The committee on the application of certain churches for permission to rent pews in their meeting houses, reported favorably to the application, in cases where the revenue of pews may be necessary for the liquidation of their debts. The consideration of this was, by a motion made on Thursday last, indefinitely postponed.

The utmost harmony and good feeling prevails among the delegates.

It affords us pleasure to notice, as an instance of commendable liberality of sentiment among the religious denominations of this city, that several churches, not of the Methodist persuasion, have solicited and obtained a supply of preachers for their respective congregations, during the sittings of the Conference.

S. E. Post.

[BY REQUEST.]

Maryland Colonization Society.

At a meeting of the Maryland State Colonization Society, held in the Light-Street Church, on Monday evening, April 30th, to which the public generally had been invited, GEORGE HOFFMAN, Esq the President of the Society, in the Chair, and JAMES HOWARD, (of J. E.) Esq. Secretary.

The meeting having been opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. KEPLER—Mr. LATROBE, on behalf the committee, appointed for the purpose, read the following Address of the Maryland State Colonization Society to the people of Maryland, as explanatory of the objects of the Society's present organization.

ADDRESS

Of the Board of Managers of the Maryland State Colonization Society, to the People of Maryland.

The Society, which now addresses itself to the public, after having been for upwards of a year in operation as a voluntary association of individuals, interested in promoting the colonization of the free people of Maryland, with their own consent, on the S. W. Coast of Africa, was incorporated at the recent session of the Legislature, and invested with ample powers to effect the objects which it has in view.

The scheme of colonization has been now so much discussed, and the events of the last year in another State of the Union, have placed it so prominently before the public, that its design and operation are universally known, understood and appreciated. Its feasibility, consistently with the health, happiness and prosperity of the Colonists in Africa, has long since been most satisfactorily demonstrated The adequacy of the resources of this country to meet the necessary expenditures to effect it, and the expediency of their application to this purpose, have ceased to be matters of doubt. The end to be accomplished by Colonization, has become the desire of humanity, the prayer of the Christian and the hope of the Patriot:—in a word, the scheme stands now wholly divested of the doubts and misgivings which once impeded its progress and threatened its extinction; and all that is required to ensure its complete success, is an effort in its behalf that shall be commensurate with its importance.

The Legislation of Maryland, upon this subject, has marked a new epoch in her history; and teems with consequences of the deepest importance, not only to herself, but to the whole Southern section of this country. Although so far as Colonization is concerned, it purports to affect the free people of color alone, yet in its practical results it operates upon the entire colored population, slave and free; and, if followed up, as the spirit of the age, and the experience of the State, warrant the belief that it will be, must, in the end, entitle Maryland to be ranked among the free States of the Union. When this shall be accomplished, the ability of a slave-holding State to free itself from slavery by its own resources, in its own way, and without the ill timed and injudicious interference of others in its internal concerns, will be demonstrated. Maryland has determined to make the experiment; and to Maryland is the attention of the statesmen and philanthropists of the whole Union already anxiously directed.

In this state of things, it becomes the people of Maryland to lend that active and individual aid which is essential to the object.—The appropriation of money by the Legislature will be vain, if the people themselves do not take up the cause with interest, and prosecute it with energy. Every individual through the State should be made sensible of the importance of the measure, and fully acquainted with all the facts and circumstances relating to it, in every stage of its progress.—The history of the Colony of Liberia, its present condition, its daily growth, the laws by which it is governed, the situation, prospects and feelings of its inhabitants,—their connection with surrounding nations,—their commerce, internal and external,—all should be made as familiar as household words by the constant dissemination of intelligence respecting them. The situation of the colored population in this country, their influence upon the morals, and condition generally, of society, the comparative value of slave and free labour, all should be carefully and constantly discussed; and, in short, a subject which has been avoided hitherto, as one that it was impolitic to agitate, ought to be placed in the broadest light, which the most unrestrained canvass of its advantages and disadvantages can throw upon it. In this way, the whole State will be roused to action, and the officers appointed by the State to superintend the disbursements of its munificent endowment of this great work, instead of labouring to effect their duties in spite of opposition, or without popular support, will be seconded by a universal feeling that must increase ten fold the efficiency of their exertions.

