CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

PROTECTION OF THE FUR TRADE.

The unfinished business of Wednesday last, being the further consideration of the bill "to enable the President to carry into effect the treaty made at Ghent, the 24th Dec. 1814, excluding foreigners from trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and to preserve the fur trade within the limits of the said United States to American citizens," was taken up; Mr. Knight in the chair.

The question was upon the adoption of a new section, proposed by Mr. Barton, as a substitute for the 3d section of the bill. The amendment provides, that the office of superintendent of Indian affairs, at St. Louis, shall be abolished, and authorises the President to appoint a certain number of Indian agents, to be stationed among the Indian tribes on the waters of the Upper Missouri. It makes it the duty of the superintendents and agents of Indian affairs, to prevent all citizens of the United States from hunting and trapping on any Indian lands, and to enforce the laws against all such persons as shall be guilty of those offences; for which purpose, the superintendents and agents are to be authorized to call upon the nearest military posts of the U. States for aid.

On the suggestion of Mr. Benton, the motion was divided, and the question put upon striking out the third section of the bill, which authorises the appointment of two sub-agents, to be employed among the Indian tribes on the waters of the Upper Missouri, with annual salaries of $800 each. Some remarks were made by Messrs. Benton and Barton, and, the question being put, the Senate refused to strike out the 3d section.

Mr. Lowrie moved to strike out the 5th section of the bill. It provides an appropriation of $13,100 "to enable the President to cause a competent military force to be transported to, and stationed at such point on the Upper Missouri, as he shall deem best calculated to effect the objects of this bill."

The question on striking out the 5th section of the bill, was then put, and carried in the affirmative, by yeas and nays as follows:

Yeas, 30—Nays, 12.

On motion of Mr. Eaton, the bill was ordered to lie on the table, and the amendment to be printed.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

The bill "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was read the 3d time. No amendment can be considered, after the third reading of a bill, except by general consent.

The question was then taken, on the final passage of the bill, and carried in the affirmative, by yeas and nays; as follows:

Yeas, 24—Nays 19.

So the bill passed the senate.

The original title was approved; and the bill sent to the other house for concurrence.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, APRIL 9.

Mr. Rankin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported, without amendment, the following bill from the Senate: a bill "to provide for the extinguishment of the debt due to the U. States by the purchasers of public lands;" which referred to a committee of the whole.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The House then resumed the consideration of the report of the committee of the whole on the bill for the Revision of the Tariff.

The House concurred with the Committee of the whole in the 5th amendment, which is to strike out the following:

"On Russia duck, per piece of 52 archeens, $2 each piece.

On Raven's duck, per piece of 52 archeens, $1 25 cents each piece.

On Holland duck, per piece of 52 archeens, $2 50 cents each piece.

The House also agreed to the 6th amendment, which is to substitute the 4½ cents instead of 6 cents, as the duty on cotton bagging. Ayes 84, noes 62.

The 7th amendment, which is to reduce the duty on bar iron, from $1 12 to 90 cents per hundred weight, being under consideration.

The question was taken by yeas and nays, at a quarter of an hour before 4 o'clock—when the House agreed to the reduction. Ayes 120, noes 85.

A motion to adjourn was then made and carried—Ayes 102, noes 97.

So the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, APRIL 10.

Mr. Whittlessey offered the followine resolutions, which were read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be directed to report to this house the number of non-commissioned officers and privates of the marine corps, in the service of the U. States, and were stationed or performing duty.

Also, *Resolved*, That the Secretary of the navy be directed to report to this house the amount paid to the Lieutenant Colonel of the marine corps the past year for his monthly pay and emolument of office.

The resolution offered by Mr. Warfield, the other day, was taken up, and after some explanation of its objects by the mover it was adopted.

Mr. Randolph asked the House to consider the resolution submitted by him the other day, relative to the reduction of the compensation of the members of the House. the motion was negatived.

THE TARIFF.

The House resumed the consideration of the unfinished business of yesterday on concurring with the committee of the whole in their amendments to the bill proposing a revision of the tariff.

