ABSTRACT OF

Congressional Proceedings

WASHINGTON, May 3.

In the Senate yesterday, bills for the relief of W. & J. Montgomery, for the relief of Walker Armistead, and for the regulation of the salaries of certain officers in the Indian Department, were passed to a third reading. About two hours were passed in secret session, and the remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Panama appropriation Bill, together with the amendment offered by Mr. Berrien. Mr. Berrien & Mr Randolph spoke in favor of the amendment, and Mr. Holmes against it, when the question was taken on it, and it was rejected. Ayes 19—Nays 24. The bill was then ordered to be engrossed for its third reading.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, the Bill to provide for the surviving officers of the army of the revolution was after an unsuccessful motion to lay it on the table, committed with instructions, on motion of Mr. Estill, of Virginia. The bill may be considered as lost, at least for the present session. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Louisville and Portland Canal, and the Illinois Canal bills. The former was subsequently ordered to a third reading to-day, and the other was recommitted.—*Nat. Journal.*

MAY 4.

In the Senate yesterday, the bills to dispose of certain pieces of ground in the city of St. Louis; to authorise the payment of interest due to the city of Baltimore; for the purchase of a site for an arsenal at St. Louis, and to grant certain grounds in the city of Detriot to the corporation of that city, were passed to a third reading. The bill making appropriation for the Panama Mission, was passed by a vote of 23 to 19. The amendment to the Judiciary Bill was adhered to by a vote of 29 to 12.

BANKRUPT BILL.—The Senate then resumed the consideration of the bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

Mr. Randolph rose and moved the indefinite postponement of the bill, and then delivered a speech of nearly six hours in opposition to the bill. Mr. R. concluded his speech about 7 o'clock.

The question being about to be put, on the motion of postponement, it appeared that there was not a quorum of the Senators present; and without taking the question the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, the bill appropriating $100,000 to compensate Susan Decatur, widow of Captain S. Decatur, and others, the representatives of those officers who were concerned in the cutting out of the frigate Philadelphia, at Tripoli, was discussed in Committee of the whole, and after being reported to the House, was laid on the table. Several other private bills were subsequently taken up and passed through committee, and ordered for a third reading to-day.

Mr. Strong of New York, made an effort, in pursuance of notice he gave last week, to call up a bill relative to school lands in the different States, but the motion was not sustained, not owing to any hostility to the bill itself, but to the lateness of the session, the necessity of going through the bills in the order in which they have been reported by the select committee, and the fact that this bill involves new principles, which might possibly lead to a discussion.—*ib.*

BANKRUPT BILL.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bankrupt Bill. Mr. Randolph moved that the bill be indefinitely postponed—and then went on to answer the argument of Mr. Hayne, delivered on Monday. Mr. R. commenced with a eulogy on the spirit of proud independence with which every freeholder in Virginia now acted, and described the blessings which the present Constitution of that ancient and renowned Commonwealth distributed among her inhabitants. He then adverted to the deleterious effects of the paper system—glanced at the subject of slavery—and gave as a reason why he preferred black slaves to white slaves, that the black slaves never injured the white breed, and never become politicians, or come to Congress.—He was opposed to the press, for the same reasons he was opposed to standing—he was for his friend from Missouri, because his friend was for him: The policy of the Government was to buy up all the presses they could get, and if the Bankrupt bill passed, it mattered not one straw whether Andrew Jackson or John Quincy Adams, be elected the next President of the United States. The President would not be able to read the bill consisting as it did, of 78 pages and 93 sections and he did not believe the members of the Senate had been able to give it the attention it required. He called the President's message to the House of Representatives, on the Panama Mission, a stump speech, & pronounced the speech of another professor, puerile, silly and self sufficient—He declared he never asked a gentleman for money in the course of his life—and he never could do it—He gave a recipe to make a Bank—and denounced Unitarians in politics, who were trying to make a unit of this without a family bible, and in buying a Bible, he always would buy one from the old book-sellers, not from one who would sell a Bible that had the seventh commandment printed, without the word *not*, though the omission of the word would suit very well the principles of some of the high dignitaries of this government. He never knew a man who was a theologian, and Sir Robert Walpole never allowed the subject of religion to be discussed by Divines at his table, because, if he did, he should hear nothing but profanity. The American people were not the 100th part as enlightened as they ought to be—and a certain great orator and philologer, who proved that Congress had a right to dig canals, because they could establish post roads, could neither speak grammatically nor write grammatically—He protested against the eulogy paid to the mercantile community by Mr. Hayne, and throughout the whole of his remarks, dealt out the most unsparing abuse against the administration, and particularly against the Secretary of State, without expressly naming him.