It is with the view of aiding in producing this co-operation throughout the State, not less than to increase the pecuniary means applicable to the general cause, that the Maryland State Colonization Society has been incorporated, and proposes to act. While the officers of the State are employed in the duties that more particularly belong to them, under the Act of Assembly appointing them, the Society proposes to multiply itself by means of county auxiliaries, whose members it is hoped will constantly increase, until they shall include the whole white population. Intelligence, upon the subjects above indicated, may thus be more readily disseminated than in any other manner, and that interest created and maintained in the public mind, which is vitally essential to the success of the scheme of Colonization. Not only will the members of such auxiliaries be kept advised of all that is going forward, but, with their assistance, correct views may be given to the colored people themselves, and those errors and prejudices removed, which ignorance has engendered, and which, unless some means are taken to do them away, are alone sufficient, very materially, to impede (for they cannot wholly defeat) the accomplishment of the desired end. At the annual meetings of the Society the whole State will be repesented; and in the comparison of views that will then take place, in the facts which will then be elicited, new inducements will be discovered for renewed and continued exertions.

The funds of the Society, arising from donations, bequests and the annual contributions of membership (one dollar only) will be appropriated still further to advance the object of the Society's existence, either directly, by the transportation of emigrants,—or by adding to their comforts before leaving Maryland; by contributing to their wants in Africa; furnishing them there with the means of education and religious instruction, with books, tools, implements, machinery—preparing for them instructors of their own color, in this country; and, in fine, meeting those countless wants, which attend the removal of a whole people to another and a distant clime. The Colonies of Great Britain in America have grown to be a free and mighty nation, against all the adverse circumstances that attended their early history. Compared with them the Colony of Liberia has experienced but the brightest sunshine of existence; and with the light of experience and the zeal of philanthrophy used in its behalf, not only may we anticipate that it will become a great and prosperous nation,—but that it will be the ultimate home of the colored population of America, and the holy spot from whence the rays of Religion and Science shall proceed, until they penetrate the darkest portions of the vast continent of Africa. In effecting this great result, the chief of responsibility now rests upon Maryland; and the call which is now made upon her people, will, it is confidently hoped, receive an universal and favorable response.

On motion by Judge Brice,

Resolved, That this Society entertain increased confidence in the success of African Colonization, and have ample encouragement to persevere in a cause so congenial to the enlightened spirit of the age and the institutions of our country.

On motion of Mr. Latrobe,

Resolved, That this Society gratefully acknowledge their obligations to the Parent Society at Washington, which in spite of every obstacle, has triumphantly demonstrated the practicability of the great plan of African Colonization.

Mr. Latrobe apologized to the Society for the absence of Mr. Wirt, who had been expected to address the meeting, but who had been prevented by the pressure of professional engagements. Mr. L. then made some remarks, in connection with the resolution that he offered, and urged the adoption of it, as peculiarly fitting at the present time, when Maryland was about to embark in the prosecution of a great scheme of philanthropy, whose ultimate success would be mainly, if not entirely, owing to the untiring zeal, with which its practicability had been demonstrated by the American Colonization Society.

On motion of Mr. Harper,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the liberal appropriation made by the State of Maryland for the purpose of Colonization, deserves universal approbation and support.

On motion by Robert S. Finley, Esq. the Agent of the Managers under the Act of Assembly relating to Colonization,

Resolved, That this Society will use its utmost efforts to establish auxiliary societies throughout the State, as the best means of spreading that information, and exciting that interest, which are essential to give full effect to the liberal and enlightened Legislation of Maryland upon this important subject.

Mr. Finley accompanied the Resolution that he offered, with a most able and eloquent address, in which he reviewed the subject of Colonization, demonstrated the feasibility of the plan, and offered new motives to persevere in it.

