in meretricious garbs—Let the men of the counties stand by and defend their own—once again we call upon the small counties of Maryland, Eastern and Western, and upon the Ancient Metropolis, to defend the constitution of the State and the cause of the people. Let all eyes, all hearts, all minds be fixed upon the point of warding off the subversion of our present Constitution, under pretence of equitable Reform, and preserving a stability in our System, without which, all its beneficial influences will be wasted, and our destiny will be a wretched one, between destructive uncertainty and degrading subjection.

In times and upon occasions like these we cannot deign to give a moments attention to the leakings of ignorance or malice that would falsely attempt to cast a stigma on any previous political party, by laying the origin of an evil at its door which all know springs from local not party views—from a despotism that seeks to govern, not a people that dread despotism. Good men of the counties of Maryland, you have need of all your best resources now. Now the Statesmen in Maryland may be distinguished from the mere pretenders and hangers on, who will deal double tongued and double faced,—saying, justice requires this & certain compliances with certain principles require that—and we are willing to go so far and to approve of the project to such an extent, reserving this unhurt and that unimpaired. Such shallow pretence must be frowned down, this is the way to talk and to betray you into the schemes of your adversaries. Resist the whole radical change that is talked of. Listen to nothing that shall place the country subordinate to the city. Keep the political power in the hands of the country people, and give to the City the control of its own concerns, and give her every aid to augment her wealth, growth, embellishment and prosperity—but add not one jot to her political power.

The Executive Council will meet again at Annapolis on Friday the 20th inst.

The crops of wheat in the Western part of Maryland and the neighbouring counties of Virginia are said to present an unpromising appearance in consequence of the backwardness of the spring. The farmers in the Middletown Valley in (Frederic county, Md.) are ploughing up their grain fields.

The New York papers state that Mr. Buchannan, Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg has taken passage in the Liverpool packet Ship Silas Richards, to sail 18th inst.

The Philadelphia Inquirer states that the Committee of Congress, now at Philadelphia, will probably close their investigations of the affairs of the Bank of the United States by the 15th of the present month.

JOHN RANDOLPH.—The Richmond Compiler stated some days ago, that information had been received, by express, that Mr. Randolph was dying—By the annexed paragraph from the Lynchburg Virginian, of Monday the 2d inst: it will be seen, that this Pink of Ambassadors is again upon the stage.—

Mr. John Randolph, we learn, was expected to attend the election, which takes place to day at Charlotte Court House.

Letters.—An action was recently brought in Mobile, by the Postmaster, against William Marks, the master of the steamboat "Sun" to recover a penalty from the defendant under the 6th section of the act of Congress of the U. S. for delivering the letters brought by the boat Tuscaloosa, instead of depositing them in the Post office. Judge Breden before whom the case was tried, decided that the penalties could not be recovered as the conveyance of letters by the boat was merely an accidental convenience—the owners had no express or implied engagement to carry the mail, nor did the boat go into an absolute competition with the general government for the conveyance of a mail.

A portion of the missing money taken some months ago from the New York City Bank has at length been brought to light. The New York Commercial of Wednesday afternoon says:—

"The gratifying intelligence was received this morning that a large amount of the residue of the money stolen from the City Bank last summer, was found yesterday on the banks of the Schuylkill, deeply buried in the ground, in an earthen vessel. It was brought in the condition in which it was taken up, to the city Bank The whole amount of the bills is $26 817 of which $22,208 belong to the Bank and $4611 to the Messrs. Allen. The persevering zeal and extraordinary ingenuity of the officers of our police office, Messrs. Jacob Hays and Son in particular, cannot be too highly commended. They have been deluded very often and led round and round Philadelphia on false scents, by the accounts given by the parties to this daring villainy; but they persisted in their purpose and have had the satisfaction of accomplishing it."

[From the Baltimore Patriot.]

Address to the people of Maryland.—The National Republican Convention which assembled in this city in December last, among other proceedings, passed a resolution, requesting that the delegations from the several States, in that body should address the people of their respective States, on the subject of the next Presidency. This duty has been recently discharged by the Maryland delegation. The manner of its performance is such as to reflect great credit on the patient industry and ability which have been brought to the task. The Address to the People of Maryland, has been published in pamphlet form—occupying some 50 or 60 pages. It is a strong, and we trust it will prove an efficient appeal, to the calm judgment of the people, against the actual misrule and corrupting tendencies of Jacksonism. The Address abounds in forcible arguments against the continuance in power of the men now at the head of affairs, and these arguments are based upon the solid foundation of *facts*.

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