TWENTY-THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The packet ship Canada, Graham, has arrived at New York from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 23d ult. From the New York Commercial and the other afternoon papers, and also from the proof slips forwarded by our correspondents of the Mercantile and Gazette, we make the copious extracts which follow.

The most interesting circumstance is the indisposition of the King of Great Britian. The Times censures in decided terms, the bulletins which had been published respecting the King's health, as tending to mislead the nation on a point of so much interest as the life or death of the King. His complaint is supposed to be dropsy in the chest; and that, at his age (sixty-eight years,) and with his reputed habits, is a very formidable malady. The latest bulletin from the 'Court Circular,' appears in the Courier of the evening of the 21st, as follows:—

'His Majesty's health, has, we are happy to state, improved since the issuing of the bulletin on Monday. The King passed a good night on Monday night, and was better yesterday.

'His Majesty received a visit during the morning from the Duchess of Gloucester.

'Sir Henry Halford left the Palace at Windsor shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning and returned to town; both the medical attendants were absent from the Palace during the day, the state of his Majesty's health not requiring their constant attendance. In the evening Sir Henry Halford returned to the Palace about half past seven.'

The Globe of the same day, says 'Nothing of a later date than the above has transpired, except an assurance from authority that he is not considered in imminent danger' The Liverpool Mercury of April 23d, says, in addition to the foregoing accounts—'A gentleman of our acquaintance, who has more than ordinary opportunities of obtaining correct information upon subjects connected with politics and the Court, has favored us with the following information on the subject of the King's health, in a letter of the 21st, London:—

'I have private information respecting the health of the king, which convinces me that there is but little chance of his recovery. I know a gentleman who is very familiar with his majesty's appearance, and who pronounces a very unfavorable opinion from the altered state of his countenance, on seeing him last week. The king has been cupped once a month until lately, but that operation cannot now be continued. The difficulty of breathing arises from dangerous internal disease.'

On the 8th of April the parliament adjourned over to the 26th. On the 5th, Lord Gooderich gave notice that on the 27th of May he would move for papers respecting the funded and unfunded debt.

The motion of Mr. R. Grant, for removing the civil disabilities of the Jews, was brought up in the House of Commons on the 5th of April. After a long debate it was carried against the Ministry, by a vote ot 115 to 97. The announcement was received with cheers, and a bill was immediately introduced.

In the House of Commons on the 1st of April, Mr. Peel brought forward his motion according to notice to amend and consolidate the laws relating to forgery, 120 in number, and defining 61 different descriptions of the crime, all of which are made capital. His object was still further to limit capital punishments. In the present bill four classes only relate to them—forging the great and privy seal, sign manual, of wills of transferable securities; all false entries in the accounts of the public service; in the transfer of public stock; documents, negotiable or otherwise, which were representatives of money; and he would also include, what was at present not very clearly defined the forgery of acceptances and indorsements of foreign bills of exchange. He concluded his speech amidst much cheering, and the bill was ordered to a second reading on the 26th of April.

On the 2d, a petition was presented from the ship-owners of Hull complaining of distress arising from a competition they could not contend with without such a reduction of taxes as would place them on a level with foreigners. In the last year the tonnage of the ships built was only one half of those built in 1827, according to a statement made on the floor of the house.—The petition was ordered to be printed. On the same day, Mr. Peel, in reply to questions from Lord J. Russel on the subject stated that the powers had definitely agreed upon the settlement of Greece, and the prince who was to be its sovereign.

Prince Leopold has formerly accepted the sovereignty of Greece, in the following terms, extracted from a communication addressed by him to the ministers plenipotentiary of the three powers that signed the treaty of London:

'The undersigned is deeply sensible of the honor conferred on him by the august sovereigns in their choice of him to execute their generous intentions respecting the new state of Greece, and hastens to accept the useful and honorable task thus confided to his zeal.'

The Prince annexes no conditions to his acceptance of the sovereignty of Greece, but merely submits to the high powers a few observations relative to pecuniary arrangements, which have now been concluded to the satisfaction of all parties.

