the Crown. When our Revolutionery struggle and laws, vested in the Government of the Uni- cie twice a month from the U. States, but the commenced, Congress was composed of an as- ted States. semblage of deputies, acting under specific The act of the State of Georgia, under which Liverpool. Last year we were paid the balance tions of the several colomes. It was a great quently void, and the judgment an nullity Can do without that article." popular movement, not perfectly organized, nor this court revise and reverse it? and peace, and Congress dissolved our connex the constitution, laws, and treaties of the Uni- ter not only deserving the profound contem ion with the mother country, and declared ted States. these Uni ed Colonies to be independent States. offered to negotiate treaties with them, and ac. tutton, are committed exclusively to the Gov. workingmen, who are thus, every month de tually did negotiate Treaties out France. From ernment of the Union, der the direction and with the forces of the U pre existing power of the nation to govern it. States, and the efforts to make peac were ear | self nest and incessant. The Confederation found) Congress in the exercise of the same nowers of Congress for regulating this intercourse and peace and war, in our relations with Indian na- giving effect to the treaties. tions as with those of Europe. Such was the a State be actually invaded or shall have re. to exercise this authority. med by some nation of Indians to invade such plaintiff in error? We think they will. He struments, of the value of two hundred dellars, ed cases of Cholera have occasionally occurred Stare, and the danger is so imminent as not to admit of delay till the U States in Congress ussembled can be consulted. This instrument also give the United States in Congress assem. bled the sole and exclusive right of regulating the trade and managing all the affairs with State-within its own limits be not infringed or

The ambiguous phrases which follow the grant of power to the U. States, was so construed by the States of N Carolina and Georgia as to annul the power itself. The discoutents and confusion resulting from these conflicting claims, produced representations to Congress, their report in 1787. The report does not as sent to the cons ruction of the two S stes, but recommends an accommodation, by liberal res. sions of territory, or by an a mission on their part, of the powers claimed by Congress. The correct exposition of this article is rendered unnecessary by the adoption of our existing con stitution. That ins rument confers on Congress the powers of war and peace; of making treaties, and of regulating commerce with for eign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian ribes. These powers comprehend all that is required for the regulation of our intercourse with the Indians. They are not limited by any restrictions on their free action The shackles imposed on this power, in the

Confederation, are discarded, The Indian nations had already been consider ered as distinct, independent political commu Betves, having each a definite and well under that the President will withhold his aid. the same sense.

curately detailed in the argument at the bar - case of resistance. - N. E. Centriel Her new series of laws, manifesting her aband onment of these opinions, appears to have commenced in December 1828

by the undisputed occupants of every country, ness which has precipitated the crisis at which torts to contribute to their instruction during med. Mr. McDuffie proposed an amendment to this recognition of that right, which is evi- we have arrived. For it cannot be disguised, the last winter. While I accept with sincere limiting the application of the measure to such derced by our history, in every change through that both the great parties of Georgia have at grittude this very handsome tribute, I feel too dentors as had been or might be entitled to a which we have passed to placed the charters one time or other, vied with each, who should sensibly, that I am indebted more to the kind discharge from their debts to individuals by the grac ed by the monarch of a distant and is inct go farthest on the subject of the Indian Lands; and partial indulgence of the class, for the high operation of the insolvent law in the States region, parcelling out a territory in possession in a reckless indifference to the consequences, and unmerited compliment they have paid me, where such a law ex sted, or on the same prinof others, whom he could not remove, and did! We fear even to hint at the course which at. than to any of those qualities in my exertions, ciples in States where such laws did not exist. no attempt o remove, and the cession made of tairs are likely to take. A deep and solemn re- upon which they have bestowed their commen-