The question being put on agreeing with the committee in the following amendment—"On all other fire arms, and side arms, 30 per cent. ad valorem."

Ayes 123, noes 58;

On the question of concurring in the following amendment:

"On frying pans," strike out 25 cents each, and insert four cents per pound, this was decided in the affirmative—ayes 168, noes 25.

The House concurred in the amendments to strike out "On gridirons and griddles, 20 cents each," and "On Indigo, 25 cents per pound.

The following amendments were also concurred in:

"On Epsom salts, 4 cents per pound;" and to strike out the clause—"On Prussian blue 10 cents per pound."

The house concurred in the amendment to insert in the clause—"On linseed and hempseed oil, 25 cents per gallon," and rape seed.

On motion to concur with the committee in their amendment to strike out the second section of the bill, it was ayes 103.

On the question of concurring with the committee in striking out the 3d section of the bill, it was decided in the affirmative by ayes and noes—Ayes 145, Noes 58.

The House concurred in the amendment offered by Mr. Webster, in committee, proposing a new section to the bill, allow drawback on silk goods, which have been unpacked for the purpose of cleansing them from stains.

The amendment specifying the different duties on wines, was taken up.

Mr. M'Kim moved an amendment to the amendment, "on all Madeira wines, 70 cents per gallon." It was amended, by adding after the word Madeira, Burgundy, Champaigne, Rhenish and Tokay," when as amended, it was agreed to.

On motion to concur with the amendment, "on all other wines of Portugal and Spain, 50 cents per gallon," Mr. M'Kim moved to strike out the words "and Portugal," which was agreed to, when the amendment was concurred in.

Mr. M'Kim moved to reduce the duty on Malaga wine, from 30 to 25 cents per gallon; agreed to.

Mr. Forsyth then moved to strike out the section offered by Mr. Webster in committee, and to insert in lieu of it, a clause proposing a duty of 50 per cent. ad valorem, on all wines imported in bottles, and 50 per cent. ad valorem, on all wines imported other than in bottles; provided, that no duty on wine shall amount to more than 100 cents per gallon. The amendment was negatived.

The question then recurred upon the amendment of Mr. Webster, as amended in committee, making a new classification of duties on wines.

The question was taken on the amendment by ayes and noes—ayes 66, noes 125.

Mr. Tod moved to add to the clause, on cotton bagging, which now reads; "on cotton bagging 4½ cents per square yard," the words, until 30th June, 1825, and after that time a duty of 6 cents per square yard.

The question was then taken by ayes and noes, when there appeared—ayes 96, noes 99. The motion was lost.—And the House then adjourned.

MONDAY, APRIL 12, 1824.

IN SENATE.

Mr. Lloyd of Mass. submitted the following, which was read and laid over for consideration.

"*Resolved*, That the President of the U. S. be requested to cause be communicated to the Senate, so much of the correspondence of the ministers of the United States, at the Court of Lisbon, with the government of Portugal, as has reference to the commercial relations between the two countries; together with such other information connected therewith as may be in possession of the government; and which, in his opinion, may, without injury to the public interest, be made known."

The bill reported by the committee on the Judiciary, "in addition to an act regulating the election of President and Vice President of the United States," was taken up for consideration. Mr. Van Buren submitted some additional sections, as amendments to the bill; they were ordered to be printed, and the bill was then postponed to, and made the order of the day for to-morrow.

The bill "extending the benefit of copy rights to the authors of paintings and drawings," was taken up in committee of the whole. It was reported to the senate without amendment.

The bill was indefinitely postponed and the senate

Adjourned till to-morrow.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, APRIL 12.

After the presentation of petitions—

The speaker laid before the House a message from the President of United States, transmitting a report of the Secretary of War in relation to the pay and emoluments of certain general officers of the army, &c. prepared in obedience to the resolution of the House.

Mr. Cushman offered the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of placing on the pension roll all the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, who entered the service, or enlisted, for three years, or during the war, prior to the year 1781, and who served out the time for which they engaged, or were honorably discharged.