Leopold is making preparations for his departure for Greece. Dr. C. Nonne, one of the most eminent physicians of Frankfort, has received from his Royal Highness a very flattering autograph letter, inviting him to accompany him on very advantageous terms, to Greece, as his domestic physician. The very learned Dr. A. Kirchner, Counsellor of the Consistory, and principal preacher at St. Catharine's Church in Frankfort, has also received a flattering invitation to accompany his Royal Highness to Greece, to make researches relative to the arts and antiquities in that country, under the protection of the new Government, and at the same time to fill the office of Court Chaplain.

The amount of duty paid on tobacco last year in the kingdom of Great Britain, Ireland, and Scotland, amounted to 2,859,000 pounds sterling. Of this sum more than half was paid in Liverpool and London, from their being the chief ports for the arrival of vessels from Virginia.

We have a letter from a very intelligent source, dated London, April 6th, which makes no mention of the negociation concerning the Colonial trade—from which we infer that there was nothing new to communicate. The letter announcing the *failure* of the negociation, it will be recollected, was dated April 2nd. The London Morning Herald of the 19th says, 'Whilst the Americans delay making any concession themselves, they trust that their Ministers in London will teaze our Government to admit them to a participation in the West India trade, against which the Council and Assembly of New Brunswick have petitioned the Crown in the strongest terms.'

The London World of the 21st April, says, 'Thousands of the most industrious, upright and skilful men of this country, are emigrating to America.' These are the very men we want.

The books had been opened at the Bank of England to receive the names of dissentients to the reduction of the 4 per cents; the total sum entered, was, we understood, about £80,000, of which £40,000 were set down of one individual.

The Morning Herald of the 20th says:—We learn from the Manchester Courier that there is a general turn out in that town among the cotton weavers. We trust, however, that no such disturbance is likely to take place as threatened the peace there about twelve months ago. Delegates have been appointed on the part of the weavers to treat with the leading manufacture (Mr. Parker,) who is disposed to offer terms which we hope may meet the approbation of all parties.

LONDON, April 22.

The letters from Terceira state that two more English merchantmen were seen off the island in possession of the Portuguese blockading squadron.

The Paris papers have found a new topic of alarm in letters from Maderia indicative of a conspiracy in that island in favor of the Young Queen. According to those journalists, the dread of an attack from Brazil is so strong at Lisbon, that defensive fortifications are erecting on the banks of Tagus.

LONDON, Wednesday evening, 21st April.

A good deal of excitement prevails in consequence of the rumoured capture of two British vessels in an attempt to enter the harbour of Algiers. We believe the fact of the capture and detention of the two English vessels to be quite true; and we admit at once that, under existing circumstances, these measures on the part of the blockading squadron were perfectly justifiable. [Globe.

TOBACCO.—On the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, a resolution, for the repeal of the 12th of Charles II, and 36th of George III, prohibiting the culture of tobacco, and permitting it in every part of Great Britain and Ireland, on the payment of certain duties, was agreed to.

The entire number of Jews paying taxes in the Russian empire, according to official accounts by the Minister of the Interior, amounts to 422,440. The number of females is not stated.

The New York Evening Post contains an interesting letter, from a correspondent in Europe, who dates at Dresdon on the first of March, from which the following extracts are made:—'After a very gratifying tour through the manufacturing part of Saxony, where I met with a very industrious, thrifty, and frugal people, I arrived at Dresden, the capital of the kingdom, and the Florence of Germany, a city deservedly celebrated for its beautiful scenery, embellished by that noble river, the Elbe, for the refined state of its society, and the splendid productions of art with which it is adorned. It is with perfect justice that Russell, in his Tour in Germany, speaking of the kingdom of Saxony, observes that in the arts and elegancies of life as in industry it acknowledges no superior. There is certainly no other nation in Europe, which, in proportion to its geographical extent, has risen, through the care of its government and the ingenuity, industry and perseverance of its inhabitants, to such, an eminence in a commercial point of view. The kingdom of Saxony exercises a decided moral influence in Germany, an influence which it owes to the generous and enlightened principle of a liberal government, to the progress its citizens have made in literature and the arts of industry, and to the affluent condition of its population.