his claims by the treaty of peace. history since explain these charters; and the Legislature is committed, and we tear the Gov. est interest, not merely as an object of curiosi King of Great Britain, at the treaty of peace, ernor will feel himself in the same predica- ty, but as involving the most important princicould sede only what belonged to his crown, ment. If the mandate of the Supreme Court ples of the healing art; but if any thing were ne-These newly asserted titles can derive no aid is disregarded, the President, as the Executive cessary, besides its intrinsic ments, to make me from the articles so often re eated in Indian of the Union, will teel himself bound to no feel an enthusiasm in its investigation, I should treaties, extending to them, first, the protection | tice it of Great Britain, and alterwards, that of the U. If he acts as some think he will-what are respectful attention of my class, their intelli- on the next day. States. These stricles are associated with o- likely to be the consequences? If he does not gence, exemplary deportment, and their industhers, recognizing their title to self government, notice it, to enforce the mandate of the highest try and zeal for the acquisition of knowledge. The very fact of repeated treaties with them tribunal known to the laws, he will certainly be | Be pleased, gentlemen, to communicate to recognizes it; and the settled doctrine of the impeached in Congress. Will this remedy the the class my most grateful acknowledgements Law of nations is, that a weaker power does matter? We think those are but hollow heart. for the distinguished honor they have paid me, not surrender to independence-its right to ed friends who have placed him in that predica- and the assurance that it will ever be my grate self government-by associating with a strong- ment. It will be perceived, we have studious. ful pride and most exalted ambition, to exercise er, and taking its projection. A weak state, it is avoided mentioning the supposition, on which those feeble abilities which nature has endowed order to provide for its safety, may place itself our remarks are founded. We may yet be mis me, to sustain and entend if possible the well under the projection of one more powerful, taken The proper authorities may yet take established reputation of their Elma Mater .without stripping itself of the right of govern. a different view of the subject, and our fears ment, and crossing to be a State. Examples of be idle as the winds. We still hope for the my very best wishes for this kind are not wanting in Europe. . I ribu- best, still anticipate some providential interpotary and feudatory States (says Vattel,) do not sition to save this country from civil commotion. thereby ceuse to be sovereign and independent and preserve that Union, whose destruction, as thates, as long as self-government, and sove- Lafayette intimated, would raise from the desreign and independent authority is left in the pors of Europe, such a yell of savage delight, have hither published advertisements for the Belininistration of the State. At the present day, more than one State may be considered as hold ing its right of self-government under the guar antee and protection of one or more siles.

The Cherokee astion, then, is a distinct comnounity, occupying its own territory, with boundiri a securately described, in which the las of Georgia can have no force, and which the ciizens of Georgia have no right to enter, b or hothe assent of the Ch rikees them; ives, or in conformity with resules, and with the acts of i

In its atmost or ant, was admitted to reside in U Sia es and this nation is, by our constitution for not only does this line of packets bring spe-

powers granted by the Legislatures, or conven- the plaintiff in error was prosecuted, is conse- largely in flour; this year we can providentially

measures which concerned all, must be transact. though complete, so far as it respected mere lars in specie—and that like shipments are the larest papers) for London papers of the 17th tee, were proposed and adopted, and others reed by a body in which the representatives of right, would give this court no power over the made twice a month. Thus, over one milition of February. all were assembled, and which would command subject. But it goes much further. If the re- of hard dollars' are sent monthly from this city the confidence of all; Congress therefore, was view which has been taken be correct, and we to pay for foreign fabrics, the like of which we considered as invested with the powers of war think it is, the acts of Georgia are repugnant to can easily manufacture at home. This is a mai-

Without any written definition of powers they tablished between the United States and the len into the abyes, or are now on the brink of employed diplomatic agents to represent the Charakee nation, the regulation of which, ac bankrupcy; but it is a subject which demands United States at the several Courts of Europe; cording to the settled principles of our consti- the most serious attention of our artizins and

Congress assumed the management of Indian peared in a succession of years, which mark out What do British Journals here, which support affairs; first in the name of these Uni ed Colo. the boundary that separates the Cherokee coun Gen Jackson and his policy, say to these nanies, and afterwards in the name of the United try from Georgia; guaranty to them all the land ked facts? We pause for a reply." States. Early attempts were made at negotia | within their boundary; 'solemnly pledge the tion, and to regulate trade with them. These faith of the United States to restrain their citinot proving successful, war was carried on un- zens from trespassing on it; and recognize the

They are in equal hostility with the acts of

The forcible seizore and abduction of the state of things when the Confederation was a. plaintiff in error, who was residing in the nation, powers of pesce and war to Congress, and probibited them to the States, respectively, unless the acre which an horise the Chief Magis rate and J. W Butler of Louisiana, appointed Secre.

