[illegible] the shape and appearance of a large white bean, and died. I have them all safely preserved in spirits. I obtained the skin of the young wild hog: this is a curiosity—likewise, the skin of the badger. I procured, also, some salt that came from the Salt Prairie, which is covered, for many miles, from four to six inches deep, with pure, white, chrystalized salt. All men agree, both white and Indian, who have been there, that they can cut and split off a piece a foot square. This place is about 1500 miles by the course of the river, above this. One branch of the Arkansas passes through this Prairie, and sometimes overflows it. When that is the case, the water in the river here is too salt to drink. There is a place about 150 miles from this, where the water gushes out of a mountain so hot that you may scald and dress a hog with the water as it comes from the ground. This is a fact which admits of no doubt.

"David Starret *shot himself* in Hemstead county, in this territory, about one year since—leaving a wife and two children, and but very little property. He went by the name of William Fisher. The cause of his shooting himself was this: He was engaged in a law-suit which involved his whole property; and in order to save it, it become necessary to send to Boston for evidence. This he found would lead to his true name, and he rather chose to put an end to all, at once."

New-York State Politics.

FROM THE N. YORK AMERICAN.

We invite the particular attention of our readers to the reply of the governor to the resolution of the Senate, respecting the interference of the "officers of the general government, as an organized and disciplined corps," in our elections.

IN SENATE, Nov. 15.

Resolved, That his excellency the governor be requested to lay before the Senate all the information he may possess, in relation to that part of his speech which alludes to the interference of the general government or its officers "as an organized and disciplined corps" in our elections.

TO THE SENATE.

GENTLEMEN—Fully appreciating the patriotic solicitude of the Senate to prevent all unwarrantable intrusions on the political affairs of the state, I have received their application for information upon this subject with great pleasure, and I shall, in due time, make them a communication, which I trust, will be satisfactory in its nature and salutary in its tendency.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Nov. 16, 1820.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

POSTSCRIPT!

Important from Albany.—The legislature adjourned yesterday at 12 o'clock, until the second Tuesday in Jan. and the members from this city, Long-Island, &c. reached town about 11 o'clock this morning, in the Steam-Boat Chancellor Livingston. We have received our regular detailed report of the proceedings in both houses, until the hour of adjournment, which shall appear to-morrow; and in the mean time, we hasten to present our readers with a brief statement of the most important occurrence since our last advices. The bill for calling a Convention to revise the Constitution, finally passed the Senate on Monday, and was sent to the Council of Revision. An evening session was held, to receive the determination of the Council upon the bill—and about 11 o'clock it was returned to the House of Assembly, whence it originated, with the sound & weighty objections which follow this article.

On Monday, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Livingston, in the Senate introduced the following recitals and resolutions:—

Whereas his Excellency the Governor, in his reply to the call of the Senate for information relative to the General Government, or its officers as an organized and disciplined corps, interfering in our elections, has not furnished the Senate with any evidence in support of such charges.—And whereas it is highly improper that the Chief Magistrate of the State should criminate the administration of the General Goverment, without ample testimony in his possession, by reason whereof the good people of this State may have their confidence in the General Government greatly impaired: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Senate repose the strictest confidence in the patriotism and integrity of the General Government, and will not change such opinion, or yield to any insinuations against such administration, but upon full and satisfactory testimony.

Resolved, That this resolution be published, and a copy sent to his Excellency the Governor. Laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned till 7 o'clock this evening.

During the evening session, the following proceedings took place:

Mr. Livingston moved for the consideration of the resolution offered by him in the morning.

The motion was opposed by 12 against 17 of the senators present, upon the ground that it would be a violation of a rule of the Senate, to take up the consideration of a resolution, until after it should have lain upon the table one day. The President declared that by the eleventh rule of the senate, when one third of the members present opposed the consideration of a motion, it could not be taken up on the same day upon which it was made.

Mr. Skinner thereupon moved to dispense with the 11th rule of the senate.

This motion was opposed by Mr. Barstow, and supported by Messrs. Livingston, Skinner and Bowne. The question was taken by ayes and noes, and carried in the affirmative, 17 to 12.

The consideration of the resolution was then taken up. Messrs. Livingston, Skinner and Young, supported it, and it was opposed by Messrs. Ross, Barstow, and Hammond. Before the question was taken,

Mr. Hammond moved to postpone the further consideration of the said resolutions until the 2d Tuesday in Jan. next. This motion was negatived 17 to 12.