On motion by Dr. Bond,

Resolved, That the Board of Managers be requested to cause a circular to be addressed to the ministers of the various religious denominations throughout the State, respectfully soliciting them to preach respecting Colonization, and to take up collections in behalf of the Maryland State Colonization Society, on the Sabbath immediately preceding, or following, the fourth of July next.

Officers of the Maryland State Colonization Society.

GEORGE HOFFMAN, President.

NICHOLAS BRICE,
A. NESBIT,
THOS. E. BOND,
N. WILLIAMS,
LUKE TIERNAN,
WM. McDONALD,
} Vice Presidents.

SOLOMON ETTING,
MOSES SHEPPARD,
THOS. ELLICOTT,
PETER HOFFMAN,
JOHN GIBSON,
JOHN J. HARROD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
PETER NEFF,
CHAS. C. HARPER,
SAMUEL BAKER,
WM. G. READ,
F. ANDERSON,
} Managers.

JOHN HOFFMAN, Treasurer.
JAMES HOWARD, Recording Secretary.
JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Corresponding Secretary.

THE Managers of the State Colonization Fund being desirous of sending five hundred Emigrants to Liberia this year; and having limited the period for the sailing of the last expedition to the 1st of November, as they do not intend to send emigrants during the winter, solicit from all the friends of Colonization throughout the state, information as to the number, age, sex, employment, condition and character of such coloured people as may wish to emigrate. The time at which they would prefer going, and any other useful particulars within their knowledge. The Managers will be happy to be informed of applications for removal to other places than Liberia. It is manifest that without such a co-operation on the part of the public, the difficulty of collecting emigrants at proper points of embarkation, and at the proper periods will be exceedingly great.

Whenever a sufficient number of emigrants to authorise an expedition, shall offer, the managers will send one at any time during the summer or autum, of which one month's notice will be given.

The Managers have appointed Mr. Robert S. Finley their agent, who will also act in the same capacity for the Maryland State Colonization Society. He will visit the several counties for the purpose of concerting measures with the citizens, that the benefit of the law may be equally extended to every part of the State.

Letters may be addressed to the managers at Baltimore.

MOSES SHEPPARD,
CHARLES HOWARD,
CHARLES C. HARPER.

may 29

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser, May 19.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship Thomas Dickerson, Anthony, arrived this morning from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 12th of April. We are indebted to Captain Anthony for the London Morning Chronicle of the 11th of April.

The Reform Bill was brought up for its second reading in the Lords, on the 9th. It was supposed that the question would have been taken before the close of the sitting of the 10th, as Earl Grey had issued a circular, requesting a full attendance of the friends of the Bill that evening. After a long and spirited debate, however the question was again adjourned. The Duke of Wellington made a strong speech against the Bill on the 10th.—The Earl of Haddington has given notice of his intention, should the present bill be lost, to introduce a bill by way of a compromise of this agitating question.

Lord Wharncliffe made an able speech in favor of allowing the bill to be read a second time, and sent to a Committee of the Whole. It could there be amended, or perhaps got rid of altogether.

In the course of the remarks of the Duke of Wellington, in disputing the benefits to the French of their late revolution, he stated the important fact, that at no period during the reign of Louis XVIII. and Charles X did it require more than from 500 to 1000 men to keep the peace of Paris; but since the revolution, there has not been a month in the course of which 60,000 men in arms have not been necessary for the same purpose.

Lord Ellenborough made a very able speech against the Bill on the 9th

The debates were very animated, &, at times much more personal than have been usual in the House of Lords.

The Morning Chronicle speaks doubtingly as to the result, but is rather inclined to believe that the bill will be ordered to a second reading by a very small majority.

The Liverpool Courier of the 11th, a moderate Tory paper, says, "It appears to be anticipated that the Reform Bill will be carried, according to some who affect to be wise on these points, by six, or according to others by twelve or fourteen votes. Carried it probably will be, but on all hands it is agreed by a small majority.