After some conversation, the motion was ordered to lie upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Martindale, it was

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so modifying and amending the act for enrolling and licensing ships or vessels to be employed in the coasting trade and fisheries, and for regulating the same, as to exempt all vessels and boats employed in navigating the canals in the state of New York, from the necessity of being enrolled or licensed, and from the payment of tonnage duties.

A bill from the senate "to abolish imprisonment for debt," was twice read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

REVISION OF THE TARIFF.

The house then passed to the unfinished business of yesterday, which was the consideration of the tariff bill, when

Mr. Rich moved to strike out the minimum valuation of 40 cents per yard on woollens, and to insert after the words, "on all manufactures of wool or of which wool shall be a component part, a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, until June 30th, 1825, and after that time a duty of 33 1-3 per cent ad valorem," the following words: "until June 30th, 1826, and after that time a duty of 37½ per cent ad valorem."

The question was then taken on Mr. Rich's motion, by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 103, nays 97. So the amendment was carried.

Mr. P. P. Barbour moved to strike out the entire paragraph laying duties on woollens.

When the question was taken on the motion by yeas and nays—Yeas 75, nays 124.

So the motion was not agreed to.

Mr. Conner moved to strike out the entire section laying a duty on bar iron.

The question being taken by yeas and nays on the motion, was decided in the negative—yeas 81, nays 114.

Mr. Isacks then moved to amend the 2d section by striking out 35 cents, as the minimum calculations of cottons, and inserting 25 cents.

The question on this motion was taken by yeas and nays as follows—yeas 88, nays 116.

Mr. Crowninshield moved to strike out the 3d paragraph of the 1st section, as follows:

"On wool unmanufactured, a duty of 25 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1825; afterwards, a duty of 30 per centum ad valorem, until the 1st day of June, 1826; afterwards a duty of 40 per centum ad valorem until the 1st day of June, 1827, and after that time, a duty of 50 per centum ad valorem."

The question was taken by yeas and nays, on this motion, and decided in the negative. Yeas 74, nays 129.

Mr Allen of Mass moved to insert, after the 108th line the following: "On brown sugar 2 cents per lb. and on white or clayed sugar, 3 cents per lb."

After a debate, in which Messrs. Allen, Brent, Ross, Wickliffe, Cook, Livingston, McLane, of Del. and Randolph, took part—

A motion to adjourn was made and decided in the negative; ayes 89, noes 99.

And then the question on Mr. Allen's motion was taken, by yeas and nays, and decided as follows: Yeas 89, nays 102.

So the motion was rejected.

Mr. Long, of N. C. moved to reduce the duty on bolting cloths, from 16 to 10 per cent. ad valorem. But, before any question was taken on this motion,

The House adjourned.

FROM THE (N. Y.) NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

How now ye secret, black and midnight *wags*
What is't you do?—*Shakspeare.*

Police.—On Monday night, or rather Tuesday morning, five young *Tom and Jerrys*, of our city, sallied out on a Lark. It seems that they had no fixed plan of operations, and were perfectly willing to amuse themselves in any becoming way. They lamented that there were no watch boxes to overturn—no slums of the holy land to visit—no Almack's in the east; but taking consolation under these disappointments, they determined to do the best in their power for a spree—they all had a glass or two of red tape, and appeared to have enough of the blunt.—They commenced operations somewhere near the Bowery, by a variety of slight of hand trick and tricks of fancy, such as dismantling signs over shop-keepers doors; tearing to pieces a few stoops and porticoes; breaking a miscellaneous lamp or two; unhinging doors; taking down poots and gilt wooden clocks from the shops of mechanics, intorspersed with patriotic songs and toasts, to the great disrepute of the city, and the disturbance of the watchmen's sleep. Thus employed, they paraded down Chatham-street, up Orange-street, through Collect-street, without the least interference from the protectors of our peace and tranquillity. One watchman, however, kept his eye on these hopefuls, and at an unexpected moment he dashed in amongst them, secured one and the rest took to their heels and made good their retreat. At dawn of day, our young Bob Logic was escorted into the Police, he looked about for Corinthian Tom and his friend Jerry, together with the Hon. Mr. Trifle and Sir Jeremy Brag, but they had deserted him. The watchman told his story, and exhibited sundry pieces of broken signs and tin sheets with black and golden letters, in corroboration of his statement. "Why did you not take them all, watchy? said the magistrate—"I dogged them all," said the watch, "and was afraid of striking on the pavements for fear of alarming them, and was determined to catch as many as I could, I seized this young one here, and the rest ran away." Bob Logic was respectfully invited to the examining bench. He looked a little the worse for wear, as if he had not been used to the bunks in the Watch-House—his cravat had an air of fashionable contempt—"What's your name?" said the magistrate. "Bob Logic," said he, with a twist of the nose and a shake of the head, as much as to say, "what's that your business." The magistrate then proceeded to put one of the regular questions of the office to him. "How do you live?" "Why," says Bob, "I lives on my money." This was brief and very much to the point. The examination continued. Bob did not deny the lark, but consoled himself that he was in good company. After hearing both sides, the magistrate, by virtue of the act in such cases made and provided, fined him *fifty-five* dollars, besides three dollars seventy-five cents costs. His guardy was sent for and he planked the cash, and Bob, with his hands in the pockets of his Cossack pantaloons, and his hat on one side of his head, went whistling out of the office.