der the guardianship of treaties bharantying the reported that the same were finished, it was country in which he resided, and raking it un. then unnanimously resolved, that a committee der the protection of the United States. He of twelve be appointed to present the instruwas seized while performing, under the sinc- ments to Professor Geddings, and to express cases of the true Asiatic Cholera, has not been tion of the Chief Magistrate of the Union, those to him the feelings and sentiments of the questioned. There is, herefore, still reason to duties which the humane policy adopted by Class Provided. That the Legislative power of any bonded tried recommended.—He was appre- The committee having been appointed by the hended, tried and condemned, under color of a Chair, addressed the following letter to Profes. sing causes. law which has been shown to be repugnant to just Geddings. the constitution, laws, and treaties, of the Uni To Pr fessor Gennings ted States. Had a jidgment, hable to the same objections, been rendered for property, none would question the jurisdiction of this court It cannot be less clear when the judgment af tects personal liberty, and inflicts disgriceful which were referred to a committee, wito made punishment, if punishment could disgrice when is not less interested in the operation of this un constitutional law ban if it affected his proper. ty. He is not less entitled to the protection of the constitution, laws, and treaties, of his coun

> ment of the Superior Court for the county of Gwinnett, in the State of Georgia, condemning served in the discharge of the public duties of powers to enforce the sanitary and other regu Samuel A Worcester to hard labor, in the pen mentiary of the State of Georgia for four years, approbation. was pronounced by that court under color of a taw which is void, as being repugnant to the constitution, reacies, and laws of the United ence, it is y or happy lot to be no less endow States, and ought, therefore, to be reversed and annulled.

THE UNITED STATES & GEORGIA.

There is nothing from Washington for many nities, retaining their original natural rights, as years, that has excited so much sensation as the responsible, and involving in their exercise our come out of the poor rates, but where they the andisputed possessors of the soil, from time recent decision of the Supreme Court on the future usefulness, as well as the reputation of press heavily, the country at large will be immemorial, with the single exception of that case of the two prisoners sentenced by an un imposed by irresistible power, which excluded constitutional law of Georgia. It is not the e. to your appearance in the Anatomical Chair ed against paying these charges out of the Sir,-Have the goodness to report my case in them from intercourse with any other European | phemeral exc ement that now and then occurs potentare than the first discoverer of the coast on a new development of course has added to our admiration of your vaof the particular region claimed; and this was a party operations; it is the deep interest which ried talents, your eloquence and your learn each district will have a surveillance over us will be thankfully received. You must know, restriction which these European potentats im- all sensible men feel at the very idea that our ing. posed on themselves, as well as on the Indians. Constitution is in jeopardy, -an interest that be-The very term 'nation,' so generally applied to comes deeper, the more it is considered Un. of such paramount importance as Anatomy, is unequal manner upon any particular parish or great satisfaction to my employers, until a month them, means 's People distinct from others.' der ordinary circumstances a case of this kind sometimes deprived of its proper tractions, counties, it may afterwards become a question or two ago; then began the winter of our dis-The constitution, by declaring treates already would not excite much interest. But it is well while its acquisition is rendered difficult and made, as well as those to be made, to be the su known that the Legislature of Georgia some irksome by a doll and defective mode of teach tire grant preme law of the land, has adopted and sance time ago passed resolutions enjoining on the ing; but in your lectures, which about in clear tioned the previous treaties with the Indian na Governor to resist any interference of the Uni- and concise, yet satisfactory descriptions, we tions, and, consequently admits their rank a red States Cour, and it is pretty generally un have had the pleasure to find the science invesmong those powers the are capable of making derstood that the President is opposed in senti ted with all those eloquent associations and ittreaties. The words treaty' and 'na ton' are ment to any such interference. It is therefore lustrations which embellish and give it a proper words of our own language, selected in our di the general opinion that the Governor of Geor | rank and importance, rendering its study one plamatic and legislative pr ceedings, by our gia will oppose the mandate of the Court, and of the deepest interest. Ficis drily detailed, stood meaning. We have applied them o In- are however, of a different opinion, as regards great their intrinsic importance, may prove too dians as we have applied them to the other nat the course of the President, and think that tions of the earth. - They are applied to all in whatever his private wisnes may be, he will f. el the necessity of causing the law to be executed. frought with a new life and a vigorous freshness. Georgia, herself, has furnished conclusive ev If he be not stark mad, he will be influenced by that have aroused attention and commanded adidence that her former opinions on this sinject the clear reasoning of the Court, and cause its miration. concurred with those entertained by her sister judgment to be enforced. The whole reason-States, and by the Government of the U. States | ing of the Court amounts briefly to this: The possibly he deemed over ardent; but we cannot Vorious acts of her Leigislature have been cited Cherokee Nation is a distinct Nation, under the withhold sentiments which we know are just. in the argument, including the contract of ces protection of the United States, and perfectly and have only to reget that we are not better a sion made in the year 1802, all tending to prove independent of all other Nations and States, and bl- to convey the high sense of your learning. ber acquiescence in the universal conviction that consequently that the Government of Georgia el quence and talents which the class entertain, the Indian nations possessed a full right to the his no authority to pass any laws intertering and have with perfect unanimity directed us to lands they occupied, until that right should be with their concerns - Nor would the U. States express extinguished by the U States, with their con- | tourt have any cognizance of this matter, but sent; that their territory and separated from that the National Government is bound by sol. L W Foulke, Pa. that of any State within whose charted limits emn treasy, to guarantee to the Cherok e Na. Jas S Naudain, D h they might reside, by a boundary line, establish | tion protection against this invasion of their soil T B. Somerville, N. C. B J Miller, S A. Navy ed by treaties; that, within their boundary, they and rights, by a State. These positions are es. A. C Robinson, Balt. possessed rights with which no State could in- ablished by undoubted historical references, W Manning Mass. terfere; and that the whole power, regulating and so clearly laid down by the Court, that he J. T. N. Maddox, Md. E. D. Gazzam Pittsburg the intercourse with them, was vested in the who runs may read and understand for himself. U States. A review of these acts, on the part | The course of the President, is, therefore, so of Georgia, would occupy too much time, and is clear and imperative, that unless he is mad outthe less necessary, because they have been ac- right, he cannot withhold the national aid in ing communication, requesting, on the par of which occupied he attention of the H use, un-