It is an acknowledged fact that no where in Europe are primary schools so numerous and well conducted as in this really happy country. In no part of the continent are better opportunities afforded for a thorough education. Its high schools, its academies of art, where instructions are given in painting and sculpture, its renowned university at Leipzig, its institutions for gratuitous instruction in the exact and physical sciences, &c. &c. give it a decided pre-eminence. I have even met with a school for shepherds, a fact which, by the bye, may not be uninteresting to American farmers. The government of Saxony has not been inattentive to the means which promote the commercial prosperity of a nation. It cherishes the industry and enterprise of its subject, by distributing annually large sums for the improvement of manufactures and agriculture, and for opening of new channels through which the exports of the country may find a market.

The trade of the kingdom, which is mostly founded on raw produce and domestic fabrics and manufactures, is very important, particularly when we take into consideration that it is founded exclusively on the basis of a metallic circulation. Almost every branch of manufacture is carried on in Saxony to a very great extent, and though no maritime state, its valuable export trade is comparatively of great importance. The articles exported consist principally of manufactures of linen, cotton, and wool, glass, mineral products, &c. Of these, and numerous others, large quantities are shipped to the United States. In some branches of industry Saxony is without an equal in regard to the superiority of the material and workmanship. The manufactures of twisted woollen yarn and damask table linen are of acknowledged superiority. The Electoral wool is the finest in the world, and of this millions of pounds are exported to England. In other branches Saxony has no competitor as respects the cheapness of the articles, of which, as export articles to the United States, cotton hosiery and yellow nankeens are the most prominent. I have been told by credible persons, well informed on this subject, that the whole export trade of Saxony of its own produce amounts to about ten millions of Saxon dollars,* of which two millions go to the United States, besides the exportation to Mexico and South America by the much preferred way of the United States. On the other hand, the United States find an extensive market in Saxony for the products of tobacco, rice, and cotton. The imports from the United States into the kingdom are estimated at not much short of one million, and a large proportion of this is raw cotton, employed for manufacturing purposes.

The city of Leipzig is the centre of commerce for Saxony. The celebrated fairs (Messen) held there three times a year, greatly contribute towards making it such. These fairs to which the manufacturers of England, France, Italy, and other countries bring their goods and where immense sums are put in circulation by sales and purchases, besides facilitating the internal intercourse of Germany, exchange the products of the North with those of the South of Europe and are the medium of commerce between the West and South of Europe and the Continent of Asia. The principal part of the goods are sold to the merchants who come for that purpose from Poland, Russia, the Turkish principalities, Turkey and Persia, and who convey their purchases home by land, and to the latter country by way of Odessa and the Black Sea.

The government, ever anxious to protect and extend the commerce of the country, takes the lead in the operations of the new established Commercial Confederacy of central Germany, which includes Saxony, Hanover, and many other German States and which tends to facilitate the intercourse between them, and the transit through their respective territories. The elevation of Prince Leopold of Saxe Coburg, a near relation of the Royal family, to the throne of Greece, has given great satisfaction to the commercial community here. Their export to the Levant, once very considerable, has diminished since the commencement of the war and it is now to be hopad that an intercourse even more extensive than formerly, may be secured.

*Saxon dollar is seventy-five cents of our money.

The new steam-boat Robert Morris, belonging to the Union Baltimore line, and intended to run from Philadelphia to Delaware city, made a trip for experiment on Thursday, which was perfectly satisfactory to the owners. Although under a moderate pressure of steam, she (or he) came up from Newcastle in two hours and twenty minutes, and the last twenty miles were passed in an hour and three minutes.

Philad. Journal.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

MONDAY, May 17.