After a debate, which lasted until about 10 o'clock, the question on the resolution and recitals was taken and carried in the affirmative, 19 to 10.

Yesterday morning, the following Message was received from his excellency the Governor in answer to the resolutions passed on Monday evening:—

TO THE SENATE.

GENTLEMEN—I have this moment received a Resolution of your honorable body, which, as well as the one to which it refers, I shall fully notice at the next meeting of the Legislature: And I shall, therefore, at this late hour, pass it over with the expression of my sincere regret, that any branch of the Legislature should, in so unprecedented a manner, lose sight of the respect due to itself, and the courtesy due to a coordinate department of the government.

DE WITT CLINTON.

Albany, Nov. 21, 1820.

This Message, by a party vote, the Senate refused to receive, and ordered the Clerk to return it to the Governor.

We understand that the state Bank of North Carolina and all its Branches, commenced paying Specie for their respective Notes, on Monday last. *Char. Courier.*

Latest from England.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.

The ship Martha, Capt. Skeichley, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 11th ult. Some of the passengers say, it was believed the Queen would be acquitted.

We have received Liverpool papers to the 11th, and London papers to the evening of the 9th which are filled with the details of the proceedings in the Queen's trial.

In the House of Lords, on the 5th, in answer to some enquiries of Lord Holland, relative to the engagements in England with the other great powers, and the proceedings of Austria with respect to Naples—Lord Liverpool again said, that it was no part of the policy of the British government at this time and under present circumstances, to interfere with the internal government of other states, and that no engagements to that effect existed. This he stated with the reservation, that he would not fetter the discretion of the government, by saying what course might hereafter be pursued. No new letters of credence had been forwarded to the British minister at Naples—and it appears by an extract we have given, that the ministers from the new Neapolitan government, were not to be accredited in England or France.

A passenger in the Martha informs us, that the public mind in England was never, at any former period, so agitated as it has been since the proceedings against the queen commenced. Some apprehensions were entertained that a majority of the peers were disposed to decide against her, which had encreased the public ferment, and considerably alarmed those of their lordships who are favorable to her cause, as to the result.—The same gentleman states, that an officer in the army had been cashiered at Bermingham, for toasting the Queen's health; and that this had so exasperated the people, that they had formed the resolution of chairing the officer through the streets. Another Manchester tragedy was expected to be the consequence. *Nat. Adv.*

FROM THE NEW YORK DAILY ADVERTISER, NOV. 25.

The London papers, are as usual crowded with the reports of proceedings in the queen's trial. The Observer, of the 8th of October, contains Mr. Williams' speech previously to the examination of the witnesses. The trial had advanced to the 27th day, and sixteen witnesses on the part of the queen had been examined. They were generally persons of rank and consideration, who had visited the queen on the continent, and had enjoyed frequent opportunities of observing her conduct in a great variety of situations, and under different circumstances. As far as we have had opportunity to examine their testimony, *they with one voice say that her conduct was free from indecorum.* Two of these witnesses were the Hon. Keppel Craven, and Sir William Gell. Their testimony, the Courier says, threw the Times into an ecstacy. It is certainly very straight in the queen's favor. The former witness was in her service in Italy and elsewhere more than six months. He was with the queen when Bergami was taken into her service. Bergami was very highly recommended to her by the Marquis Eguilier, lord chamberlain to the Emperor of Austria. Mr. Cravin says, during the time he was with the queen, he saw no degrading familiarity between her and Bergami—nor did he ever see any thing immodest or indecent in her dress.

Sir W. Gell's evidence is of the same general character. He had been the queen's chamberlain from about a month before she left England, and of course was much in her family. He says expressly; on the question being put to him, that he saw nothing in the conversation, manners or looks of the Queen towards Bergami, which induced him to entertain an idea that there was an adulterous intercourse between them.

LONDON, Oct. 8.

WITNESSES FOR THE QUEEN.

On Saturday se'nnight twenty Italians arrived at Dover. An immense concourse of persons assembled on the beach; the enthusiasm was almost equal to the arrival of the Queen. The sailors jumped into the sea, and brought the men on shore in their arms. They arrived at ten in the morning, and was five before they could get their certificates from the Custom house. They went off in two coaches, proceeded through the town by a band of music; they were cheered thro' the town as they passed. They arrived at Hammersmith on Sunday morning, at 8 o'clock, and proceeded to their lodgings in the public high street at Hammersmith.

OCTOBER 9.

The embargo laid on in Portugal had for its object, say the papers from that quarter, to detain three frigates which were on the eve of sailing with treasure for the Brazils. Silveira, Count Amarante, had fled alone to Galicia.