Supreme Court in the Cherokee case, because spect and good wishes, and tonveying a kind session of Congress for the relief of certain in-In opposition to this original right possessed in doing so, we are obliged to censure the rash- and high expression of my ef. solvent debtors of the United States was resusponsibility rests upon those who have the ac- dations. The subject upon which it has been The actual state of things at the time, and all tion of the State in their hands Our last rash my pleasing duty to instruct, is one of the de-p-

· As all the fiends from Heaven that fell, Had pealed he banner cry of Hell." [G . rg a Courier.

BALANCE OF TRADE. An article to the Por smouth (Eng.) Tele-

dlowing remarks :-The ship has on board about 123,0004 in

Congress. The whole intercourse between the trade is at this moment in favor of this country;

plation of our merchants who trade in British They interfere foreibly with the relation es. products, numbers of whom have unhappily fai prived of that very labor and its profits, which They are in direct hostility with treaties, re. this million goes to sostain in a foreign land!

[N.-Y. Eve. Jour.

The following proceedings and correspondence handed to us for insertion several days a. go, have been deferred until now in consequence of a press of other matter.

American. UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND.

At a meeting of the Anatomical Class held at Will these powerful considerations avail the complete sets of Anatomical and Surgical In ted testimony of several medical men, undoubt

mements of their respect and good wishes.

invariably marked your private intercourse with mercial countries like this It is the opinion of this court that the judge us, has won upon our esteem; while the true and becoming dignity which you have ever pre- that the government has applied for additional passed to the order of the day. The residue of your Chair, has gained our respect and sincere lations deemed necessary, as a check to the

> dapled to explore the deep mysteries of sci- the House naving been postponed, it has, ere journed till Monday. inspiring in a commanding eloquence.

riod to the performance of duties, ardoous and and the expenses in the first instance are to the University of Maryland, we looked forward bound to contribute. An objection was rais-

but the tru he of science have come from you

This trank expression of our feelings may

Yours, with sincere respect,

J Walter Butler, Lou. F. G W. Thomas, Va.