LONDON, April 11—The debate on the Second Reading of the Reform Bill is again adjourned.

All sorts of reports are in circulation on the subject of the division. Some think that the motion of the Duke of Buckingham will have the effect of depriving ministers of several votes. The general persuasion, however, is that Ministers will carry the second reading by a small majority Provided only there be a majority, the smaller the better, as it will render it the more necessary to secure the bill against any mutilation in its subsequent stages. The Duke of Buckingham, by strengthening the minority, may thus unintentionally be the means of promoting real reform.

The motion of the Duke of Buckingham was to be made only in case the second reading should be negatived. In that case, it was his intention, he said, on the 16th of April, to bring in a bill for giving two representatives in Parliament to those large towns, which, by their opulence and commercial importance, were entitled to be represented, although at present they were not represented. This would be the first object of the bill. A second object of the bill would be to conjoin and consolidate certain boroughs, each of which now returned two members to Parliament so as to return two members for the consolidated borough; the purpose of this being to prevent the inconvenience of an addition to the present numbers of the House of Commons for the introduction of members for places not before represented. And a third provision of the bill would be to extend the elective franchise to persons not now entitled to vote, so as to prevent the abuse of the elective franchise in boroughs.

CHOLERA IN ENGLAND.

The report made to the Board of Health on the 10th, announces 39 new cases and 28 deaths in London, and 54 new cases, and 28 deaths in the country. From Southwark, the report was 12 new cases and 10 deaths; Ely, 12 cases and 7 deaths on the 9th—Glasgow on the 7th, 11 new cases and 9 deaths.

THE CHOLERA IN PARIS.

Paris papers were to the 8th of April, inclusive. The cholera was advancing with fearful progression, and has become a formidable pestilence in the capital. M. Casimir Perier, the President of the Council, and some others of distinction had been attacked. On the 7th of April the deaths were 287, new cases 717.

FRANCE AND ITALY.

If there is any reliance to be placed upon the Italian correspondence of the Constitutionnel, the Austrians are aiding the Papal troops to force the French troops to evacuate Ancona. We copy the following:

From the Constitutionnel of April 8.

BOLOGNA, March 28.—To day three battallions of Austrian infantry and two squadrons of cavalry arrived from Modena with twenty four pieces of artillery, ten of which are battering cannon. To-morrow we expect some more batteries with congreve rockets. There are 30,000 Austrians at Milan, and contracts have been made for 3,000 oxen.

A letter from Faenza, of the 29th, gives a list of various detachments of Austrian troops, amounting to 8,096 men that have passed through that city. "All these corps (says the letter) merely passed through on their way towards Ancona. The day after to-morrow we expect 200 artillery men with congreve rockets.

This very day, too, at three o'clock, an officer who arrived, went into the Town hall, and asked how many horsemen the town would lodge. He was answered, that there were porricoes for several hundreds; but he said that stables would be required, as the troops that were to arrive would remain sometime.

People here are fully convinced that the French will be attacked in their position at Ancona; and it is very generally believed that the operations will commence on the 31st. The Papal troops who occupy the most advanced posts, are to summon the French in the Pope's name to evacuate the fortress; if they refuse, the Papal troops will attack, after claiming the assistance of the Austrians, who will thus appear only as auxiliaries of the Pope.

From Le Nouvelliste, of April 8.

GENOA, March 31.—We have the melancholy task of announcing the death of her Majesty Queen Maria Theresa, relict of Charles Emanuel, the last King of Sardina but one, which took place on the 29th, at four in the morning, after a few days illness.—*Gazette de Genoa.*

GREECE.

The last advices from Corfu state that a civil war between the contending parties in Greece has actually been commenced. Coletti, at the head of 2,000 Roumeliots, has taken the Castle of Lepanto, and is preparing to attack immediately the Morea Castle. At Patras the British Consul has deemed it necessary to advise the British and Ionian subjects to be ready to embark themselves and property at a moment's notice, as an attack by the Roumeliots was to be apprehended. His Majesty's brig Pelican was at anchor off the town.