FROM THE LIVERPOOL ADVERTISER OF OCT. 10.

The news of the past week is full of interest. Three great events have occupied public attention—the birth of a male heir to the Throne of France—the opening of the defence of the Queen—and the consummation of the Portuguese revolution, by the triumph of its principles in the capital. The first of these occurrences, so interesting to the French nation, we have already announced, and we have now the happiness to add, that the health of the Duchess de Berri and her infant son, the Duke of Bordeaux, is such as to afford a subject of felicitation to every friend in their Royal House—Of the Queen's defence as addressed to the House of Lords by Mr. Brougham, it is scarcely possible to speak in terms of adequate eulogium. It was alike honorable to the advocate—just to his illustrious client, and gratifying to the nation. It unravelled the tedious web, which oppression and fraud had fabricated to involve the Royal victim, and laid bare the prejudices, which had been resorted to for the purpose of rendering her scandalous in the present age and infamous to posterity.

This defence, too, has been followed by a chain of evidence, which forms a striking contrast to that by which the charges were attempted to be sustained, and proves, if any proof were wanted, the omnipotency of truth, and the invaluable nature of our public institutions. In what other country in the world could a feeble unprotected woman, abandoned by her Royal Consort, prosecuted by the whole weight of Government, and traduced by every possible means of defamation both at home and abroad, have justified her own reputation; and placed her enemies, great and powerful as they are, prostrate at her feet.

But our room is this week too valuable to be occupied at any length by observations of our own, and we shall satisfy ourselves by stating on the third and last subject to which we have adverted, that the Portuguese revolution which commenced a month ago at Oporto, has now extended to Lisbon, and that the old Government of Regency acting at that place in the name of the King is dissolved and a new Government established in its stead.

"ITALY, Sept. 15.

"The Milan Gazette of Sept. 12, mentions, in the list of strangers who have left the city, 'Bergami, country gentlemen, gone to Pesaro.'

"The Royal family of Naples are said to have some apprehensions respecting their fate, and to have requested the Court of London to send, at all events, a squadron to cruise in the Gulf of Naples.

"HILDESHEIM, Sept. 24.

"According to the last accounts from Rome, the Concordat with Russia seems in a fair way of being soon concluded. That with Hanover appears to be still retarded by some difficulties. Baron Von Reden, our Ambassador to the Papal See has submitted those difficulties to the decision of the King, whose tolerant principles are so well known.

"HANOVER, Sept. 30.

At the request of the French Government an officer was arrested here a few days ago, and sent to Paris.

"CARLSRUHE, Sept. 16.

Mr. Brougham, brother to the counsel of the Queen of England, has made a fruitless attempt to induce the Duke's Chamberlain, Baron Von Ende, and the innkeeper, Kroglinger, to go to London, where he hoped their depositions would weaken the testimony of Barbara Kress, which is so formidable to the Queen. These two persons have, however, not refused to declare in writing what they know of the stay of the Queen at Carlsruhe."

TRIESTE, September 17.

A Greek vessel, which arrived here yesterday from Corfu, announces that the squadron of Ali Pacha surrendered to that of the Porte on the first attack by the treachery of the Greek crews.—Two sons of Ali Pacha, who were on board, were put in irons and sent to Constantinople. Ali Pacha had been abandoned by most of his followers, and the Turks had entered Janina.

It is said that he has retired with about 200 men into the castle of Janina from which it will be difficult for him to escape. It is said that the treasures amassed in that fortress, which is very strong, amount to 23,000,000 of dollars, the fruit of his robberies and oppressions during 40 years. The Greeks generally rejoice at the fall of their tyrant.

NAPLES, Sept. 21.

There is no intelligence from Sicily, for the last 8 days. General Florestan Pepe had marched on the 8th instant, against Palermo. It is surprising that we have no news of his operations. It is only known that the Palermitans were maintaining themselves on the 7th at Ficarra, in the valley of Messina, and at Bronte, in the valley of Catania or Noto. Thus they were masters of Mount Etna and its defiles. The town of Patti was much attached to their cause. It is near Malazzo where General Pepe landed. The only advantage that is spoken of is the defeat of 1500 men with 4 pieces of cannon near Calata Nisetta, by the detachment of Col. Costa. The engagement was very brisk, and the Palermitans left 150 dead on the field of battle, with all their artillery.

There is a report that a new deputation has arrived at Palermo with the offer of uniting Sicily to Naples, on condition of having a greater number of deputies in the united Parliament.