He concluded his remarks, by giving information that he had a fine double barrel gun at home, which, he said was at the service of any sheriff who might dare to come in his neighborhood, to execute any of the provisions of that law; or any agent of the government who might venture to set foot upon his lands, for the purpose of laying out roads and canals. He did not care whether constitutional or not. It mattered not to him what the Supreme Court said—thank God he could pull a trigger—he could use his double-barrel gun. What could they do with him—hang him? But that question must be tried by a *Charlotte* Jury, not by a Jury of this poor, miserable, corrupt 10 miles square. A Jury of the District of Columbia was no more competent to try a free man, than a jury of free negroes. If those with whom he had been acting persevered in support of such a law, as the one under consideration, he would quit them forever. So help him God he never would vote with them again on any question whatever.—He would not vote with the administration, but never, never would he vote with any men that gave their sanction to that bill—and if the bill passed he would not vote for Andrew Jackson. He gave them that warning, he said, and so help him God, he would adhere to his determination.

MAY 5.

In the Senate, the resolution expressive of the sense of Congress of the gallant conduct of Lieut. Duncan, of the navy, was passed.

The Senate resumed as in committee of the whole, the bill supplementary to an act further to establish the compensation of Officers of the Customs; and to establish certain collection Districts, and for other purposes.

After Executive business the Senate adjourned.

JUDICIARY BILL.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Webster from the Committee on the Judiciary to whom was committed the determination of the Senate to adhere to their disagreement to the amendment made in the bill to amend the Judiciary System, reported that a free conference be asked of the Senate in relation to the disagreement.

After some debate, the question to agree to the report of the Committee on the Judiciary to ask a conference was then put and carried, Ayes 105.

Mr. Stewart, of Pa. from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That—copies of the report of the Board of Internal Improvement, on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, with the memoirs on which it is founded, and a general map, on a reduced scale, be printed under the direction of the Secretary of War, as soon as the same shall be completed, and transmitted by mail to those entitled to receive them.

Mr. Stewart by way of explanation, said that it was now ascertained that it would be out of the power of the Board of Internal Improvement, owing to their multifarious duties during the last winter, to report on the subject of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal before the close of the session.

Mr. Forsyth moved to lay the resolution on the table—Ayes 56, noes 41.

Mr. Mercer said a few words on the the importance of this report, and of the members receiving it, so as to digest its contents before the next session, when a fair experiment will be made.

The hour being elapsed, the Speaker arrested the discussion.

MAY 6.

In the Senate on Saturday, a message from the House, asking a conference on the Judiciary Bill, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary: a communication from the Secretary of War, was received and several bills were ordered to a third reading.

MAY 8.

The House of Representatives was principally occupied on Saturday with the bill for the erection of Light Houses, Light Vessels, &c. which was ordered to be read a third time to-day. The House then resolved itself into committee of the whole, on the bills to authorise the representatives of the Marquis de Maison Rogue and the Baron Bastrop to institute suits against the United States. After some discussion of the first bill, the committee rose without coming to any decision, and the House refused leave to sit again. These two claims involve, we believe, the titles of above a million and a half acres of the richest lands of Louisiana, which cannot be disposed of until valid titles can be given. The subject of the bills is to institute suits to try whether the title is vested in the United States or in the claimants.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

"We have again occasion to notice the censurable neglect of our state Legislature in omitting to provide for the speedy and effectual publication of the laws. During their session we repeatedly pressed this subject on the attention of the members, but it was not found *convenient* by any of them to introduce a bill on this important subject, and nothing farther was done than to pass a resolution, directing the governor & council to have a sufficient number of copies of the laws printed, to supply the officers and offices of the several counties, including the members of the Assembly, each with one copy *gratis*! No provision has been made for furnishing copies of the laws at any price to the good people of Maryland; the constituents of our legislators; it is perhaps deemed advisable to keep them in ignorance of the acts as well as the omissions of their Delegates & Senators, the mode adopted of *not publishing* the laws is well calculated to produce that effect.

"We are induced to notice this subject to day because a number of the laws passed at last session was to have effect on the first day of May; what the provisions of many of those laws are, the people on whom they are to operate, have no opportunity of knowing, as the laws are not yet published although seven weeks have elapsed since the legislature adjourned. How far the executive may be chargeable with any part of this long delay remains to be explained, as there is much cause of blame somewhere.