In the Senate of the United States, on Saturday, the resolution reported by the committee appointed to audit and control the Contingent Fund of the Senate, for diminishing the expense of the printing of public documents, was considered and agreed to. The bill granting pensions to certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States during the Revolutionary war, was taken up on motion of Mr. Foot; and, after a short debate, which grew out of a motion of Mr. Hayne, to strike from the first section of the bill, the name of a Major in the French service, the motion was rejected:—Ayes 16, noes 18; and the bill was ordered to a third reading. The bill to re-organize the Navy of the United States, came up for a third reading as amended, when Mr. Foot, in a few remarks, opposed its passage in the shape in which it stood. Mr. F. was replied to by Messrs. Hayne, and Smith, of S. C., and after a short discussion, the question was taken, and the bill was passed.—The bill authorizing a subscription to the stock of the Washington, Maysville, Paris, and Lexington Turnpike Road Company, was next taken up, as the unfinished business, and passed. The Senate spent some time in the consideration of Executive business.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of a report by Mr. Shields, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, an amendment was submitted by Mr. Earl, to the Indian bill.—The resolution formerly proposed by Mr. Carson, respecting the accounts of certain Naval functionaries, was, with the amendment of Mr. Whittlesy, and one submitted on Saturday by Mr. Bell, agreed to by the House without a division.

The bill from the Senate, authorizing a subscription of stock to the Washington Turnpike Road Company, was, on motion of Mr. Hemphill, committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Several resolutions were postponed, and others considered and agreed to, and various petitions and papers, were on motion, allowed to be withdrawn. The interesting question of the reduction of the salt duty, was then brought before the House, by a motion of Mr Taliaferro, to take up the resolution submitted by him to that effect. The resolution went to provide that after the 30th of September next, the duty should be ten cents per bushel; and after the 30th of Sept. 1831, be entirely remitted.

Some discussion followed, and the yeas and nays were taken; after which, an ineffectual motion was made to suspend the rule of the House, allowing one hour to the consideration of resolutions. The subject of the duty on salt, will, therefore, come up again this day. The bill to establish a port of entry at Delaware City, was read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was occupied in the consideration of the Indian removal bill in a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Storrs of New York, addressed the Committee until four o'clock, when Mr. Lumpkin took the floor; but at the solicitation of several members, he yielded to a motion to rise, and the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, May 18.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, on motion by Mr. Woodbury, the Senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted on the 1st of February last by Mr. Grundy, 'to postpone the subscription on the part of the Senate, to the compilation of Public Documents proposed to be printed by Gales & Seaton, until an appropriation should be made by Congress for that purpose,' as amended; and by unanimous consent, Mr. Livingston presented a memorial of Gales & Seaton, stating that as the terms on which they offered to publish the work described in the resolution of the Senate of the 24th of January last, are supposed to exceed the price paid for the general printing of Congress, they are willing to be limited to that price; which was read, and on motion by Mr. Chambers, that it be laid on the table, it was determined in the negative as follows:—

YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Livingston, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, of S. C., Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bernard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, McKinley, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of Maryland, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—24.

On motion by Mr Chambers, to postpone the motion indefinitely, it was negatived by the same vote—Yeas 21, nays 24.

On motion by Mr. Chambers, to postpone the same until to-morrow, it was negatived by the same vote—Yeas 21, nays 24.

On the question to argue to the motion as amended, it was determined in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hendricks, Iredell, Kane, King, McKinley, McLean, Rowan, Sanford, Smith of Md. Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chambers, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Holmes, Johnson, Knight, Livingston, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Sillsbee, Smith of S. C. Sprague, Webster, Willey—21.

So it was—

Resolved, That the resolution of the Senate, passed Jan. 29th, 1830, authorising a subscription to Gales & Seaton's proposals for reprinting the public documents, be hereby repealed.

On motion by Mr. Hendricks, the bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the 'Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road Company,' was taken up in Committee of the Whole, and without any progress therein,

The Senate adjourned.