The Government here is deliberating about confiscating the estates of the Sicilian lords who have taken up arms.

The Bishop of the Lipari isles has gone to Palermo. His revenues have been sequestrated.

Public Information.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
Philadelphia Nov. 23, 1820.

From recent discoveries and frequent information received within the last twelve or fourteen years, the mayor of Philadelphia thinks it his duty to apprize his fellow citizens within the United States, that there has been, for at least that period, a number of foreigners, of good address, but of base and depraved principles, who have visited our country with forged credentials, counterfeit recommendations, and spurious statements of alleged losses.—These sons of deception have traversed the country in almost every direction, exhibiting their false documents, for the purpose of obtaining money for the ostensible object of redeeming some of their near relatives from Algerine slavery, others to rebuild churches destroyed by fire or earthquakes, to assist distressed villagers, whose [illegible] had been swept away by [illegible] phe, or to remunerate for losses lately sustained by pirates on the ocean. Thousands of dollars have been collected in this way from the charitable and humane, who, little suspecting that the whole was a base fabrication, get up, supported by forgery and fraud, and the proceeds solely applied to and divided amongst a large gang of those confederated villians. From a source that can be relied on, they have a rendezvous in this city, from which they issue on their depredatory excursions, and after being absent from 3 to 12 months, and sometimes longer, they return with their spoil.

It is believed by some persons who are acquainted with the system, that from six to eighteen thousand dollars have been carried to Europe by several of the different individuals who have been engaged in these dishonest schemes.

This exhibit is published in order to put the unwary on their guard and to caution them against placing any confidence in documents that may be handed to them clothed with all the apparent formality of consular certificates, seals and signatures as well as the names of other highly respectable characters, as it is fully believed, that scarcely in a single instance are they genuine or been honestly obtained.

The undersigned has just been creditably informed, that within a short time past, ten additional recruits to the corps have arrived at this port from Europe and after being furnished in this city with forged documents, (for, bye the bye, they are as it is believed, manufactured here,) they staed to the westward, in company with 12 or 14 other men, who have been engaged in the above practice for some time past. It is to be hoped that the magistrates and other civil officers, where they make their appearance, will apprehend them, and if judicial measures are adopted, there is little doubt but that they will soon disclose the whole plan.

ROBERT WHARTON, Mayor.

NORFOLK, Nov. 27.

MISSOURI QUESTION IN HAYTI!

A letter received (Mr. Lyford from a respectable commercial house at Port-au-Prince, dated the 1st inst. says "I enclose you papers up to the 29th October—the events passing here will be found interesting. At the same time I must mention to you, that it is expected this government will, the course of the next year, adopt measures that will have a tendency to curtail American commerce: that is, to prevent vessels from coming to this Island from any state or place where negroes and people of color are held in slavery." *Herald.*

TO THE EDITORS OF THE ST. LOUIS ENQUIRER.

Gentlemen: I wish you say in your paper that the report going the rounds in the different newspapers, as to *cutting soldiers ears*, &c. as far as relate to posts on the Upper Mississippi, is wholly unfounded. From my knowledge of Gen. Atkinson, I am assured that nothing of that kind has been practised under his command, (on the Missouri.

Respectfully yours, &c.

LEAVINWORTH,
Col. U. S. Army.

St. Louis, Oct. 20, 1820.

THE QUEEN OF ENGLAND vs. THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

Extract from her Majesty's Answer to the Coventry Address.

"My heart vibrates with joy when I reflect that tyranny itself is at the point of expiring in almost every part of the European world. The *Holy Alliance, though made for the purpose*, can hardly keep it alive. Its extinction is decreed, and some members of the selfish faction (the Ministry) may have sure to write its epitaph."

SIXTEENTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

In Senate.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Mr. SANFORD communicated to the Senate certain resolutions of the Legislature of New York, in opposition to the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union, without the prohibition of slavery therein; which resolutions were read.

The bill and joint resolution yesterday introduced, were severally read a second time, and referred.

On motion of Mr. TRIMBLE, 500 extra copies were ordered to be printed, of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury of the 17th instant, relative to certain expenditures on the seaboard.

After the presentation and reference of one or two private petitions,

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. WALKER, of Alabama, submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the public lands be instructed to enquire into the expediency of securing to actual settlers, in all cases where the lands they occupy shall be sold after the first day of March in any year, the right of remaining on the same until they shall have gathered their growing crop.

The resolutions yesterday offered by Mr. NOBLE and Mr. THOMAS, respectively were taken up severally and agreed to.