MORAL.—When you sally out on a spree to break lamps and take down signs, be prepared to pass the remnant of the night in the Watch-House, and be sure you have fifty or sixty dollars to pay the penalty of the law next morning.

From the same paper of a later date.

TOM AND JERRY AGAIN.

Corinthian Tom was brought up to the Police yesterday for another lark.—It seems that Tom was at Tattersall's, in Pearl street near Broadway, examining the fine points of a horse. A French Monsieur desirous of purchasing the animal, got into a dispute with Tom, which terminated by his throwing Monsieur into the manger, and from thence tumbled him under the legs of the horse, to the incredible danger of the gentleman and the derangement of his clothes. Two marshals went in pursuit of Corinthian Tom, and found him in bed next door to Tattersall's, hat, boots, and plaid cloak on, Tom resisted stoutly, and planted a blow or two in the marshal's bread basket, and struck another over his knowledge box. With assistance they brought Tom to the Police: the moment he entered, he made fight and sky larked in a glorious manner: He floored a coachy, beat the marshals, and would have given the magistrates a sample of the hammer school, but could not reach them. Bob Logic, Trifle and Jerry entered to bail him, but they could not raise the wind, having spent their last mag at a spree the night previous.

Corinthian Tom was literally dragged to Bridewell, making battle all the way most furiously, and the grand jury now in session has found four bills against him for assault and battery. Tom swears that he was "not at fault," the jury, however, may determine otherwise. He is well known on the turf and in court.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.

ADVENTITIOUS ASSOCIATION.

The following interesting fact we republish from the Freeman's Journal, of the 9th instant.

"A singular circumstance occured, a few days since, at the Masonic Hall, Chesnut-street, which has been related to us, as follows;—A French lady, in company with a number of other persons was viewing with intense interest, the countenance of Cain, painted by the celebrated *David*, when suddenly she gave a piercing shriek and fell senseless in the arms of her companions. On her recovery, she explained the cause of her agitation, by stating that the terrific and appalling feeling displayed in the countenance of Cain, brought so forcibly to her recollection a similar display by a member of the revolutionary committee, before whom herself and parents were brought during a period of the French revolution, that nature could not support the recollection so powerfully renewed."

The painter David, lived in and was himself a bloody actor in the scenes of the French revolution, and was well qualified to paint such horrible features—he belonged to the party of that worse than monster in human shape, Robespierre.—He was a member of the Convention, that sent Louis to the guillotine, and it is not an improbable suggestion, that the features of his Cain were taken from the countenance of that very member of the revolutionary committee, before whom this lady and her parents were brought, at the time that those human butchers assumed the charactor of guillotine Judges. The piece that she saw, was probably portraiture, and not fancy.