The House of Representatives resumed the consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro, on the subject of a repeal of the duty on Salt. Mr. Taliaferro modified his resolution, and then renewed his call for the previous question. Mr. Burges then demanded a call of the House, and asked for the Ayes and Noes, which were ordered. But the motion was refused. Mr. Hoffman then moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was negatived, Ayes 88, Noes 97. The hour having then expired, Mr. Martin moved to consider the bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, reducing and repealing duties on Imports, in order to get at the duty on Salt. This was negatived, Ayes 92, Noes 98.—The House then postponed the special orders, and took up, in Committee of the Whole, the Indian Bill, when Mr. Lumpkin, Mr. Ellsworth, and Mr. Foster, then addressed the Committee on the subject of this bill.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, Mr. Smith of Md. from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to revive and continue in force 'An act fixing the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate, and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian;' which was read the second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Dickerson, from the Committee on Manufactures, made a report, and in concurrence therewith the Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the petitions of the Iron manufacturers of Philadelphia relative to certain modifications of the Tariff law of 1828. The report was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Smith, of Maryland, the bill making appropriations for certain expenditures on account of the Engineer, Ordinance, and Quarter Master's Department, was resumed in Committee of the Whole, with the amendment reported thereto by the Committee on Finance, which being agreed to, the bill was further amended, and the amendments being concurred in, they were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill read the third time as amended.

After the consideration of Executive business,

The Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution offered by Mr. Taliaferro to repeal the duty on Salt, was again taken up, when Mr. Reed moved an amendment, and addressed the House at length on the subject. Mr. Taliaferro then withdrew his resolution; and thus the subject has, for the present, been removed from before the House.—

The special orders for this day were then postponed, and the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consideration of the Indian Bill. Mr. Evans of Maine then addressed the committee at length in opposition to any forcible removal of the Indians, and was succeeded by Mr. Huntington, who continued to speak until between five and six o'clock.

THURSDAY, May 20.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, the vote taken on rejecting the bill creating the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, was reconsidered, and the bill was laid on the table. The bill to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Company, was taken up on motion of Mr. Chambers, and advocated by Messrs. Chambers and TYLER, and opposed by Messrs. Benton and Forsyth: the bill was finally ordered to a third reading, yeas 25, nays 17. The bill from the House for the more effectual collection of impost duties, was next taken up, together with the amendments reported by the Committee on Commerce, and, after a discussion in which Messrs. Woodbury, Dickerson, Chambers, Tyler, Silsbee, Webster, King, Livingston, Johnston, Forsyth, Hayne, and Grundy took part, was ordered to a third reading, yeas 28, nays 14. No other business of importance was transacted. The Senate spent a short time in Executive session.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, that the Committee had agreed to the amendments proposed in the Senate, to the light house and harbor bill. Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the duty on salt; to 15 cents per bushel, after December, 1830, and to 10 cents, after December, 1831. It was read a first time; and a question arising as to its second reading, which was debated at some length, Mr. Davis, of Mass., moved that it be laid upon the table. The motion was, upon a division by yeas and nays, negatived, by a vote of 102 to 83. Various other questions followed, which were also taken by yeas and nays; and the bill was finally ordered to a second reading. The hour, however, expired, and the discussion was suspended.

The orders of the day were then disposed of; after which, the House proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the removal of the Indians. The question was upon concurring with the amendments of the Committee of the Whole on the Union. A long debate ensued; and the amendments rejected in the Committee were renewed, and others of a similar nature proposed. Mr. Bates, Mr. Crocket, and Mr. Test opposed the bill; and Mr. Lamar supported it in a luminous and eloquent argument, which attracted the attention of the House until after ten o'clock. At half past ten o'clock an adjournment took place.

FRIDAY, May 21.

The Senate of the U. States, yesterday, passed the following bills. The bill to provide for the final settlement of land claims in Florida; the bill making appropriations for certain expenditures in the Engineer, Ordnance and Quartermaster's Departments; the bill for the relief of the legal representatives of Edward Moore and John Coleman, deceased, and of Joseph L. Cannon; the bill for the relief of Samuel Noel; the bill for the relief of Abraham Brosson; the bill to revive and continue in force the act of 1818, fixing the salaries of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives; of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian; the bill to incorporate the Alexandria Canal Company and the bill for the more effectual collection of impost duties.