Sundry private petitions were presented and referred; and

The Senate adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Nov. 27.

The following additional members appeared to-day: Mr. HUNTER, Mr. OTIS, and Mr. TALBOT, of Kentucky, who supplies the place of Mr. LOGAN, resigned.

Mr. EATON gave notice that he should on to-morrow ask leave to introduce a bill to provide relief for the officers and soldiers who were engaged in the late war with the Seminole Indians.

The remainder of the sitting was spent on Executive business, which is always acted on with closed doors.

TUESDAY, Nov. 28.

The Senate acted on no material public business to-day, being engaged the chief part of the sitting on Executive business.

House of Representatives.

THURSDAY, Nov. 23.

Mr. LOWNDES, from the Select Committee, to whom was referred the Constitution formed for their government by the people of the State of MISSOURI, delivered in the following Report:

The committee to whom has been referred the Constitution of the State of Missouri respectfully report:—

That they have not supposed themselves bound to inquire whether the provisions of the constitution referred to them be wise or liberal. The grave and difficult question as to the restraints which should be imposed upon the power of Missouri to form a constitution for itself was decided by the act of the last session, and the committee have had only to examine whether the provisions of that act have been complied with. The propositions, too, which were offered in the same act to the free acceptance or rejection of the People of Missouri, have all been accepted by them. But there remains a question too important to be overlooked.

We know that cases must often arise in which there may be a doubt whether the laws or constitution of a state do not transcend the line (sometimes the obscure line) which separates the powers of the different governments of our complex system. It appears to the committee, that in general, it must be unwise in Congress to anticipate judicial decision by the exposition of an equivocal phrase, and that it would be yet more objectionable, by deciding on the powers of a state just emerged from territorial dependence, that it should give the weight of its authority to an opinion which might condemn the laws and constitutions of old, as well as sovereign states. The committee are not unaware that a part of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the constitution of Missouri, by which the legislature of the state has been directed to pass laws "to prevent free negroes and mulattoes from coming to, and settling in, the state," has been construed to apply to such of that class as are citizens of the United States, and that their exclusion has been deemed repugnant to the federal constitution. The words which are objected to are to be found in the laws of at least one of the middle states, (Delaware,) and a careful examination of the clause might perhaps countenance the opinion that it applies to the large class of free negroes and mulattoes who cannot be considered as the citizens of any state. But, of all the articles in our constitution, there is probably not one more difficult to construe well than that which gives to the citizens of each state the privileges and immunities of citizens of the several states; there is not one, an attention to whose spirit is more necessary to the convenient and beneficial connexion of the states; nor one of which too large a construction would more completely break down their defensive power, and lead more directly to their consolidation. This much, indeed, seems to be settled by the established constitutions of states in every section of our Union; that a state has a right to discriminate between the white and the black man, both in respect to political and civil privileges, though both be citizens of another state; to give to the one, for instance, the right of voting and of serving on juries which it refuses to the other. How far this discrimination may be carried, is obviously a matter of nice and difficult inquiry. The committee do not propose to engage in it. They believe it best, whenever a case occurs which must *necessarily* involve the decision of it, that it should be remitted to judicial cognizance.

In this view (which narrows their enquiries and duties) the committee are confirmed, by a consideration of the embarrassments and disasters which a different course of proceeding might sometimes produce. When a people are authorized to form a state, and do so, the trammels of their territorial condition fall off. They have performed the act which makes them sovereign and independent. If they pass an unconstitutional law, and we leave it, as we should that of another state, to the decision of a judicial tribunal, the illegal act is divested of its force by the operation of a system with which we are familiar. The control of the general government is exercised in each particular case, in support of individual right, and the state retains the condition which it has just acquired, and would not easily renounce. But a decision of Congress against the constitutionality of a law passed by a state of which it had authorized the establishment, could not operate directly by vacating the law; nor is it believed that it could reduce the state to the dependence of a territory. In these circumstances, to refuse admission into the Union to such a state, is to refuse to extend over it that judicial authority which might vacate the obnoxious law, and to expose all the interests of the government within the territory of that state, to a legislature and a judiciary, the only checks of which have been abandoned. On the other hand, if Congress shall determine neither to expound clauses which are obscure, nor to decide constitutional questions which must be difficult and perplexing, equally interesting to old states whom our construction could not, as to the new, whom it ought not to coerce, the rights and duties of Missouri will be left to the determination of the same temperate and impartial tribunal which has decided the conflicting claims, and received the confidence, of the other states.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

This report having been read by the Clerk, the resolution therein referred to was read, as follows:

Whereas, in pursuance of an act of Congress, passed on the sixth day of March one thousand eight hundred and twenty, entitled "An act to authorize the people of the Missouri territory to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, and to prohibit slavery in certain territories," the people of the said territory did, on the nineteenth day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, by a Convention called for that purpose, form for themselves a Constitution and State Government, which Constitution and State Government, so formed, is republican, and in conformity to the provisions of the said act:

Be it therefore resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Missouri shall be, and is hereby, declared to be, one of the United States of America, and is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original states in all respects whatever.