LAWS OF MARYLAND.

CONSTABLES.

A supplement to an act entitled, an act relating to the appointment of Constables in this state, and for other purposes, passed December session, eighteen hundred and twenty four, chapter one hundred and forty.

Sec 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of each and every constable in this state to serve and execute a warrant of distress when required within the limits of the district of the county or city for which he now is or may be hereafter appointed, and in all cases of distress, for rent, in which property shall be seized by any constable properly authorized, such constable shall be entitled to have and receive the same compensation as is allowed to sheriffs for similar services under the laws of this state.

2. And be it enacted, That the responsibility of said constable, and of the securities on their bonds, shall be co-extensive with the authority hereby given, or which may be hereafter given to them to serve and execute process.

BRIDGES OVER RACES.

An act to oblige the owners or occupiers of mills or other water works to keep bridges over their races, in the several counties of this state.

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall be the duty of all owners, occupiers, or possessors of mills or other water works, where any race or races appertaining to the same, may cross a public road, to keep good and sufficient bridges, not less than twelve feet in width over the same, except where said mills have been erected and the races dug previous to the formation of said roads.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cases where the owner or owners, occupiers or possessors of any such mill or mills or other water works, shall refuse or neglect to make such bridge or bridges, or shall refuse or neglect to keep the same in good repair, it shall be the duty of the supervisor, having charge of said road to proceed forthwith to erect, or repair such bridge or bridges, and return an exact account of the expense of the same, on oath, to the levy court, at their next meeting after said expenditures shall have been made.

3. And be it enacted, That if the levy court shall be satisfied that the account or accounts returned by any supervisor, under the provisions of this act, are correct, they shall place the same in the hands of the sheriff, who shall proceed to collect the same from the owner or owners, occupiers, or possessors of such mill or mills or other water works, in the same manner as other county charges are collected, which when collected, shall be paid over to the levy court, for the use of the county.

4. And be it enacted, That all former acts or parts of acts, inconsistent with, or repugnant to the provisions of this act, be and they are hereby repealed.

Keeping a Governor's Son.—On Wednesday last a claim was presented at the Treasury of Kentucky, allowed and paid amounting to *one thousand and thirty dollars and twelve cents*, for the expenses of merely guarding and boarding *Mr. I. B. Deshia*, at the jail in Harrison county since the 13th October last. The costs of the preparations for another trial, consisting of the claims of venire men, witnesses, &c. are to come yet—another heavy pull on the Treasury.

Kentucky Commentator.

Mr. Wirt, lately appointed Professor of law in the University of Virginia, has notified the Rector and Visitors that he declines accepting the appointment.

FOREIGN.

AFRICA.—The brig Vine, Grozer, from Boston, arrived safe at Cape Messurado, in 34 days, landed her emigrants in good health and spirits, and much pleased with their situation. Mr. Horrace Sessions, who went out as the Agent of the Colonization Society, to return in the vessel, and who left the Colony in good health, was taken sick, a few days out from Africa and died March 4th.

The National Intelligencer furnishes the following additional information:

The despatches from the Colonial Agent afford the strongest evidence of the success of this experiment, and of the prosperity of the colony. It is probable we shall have it in our power to publish, somewhat in detail, the accounts from the agents of the colony: Meanwhile as a part of the interesting information which they furnish, may be mentioned the destruction of three slave factories by the forces of the colony, and an accession of 116 liberated Africans. New settlements are forming in the neighborhood of the capital (Monrovia,) and it is with pride that the friends of this enterprise, and the steady and disinterested labourers for its welfare, behold, in its present aspect, the elements of a great, free, Christian, and educated people, on a coast hitherto enveloped in the thick gloom of ignorance and overshadowing clouds of barbarism and superstition.

The faithful Agent of the colony, Mr. Ashmun, continues to enjoy good health.

PANAMA:—The editor of the New York Times has been favored with the perusal of a letter from an American gentleman now in Panama, under date of the 20th December, of which the following is an extract:—

"I presume the Congress which is about assembling here, makes some little noise in the United States, and that it will do so throughout the world, as the representatives who have already arrived are all men of the first talent and ability, in their respective countries. Those members who have arrived are Messrs. Pedro Gual, and Paudo for Peru. Some private conferences have taken place with regard to preliminary arrangements but nothing of consequence *can take place* until the members from the other new states arrive, which will probably not be before April. It is rumoured that Bolivar intends to visit this place during the sittings of Congress—He is at present in the interior of Upper Peru. A short time since, 2000 troops passed through here for Carthagena, but their ultimate destination uncertain; it is however, supposed to be intended to assist the Mexicans in a descent on Cuba. This division is to be followed by two more of greater strength, so that it is evident there is something in the wind, but Bolivar is a man who generally keeps his own councils. It is very extraordinary that more than two thirds of the troops who passed here, were the prisoners taken at Junin and Ayacucho."