P. S.—An article from Ancona, under date Corfu, 15th of March, states that tranquillity had been, in some degree, restored in Greece, by a decision of the Ministers of Great Britain, France and Russia.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The accounts from Constantinople confirm the intelligence of its being the serious intention of the Sultan to make war upon the Pacha of Egypt. Already the names of Mohemmet Ali and Ibraham Pacha have been erased from the annual list of high functionaries and Governors of Turkish provinces.

It was reported at Paris on the 8th, that Ibraham Pacha had taken Acre by storm, and put the entire garrison to the sword; but the French Journals state that the intelligence was not official.

Important negotiations are said, in a letter from Constantinople, to be on foot in that city, for the restitution of Algiers to the Porte. It is also stated that there is a Hatti-Scheriff of the Sultan declaring that the Governments of Egypt, Candia and Jedda, shall, for the present, remain vacant to be disposed of according to the future conduct of Mahemit Pacha and his son Ibraham Pacha.

PORTUGAL.

LISBON, March 27.—The King has signed a decree by which he has thought fit to order that companies of artillery of the militia shall be organized on the whole sea coast of the Kingdom to assist in the defence of the batteries.

DREADFUL HURRICANE IN INDIA.

Extract from a private letter, dated November 10, from the neighbordood of Balasore:—"I can think of nothing but the hurricane which occurred here on the last day of October; such a calamity I have never heard or read of, at least 10,000 persons in my jurisdiction were drowned, and I fear the accounts will show double that number, including children. The high road from Madras to Calcutta runs through Balasore, about six miles north of this, and where it is in a direct line nine miles from the coast, the sea crossed it, carrying with it every living thing in that space in that direction.—At least 150 square miles were inundated from 10 to 15 feet deep

The sea came up to Balasore, and to the northward also the inundation was little less The deck and part of a vessel are on the road. Where the sea crossed it on the west side, and where its progress was checked by the road on the east side, are lying, all dead and heaped together, men, tigers, buffaloes, cows, &c. I have sent out hundreds of people to burn and bury, but if it does not breed a pestilence we shall be lucky; it is not easy to dispose of bodies covering miles."

The Bengal Hurkaru, after describing the total destruction of the crops in the above district, states, that on the night of the 8th of Nov. 7000 maunds of grain had been despatched for the use of the famishing survivors of the dreadful flood.

TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS,

FIRST SESSION.

From the Washington Globe, May 19.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. King, from the committee on public lands, to which was referred the bill from the committee on Manufactures appropriating for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the Public Lands, made a report thereon, which was read and 5000 copies ordered to be printed The bill to refund the duties collected on merchandize, in certain cases, was read a third time and passed. The apportionment Bill was postponed to this day. The Pension Bill was taken up, and the amendment extending its provisions to officers and soldiers who fought in the Indian wars prior to 1795, was rejected. Mr. Marcy moved to embrace in the bill those who served three months, which was rejected Mr Frelinghuysen moved an amendment granting to the widows of persons entitled to the benefit of the act of 1828 one half of the sum which their husbands, if living should have received, which was rejected The time from which the bill is to take effect was fixed at the 4th of March, 1831. The bill was finally ordered to a third reading by a vote of 26 to 19.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. W. R. Davis, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to amend the several acts for the establishment of the Territorial Government of Florida, which was read twice and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Wickliffe, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the explosion of Steam boats, &c. made a report, accompanied by a bill for the better securing the lives of passengers, travelling in Steam Boats. The bill was read twice, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and 600 extra copies of the report ordered to be printed.

The resolution heretofore offered by Mr. Adams, calling on the President for copies of the instructions to our Charged Affaires, which resulted in the treaty with Denmark, was taken up and agreed to.

A bill respecting patents for useful inventions &c., was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS FOR 1832.