The resolution was then read a second time.

Mr. LOWNDES moved to refer the resolution to a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, which put it in the power of the House to act upon it at any time it thought proper. He need not say, that there was no disposition to act upon this subject without full notice to all parties concerned; and, if no other person did, he should himself, when proposing to call for the consideration of the report, give a day or two notice of his intention to do so. Whilst up, he took occasion, to say, that this report, as indeed all reports of committees, must be considered as the act of a *majority* of the committee and not as expressing the sentiments of every individual of the committee.

The reference was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BUTLER, of N. H. it was

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to report to this house the regulation which he has adopted in the administration of the act of Congress of May 1st, 1820, entitled "An act in addition to an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the Revolutionary war, passed March 18, 1818:" whether any person, except paupers, or such as have been partially supported by public or private charity, have been continued on the pension roll; and, if any, whether the value of their property as returned in their schedule, in any case exceeded 200 dollars, and how much; whether debts which the applicants owed have been, or are considered, in the estimation of their circumstances, income, or means of subsistence: and how many are continued on the pension roll under said act.

Mr. HILL submitted for consideration the following resolution;

Resolved, That the committee on roads and canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of opening a military and post road from some place on the Penobscot river, in the State of Maine, to the river St. Croix.

The question being taken on agreeing to asid resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—52 to 41.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Orders of the Day; and, according thereto, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. HILL in the chair, on the bill "to provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sale of the public lands within the same."

The bill was reported to the House, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill to provide for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, having been called up, the House voted not to go into committee thereon.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. CAMPBELL in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims on the petition of Elias Parks.

On motion of Mr. STORRS, the report was recommitted to the committee who reported it, with instructions to bring in a bill pursuant to the amended report.

And the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Nov. 24.

Mr. CULBRETH, of Md. and Mr. TYLER, of Va. appeared this day; Mr. PINCKNEY of S. C. attended yesterday.

The following gentlemen were appointed, on the 21st, a committee on the petition of Mathew Lyon, praying to be indemnified for a judgment obtained against him under the old sedition law: Messrs. M'Lean, of Ky. Floyd, Edwards, of N. C. Plumer, and Beecher.

Among the petitions presented this morning, was one, by Mr. TYLER, from the merchants and other citizens of Richmond and its vicinity, against an increase of the tariff of import duties, a discontinuance of credits on revenue bonds, the abolition of drawbacks, and other restrictions on commerce; which was on motion of Mr. TYLER, ordered to be printed for the use of the House.

Mr. SMITH, of Md. from the committee of Ways and Means, presented a report on the petition of Daniel Lathrop, late a Postmaster at Waterbury, in New York, praying relief from the loss of a sum of money received by him for postages, the same having been wasted by a person in whose care it had been placed for the use of the General Post Office; which report was concured in.

Mr. S. from the same committee, made an unfavorable report on the petition of Samuel Peckham, Jr. Inspector of Customs for the District of Vermont, stating that he obtained a judgment against Nathaniel Tuft for goods illegally imported, in 1812, to the amount of 3600 dollars, and that by an act of Congress said Tuft and his security were released from confinement for the debt, whereby he lost his one quarter part of the amount of said seizure, and praying that the same may be allowed to him—which report was read and concurred in.

The engrossed bill to provide for paying to the state of Illinois the amount of three per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of public lands within the State of Illinois, was read a third time, passed, and ordered to be sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. ROBERTSON in the chair, on the report of the committee of claims unfavorable to the petition of John Cowan.

Which was agreed to.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

MONDAY, Nov. 27.

Mr. RANKIN, of Mississippi, attended this day.

Among the petitions presented this morning, were the following, of a general nature:

By Mr. MOSELEY, the petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New Haven, remonstrating against the proposed increase of duties on imported goods.

By Mr. LOWNDES, a petition, with the same object, from the Meeting of Delegates of Merchants and others from various parts of the

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