

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Mr. Talbot communicated to the Senate a preamble and sundry resolutions adopted by the legislature of the state of Kentucky, in favor of the Maryland proposition to grant the old states such portion of the public lands as will correspond in just proportion with the grants made in the new states; and the document was read.

Mr. Johnson, of Louisiana, laid before the Senate a communication from the Superintendent of Indian Trade, embracing information called for by the committee on Indian Affairs; which communication, on motion of Mr. J. was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Ware, according to notice, and having obtained leave, introduced a bill concerning the process of execution issuing from the sixth circuit court of the United States for the district of Georgia; which bill was twice read, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The Senate then proceeded, according to the order of the day, to the consideration of the following resolution, submitted by Mr. R. M. Johnson, of Kentucky, on the 12th of December.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the following amendment to the constitution of the United States be proposed to the legislatures of the several states, which, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution.

"That, in all controversies where the judicial power of the United States shall be so construed as to extend to any case in law or equity, arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, or treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority, and to which a state shall be a party; and in all controversies in which a state may desire to become a party, in consequence of having the constitution or laws of such state questioned, the Senate of the U. States shall have appellate jurisdiction."

Mr. Johnson, of Ky. rose in support of his proposition, and addressed the Senate more than two hours in an argument to the expediency of the proposed amendment, but before he had concluded his remarks, took his seat with an intention of resuming them to-morrow.

After a few observations from Mr. Otis on the incidental point of Mr. Johnson's amendment,

The Senate went into the consideration of executive business; and then adjourned.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

After the transaction of some business of minor importance, the Senate resumed the consideration of the proposition introduced by Mr. Johnson of Ky. to amend the constitution.

Mr. Johnson resumed the speech which he had commenced yesterday, in support of his resolution, and spoke about two hours. When he had concluded,

Mr. Holmes, of Maine, moved to strike out all that part of the resolution which proposes to give appellate jurisdiction to the Senate, in certain cases, and to insert the following amendment to the constitution:

"Any judge of any court of the United States may be removed from office by the President of the United States, on the address of both houses of Congress."

After some observations by Mr. Van Beuren, the further consideration of the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr. Thomas, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill supplemental to an act, entitled "an act to authorize the appointment of commissioners to lay out the road therein mentioned."

[This bill provides that the road authorized to be laid out from Wheeling to the left bank of the Mississippi, shall be laid out through Columbus, Indianapolis, and Vandalia, the seats of government of the states of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.]

On motion of Mr. Lloyd, the resolutions submitted by him for making certain appropriations of the public lands to the purposes of education in the old states, were taken up; and, with the view of fixing a day certain for their discussion, were made the order of the day for Wednesday next.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution, for establishing an uniform mode of electing electors of President and Vice President of the United States and Representatives to Congress.

After some discussion, the resolution was postponed to to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Talbot, the resolve for amending the constitution, with respect to cases of controversy between states and the United States, &c. was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

The resolution for amending the constitution, as regards the election of electors, &c. was taken up, and, on motion of Mr. Smith, postponed to this day week.

The bill to provide for the repair of the Cumberland Road was taken up, and, after some debate, was ordered to lie on the table.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Mr. Findley submitted a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of establishing a more direct post route from Washington City to Pittsburg.

The remainder of the sitting was spent on the bill to establish certain collection districts; and to fix the compensation of officers of the customs.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 14.

Among the petitions this day presented, was a memorial, by Mr. Gorham, from sundry inhabitants of Boston, adverse to a uniform system of bankruptcy; and one from New York, by Mr. Colden, also adverse to it, which were referred to a committee of the whole on that subject.

Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to provide for delivering up persons held to labor or service in any of the states or territories who shall escape into any other state or territory; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Williams, from the committee of claims, made a report unfavorable to the memorial of the legislature of the state of Tennessee, asking that provision may be made to pay for horses lost by her citizens in the expedition during the Seminole war; which report was read and referred to a committee of the whole house, and with the memorial of the legislature, and documents accompanying the same, were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Rankin, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to authorize the state of Illinois to open a canal thro' the public lands, connecting the Illinois river with lake Michigan, which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. after adverting to the importance of the subject of the motion which he had laid on the table some days ago, proposing the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of making appropriations of public lands for the purposes of education in the old states, and to the fact that it had received the approbation of several states, and therefore was entitled to the serious attention of this house, moved that the house should now proceed to the consideration of that motion.

The house agreed to consider it. Several amendments were proposed and rejected.

The remainder of the sitting was spent in the discussion.

TUESDAY, JAN. 15.