COLOMBIA.—Carthagena papers to the 20th and Bogota to the 9th March have been received by an arrival at New York.

The city of Cusco has lately presented to Bolivar a golden garment, ornamented with pearls and diamonds, as a testimony of gratitude for having preserved and freed the country: which the Liberator, with his characteristic nobleness, sent to General Sucre, by whom the victory over the Spaniards was obtained.—General Sucre, however, has presented it to the national legislature of Colombia, in the name of himself and army. The Senate and Representatives have accepted the present, and have determined, in order to preserve this memorial of the valor of the Colombian army, which has given independence to Peru, to deposit it in the National Museum.

The case of General Paez, who is accused of an arbitrary exercise of power in making enlistments on the coast, has been sent up to the Senate by the House of Representatives.

BRITISH IMPRESSMENT.

The brig Pharos, capt. Merchant, has arrived at Boston, from the coast of Africa. Capt. M. reports that—"While lying at Sierra Leone, 6th Dec'm. last, a boat from the English sloop of war Redwing, Clevering, commander, also lying in port, came along side the Pharos, and forcibly took out of the brig two of her crew, & carried them on board the Redwing. Captain Merchant protested against this act, and demanded of the commander of the Redwing the restoration of his men. After a lapse of eleven days, one of the men, having an American protection, was returned, but the other having no such document, was detained on board the Redwing"

We presume our government will not wait an hour before they undertake to investigate this fact, and to demand a speedy and prompt satisfaction for this violation of our flag and our dignity.—*Detained for the want of a protection!*—That protection is the "star-spangled banner" waving on the top mast—that protection is to be found in our cannon, and in the physical strength and courage of 10 millions of free-born souls. This is but a solitary case, but such outrages must be met *in limine*. It is not a question for an independent people to decide how many times they have been insulted—they will not decide indignities by the rules of arithmetic—one insult on the honor of the nation calls for redress as much as five thousand would do. Let every American be told that when on the mighty deep he does not require, that he should disdain to accept, any other protection than that afforded by the flag of his country.—[*Baltimore Amer.*

INDIA.—A letter from a respectable merchant at St. Helena, dated 16th of March, to a house in New York, says—"We have just received intelligence from Madras, by the English ship Mellish, that the Burmese war is at an end, and that they have been compelled to pay to the British 12,500,000 pounds sterling, with an assignment of five provinces."

Dreadful sufferings—The papers bro't by the late arrivals from Liverpool, contain the particulars of the wreck of the ship Frances Mary, Capt. Kendall, while on her passage from St. Johns, N. B. to Liverpool, and of the trials and sufferings of her crew, during the 21 days they remained on the wreck, entirely exposed to the winds and the waves, and in a state of the most absolute want. She was relieved by the frigate Blonde, capt. Lord Byron, who just snatched the survivors from the very jaws of death. The following extracts will give our readers some idea of the situation of these hapless people when they were discovered by the frigate—

"Two hours did not elapse from the shipping the first sea, till the whole of the crew and passengers, in all 16 souls, were compelled to get up in the main top, with only a few pounds of biscuit, where they remained five days; with the remainder of their scanty stock of bread, they kept themselves in existence for 5 days more, when, horrible to relate, the cravings of nature, scarcely supplied in any one way for the space of ten days, *compelled them to live on the corpses of their deceased fellow-sufferers and drink their blood!*—and thus for the space of 21 days they subsisted in this horrible manner.—When they were picked up, their number was reduced to six—J. Kendall, master, and his wife; J. Clark, mate; J. Wilson; a seaman named McIntire, and a young woman, a passenger, named Ann Saunders. They were in the most deplorable condition when taken onboard the Blonde, some of them being scarcely able to move, and all being reduced to mere skeletons. It is impossible to conceive, much less to describe the intensity of suffering these unfortunate individuals must have gone through—the total want of food and water, which last they were without from the commencement of their disaster; all those that died had fallen victims to an unquenchable thirst and raving madness, produced from drinking salt water, which they could not resist indulging in."