A highly respected friend, now living in Philadelphia, related to us a case of adventitious association, which we regard as far more extraordinary. He stated, that he had taken, on the recommendation of a friend, a Swiss boy, in in the capacity of a servant, whom he had never himself seen. On the ensuing morning, this servant waited on the family party at the breakfast table, consisting of this gentleman, his wife and mother-in-law, and we believe, one more individual. On the first appearance of the boy, there was a simultaneous and awful chill on the hearts of all the company, which remained until the servant retired from the room. On communicating their ideas to each other at the departure of the boy, it was found that his features were an exact counterpart of those ascribed by the pencils of painters, to the Saviour of the world.

CAMBRIDGE CHRONICLE

AND EASTERN SHORE ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY EVENING, April 17, 1824.

CAMBRIDGE.

There is abundant evidence afforded by the pages of this paper, that there is a brisk and animated intercourse preserved between the inhabitants of this town and those of the surrounding country. Our largest seaports exhibited at one time, the same size as CAMBRIDGE does now. In the mean time, we hope our fellow citizens will partake of the predominant feeling for *Internal Improvement*—for beautifying and adorning the spot on which we live; and let us each in his proper sphere, do our duty, and we shall behold our boundaries enlarging—our trade increasing, and our prosperity augmenting.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Having surmounted most of the difficulties and confusion, and become better settled, we shall make it our duty to furnish our readers *weekly*, with a BALTIMORE PRICE CURRENT, and the RATES of BANK NOTE EXCHANGE. In another column, will be found the Bank Note List and the Prices of Country Produce, corrected accurately up to Wednesday last, by our correspondent at Baltimore.—We shall publish them regularly, as well as every thing else which we may deem of importance to the community. We are determined to make the Chronicle a useful and interesting journal, and if we do not succeed, it shall not be for want of care and attention on *our* part.

It is our present business to show, by our activity and enterprise, that confidence bestowed in advance, has not been abused.

PUBLIC MEETINGS

Continue to be held in different parts of the country, to decide upon the all-important question of "*Who shall be our next President?*"—One has been held at Bedford, (Pa.) within a few weeks, at which Mr. Adams was recommended as President.—De Witt Clinton, has been nominated for the Presidency, by a meeting in Cincinnatti, Ohio—Mr. Jackson was nominated at the same time for the Vice-Presidency.

To come nearer home, the citizens of CECIL COUNTY, held a large meeting on the 8th inst. at which Col. Thomas W. Veazey, was Chairman, and James Sewall, Esq. Secretary. The meeting recommended JOHN Q. ADAMS, for President of the United States, and ANDREW JACKSON for Vice-President.

A public meeting was also held in Chestertown, Kent county, on Saturday, the 10th inst. Captain Solomon Scott was called to the Chair, and Doct. P. Wroth, chosen Secretary. This meeting recommended ANDREW JACKSON, for President. No Vice-President was named.—A committee was appointed, consisting of Doct. E. H. Worrell, Capt. Solomon Scott, and James E. Barroll, Esq. Queen Annes was recommended as the place for the meeting of the general committee.

THE TARIFF BILL.

The National Intelligencer of the 10th inst. says—"the vote which was taken yesterday, in the House of Representatives, for reducing the proposed duty on iron from one dollar and twelve cents per cwt. to ninety cents, we understand, jeopardizes the whole bill for a revision of the tariff of duties on imports. With this amendment of the bill, some of its warmest friends become its opponents, or at least indifferent to it. The fate of the bill is therefore now more doubtful than ever."

On the above subject, the Washington Republican holds the following language:—"The Intelligencer of this morning seems to consider the vote on the reduction of the duty on iron, as, in some measure, indicative of the defeat of the bill. We are not exactly of that opinion. We have never doubted that important modifications would be made in the bill as it was reported from the Committee; and we still retain our original impression that, in a modified state, it will finally pass the house. A day or two more will give us the result, and be that what it may, we believe it will be a close vote."

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.

On Friday last, the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, passed in the Senate. The Editors of the National Intelligencer say—"we cannot doubt that the concurrence of the other branch will render the overthrow of this anomaly in our system, complete and perpetual."

LOOK OUT!