Mr. Sutherland moved to suspend the rule setting apart Fridays to private bills which was carried. The unfinished business—the bill making appropriations for certain internal improvements for 1832, was taken up—the subject before the House, being the amendment appropriating $30,0000 for removing the obstructions in Savannah River, which was further discussed by Messrs. Mercer, Wayne, Clayton, and Reed of Massachusetts, and was adopted. The question of the reconsideration of the vote by which an amendment appropriating $60,000 for the improvement of the navigation of the Cumberland river, was rejected, was taken and carried, ayes 74, noes 40. Mr. Letcher then modified the amendment, by reducing the appropriation to $30,000, upon which the yeas and nays were ordered, on motion of Mr. Mardis, and the amendment was adopted, ayes 83, noes 76. Mr. McKennan then moved an amendment appropriating $328,932, for repairing the Cumberland road, erecting toll gates, toll houses, &c, in pursuance of the acts of Pennsylvania and Maryland to which the assent of Congress is given, upon which an animated debate rose, in which Messrs. McKennan, Crawford, Stewart, Mercer, took part, when Mr. J. Davis moved to substitute 150,000 dollars instead of the sum originally moved, which modification was accepted by Mr. McKennan—the amendment was then further debated by Messrs. Doddrige, Crawford, R. M Johnson and Lecompte, when Mr. Wickliffe moved to strike out that part of the amendment relative to toll gates and toll houses, which was lost—the question was then stated on the amendment. Mr. Lamar called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and the amendment was adopted--Ayes 90, Noes 72. Mr. Gilmore moved an amendment appropriating 40,000 dollars for the improvement of the navigation of Allegheny river, which was supported by Messrs Banks, Sutherland and the mover, and was lost—Ayes 55, Noes 59. Mr. Verplanck moved an amendment appropriating $2,700 for building and repairing bridges upon the military road, in Maine, which was supported by Messrs. Verplanck and Drayton, when Mr. Wickliffe moved to amend the amendment by striking out the word "military."

Mr. Drayton explained—the road was laid out expressly for the convenience of a military post at Houlton.

Mr. Adams asked if the road was in that part of Maine which would *remain* to the United States?

Mr. Anderson was sorry to hear that question. Had the gentleman been better acquainted with the geography of Maine, no part of the territory of that State would probably have been in dispute. Mr. A. fully explained the situation of the road, which was he said, nearly one hundred miles from the contested territory.

After some remarks from Messrs. Dearborn and McDuffie, Mr. Adams said he should vote for the road which was originally a military one, but now might be called a negotiable road. He knew something of the geography of Maine as it was—what it might be, he neither knew nor desired to know. This road was properly called a military road before the martial ardor of Maine had cooled down. As that state now proposed a negotiation to see how much it could get for a part of its territory, any other title would be as proper for this road as a military road.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Mercer and Drayton, Mr. Anderson said, he could not conceive if the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams) had ever understood the geography of Maine, why he should have enquired if this road was in the undisputed territory of that State. As to the allusion to negotiation, that gentleman was the last individual that he expected to hear such a reproach from, since it was in consequence of the negotiations which had been formerly carried under his direction that the decision of the Dutch Arbiter had been made which had led to the necessity of any negotiation that might have taken place on the part of the State of Maine.

The question was taken on Mr. Wickliffe's motion to amend the amendment, which was lost—Yeas 47,—Nays 49.

The question was then taken on the amendment and carried—Yeas 79—Nays 49.

Mr. Hawes moved a re-consideration of the vote rejecting Mr. Gilmore's amendment, which was supported by Mr. Denny, but was lost—Yeas 69—Nays 77.

Mr. Letcher moved a proviso limiting the compensation of the superintendent of the improvements upon the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to $3000.

Mr. Lamar moved to amend the proviso by striking out $3000, and inserting $2000.

Messrs. Wickliffe and Thomas, of Louisiana, opposed the amendment, which was lost—Yeas 35—Nays 82.

The proviso moved by Mr. Letcher was then carried

Mr. Stewart moved an amendment providing for the payment of the arrearages of salary due the Superintendent of the Cumberland Road.