We have not room for more particulars, but we will give one incident which occurred on board, in the language of one of the sufferers, an eye witness.—The young woman before spoken of, was engaged to be married, and her betrothed husband was one of the victims—can the reader help shuddering, when he reads that she who was to be the partner of poor Frier's bosom, his helpmate—should, by an intensity of suffering, be transformed into a cannibal, and drink his blood:—

"When she, [Ann Saunders] heard of James Frier's death, she shrieked a loud yell, then snatching a cup from Clarke, cut her late intended husband's throat and drank his blood—insisting that she had the greatest right to it.—A scuffle ensued, and the heroine got the better of her adversary, and then allowed him to drink one cup to her two.

What a picture of human misery and wretchedness.—*Woodbury Herald.*

A writer in the National Banner, a paper published at Nashville, after noticing several new works which have recently appeared in the western states, turns his attention to two volumes of Miscellany, from the Tennessee press, one by Clark, and another by Dorris, and as specimens of the poetry of the authors, has selected the following:—

"I'll try to write in poet's art,
To write the life of Bonaparte,
About his kindred to indite,
And on the fate of France to write.
A Corsican by birth was he,
From royal blood his name was free."
Clark.

"We crossed the Coosa above the Falls,
Led on by Chinnube, Jim Fife and Bill Quarles."
Dorris.

Thomas Jefferson.—From Boston we learn that the town meeting to adopt measures for the relief of the venerable Jefferson, was well attended. The chairman having stated the purpose of the meeting, H.A.S. Dearborn, Esq. presented two resolutions, providing for the appointment of a committee of two from each ward, to receive subscriptions for the benefit of Mr. Jefferson, and to devote the proceeds in such way as they might deem expedient.

The lottery venders of New York have resolved that they will sell without pay or reward the tickets of the Jefferson Lottery.

Cambridge Chronicle,

AND
Eastern Shore Advertiser.

CAMBRIDGE, SATURDAY, May 13, 182

Printed and Published by
LUTHER MARTIN SCOTT,
N. E. corner of High and Poplar streets.

☞ The Orphans' Court of Dorche ter county, will sit on MONDAY t 15th of May.

The Baptist Annual meeting will held in the Baptist meeting house t day, and continue three days; viz—S turday, Sunday, and Monday, the 1 14th and 15th inst.

The Rev. Stevens Woolford, jr. f Delaware, will preach in the court ho at Cambridge, to-morrow the 14th i at 4 o'clock, P. M. Previous to the t appointed, the Church bell will ring It is expected that the inhabitants Cambridge generally, will attend meeting.

William Hayward, jr. Esq. and Samuel S. Dickinson, are announced the last Easton Star, as candidates the next Electoral College of Maryl

Benjamin H. Martin, esqr. will n a candidate for Congress at the ens election.

Col. George Peter, Geo. C. Wash ton, and Benjamin S. Forrest, esqrs. announced for the third Congressi district.

John P. Kennedy, esq. is announ in the Baltimore papers as a candi for Congress.

A CARD.—Gentlemen residin Talbot and the adjacent counties, are friendly to the improvement of breed of fine horses, are respectfully vited to attend a meeting to be hel the Easton Hotel, on Tuesday the inst. at 3 o'clock, for the purpose of f ing an association for that purpose, plan similar to the one in Baltimore is contemplated in this association, clude such gentlemen from the stat Delaware as may choose to join.

The Washington papers state that KING, in consequence of his ill he has determined to resign his missi England, and to ask leave to retu the United States. It is added tha request has been acceded to, and he is expected to take his depa from England during the next mon

Extract of a letter to the editor o Democratic Press, dated
Washington City, Ma

"It is rumoured here that Mr. Br our Minister at Paris, will succeed King, at London, and that Mr. Ga will be tendered the embassy to Fra

William B. Giles, the veteran cian, is elected from Amelia cou the next Legislature of Virginia. whole number of votes taken was b —of which Mr. G. received 186.

Mexican Adventure.—We learn the New York Advocate that Mr. liam B. Jaques, of that city, who h a number of years, had the age some of the most important ma stage coach lines to and from N is on the point of sailing for Vera with an equipment of horses, coach servants, to establish a regular & mail communication between the Mexico and Vera Cruz.

The New York Advocate stat Mr. John Randolph is daily expe that city. He has engaged a pas the ship York for Liverpool.

The bankrupt bill has been pos until the next session.

The Cadets at West Point have ed Messrs. W. and J. Frazee, t for them, on that elevated situ monument to the memory of the and patriotic, but unfortunate *Ko* —It is estimated at 4000 dollars does honor to the Cadets, and school where such generous and feelings are cultivated.

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