

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 29, 1836.

We rejoice to see that Virginia has in the House of Representatives, one son worthy of have done honor to the Ancient Dominion in her brighest era. It must have been delightful to have seen the demagogues, POLK, BEARDSLEY, and that pimping toad-eater, CAMBRELLENG, writhing under the lash of the Virginian, like soan to be enabled to lay before our readers a by Col. Riz, and Mr. Forrester, has been burned, snakes upon a bed of living embers! "We hope tull report of Mr. W's expositions."

IF The Legislature of Virginia, it will be seen, calls for those "potent legal restraints," the enaction of which the State Printer anticipated from the present Legislature of this State! "Nous verrons," as the venerable pundit of the Richmond Enquirer, on all grave occasions, is

TThe State Printer leans upon John Quin-CY ADAMS for a defence of the Administration! If half that this same State Printer has said of Mr. Adams, be true, then the Administration deserves just such an apo'ogist.

of Indian negroes, estimated from 80 to 120, came to New Smyrna, south of Musquito Inlet; took possession of and plundered the house of Mr. Dunham. Parties of them scattered about the neighboring plantations of Cruger and Dependent of Staunch Jackson men appeared and participated. They had served under the General during the War and could not desert their worthy old Commander.

Louisiana Senator.—Robert C. Nicholas, all the buildings on Cruger and Dependent of Indian negroes, estimated from 80 to 120, came to New Smyrna, south of Musquito Inlet; took possession of and plundered the house of Mr. Dunham. Parties of them scattered about the neighboring plantations of Cruger and Dependent of Indian negroes, estimated from 80 to 120, came to New Smyrna, south of Musquito Inlet; took possession of and plundered the house of Mr. Dunham. Parties of them scattered about the neighboring plantations of Cruger and Dependent of Staunch Jackson men appeared and participated.

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Esq., the Administration Candidate, has been DER BARROW, who was supported as a friend of Judge White.

a ILT We understand that no Member of the House is implicated in the alledged fraud in relation to which an investigation was ordered to-

gret to learn that the progress of this great work of Internal Improvement has been arrested by the want of Funds. Most of the two millions borrowed last year have been required, it is said, borrowed last year have been required, it is said, ment. to liquidate old demands against the Company.

llection of \$130 was taken up for the benefit of the Asylum. We shall notice this truly interesting exhibition, and publish the Re-

The attention of capitalists is invited to the sale of Messrs. Davis & Jones at the Man-

Museum - Those who desire to learn some of the mysteries of the art of magic, and be highly amused at the same time, should drop in at the Museum this week, and witness the exhibition this way. In addition to this, are the ordinary attractions of the place, a sight which is always worth the price of admission.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal. Washington, 23d Jan. 1836. My DEAR SIR-Such a scene as the House has to-day presented, has rarely been witnessed. Immediately on reading the Journal, Cambreling asked leave of the House to deny a slanderous and false charge, as he said, contained in the Telegraph, in relation to the loss of the Fortification Bill last spring. He was warm in his remarks; but nothing would have been thought of it, had not Mr. Adams instantly offered, on Cam's sitting down, a resolution calling for a select committee to examine into and report the from one very capable of doing justice to the matter, to countenance the enquiry. On certains matter, to countenance the enquiry. On getting regulations as may be necessary to suppress and prevent the rules suspended, Mr. A. commenced, and prevent the circulation of any incendiary publitor more than two hours continued, one of the most outrageously violent phillippics against Mr. Webster and the Senate that mortal man called the grave charge against that House of man-worship and conspiracy with the Executive to break the Constitution-threw back with scorn upon the Senate, the charge of having defeated the Fortification Bill-and denounced in most strong terms the insolence of the Senate, hereby requested to forward a copy of these rein sending the message, which you will recollect House that the Fortification Bill had not received their attention. On this point Mr. A. said legislatures. that he never had, during his whole life, felt such indignation as at the moment that message was delivered by the Clerk of the Senate; and if

declaration that the House would not listen to On one occation during the harangue, for I cannot better characterise it, altho' sometimes very able, the House clapped uproariously-and it was long before the Speaker could reduce the

there could have been a quorum formed, he would

have moved the appointment of a Committee of

two members to have gone into the Senate-

thrown their message upon the floor, with the

Mr. Wise succeeded Mr. Adams-he said he should not trouble himself about who did not defeat the Fortification Bill-he well knew who The did defeat it-and, said he, leaning over to Cambreling, and pointing with his finger near his face, thou art the man. His speech was of the catechetical character-and Cam., Beardsley, the Speaker and Luke Lea, all had to answer ever answered in that Hall .- Wise gave way, af ter 4, for adjournment—the subject will be resumed in due time; probably to-morrow.-Wise does better than I expected-he has the factsthe play will be sufficiently exciting, before it is