BALTIMORE, March 1832. land, my acceptance of a very handsome set of bard for the order of the day. The considera-We are loth to speak of the decision of the Surgical Instruments, as a memento of ther re- tion of the bill to amend the law of the last have found that incitement in the profound and ly ordered to be engrossed for a third reading I fixe myself, and in an almost incredible smort

For yourselves, accept the kind expressions of

E. GEDDINGS. Your prosperity, Reso ved, That these proceedings be signed by the chairman and secretary, and that the Editors of this city and others elsewhere, who Medical Faculty of the University of Maryland, consideration of executive business. be requested to give them an insertion.

JOHN HANSON T. COCKEY, chr'n J. WALKER BUTLER, Sect.

hard dollars-a proof how much the balance of immediately to the West,-Nat. In.

Foreign Intelligence.

NEW YORK, March 20.

LATE & IMPORTANT FROM LONDON.

THE CHOLERA IN LONDON.

The Cholera has made its appearance in London, and on the 15th of February there had been fifteen cases in the capital, and some deaths. But the accounts state that there was

no great alarm among the people. The disease continued very istal in the north. At Haddington where the disease has prevailed subject of the tanil, with several other propowith great severity, it was to longer confined to ! the poor, but several respectable individuals in to inquire into the expediency of distributing easy circumstances, have died of it; some after the public lands, or the proceeds of the sales an illness or ter, twelve, or fifteen hours. has broken out at Hadwick, on the border, 'so that in the east end and centre of the country, says an English paper, it is now fairly estab lished.' The people of Edinburgh made early preparation for it, as the readers of this paper have already been apprised.

The following comments upon the appear ance of this Scourge in London, are from the

Davenport Telegraph:-The first case reported to the Council was | Sanderland The c nisgionists, there says that they have not been formerly reported to the secret session until it adjourned Council, merely because of their rarity and generally modified symptoms, but that they were the qualification of the existence of predispo-

The question is of more importance than is generally understood, since upon it rests the value of all those prepara tons made by the Dear Sir, - The anatomical Class having Board of Health throughout the country. If in made it the dary of the undersigned to present | tection can be averted by getting rid of those to you the accompanying sets of instruments, causes which give the body a tendency to rewe have to ask your acceptance of them, as a reive it, then will cleanliness, good food and cloathing, and pure sir, be, under Providence, We have also to communicate to you their it the means of escaping its dire effects, or, in a nanimous vote of thanks, and their profound great degree, neutr lizing its power, while withgratitude for the able and untiring exertions out this conviction on our minds, these things with which you have recently devote I your tal- | would be of no avail, and our only resource then ents and tearning to their professional educa- would be to stop all intercourse with the intion. The anaffected susvity of manners which fected places-a measure of infinite evil in com-

It will be seen by our Parliamen ary Report. spread of the disorder, a bill for which pur ose Gifted by nature with a mind every way a- has been brought in, and the standing order of his, passed the House of Commons. Its pro ed with the power of captivating attention, and visions are to empower the Privy Council to ensuring success to your labors, by all that is command parishes to carry their orders into execution; disobedience is made a misdemean. Called at an unexpected and insuspicious pe or punishable with fine and impresonment,

WEDNESDAY, Mach 21.

We and doctrines obscurely expounded, however lev. and Pointexter. Bills, on leave, were in statesman, 'my sufferings is in olerable.' troduced by Messis. Hendricks and Benton | At the commencement of the shinning came heavy and insert to be clearly apprehended; The following bills were read the third time paign, my speed and bottom were severel put and passed: the bill for the relief of John Rodg. to the test as an out door clerk. I was directed ere; the bill authorising the Governor of the at 10 o'clock, A M. to step around to Mr. A, to in that Territory; the bill for the relief of Rich. Jump in and see if Mr. B can do as he promised: ard G. Morris; the bill granting a pension to call on Messrs C& D, and get them to exchange business, the Senate adjourned.