Mr. Cocke, from the committee on revolutionary pensions, reported a bill supplementary to the act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war.

On motion of Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky. the house agreed to consider (ayes 69, noes 49) a resolution by him submitted on a former day, directing the committee on military affairs to inquire into the expediency of establishing a national manufactory of arms, &c. on the western waters; and the same was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Scott laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to report to this house a statement, shewing the number of soldiers who have received their bounty lands for services rendered during the late war; the quantity of land received by them; the number of soldiers yet entitled to receive bounty lands; and the quantity of land that will be required to satisfy their claims, over and above what has been set apart by former acts of Congress.

Mr. Condict laid on the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to communicate to this house such information as he may possess, and which may not be improper to communicate, in respect to any outrages and abuses committed upon the person of the officers, or crews, of the American vessels at the Havana, or other Spanish ports in America; also, whether any measures have been adopted under Spanish authority, tending to punish, restrain, or countenance, either such personal outrages or piratical depredation upon the property of our merchants; also, whether, in the opinion of the President, any further legislative provisions may be necessary to enable the executive more effectually to protect our rights from similar aggressions.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury Department, in compliance with a call of the house, transmitting a statement shewing the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands in the state of Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri, from the several periods required.

The Speaker also presented a communication from the Treasury Department on the subject of the Cumberland road; which, on motion of Mr. Trimble, was referred to the committee on roads and canals, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Mercer, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the

suppression of the slave trade be instructed to inquire whether the laws of the U. States prohibiting that traffic have been duly executed, and, if so, into the general effect produced thereby on the trade itself, also, to inquire into and report the defects, if any exist, in the operation of the laws, and to suggest adequate remedies therefor.

Mr. Nelson, of Md. withdrew the resolution under discussion yesterday in the house, and in lieu thereof offered the following:

Resolved, That each of the U. States has an equal right to participate in the benefit of the public lands, the common property of the union.

Resolved, That the states in whose favor Congress has made appropriations of land for the purposes of education, are entitled to such appropriations as will correspond in a just proportion with those heretofore made in favor of the other states.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed with instructions to report a bill in pursuance of the foregoing resolutions.

On motion of Mr. N. the same were referred to the committee of the whole on the state of the union, and ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 16.

Mr. Floyd laid upon the table the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the U. States be requested to cause to be laid before this house all the correspondence which led to the treaty of Ghent, which has not yet been made public, and which, in his opinion, it may not be improper to disclose.

On motion of Mr. Scott, the house agreed to consider the resolution submitted by him on yesterday; which was thereupon adopted.

Mr. Tomlinson laid before the house certain resolutions of the legislature of Connecticut, approving the proposition to grant to the old states a portion of public land, corresponding with the appropriations thereof to the new states, for the purposes of education; which were, on motion of Mr. T. referred to the committee of the whole to which the resolutions of Mr. Nelson, of Md. on the subject were committed.

On motion of Mr. Bateman certain resolutions of the legislature of New Jersey, of a similar purport, heretofore communicated, were referred to the same committee of the whole.

The house, on motion of Mr. Condict, took up the resolution yesterday laid on the table by him; and, after modifying it, at the suggestion of Mr. Lathrop, by striking out the clause which requested the President's opinion as to the further legislative provisions necessary to enable him to protect the rights of our citizens from piratical aggression, the resolution was adopted.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee to whom was referred an inquiry into the expediency of occupying the mouth of the Columbia river, and of regulating the intercourse with the Indian tribes; reported, in part, a bill to regulate the intercourse with the Indian tribes within the United States, and territories thereof; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Hobart laid the following resolution on the table:

Resolved, That the Post Master General be directed to communicate to this house a statement of the gross amount of postages, the number of post offices in the United States, the extent in miles of post roads, the amount of compensation to deputy postmasters, the expenses of transporting the mail, together with the incidental expenses of the post office department, and the balances in favor or against the same, in each of the last six years—and, in case the revenue of the said department should now be insufficient to meet the expenditures thereof, to suggest such measures as he may deem proper, either to supply such deficiency or to reduce the said expenditures.

Mr. Harvey communicated to the house a report and sundry resolutions adopted by the legislature of New Hampshire in June last, in favor of the proposition for granting a portion of the public land to the old states for the purpose of education—and, on the motion of Mr. H. the document was committed to the committee of the whole on that subject.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill for apportioning the representatives of the several states to Congress, according to the census of 1820.

The ratio of apportionment was fixed at 42,000 by the committee. Nineteen different propositions were made, varying from 35,000 to 75,000. After the bill was reported to the house, Mr. Durfee and Mr. Randolph made some remarks in opposition, and Mr. R. moved that the further consideration of the bill be postponed until next Monday week, which was carried.