I have always thought and spoken, reverently, almost, of Mr. Adams. His high moral courage has delighted me-and I have not believed the intimations relating to his bad temper. This speech, an ebullition of the bitterest malignity, staggers me. I can see no cause, but unbridled hate of Daniel Webster, that could have called it forth-his terrible denunciations could have them was about to be declared against them by

ALBANY, TUESDAY.

ALBANY

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tore house, near Camp King, of the unfortunate Rogers—the same house in which Mr. Rogers, Gen. Thompson, Lieut. Smith, and two others were shot. The Indians fired a few shots at Camp King, and were in turn fired upon by the Mr. Hagan also states that he heard that Cols.

her better and nobler days. The bold, manly, Parish and Bellamy, with 181 men from Middle direct and searching speech of Mr. Wise, would Syne, Gen. Clinch's head quarters. On Saturday, Col. Parish, with 30 men, discovered about the same number of Indians, who, on seeing the whites, fled through the open prairie to a ham-mock, when they prepared for battle. No action

We have intelligence, which we believe may be together with the whole crop, estimated at one hundred hinds of sugar. All the negroes, about 160, were taken off by the Indians—these, together with the negroes taken from the plantations in Mosquito, make about 320 they have lately taken into their possession. Mr. Center who strived in the Steamer Florida yesterday, stated to the Editor, that Gen. Call, after he had left Camp King on his return

to Tallahassee, received despatches from the Governor, and requested Mr. Center to inform Gen. Clinch that he would be ready at a short warning to join him with forces from Middle On the morning of the 26th or 27th Dec. the Seminole Indians under the chief Philip, together with a small party of Uchees, and a number of Indian negroes, estimated from 80 to 120,

ans then crossed the river and plundered and destroyed every thing in Col. Dummett's house and set it on fire: from some cause or other it did not burn. They also burnt the dwelling house of Mr. Racliff, a little to the north of Col. Dummet's and broke and destroyed the land and every thing at the Little to the north of Col. all the buildings on Cruger and Depeyster's Esq., the Administration Candidate, has been chosen Senator in Congress, in the Louisiana Legislature, by a vote of 32 to 29, over AlexanDer Barroy, who was supported as a friend of

and every thing at the Light House.

[It will be observed that the massacre of Maor bade's two companies of U. S. troops, was

Mr. Young replied; and supported his proposit known at Jacksonville on the 14th inst. nor stion. He declared that he could not vote for the bill unless it was assended.

Mcssrs. Wager, Gansevoort, Griffin, Ster
Mcssrs. Wager, Gansevoort, Griffin, Ster
place on the 28th, commencing about ten o'clock; board of the Steam-Boat William Gibbons, when to have taken place on the 28th December. her Steam-Chimney collapsed, have published a statement which reflects upon the owners and officers of the boat. They represent her boilers as unfit for the voyage. They also state that

ed on the resolutions, as could possibly have been expected, after the contrariety of opinion We hope that the means of completing it may which for a while prevailed. We never doubted the decisive character of the final action of the udoment sometimes obtrude the

> House, giving the vote upon each. 1. Resolved, That this Commonwealth only as the right to control or interfere with the subset of domestic slavery within its limits, and voort and Powers marked that they wished has the right to control or interfere with the subthat this right will be maintained at all hazards. to vote for the bill, but could not do so unless enemy, they then rose up in such a swarm, that

(Unanimous.)