In the House on Iuesday, Mr Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Colum bia, reported a bill to secure to mechanics and others, payment for labor done and materials furnished in Washington City, which was read wice, and committed. Mr Washington introduced a resolution directing a Library Commitee to inquire into the propriety of purchasing for the use of Congress a number of copies of the Laws of the District of Columbia, published by Mr. William A. D.vis. Mr. Wilde submit-Gentlemen - I have received your very flatter- ted a resolution on the subject of the comage. or by the consent of three fourths of the credi tors to a release from his private liabilities. A debate ensued upon his proposition, which continued until after 4 o-clock. When the amend ment was agreed to without a division. Mr. public papers a boarding-house, where they ad-McDuffie proposed and her amendment, decl .ring the habilities of surenes and joint debtors. gentlemen to board, at twenty shillings per which was also agreed to. The bill was final

THURSDAY, March 22.

In the Senate on Wednesday, Mr. Waggaman submitted a resolution proposing an enquiry into the expediency of granting 500,000 acres of ting a situation, appearances this time being alland to the State of Louisiana for the purposes together in my favor for speed. My new emof internal improvement. Several bills from the puyers, who to let out a secret, did a good bu-House were read twice and referred. The bill siness on other tolk.' capital, started me, rathfrom the House for the relief of Benedict Jo | er late in the day on a borrowing expedition, seph Flajet, was, after some discussion order d but here a new difficulty cro-sed me. I had to a third reading. Mr. Clay's resolution re. | been reduced in flesh too rapidly, I had not specting the l'aritf was taken up, and after some | been regularly sweated down but had been diconversation as to the question whether the minished by a 'galloping consumption.' The motion to amend proposed to be offered by Mr. consequences may easily be foreseen; with my Wilkins, was in order, the resolution was laid jist, I had lost my streng h, and before I had on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the

from the Committe on Manufac ares, report. | nove from my cheap boarding house, and retire ed a Bul for the prevention of frauds upon the to the country; or wait until sunning subsides? revenue. Mr. Adams stated the reasons which | -do tell me, for I am in despair. We have stated that the Judges of the Su- | would induce him to decline pressing the regraph of the 19th January, speaking in high preme Court had returned to their respective request, made on a former day, to be excused erms, of the American ship Samson, adds the homes. Such we supposed was the fact. We from serving on the Committee of Manufactures, see, however, that Mr. Justice McLe in is yet for the remainder of the session. The resolut Wednesday the 21st uit after a profracted sesin the cay, and we understand will not return tion of Mr. Wilde, directing the Committee on sion of 108 days, and after having passed 248 Come to enquire into cartain lacis connected Acis.

with an increase of the specie circulation of country, was modified at the suggestion of Mit Cambreleng .- Mr. Wilde further modified heresolution, and addressed the House at some length on the proposition. The consideration of the subject was arrested by a call for the or-The packet ship Charlemagne, Capt. Robin | ders of the day. The House proceeded to con-Let those who have suffered, and are still son, from Havre, via Plymouth, arrived at a late sider the amendments proposed by the Con-If the objection to the system of legislation suffering from the scarcity of money, reff c: hour this morning, having sailed from the latter mittee on the Public Lands, to a bill from the entrusted with the management of affairs aceu. lately adopted by the Legislature of Georgia in upon this simple fact so exultingly stated in the port on the 20th of February. We are indebt. Senate supplementary to the several Laws rege rately defined. The necessities of our situa- relation to the Cherokee nation, was confined British Journal. It is averred that the Samson, and the editors of the ulating the sale of the public lands. Various as tion produced a general conviction that those to its extra-territorial operation, the objection, carried out upwards of a half of million of dol. Evening Post, (to wnom Capt. R sent a file of mendments to the amendments of the Committee ed to a third reading.

SATURDAY, March 24.

