

ALWOOD FISHER & EDWIN DE LEON.
TERMS.
DAILY, \$10 00
SEMI-WEEKLY, (Tri-weekly during session) 5 00
WEEKLY, 3 00
Subscriptions payable in advance. Any per-
son procuring five subscribers shall receive one copy
gratis. All letters to the Editors to be post-paid.

PRINTED BY G. A. SAIGE.
Office, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Third and
Fourth-and-a-half streets.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

IN SENATE.

Friday, February 20, 1852.

THE WHEELING BRIDGE.

Mr. HUNTER presented a memorial of six members of the legislature of Pennsylvania, representing that in their opinion the Wheeling bridge does not constitute an obstruction to any such obstruction to trade on the Ohio river, as to require its greater elevation, and requesting Congress to protect it from destruction. Mr. HUNTER remarked, in presenting the memorial, that this was one of the most important questions—perhaps the most important question, commercially considered,—which had ever been raised in the Supreme Court; and he had no doubt that it would lead to movements similar to that of those memorialists, in portions of Pennsylvania, in Virginia and perhaps in Ohio, whose object might be to induce Congress to establish a mail route over the bridge. This he learned would be according to an intimation thrown out by the Supreme Court. After further remarks, he referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which was agreed to.

BROADHEAD.

Mr. BROADHEAD presented the joint resolution of the legislature of Pennsylvania upon the same subject, expressing a determination to persist in the suit which had been instituted. He agreed with the Senator from Virginia, that the question was a very grave one, and he hoped that some compromise would give it a very grave consideration. He moved the reading, printing, and reference of the resolution as above, which was agreed to.

MEMORIALS, &c.

Petitions and memorials were presented by Mr. MILLER, praying that the introduction of foreign convicts, felons, and paupers into this country, may be prohibited; by Mr. FOOT, praying that the Woodworth patent; by Mr. FISHER, of cigar makers of the city of Providence, Rhode Island, praying for an increase of duties on cigars; also, of passing the memorial of the city of New York, praying that a grade may be established, with an increase of pay for that class of officers; also, of Henry Grinnell, and other citizens of New York, praying that another expedition may be fitted out to search for the North Pole; also, of the citizens of New York, praying that a law to prevent needless detentions and expenses in proceedings in admiralty; by Mr. BROWN, in relation to impositions practiced upon passengers in California; by Mr. HANLEY, in relation to the same; also, praying that additional security may be afforded, by law, to the lives of passengers on steamboats; also, numerous petitions of assistant census marshals, praying for extra compensation.

SISTERS OF VISITATION.

Mr. SEWARD, agreeably to previous notice, introduced a bill to incorporate the Sisters of Visitation of Washington, which was read twice by unanimous consent and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. RHETT introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire into the expediency of removing the jurisdiction of the circuit judges of the District of Columbia, which was agreed to.

Mr. COOPER introduced a resolution directing a similar inquiry to be made in regard to the salary of the district judge of the eastern district of Pennsylvania, with the view of making it the same as that of the district judge of the southern district of New York.

The resolution lies over.

The resolution submitted by Mr. BROADHEAD, yesterday, calling for certain information relative to contracts for dry-docks, was considered and agreed to.

MILEAGE OF THE OREGON DELEGATE.

Messrs. GWIN and BRIGHT endeavored to get up the House bill regulating the mileage of the delegates from Oregon.

Mr. CLARKE proposing to submit an amendment, and debate being likely to arise thereon, the bill was not taken up.

PRIVATE BILLS.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of private bills.

Mr. COOPER, while making some remarks upon the bill, was seized with an attack of the vertigo, in consequence of which the bill was postponed until Friday next.

The following bills were then considered, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and the first named bill was subsequently read a third time and passed.

Bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston railroad company.

Bill for the relief of Mrs. E. A. McNeil, widow of the late General John McNeil.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 20, 1852.

DEFICIENCY BILL REPORTED.

Mr. HOUSTON, from the Committee on Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave to report a bill making an appropriation for deficiencies in the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1852, which, on his motion, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED.

The House then took up the following private bills, which were considered in Committee of the Whole on Friday last, and then reported favorably upon, which were subsequently read a third time and passed.

Bill for the relief of the heirs of John Jackson; a bill for the relief of Gustavus A. De Russey, late an acting purser in the navy, with an amendment directing the interest from the amount claimed, so as to reduce it from \$514 to \$362.

CONSIDERATION OF THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

On motion of Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, the House went into Committee of the Whole and took up the calendar of private bills, which was the special assignment for Friday, and the House.

The following bills were taken up, and, after explanation, severally passed over to be reported to the House, with a recommendation that they do pass:

For the relief of Cornelius Hughes, of Tennessee; bill for the relief of Francis Tibbitt; bill for the relief James Wright, jr.; bill for the relief of John Kerbaugh; bill for the relief of John Weymouth; bill for the relief of John McIntosh.

CLAIM FOR WORK ON THE NEW YORK COTTON HOUSE.

The committee took up a bill for the relief of Charles S. Matthews, Charles Wood and James Hill, for marble and other materials furnished in the construction of the New York cotton house.

Mr. DANIEL, of North Carolina, from the Committee on Claims, which reported the bill, said that the original amount claimed was about \$17,500, which, by consent of the claimants, had been reduced to \$10,000, and that he had not delivered in the sum specified in the contract, on account of there being no place provided in Wall street to leave them. The committee were satisfied of the justice of the claim.

The bill was passed over to be reported with a recommendation that it pass.

CLAIM FOR SLAVES CAPTURED BY THE CREEK INDIANS FROM THE SEMINOLES, DURING THE FLORIDA WAR.