This amendment was opposed by Mr. Vinton.

Mr. Polk said this bill had been originally reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, with appropriations amounting to 30,000 dollars—it had already grown to 1,100,000 dollars, and the longer it remained before the House the more it would probably increase. As he should feel bound to vote against the bill as it now stood, he could not move the previous question—but would suggest to its friends the propriety of putting some limitation to these amendments.

Mr. Ingersoll said he believed every important object had been embraced in the bill, and though he had always been reluctant in supporting the previous question, he now thought it necessary. He made that motion, which was sustained by the House.

On the question of engrossing the bill as amended for a third reading, Mr. Polk called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time—Ayes 102, Noes 66—to-morrow was named.

Mr. Archer said it was very important to many citizens who were interested in the claims under the French Convention, who had been deprived of their money for twenty years that the bill on that subject be acted on He moved the House go into committee on that bill,

Mr Vance said important questions would arise on that bill, which he was unwilling to go into at so late an hour, and moved that the House adjourn—which was carried.

Messrs. Kerr of Maryland, and Bates of Massachusetts, have been appointed on the Committee raised to investigate the alleged attempt at fraud in furnishing Indian rations, in the place of Messrs E. Everett, and E. D. White, who were excused from serving, at their request.

Monday, May 21.

In the Senate on Saturday, Mr. Grundy, from the committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, to which was referred the bill for abolishing postage on newspapers, made a report thereon, concluding with a resolution for the indefinite postponement of the bill. The report was read and fifteen hundred copies were ordered to be printed. Mr. Kane, from the committee on Private Land Claims, reported without amendment, the bill for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers who served during the revolution, was read a third time and passed. The apportionment bill was taken up, and after an effectual effort to lay it upon the table, the Senate receded from their amendment by a vote of 26 to 19.

In the House of Representatives, after the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business, which was consumed by the continuation of Mr. Slade's speech against the report of the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Speight moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill making appropriations for certain internal improvements for 1832 had been ordered to a third reading. After the motion was discussed by Messrs. Polk, Blair of Tennessee, and Ingersoll, the question was taken and lost, ayes 61, noes 115.

The bill was then read a third time, when Mr. Hall of North Carolina, opposed it at length. Mr. Boon moved the previous question, which was sustained and the bill was passed. Sundry other bills were read a third time and passed. The House then, on motion of Mr McDuffie, went into Committee on several other appropriation bills, Mr. Ellsworth in the chair, which were gone through with and reported to the House, when at past five o'clock the House adjourned.

Tuesday, May 22.

In the Senate, yesterday, a great number of private bills were acted on. The bills relating to the District of Columbia, originating in the House and Senate, were severally considered, and ordered to a third reading. The bill to authorize the publication of a stereotype edition of the Laws of the United States, was taken up, and amended, so as to embrace the Treaties and a General Index.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams said, as the expectation of the report from the Committee of Manufactures, upon the Tariff, had been suggested, it was proper to give notice to the House that the report and bill would be presented on Wednesday morning. Mr. Polk, by unanimous consent, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House cause to be prepared and printed 10,000 copies of the aggregate population of each county in the several States, taken from the returns of the 5th census, as corrected at the Department of State, setting forth in separate columns, the free, the slave, and the Federal or representative population of each county.

Which was adopted.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, offered the following resolution, which was adopted—

Resolved, That the Secretary of War, be directed to communicate to this House the regulations of the department and the instructions to Indian agents, respecting the disbursing and accounting for the expences of Indian Emigration.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied with further returns on the subject of manufactures, which were referred to the Committee on that subject.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