FRIDAY, JAN. 18.

Among the petitions presented this day was one, by Mr. Dickinson, from the inhabitants of Troy, in the state of New-York, remonstrating against the enactment of a system of bankruptcy for the United States.

Mr. Cannon, from the committee on the

militia, reported a bill to provide for the clothing of the militia, when called into the service of the United States; which was read twice and committed.

Mr. Floyd, from the committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill to authorize the occupation of the Columbia river; this bill was read twice and committed.

Mr. Tomlinson submitted the following resolution: *Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating the sum of five hundred dollars to carry into effect a resolution of Congress, passed June 1, 1777, providing for the erection of a monument to the memory of General David Wooster, who fell in bravely repelling an inroad of the British forces to Danbury in Connecticut.*

The resolution was adopted.

The principal part of the day was devoted to the discussion of a private claim, and the house adjourned to Monday.

MORE PIRACIES.

NORFOLK, JAN. 10.

We are indebted to the polite attention of capt. Saunders, of the schr. James Monroe, for the following account of piratical outrages recently committed on American commerce.

The schr. Planet, Dennison, arrived at the Balize 21st December, in 13 days from St. Thomas—on the 16th, off Cape Antonio, was boarded by two piratical schooners, of 15 or 20 men each, which robbed the captain of all the money he had on board, about \$300, 38 bags of coffee, 40 boxes of cider, took all the clothing and blankets belonging to the captain and mate, flogged the captain severely, to extend from him where the balance of the money was concealed. Capt. Dennison also informed capt. Saunders, that these pirates had previously captured the ship Liverpool Packet, (of Portsmouth) capt. Ricker, from Rio Janeiro, bound to Havana from which they robbed sixty thousand dollars, and took a boy from the ship to fill water casks for their use. This boy they afterwards put on board the Planet. When the Planet hove in sight, coming round the Cape, the pirates cut the cables of the ship and let her go, after putting on board the crew of the English brig Alexander, (of Greenock) which they had captured and burnt some days previous, and the captain and steward of which they had murdered.—[Beacon.

NEW YORK, JAN. 14.

Capt. O'Bryan, from Havana, furnishes the following particulars of one of the most outrageous acts that have been heard of in the days of modern piracy. The particulars stated in the following letter, were verified by captain Ricker himself, whom captain O'Bryan saw, and who informed that the pirates, to the number of about fifty, have their dwelling on or near Cape Antonio. The Liverpool Packet was from Rio Janeiro, bound to Havana.

Capt. O'Bryan—The ship Liverpool Packet, Ricker, of Portsmouth, N. H. was boarded on the 9th inst. by a Colombian cruiser, and the passengers, 16 in number, were robbed of every thing. The captain and crew were treated politely, although the cruiser took from them a quantity of provisions, and did not pay for them, because, they said, they could not. The passengers were Spaniards. On the 16th, off Cape St. Antonio, Cuba, she was again boarded by two piratical schooners; two barges, containing thirty or forty men, robbed the vessel of every thing moveable, even to her flags, rigging, one boat which happened to be afloat, and having a boy in it who belonged to the ship. They held a consultation whether they should murder the crew or not—in the mean time taking the ship into anchoring ground. On bringing her to anchor, the crew saw a brig close alongside, burnt to the water's edge, and three dead bodies floating near her. The pirates said they had burnt the brig the day before, and murdered all the crew!—and intended doing the same with them. They said "look at the Turtles," (meaning the dead bodies,) you will soon be the same. They said the vessel was a Baltimore brig, which they had robbed and burnt, and murdered the crew, as before stated, of which there is little doubt. Capt. Ricker was most shockingly bruised by them. He stripped himself in presence of myself and Capt. Wilkinson, of the brig Maine from Philadelphia, and I never saw a man more bruised. The mate was hung till he was supposed to be dead, but came to, and is now alive. They told the captain they belonged to Regla, and should kill them all to prevent discovery. He knew the person who told them. There is no doubt that piratical vessels are sailing from this port weekly in the character of coasters. WM. B. SMITH. Havana, Dec. 22, 1821.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

JANUARY, 1822.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON'S PHASES.
23 Wednesday	7 7	4 53	Full
24 Thursday	7 6	4 54	Last 15 2 13 m.
25 Friday	7 5	4 55	New 22 10 43 a.
26 Saturday	7 5	4 55	First 30 1 30 m.
27 Sunday	7 4	4 56	
28 Monday	7 3	4 57	
29 Tuesday	7 2	4 58	