We observe it mentioned in the London papers that the notorious PROBERT, concerned with Thurtell and Hunt, in the murder of Mr. Weare, had been advised to go to America, and he had consented, provided he could get money. Look out for this fellow!

LATIN LIFE OF WASHINGTON

"Mr. Francis Glass, of Dayton, Ohio, considerable forwardness for publication, graphical notice of Washington, in the language, with English notes, intended fo leges, seminaries, and classical gentl throughout the United States. Part work has been submitted to the Faculty Ohio University, at Athens, and to that Cincinnatti college, who are said to have mously concurred in pronouncing it a pr tion of uncommon merit"

SANDERSON'S WORK.

The fourth volume of *Sanderson's Liv* issued from the press. This work, say Charleston Courier, it will be recollected tains biographical sketches of the enligh and intrepid men who declared this co independent, at the hazard of their lives may literally be called the fathers of our ties. To have been conspicuous in the drama of American freedom, is of itself ficient source of interest to every Ame but, in addition to this, something will be in almost every one of these biographica ratives to stimulate labor, to purify patri to excite talent, to confirm hope, an strengthen confidence in that almighty dence which protects those who assist t selves.

DARING ACT.

The schooner Cygnet, Captain Dean, 25 from Richmond, arrived at Boston on Mo On Saturday last, when off Cape Pouge L the cook, a black man, named Rush, seiz ax, wounded a man, and commenced cu away the main-mast, broke the camboose The Tennessee being in company, and nea her captain and crew boarded the Cygnet succeeded in confining the negro. His o was to scuttle the vessel, having threaten to do. The attack was so sudden and pected, that the captain and crew had no of defending themselves.

DEWITT CLINTON.

A correspondent in the New-York "mercial Advertiser" states positively, tha Clinton for all his services as a Canal Co sioner and President of the Board (for a p of 12 years) never *received a single cent* of pensation.

DUELLING.

The Philadelphia Gazette states, that L Guion, of the army of the United States, a promising young officer, was shot through heart, in a duel, at Natchez, about the 16 last month.

COUNTERFIETS.

The New-York Daily Advertiser says, spurious notes of the denomination of *Dollars*, on the Easton, (Penn.) bank ar circulation. They are well executed.

Mr. Jesse Sylvester Rebello Charge des faires from the government of Brazil, arr in Washington a few days ago, in good he

COMBINATION OF INDIANS

The Missouri Intelligencer of Ma 5th, [printed at Franklin,] contains following important information:

"We are indebted to the politenes a friend at Fort Osage, for the follow information, direct from Arkansas, wh is from an authentic source:

"Major Cummings the commandan Fort Smith, has demanded of the Os Chiefs those who committed the murders in that quarter. The chi are willing to surrender them, but not force obedience, as the murderers fuse to be given up, and are protected a majority of the nation. The comm dant has given them until the 16th January to consider it; at the expirat of which time, unless they should given up, an attempt will be made take them by force. They threaten sistance and say that if such an atte should be made they will compel Mission families to supply them w provisions, and the traders to furn them all their guns and ammunition The Osages are divided into seve bands, one of which, the Chienias, the mischief. The others did not themselves in any manner accounta for the depredations of that band, will in all probability, in case of nec sity assist the traders in their vicini

A letter of late date from a respec ble source on the Arkansas, states t the Osages, Chorokes, Kickafroos Delawares met at Chouteau's trad house, and joined in a great dance Mr. Auguste Chouteau stated that savoured very much of a combination those nations against the whites. S a thing would be dangerous to the f tier settlements of Arkansas and souri, and require a considerable fo to quell it. The Union Mission fam do not consider themselves free fr danger.

The settlers upon the Arkansas raising volunteers, and have already ganized one company. If it should necessary we have no doubt that Bo Lick could furnish a few riflemen of b hearts and correct aim.—*Louisville A*

THE LAKES.

What a crowd of ideas pass throu the mind of an American, when he ruses an advertisement like the follo ing—The owners of a steam boat Lake Erie, inform us, "that all goo wares and merchandize, furniture, plat jewels and specie, which may be sh ped or transported on board of it, sh be at the risk of the owners." Here

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