

any sort of treaty or compact with Spain;—neither to treat with Spain without the previous consent of the others.

The national debt to be equitably and ratably distributed among them, and a commission to be appointed to investigate and settle the whole subject.

In no case of dispute, recourse to be had to arms or hostilities of any description—but all differences and quarrels to be referred to some common arbitrator.

Neither of the States to enter into any treaty or agreement with any foreign power for a transfer, cession or sale of territory, without consultation with the others.

The three States of Colombia to make common cause, in every exigency, for the defence of their independence, the integrity of their territory, or any other important, general right and concern, against any insult or aggression on the part of any foreign power.

Neither State to impose any duties of importation under whatever name, upon foreign manufactures and merchandize arriving in its ports in order to be carried into either of the others.

The Slave Trade to be forever, absolutely and entirely forbidden by all the States.

A republican, popular, representative, elective and responsible government to be perpetually maintained in each State, as the best security of their common welfare, and of the duration of harmony and unity between the three.

A central, consolidated government to be avoided in whatever event; but an agreement may be made for the establishment of a federal system, to be prepared by a convention of delegates from the several States, to be chosen upon the basis of population.

It is highly desirable that the terms of this judicious decree be accepted by Venezuela and Ecuador. Such a compact, a good Federal constitution, and confidence in statesmen of the character and aims of President Santander, would restore, ere very long, that public order and social prosperity, of which the world began to despair for Colombia as well as Mexico.

From the Pacific.—By the schooner Ned, Capt. Roberts, arrived yesterday from Rio Salado, Musquito Shore, letters have been received from the Pacific. The following extract is from a letter dated Ponta des Arenas, March 25th, 1832.—“President Morazan was raising troops at Leon, to contend against ex-presidents Arce and Guzman. All was quiet in Costa Rica the last of January, and likewise in Peru.—British Brig Dawson, Capt. Dawson, sailed from Nicoya March 1, for Lima and London.—British brig Globe, was to sail from same place April 15, for Lima and London.—Brig. Central America was expected about 12th April from Accupulco.—The sloop of war Vincennes, was at Callao January 10, all well.—The Chilean ship revolution, of 400 tons, sunk off the Isle of Cocos, the captain and five of the crew had arrived at Ponta des Arenas, and a schr. had been sent to the relief of the rest of the crew who had landed on the Island.”

HOME AFFAIRS.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY.—The sixteenth anniversary of the American Bible Society was celebrated in this city yesterday. On Wednesday, a meeting of the managers was held at the Society's House, for the purpose of receiving delegates from Auxiliary Societies, a large number of whom attended, and made very interesting communications respecting the state of their Societies, and the degree of zeal and activity which exists in the distribution of the Scriptures, and in promoting the great objects of the parent institution.

On Thursday, the Society met at their House in Nassau street, at 9 o'clock in the morning, and after transacting the usual business of the occasion, they moved in procession to the Chapel in Chatham street, for the purpose of holding the anniversary meeting. The president, the Hon. John Cotton Smith, took the chair at 10 o'clock, supported by John Bolton, Wm. W. Wadley, Peter A. Jay, Stephen Van Rensselaer, and John Pintard, Esqrs., Vice-Presidents.

The exercises of the day were commenced by the reading of the 35th chapter of Isaiah, by the Rev. Dr. Baxter, of Virginia; which was followed by an appropriate and highly interesting address from the President of the Society. The Treasurer's account for the past year was read by G. N. Bleecker, Esq., and an abstract of the Managers' Report, by the

Rev. John C. Brigham. Letters from a number of the Vice-Presidents of the Society were produced, apologizing for their necessary absence.

It appeared from the Manager's report, that during the past year 32 new auxiliaries had been formed, making the whole number 838, exclusive of numerous Branches. During the same period 115,802 Bibles and Testaments have been distributed, in thirteen different languages, making the total number distributed by the Society since its formation, *one million four hundred and forty two thousand five hundred.* Receipts of the year, \$107,059, of which \$40,193.88 were in payment for Bibles and Testaments, \$4,571.74 from legacies, \$23,555.40 donations for general purposes, \$677.07 for the distribution of the Scriptures in foreign countries, and the remainder from other sources. The debt due the Banks has been reduced during the year from \$24,190 to \$22,000.

It was hoped (says the Report) that the managers would be able to report on this occasion that every family in the United States had been furnished with a Bible. They have not, however, this satisfaction, and from the growing changing nature of our population, perhaps they never may be able to make such an explicit report. To the states and territories which were left partially unsupplied last year, books have since been forwarded wherever solicited, and in most instances, as many of these as were supposed adequate to the supply of the destitute.—Distributions have been going on through the year, though from the scattered state of the population, the few to act as Bible distributors, it is feared that in some of the states and territories some counties remain yet to be supplied. The entire report when published will show where the deficiencies of supply exist, and what encouragement there is to expect its ultimate completion.

[COMMUNICATED FOR THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.]

The American Lyceum, which convened at the City Hall, on Friday last, adjourned on Monday evening, after an interesting session. The delegates were very numerous, embracing many gentlemen of high literary distinction from various parts of the country. Several distinguished foreigners were also present by invitation.