This day being set apart for the transaction of business relating to the District of Columbia, Mr. Doddridge moved the taking up the joint resolution from the Senate, appointing two Senators and one Representative in Congress, a Committee to sit during the recess, for the preparation of a code of law, civil and criminal, for the District. The amendment reported by the Committee of the House, making the number of the Committee five, by adding to it two Representatives, was discussed by Messrs. Doddridge, Speight, Williams Polk and Dearborn, and was concurred in, and the resolution, as amended, was ordere, to be read a third time. The House then, on motion of Mr. Driddridge, went into Committee upon several bills relating to the local affairs of the District—Mr. Adams in the Chair—which were reported to the House and two of them—that changing the times of holding the Courts, and that declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the Legislature of Maryland, were ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The House then took up the bill relative to rebuilding the Washington Bridge. Mr. Doddridge moved an amendment providing for the purchased of the property of the corporation for $80,000, and the rebuilding of the Bridge at the expense of the United States. It was debated by Messrs. Wickliffe, F. Thomas, Doddridge, Washington, Mercer, Shepherd and J. S Barbour, when the question was taken and lost ayes 61, noes 69. Mr. Doddridge then moved an amendment granting the corporation $20,000 towards rebuilding the Bridge on condition that the mails be permitted, to pass free of tolls, which was debated by Messrs. Thomas, Doddridge and Washington, and was adopted, Ayes 65, Noes 61. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to lay the bill on the table, which was carried, ayes 68, noes 62. The motion heretofore made to reconsider the vote rejecting the bill providing for a subscription to the stock of the Alexandria Canal Company was postponed until to day. The act changing the time of holding the courts of the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed. The act giving the assent of Congress to certain acts of Maryland, was read a third time and passed The Joint resolution appointing a committee to prepare a code, civil and criminal, for the District of Columbia, was read a third time and passed. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, May 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bills relative to the District of Columbia and the private bills which were on Monday ordered to a third reading, were passed. The bill for the relief of the legal representative of Colonel John Laurens, was taken up, and after considerable discussion, it was ordered to a third reading. The bill to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States was taken up, on motion of Mr. Dallas, who expressed a wish to address the Senate on the subject, but as the day was far spent, the Senate adjourned.

In the *House of Representatives*, the motion to reconsider the bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Alexandria Canal Company, was carried. The further consideration of the bill was postponed to Friday next.

The bills reported from the Committee on Saturday, were then taken up, and the amendments concurred in, and the bills, excepting the bill carrying into effect the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, which was, on motion of Mr. Verplanck, postponed to Thursday next, were severally ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The House then, on motion of Mr. Root, went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of silk, Mr. Batringer in the Chair. Mr Root moved sundry amendments to the bill, which were rendered necessary, he said, from the lapse of time since the bill was originally reported. Mr. Drayton then moved to strike out Philadelphia as the location of the filature contemplated in the bill, and insert Mansfield, Connecticut, on the ground that the growth and manufacture of silk had been nowhere else in the U. States so permanently established. This motion was debated by Messrs. Dearborn, Burd, Ellsworth, Watmough, Huntington, Young, Root, Jenifer, Drayton, E. Everett, and Horn, when the question was taken on the amendment, which was lost ayes 34, noes 88. Mr. Polk, with a view of testing the opinion of the House upon the constitutional power of granting a bounty of $40,000 to a young foreigner for the introduction of a new art—which was, in his view, entirely a matter of municipal regulation,—moved to strike out the enacting clause of the bill. Mr. Drayton would enquire what part of the constitution contained the power of granting this donation? Mr. D. went into a comparison between the principle of this bill and that of the protective system which rested on the basis of revenue. Mr. Felder said the whole object of the bill was to give $40,000 to an artisan on condition that he take sixty apprentices who are to labor for his benefit and to board and clothe themselves. He thought the proposition the most unblushing one he had ever heard of. Mr. Dearborn explained the course of legislation in Congress on the subject of introducing the productions of other countries. Mr. D. went into a general explanation of the importance of encouraging this filature. This project stands in the same relation to silk, that the use of the cotton gin does to cotton. Mr. Edward Everett enquired where the constitutional power of maintaining apprentices to the art of war at West Point was found? After some further remarks from Mr. E. the question was taken and the motion lost—ayes 49—noes 68. The Committee then rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House. The Speaker communicated to the House further returns from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Tariff.

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