Several bills were ordered to a third reading.—On motion of Mr. Johnston, the previous orders were postponed, and the resolution submitted by Mr. Foot was taken up, when Mr. Robbins, of Rhode Island, delivered his sentiments, at great length, in a constitutional argument, in favor of the resolution. After Mr. Robbins concluded, Mr. Foot continued on the same subject until the hour of adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill providing for the allowance of a drawback to shipbuilders of certain duties on imported materials used in the construction or repair of all vessels of upwards of twenty tons burthen. It was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.—The bill reported on Wenesday, by Mr. McDuffie for a reduction of the duties on salt, was after a discussion of some length, ordered by a vote of 103 to 88, to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

After an ineffectual motion by Mr. Bell, for the suspension of the rule of the House devoting Thursday to the consideration of business appertaining to the District of Columbia in order to proceed with the Indian bill, the following bills were considered; and, after a lengthened debate and the introduction of numerous amendments, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading: The bill for the punishment of crimes in the District of Columbia; the bill making appropriations for the Penitentiary; the bill to close part of Lingan street, Georgetown; and the bill to incorporate an Insurance Company in Georgetown. The House then adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 22.

THE RAIL ROAD BILL.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday; the bill authorizing a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, was resumed in Committee of the Whole, on motion of Mr. Chambers, which after amendment,

The bill was then reported to the Senate and the amendment agreed to in Committee of the Whole, was agreed to.

Mr. Livingston then submitted two additional amendments to the bill, which he prefaced by some remarks, in which he confessed himself a convert to giving aid by the General Government to objects of internal improvement of general utility.

The first section of the bill directs a subscription on the part of the United States, for 2750 shares, (the cost of which is understood to be $275,000) and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to *pay for the same out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:* and Mr. L's. first amendment proposes to strike out the words in Italics, and his second amendment proposes to add to the bill the following section:

That the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized, in order to provide for the payment of the said stock, to sell so much of the stock which the U. States may have subscribed and now own in any Canal Company or road Company, as may be necessary to pay the said instalments as they became due.

Mr. Hendricks objected at some length to these amendments, and with a view, as he said, of giving gentlemen an opportunity of informing themselves on the subject, he moved an adjournment, which prevailed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce after the 30th of September 1830, the duty upon molasses, to five cents per gallon; and to allow a drawback of four cents per gallon upon spirits distilled from foreign materials. After an ineffectual motion to lay the bill upon the table, it was, subsequent to being read twice, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL-ROAD.

Mr. Howard moved to suspend the rule which sets apart this day for private bills, in order to take up the bill authorising a subscription of stock in the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-Road.

The Ayes and Noes were then asked for.

Mr Barnwell asked for a division of the question, to take the question upon the general question of suspending the rule.

On motion of Mr. Sterigere the motion was then laid on the table.

The resolution formerly proposed from the Committee on Agriculture by Mr. Spencer of New York, to authorize the printing of ten thousand copies of the manual on the culture of silk, was called up and modified by that gentleman so as to provide for the printing of six thousand copies of the report of the Agricultural Committee, of the 12th of March last, on that subject, and the like number of copies of Duponceau's and D'Homergue's recent essays on American silk. Mr. Haynes moved to lay the resolution on the table, but the proposition was rejected by a vote of 92 to 71. The discussion was arrested by the expiration of the hour. Mr. Bell moved to suspend the rule of the House, devoting Friday to the consideration of private business, in order to take up the Indian bill; but the motion was negatived, upon a division, by yeas and nays of 107 to 88.—The residue of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills.

It may be recollected that no little excitement was created about three months ago, in consequence of the alleged forcible stoppage of the the U. S. Mail on its passage through the Creek Nation, by the Indian Chief Tuskina, who was subsequently arrested. The following account of the trial of the Chief, given in the last Mobile Register, shews that the affair was greatly exaggerated:

TRIAL OF TUSKINA.

Yesterday, May 7th, came on the trial of the Indian Chief Tuskina, arraigned before the District Court of the United States on a charge of stopping and detaining the United States mail.