The Committee of the Whole took up for consideration a bill for the relief of the legal representatives of General James C. Watson, late of the State of Georgia.

[This bill appropriates \$14,000, and bearing 6 per cent interest from May 8, 1836, until payment is made, being the amount paid by General Watson, under the sanction of the Indian agent to certain Creek warriors, for slaves captured by said warriors while they were in the service of the United States, against the Seminoles.]

About \$19,000 will be due on the claim, if allowed, on the first of May next, under the provisions of the present bill.

From a report of the Committee on Indian Affairs, made in 1843, it appears that General Watson, in command of the troops of the U. S. in Florida, agreed with certain Creek warriors, whose ser-

VICE PRES. HUNTER.

vice he thus engaged against the hostile Seminoles, that they should be entitled to all the slaves and other property of the enemy they might capture. The said warriors, in pursuance of this engagement, entered into the service of the United States, and among other things, captured a large number of negroes, about 103 of whom were slaves of the Seminoles, and became, under said contract, the property of the Creek warriors. General Jeap recognized their right, but sent the slaves to Fort Pike, near New Orleans, to be kept safely, subject to future orders. He proposed to pay the Creek \$5,000, and make some other disposition of the negroes, and under the conviction that they would accept it, directed the payment of the money, and advised the War Department that the arrangement was made. But the warriors refused to receive that amount, and insisted on their claim to the negroes. For the purpose of asserting their rights, they sent on a delegation to Washington, in the spring of 1838, with full power to arrange and settle the matter. Their right was in no way disputed; but the department was disinclined to send the negro slaves to the new settlement of the Creeks, because it was feared that, from their proximity to the Seminoles, some difficulties might arise from the two tribes on that account; and the contract made by the peaceful relations. Under these circumstances, with the approval of the authorities of this government, through the agent of the Creeks, Major Armstrong, then at the capital, a note was written by the Secretary of War, and addressed to General James C. Watson, at \$14,000.

A bill of sale was made, and the Creek chiefs agreed to receive from the United States officers and agents, the slaves to General Watson, under sanction of the War Department, which gave an order for their delivery. Lieut. Reynolds, who had charge of the emigrating Seminoles, refused to comply with the order, as did also Gen. Armstrong at a subsequent period, on the ground that the Seminoles were unwilling to part with the negroes, and that their delivery could not be effected without serious troubles. Gen. Watson made several attempts to obtain the property, but was defeated by the government officials. Originally, his claim would have amounted to \$60,000 in 1842, but the committee then reduced it to \$21,694.

Mr. SACKETT, of New York, opposed the bill, on the ground that the contract made by Gen. Jeap with the Creek Indians, (which he sent to the Clerk's desk to be read,) stipulated that they should be entitled to all the cattle, horses and mules which they might take from the Seminoles. The Committee on Indian Affairs in 1842, reported that they were entitled to all "slaves" they might capture. This he (Mr. S.) denied. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract. He stated that he had seen the contract.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

NASHVILLE, Feb. 20.

A fire occurred here to-day which destroyed the Union Hall Hotel. A fireman had his arm broken in aiding to extinguish the flames.

Troubles at Matamoros.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 19.

Orders have been received at Matamoros, to lay an additional tax of eight per cent, on all real estate, for the support of the general government. This has greatly exasperated the people, and will, it is thought, greatly facilitate the operations of Carvajal.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

FOR MARCH, 1852.

GREGORY & MAURY, Managers.

(Successors to J. W. Maury, & Co.)

\$25,000!

30 Prizes of 1,500 Dollars!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Town of Frankfort, Class 54, for 1852.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday, the 6th of March, 1852.

78 Number Lottery—13 Drawn Ballots.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$25,000 1 Prize of \$15,000

1 do 15,000 1 do 7,500

1 do 7,500 1 do 2,389

30 Prizes of 1,500 50 Prizes of 500

100 do 300 &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50

Certificate of Package of 26 Whole \$140 00

Do do 26 Halves 70 00

Do do 26 Quarters 35 00

\$50,285!

\$25,000! \$12,017! \$7,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Town of Frankfort, Class 60, for 1852.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday the 13th of March, 1852.

16 Drawn Numbers out of 78!

GIVING MORE PRIZES THAN BLANKS.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$50,000 1 Prize of 25,000

1 do 12,017 1 do 7,000

1 do 5,000 1 do 4,000

10 Prizes of 1,000 3 Prizes of 2,000

100 do 300 &c. &c.

Tickets \$15—Halves \$7.50—Quarters \$3.75—Eighths \$1.87

Certificate of package of 26 Whole \$170 00

Do do 26 Half 85 00

Do do 26 Quarter 42 50

Do do 26 Eighth 21 25

\$33,000!

10 Prizes of \$2,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Town of Frankfort, Class 66, for 1852.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday the 30th of March, 1852.

66 Numbers Lottery—12 Drawn Ballots.

GRAND SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$33,000 1 Prize of \$12,000

1 do 5,950 1 do 3,000

1 do 2,300 10 Prizes of 2,000

10 Prizes of 500 10 do 200

100 do 100 &c. &c.

Tickets \$10—Halves \$5—Quarters \$2.50

Certificate of package of 26 Whole \$110 00

Do do 26 Half 55 00

Do do 22 Quarter 27 50

\$70,000!

100 Prizes of \$1,000!

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Town of Frankfort, Class 70, for 1852.

To be drawn at Covington, Ky., on Saturday the 27th of March, 1852.

78 Number Lottery—14 Drawn Ballots.

BRILLIANT SCHEME.

1 Prize of \$70,000 1 Prize of \$25,000

1 do 15,000 1 do 5,136