2. Resolved, That the state of Virginia has a right to claim prompt and efficient legislation by her co-states, to restrain as lar as may be; and to punish those of their citizens, who, in defiance the obligations of social duty, and those of the Constitution, assail her safety and tranquilty, by forming associations for the abolition of slavery, or printing, publishing or circulating through the mail or otherwise, seditious and interest and the the views of all parties, when Messrs. Gansevoor, Powers, and Lacy asked and obtained leave to change their votes on the questions and that this right found. of Mr. Welden, a gentleman highly skilful in through the mail or otherwise, seditious and in-

ed as it is, on the principles of intermediate law, is peculiarly fortified by a just consideration of the intimate and sacred relations that exist beween the states of this Union. (Aves 108-3. Resolved. That the non-slaveholding states of the Union are respectfully but earnestly request-ed, promptly to adopt penal enactments, or such

associations within their respective limits, pur-porting to be, or having the character of Abolition Societies; and that they will make it highly penal to print, publish, or distribute newspapers pamphlets, or other publications, calculated or having a tendency to excite the slaves of the Aves 125, noes 1. Resolved, That this General Assembly

To enable him to do this, the rules were suspended—most persons willing, as the request came ded—most persons will be described as the request came ded—most persons will be described as the request came ded—most persons will be described as the request came ded—most persons will be described as the request came ded—most persons will be described as the request came ded—most persons will be described as the request came described as facts and circumstances of the loss of that bill as affording just cause of alarm to the slave-hold-

ations within their respective limits. - Unani-

loyalty of our Northern brethren to the princiles of the Union, enforced by the sympathies common dangers, and sufferings and triamphs, which ought to bind us together in fraternal concord, we are warranted in the expecly bitter in his denunciations of what he tation, that the foregoing request will be received in the spirit in which they are made, and complied with.—(Ayes 125, Noes 1.)

7. Resolved, That Congress has no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the district of Congress to the University of the Un

hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representations are representations. to have been sent by the Senate, reminding the of the states of the Union, with a request that the same may be submitted to their respective

St. Augustine .-- Those who have friends and relations in St. Augustine, will pursue the folin sufficient repair to afford protection to five times the number of all the inhabitants in the city, including all who reside within twenty miles around. In case the Indians should obtain possession of the city, all the inhabitants can at once enter the fort which will accommodate several thousand people, where they would have nothing to apprehend except the want of provi-

fourths of a mile of the "old fort," and have heretofore been supplied with cannon, one-fourth esssary amunition would destroy ten times th attempt to approach within cannon distance.— The "old fort" is an immense pile of buildings contained many large rooms which in case of extremity will afford ample and comfortable accommodations for the sick who may have re could be sent in from various parts of the United States, that would expel the Indirns from the may have sick friends in St. Augustine.

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

POLICE OFFICE-JANUARY 25. Stabbing .- An affair of very ordinary and every day occurrence amongst drunkards, yesterday became a subject of enquiry at the Police Office. On Sunday evening an American seaman, named John M'Intosh, went drunk, accompanied by another man, into a French sea man's boarding house, kept by a man named Peter Trupan at James slip. M'Intosh was not long in the house when he quarrelled with two drubbing their countrymen got in the last war greater disasters in the war which he informed

to take his assailants into custody, but up to lutions: yesterday evening the Police officers were not

Legislature of New-York. IN SENATE-FRIDAY, Jan. 27.

REPORTS. By Mr. WAGER—By bill, to incorporate a Marine Insurance company in the city of New-

By Mr. Mack—By bill, to amend the charter of the New-York and Albany Rail Road.
Mr. Mack moved a re-consideration of the vote on the Expunging Resolutions. He stated that the resolutions of a similar character passed last year by this Legislature were refused a place on the Journals of the U. S. Senate because no request to that effect had been attached to them. de desired to attach this request to these reso-On motion of Mr. L. BEARDSLEY the resolu-

ions were then laid upon the table until to-morow.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Greenbush, Rensselaer county, was read a third time and passed.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Mack in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill FOR THE RELIEF OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Mr. Young offered a section which authorises

he establishment, by any person, of offices of the establishment, by any person, of offices of discount and deposits, in the city of N. York and supported his proposition at length, by entering into an exposition of the evils of the present system of Banking.

Mr. Bishor was opposed to this amendment, although if the question was brought up singly he might go for it. He denounced Banks, as completes of public morals; as having transformed half of our farmers into Stock Jobbers and Bank Speculators; but yet he was willing to in

Bank Speculators; but yet he was willing to increase the Banking Capital of New York. He was willing to do this, because it appears that the Autocrat of Pennsylvania-King Nicholas-is

peal to the Senate for their support to this

Mouse, when disenthralled of those extraneous or the disenthralled or Noes - Messrs. Gansevoort, Lacy, Loomis,

so as to limit the period for which the banks are Infantry extension, showed the Indians between

tion to agree with the report of the committee.