It appeared from the testimony, that on the first February last, while the mail stage was passing through the Creek Nation, about 4 or 5 miles to the east of Line Creek, with the Messrs. *Cline* and another passenger, Tuskina hailed the driver in broken English, requiring him to stop, as it afterwards appeared, wished him to take a message to Captain Walker, on the subject of tolls due the nation for passing through their lands. Tuskina was very much intoxicated, and the driver did not understand him, or attend to his wishes. The passengers spoke roughly to him, and he taking advantage of a turn in the road, crossed so as to head the stage, and placed himself before it. He attempted to take hold of the reins, and made a pass at the driver with a common jack-knife, though he was not near enough to reach him. The passengers became alarmed and advised the driver to stop. One of the witnesses testified that there were a number of Indians in sight and some present, but that they all condemned the conduct of Tuskina: he also declared that the stage was not detained by the prisoner, but by the extraordinary terrors and apprehensions of the passengers. After a detention of about an hour and a half, the stage proceeded on its route without further molestation.

A bill of indictment was preferred, containing two counts, one for feloniously attempting to stop the mail—the other for knowingly and wilfully obstructing its passage. The Grand Jury ignored the first count, and found a true bill on the second. On this a conviction was had, and the prisoner was fined by the Court in the sum of one hundred dollars.

Thus has ended an affair, trifling and unimportant in itself, but which, by the ridiculous exaggerations of two or three terrified travellers, and the peculiar aspect of our Indian relations, has thrown the whole country into commotion, drawn out the troops of the Government, and occasioned a parade and show of authority that, as the times are, would hardly be exceeded were the dissolution of the Union to be attempted.

From the turn the matter had taken it was highly necessary and proper for the sake of example, that the prisoner should be punished, but we confess we could not repress a feeling of mortified pride in reflecting, that a single Indian, in a whiskey frolic, should be able to stir up the government to such an exhibition of its power. Had the driver possessed a particle of intrepidity, or had the passengers been governed by the ordinary firmness of men, the stage would have kept on its way, and the public ear would not have been abused by exaggerated tales of Indian interposition. We must not be understood in these remarks, as bestowing censure on the government, or its agents, for their conduct in this unfortunate affair; on the contrary, we are aware that the course they have pursued, was rendered necessary by circumstances which they could not control.

At the Baltimore dinner, Mr. Poinsett made a speech, from which the following passage is taken:—

Go where he may, an American, who has a heart to feel, will always return with pride and delight to his own glorious and happy country. Glorious by the achievement of her Independence, by her brilliant naval victories, and by the valour and conduct displayed in repelling a foreign foe, in which Baltimore bore so conspicuous and so honourable a part. Happy in her admirable republican institutions, and in the superior moral character of her people—to which we owe all our prosperity and greatness.—I never was more forcibly impressed with the truth of this than on returning from my late mission. I left the blue sky and glowing clime of Mexico, its fertile and abundant soil, its rich mines, its magnificent cities swarming with priests and soldiers in religious processions and military parades; its splendid edifices inhabited by an amiable people, possessing great natural abilities; but where a long reign of superstition and despotism, still felt in its baneful consequences had paralyzed all these advantages, and reduced the great mass of the people to inactivity and wretchedness. I arrived in my own country, ascended the mighty waters of the Mississippi and Ohio, breaking through the ice on our passage, and traversed the mountains covered with snow, and found every where nature subdued by the efforts of a free, hardy and virtuous population, which in a few short years had converted an uncultivated desert into a smiling garden. It is true I saw no palaces on my route, but neither did I see any where the abodes of poverty or wretchedness. I saw nothing of the pomp of war, but around me were a people excelling in the use of arms, and ready to wield them at their country's call to defend her rights or vindicate her honor. I met no splendid pageants of christian worship, but abundant proofs of sincerity, of piety and unaffected attachment to our holy religion. In short every thing on my passage proclaimed the dominion of wise and wholesome laws, and the happy influence of republican institutions, wearing the aspect of rapid improvement and wide spread happiness.

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