In the Senate yesterday the resolution introduced by Mr. Clayton, directing the Committee on Manufactures, (to which committee had neen referred the resolution of Mr. Clay on the sitions looking to a re, ction of the revenue.) thereof, among the several States, on equitable principles, was taken up for consideration, and advocated by Mr. Clayton, in a speech of some length, and was finally laid on the table. The bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1832, was taken up, on motion of Mr Smith, together with the a. mendments reported by the Committee on Finance, and the amendments having been agreed to, the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Tipton, on teave, introduced a bill approthat of a ship-scraper, who had been employed printing \$36000 for the repairs of the U. S. on the preceding day on board a vessel from road, between Louisville and St. Louis which perform other acts in vacation time, the Senate, on motion of Mr. H.yne, went into the consid. ation of Executive business, and continued in

in the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian treaties, which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr Doddrdge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for erecting a bridge and aqueduct over the Potomac river, at Georgetown, which was read a firs' and second time, and committed. Mr. Doddridge also offer d a resolution on the subject of prohibiting the drawing of lotteries, and the vending lottery tickers, which was referred to the committee. The resolution offered by

Mr Wilde, in relation to the currency, was again discussed, and a motion was submitted. by Mr. Spright, to strike out that part which relates to the imposition of a stamp duty on bank bills of a low denomination, and a tax on banks usuing them. Before, however, any action was taken on the proposition, the previous question was ordered, on the call of Mr. Wicklittle, but the hour having expired, the House the sitting was occupied by private bills, thirteen of which were passed, in Committee of th Whole House, Mr Ward, of New York, in the char. At hale past 4 o'clock, the House ad-

From Sylvester's Reporter.

We insert the following communication, and pity the poor young man-out we can give him no advice, xcept by all means to cut the cheup boarding house, or his troubles may cease too

To the Editor of the Reporter.

with intense anxiety, but each day of your public funds as not affording a sufficient check your paper. I think it is one of peculiar bardown expenses, and it was intimated that if the sir, that I am, or rather was, a clerk in a pretty It is to be regretted that a branch of medicine pestilence should be found to press in a very large mercantile concern in this city, and gave how far they should be relieved by a Parliamen con nt,' as the poet says. The Binks, confound them, began to stop their discounts, and shinning commenced with all its concomitant torros! During the goiden days of Bank tac. th s, I had become si -k ist and short wind. ed; and al hough doing the duty of an out-door ci-rk, so far as run ing was in the question, en-In the Senate, on Tuesday, petitions were joyed nearly a sinecure. But, alas! how are presented by Messrs. Robbins. Holmes, Dud the times altered. To use the words of a great

Torritory of Arkansas to lease the salt strings ask if he will have any thing over to day; then William Scott; the bill for the relief of Sylvia checks, and hurry back as fas as you can. I nese Pasner, and a bill for the relief of the officers orders I tuinlied with tolerable case, it being and soldiers of Fort Delaware. After some yet early in the day. No very satisfactory antime spent in the consider tion of Executive | swers, however, werer ceived. 'It depended," said one 'on neighbor E. who, if Mr. F sheled out as he expected, and G did not call for the borrowed money at 2 P. M. perh ps they might help us out.' In the mean one our notes for discount were returned from the Back, not a dollar a .ving 'been done.' Now commenced the 'tug of war,' or rather the tug of speed. All our neighbors started their swiftest runners on the same errand as mine, all wearing the same ' norrowing countenances,' looking exactly as though they had been manufactured for the occasion. It was in vain that I made the most of my ma hematical knowledge in turning a corner by cutting off the angles: at every stopthe Anat mical class of the University of Mary- til a succe-sful motion was made by Mr Huh. ping place I was a minute or so too late. Somebody's young man had just taken all they had; the consequence was, at 3 o'clock, our notes lay over, and all on account of my being a minute or so benind. My employer old me he was sorry, very sorry, to discharge me, but that a shortwinded clerk in these times, was of no use to nim. So I lost my situation in consequence of being fat and short-winded. Sub-equently I applied to everal other houses for employment, but my ro undity of figure effectually did the business for me-none but those of the true greyhound breed would do, and I gave it up in

In this emergency, there was no other resource than economy, and I found through the vertised to take 'a select cumber of young week-references given and required.' Here time, a wonderful alteration took place in my corporeal dimensions. My clothes begun to hang about me 'like a Purser's shirt on a handspike,' and I became qualified to take the field. for lightness of weight, with the most fleet Shinner in town. I tound no difficulty in getshinned it ten minutes i fainted from exhaustion. to be brief, I was discharged instanter, and am In the House on Wednesday, Mr. Adams. on the Yown again. What shall I do?-shall I

LAZARUS.