ASSEMBLY.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. For the Genesee Valley Bank at Mount Morof Stuyvesant for a Bank at Kinderhook; of and stuck in a creek, dated, as is supposed, on the New-York Deaf and Dumb Assylur, for a the 27th, stating that they were beset every 6. Resolved, That confiding in the justice and in the village of Jordan; for a bank at Kingston; Fonda; to amend the charter of the Peaconick Navigation Company; to incorporate the Oyster Pond Whart Company in the county of Súf-folk; for the Rochester and Olean canal; of A-Columbia, or in the Territorics of the United to Newtown, L. I.; against the discontinuance of any part of the State Road from Canandai-8. Resolved. That the Governor be, and he is gue to Palmyra; for a rail road from Auburn to sion of the county of Genesee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. By Mr. P. W. Padcock—To incorporate the Utica and Syracuse Rail Road Company. By Mr. YATES—To amend the Charter of the Castleton and West Stockbridge Rail Road

Mr. YATES-To construct the Syracuse amf Brewerton Rail Road. By Mr. M. H. SIBLEY-For the relief of David

Read from Syracuse to the Onondaga Stone may generally be described as a series of ambuscades and defiles. By. Mr. PARKER—Declaring Mechanic street

By Mr. PARKER-To incorporate the Bush- To the Adjutant General, U. S. A. Washwich and Newton Road and Bridge Company.
Mr. Blair, from the minority of the Select
Committee to which was referred the petitions and remonstrances for and against the removal of the Montgomery County Buildings from Johnstown to Fonda, made a report counter to that of the majority of the committee, which was in favor of the removal. Both reports were read and referred to the

Committee of the Whole. By Mr. ROBERTSON-To erect a Fire Proof Clerks office in the county of Washington. BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

n the town of Champlain.
For the benefit of certain Fire Insurance Com-

proceeded from no higher source. Every body that he should not be so anticipated by the showed down with humiliation and regret. Yours.

The owner of the house interfered and ordered M'Intosh out of it, but he was too well fortified with whiskey to care for any man, and he and the Frenchman who were also income that two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate that two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate the from the origination and regret. Yours.

The owner of the house interfered and retail two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate that the should not be so anticipated by the chair ann feakfast, fine and common ware; French porcetics, and the should not be so anticipated by the chair ann feakfast, fine and common ware; French porcetics, and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole intermediate two degrees north of it; and the whole interm

Resolved, That a Select Committee be apointed to enquire by whom, and by what means the signatures appended to a paper purporting to be a petition for a rail road from Dunkirk to the Pennsylvania line, presented to this House on the 23d inst. and referred to the Committee on rail roads, were obtained, and report the facts connected with the transaction to the House, and also their opinion what further action, (if any) may be necessary thereon, and that said mittee have power to send for persons and

Mr. G. P. BARKER having presented this peti tion, at the request of a citizen of Chautauque county, was desirous that this Resolution should

Mr. Marvin concurred in the propriety of the course proposed by his colleague in relation to this unfortunate affair. The Resolution was unanimously adopted.

CONFIRMATION OF THE REPORTED MASSACRE OF TWO COMPANIES U. S. TROOPS IN FLORIDA!

The following is from the Washington Globe by Express, and unfortunately places beyond a doubt the accuracy of the statements published by us from Mobile papers, of the fate of the detachment of the U.S. roops in Florida.

Maj. Belton's official report of the disastrons defeat of the detackment of the U.S. troops, under the gallant Major Dude, of the 5th Regiment of Infantry, which occurred on the 28th of Decem-

ber. The detachment consisted of Major Dade's company of Infantry, capt. Frazier's company of the 3d Regiment of Artillery, and capt. Gardiner's company of the 2d Artillery, being 60 mer's company of the 2d Arthery, being of males on the line of march from Tampa Bay toward Fort King, to form a junction with General Clinch, on the Withlacootche. This action occurred, it seems, three days before the battle, where Gen. Clinch commanded, of which we have already given an account.

EXTRACT. Now it becomes my melancholy duty to proceed to the catastrophe of this fated band, an elite of energy, patriotism, military skill and constant courage. On the 29th, in the afternoon, a man of my company, John Thomas, and temporily transferred to C. company, 2d in which every officer fell, and nearly every man. The command entrenched every night, and about four miles from the halt were attacked, and reofficers of the boat. They represent her boilers as unfit for the voyage. They also state that the boat laid to all one night repairing injuries, of the nature of which the passengers were kept uninformed; that when repaired she was kept on with nine inches steam until a short time before the explosion, when the steam had been increased to fifteen inches.