The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:

- Jno. Griscom, L. L. D., *Pres't.*
 Alex. Proudft, D. D. *1st Vice-Pres't.*
 Roberts Vaux, Philada. *2d do.*
 Hon Edward Everett, *3d do.*
 Thos. S. Grimke, S. C. *4th do.*
 Phil. Lindsley, D. D. *Ten.*, 5th do.
 Wm. B. Kinney, *Recording Sec'y.*
 Jona. D. Steele, *Treasurer.*
Corresponding Secretaries.
 1. Theo. Dwight, jr. N. Y.
 2. J. L. Comstock, M. D., Con.
 3. Josiah Holbrook, Boston.
 4. Timothy Flint, Cincinnati.
 5. Professor Sturtevant, Illinois.
 6. Professor Cleveland, Maine.
 7. Rev. B. O. Peers, Kentucky.
 8. Thos. P. Jones, M. D., N. Y.
 9. Prof. Amos Eaton, M. D., D. C.
 10. Alva Woods, D. D., Alabama.

Additional Committee.

Professor Olmsted, Yale College.
 S. H. Seton, Seth P. Staples, Esqrs, N. Y.

Messrs. Clay and Sergeant have been unanimously nominated by the Young Men's National Republican Convention at Washington.

CONNECTICUT.—The Legislature of this state convened at New-Haven on Wednesday, 2d inst. The message of Governor Peters is a plain document, full of prosperity, and thorough tariff, on which subject it says:

The prosperity and success of manufactures have become identified with the vital interests of our country, and cannot now be abandoned, without the sacrifice of some of our dearest rights, and rendering the fairest portions of our land wide-spread fields of poverty and desolation.

The finances of the state are prosperous, and its expenses small, as thus:

The permanent civil list Fund of the State of Connecticut, amounts to 435, 101 61 cents, the interest of which is applied to the current expenses of the Government.

The revenue of the State, from every source for the year ending on the 31st day of March, 1832,

amounts to \$82,567 15, including cash in the Treasury, on the 1st day of April, 1731, \$849, 96 cents; and uncollectable notes, \$243 19 cents; leaving cash in the Treasury on the first day of April, 1832, \$10,038 35 cents, together with said notes.

The friends of the Penitentiary System have great reason to rejoice at the flattering results of the Connecticut State Prison, during the past year. After paying every expense incurred for the support and management of the establishment, there remains a balance in favor of the institution of \$8,613 53 cts; of which sum \$6,500 have been paid into the State Treasury.

We hardly know whether the Governor is speaking ironically or seriously in the following extract; but if seriously, he may console himself for “the stigma” on Connecticut by the persuasion, that there is no other State in the world that would not be too happy to boast of so small “a stigma.”

“By a spirited execution,” says the Governor, “of the laws now in force for common school education, the stigma which now rests upon our State, from the fact which has been officially announced, that *thirty of our citizens are unable to read*, would be speedily and entirely removed.”

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS—1st SESSION.

Wednesday, May 9.

In the Senate, several private bills were acted upon. On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the bill appropriating for a limited time the proceeds of the sale of the public lands, was taken up. The motion of Mr. King to refer the bill to the Committee on Public Lands was discussed, and the question being taken, it was decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Vice President. The Post Office Bill was taken up, and Mr. Bibb concluded his remarks in favor of the amendment abolishing the postage on newspapers. Mr. Hill spoke at considerable length, in opposition to the amendment. Mr. Clayton then took the floor and after speaking some time, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill making appropriations in conformity to the stipulations of treaties with certain Indian tribes, which was read twice and committed. Mr. Newton, from the committee of commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for building light-houses, light-boats, beacons, monuments, and placing buoys, which was read twice and committed.

CASE OF GEN. HOUSTON.—Mr. Doddridge, who was entitled to the floor, gave way to the request of Mr. Drayton to be permitted to offer an amendment to the amendment before the House, declaring “That Samuel Houston, who is accused before this House, of a breach of privilege, for having assaulted the member from Ohio for words spoken in debate upon this floor, is not guilty of that offence,” which, after a brief discussion on the point of order between Messrs. Huntington and Drayton, was, at the request of Mr. Doddridge, withdrawn for the present. Mr. Doddridge also gave way to Mr. Patton, who said, that having voted without examination, or much reflection, in favor of the arrest of Gen. Houston—as the situation of his only surviving parent would probably prevent his giving his vote on the question before the House, he was anxious to express the opinion he had since formed, that the House had no power whatever in such a case as the present—though the discharge of the accused did not necessarily depend upon that point, as the fact that the outrage was committed for words spoken in debate was not established by evidence.

After Mr. P. had concluded his remarks, Mr. Doddridge proceeded to his argument in support of the amendment of Mr. Huntington, declaring General Houston guilty of a contempt and breach of privilege of the House. Mr. D. went extensively into the Parliamentary law of England, and the precedents of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and other States, on this subject, and contended that the English distinction between the privilege of published speeches, and those delivered in the House, did not exist here.

Mr. Beardsley went into an argument against the amendment, and in support of the original resolution. Mr. B. admitted the power of the House to preserve its privileges, but contended that it possessed no power of retributive punishment. Before he had concluded his speech, he gave way to a motion to postpone further proceedings till to-day at 11 o'clock, when the House, at a quarter to six o'clock, adjourned.