The dolition Question Settled.—At about 6 o'clock yesterday evening, the House of Delegates got through the perplexing question of the proposition was then rejected—ayes of the proposition was then rejected—ayes and, boys we will do the best we can." Lt. ceived at least fitteen rounds before an Indian was killed, remarked, 'I am the only officer left, and, boys we will do the best we can.'' Lt. Keaye's, 3d Artillery, had both arms broken the first shot, was unable to act; and was tomalised the committee.

Mr. Van Schalck called for a division on the question to agree with the report of the committee.

Ayes—Messrs. Armstrong, J. Beardsley, L. Beardsley, Beckwith. Bishop. Downing, Fox. guard; as a man of his company, (B3d Artillery,) who came in this morning, wounded, reports.

On the attack they were in column of route;

> dead and wounded, were used against them; a -many negroes were in the field, but no scalps were taken by the Indians, but the negroes, with hellish cruelty pierced the throats of all, whose to be yet strong. The survivors were preserved by imitating death, excepting Thomas, who was of witnesses; of citizens of Se- About 100 Indians were well mounted, naked, neca in relation to a Ferry accross the Cayuga Lake from the town of Covert to the town of a note from Captain Frazer, addressed to Major Lansing; for a Bank at Fort Plain; of citizens Mountford, which was fastened in a cleft stick,

renewal of its charter; of citizens of Delaware for aid to construct the New-York and Eric Rail Road; for a bridge across the Delaware River; for the Mechanic's Mutual Insurance Company pected, has not yet arrived. The defences have been somewhat extended and strengthened—the would regard any act of Congress, having for its object the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories of the United States, as affording just cause of alarm to the slave-holdport to New Orleans, several families, made widows and orphans by the fatal battle of Withhere on the 15th inst., have in part arrived, (4) for a new county from parts of the counties of and a schooner from New Orleans with provis-Genesee and Allegany; of citizens of Buffalo ions, making in all five. We have had no commery for the removal of their Court-House to any subject connected with the public service thorise the issues, and to take measures for the security of the deposite of provision by distributing them in the Transports now anchored in the bay. The arrangement I cannot report as complete, but hope to succeed without additional

To land those provisions at this post, where per day to Jurors in the County of Albany; of already so much public property is irremediably cessary. tack, and not protected by the successful defence of the place, would ensure its destruction, and perhaps crush all hopes of emigration. These proceedings will, I trust, be approved by the Sec-

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your bedient servant.

F. S. BELTON, by. Mr. Parker—Declaring mechanic high-in the village of New-Rochelle a public high-capt. 2d Artillery Compa

[From the Courier & Enquirer.] THE FLORIDA TRAGADY.

the impression of yesterday morning, is, we are fact that Morning Chronicle of the 12th.

House in favor, and Messrs. J. Sibley and Walworth, against the bill; when the question was
taken, and the bill passed by a vote of 91 to 18.

Mr. Campbell, rose, he said, with great reluctance, to make a communication which might
affect the integrity of some Members of this
House. It was a painful, but an imperative duty. The facts in relation to the question are
briefly these:—A Petition with 262 names had
been presented to the House for a Rail Road from
Dunkirk to the line of the State of Pennsylvania.

[From the Mobile Advertiser.]

A detachment, under the direction of Major ity not to have communicated the fact openly Dade, Captains Fraser and Gardner, and Lieuts. Bassinger, Mudge, Henderson, Kean, and Dr. Gatlin, were despatched on the 23d ult. to join Gen. Clinch at Fort King. By the reports of the three survivors who arrived about a week afterwards all resuded in tablicores we have the terwards, all wounded, intelligence was breight of the destruction of the whole detachment by

the Indians. The account they give, is, that about 8 o'clock on the morning of the 28th, they were attacked by an overwhelming number of Indians—Major Dade was shot immediately—Captain Fraser rode forward, and was also cut down—the renainder maintained the contest for about an hour, until they were reduced to about 30 in number. The Indians then retired, and the survivors almost all wounded, threw up a slight breast work. The Indians returned to the attack at eleven o'clock, and completed the slaughof the whole corps. The three survivors who reach Tampa Bay, after travelling sixty miles through the woods, add, that the negree reshed in and butchered the wounded.

They describe the conduct of the noble fellows who perished, in the highest degree gallant.—
They obeyed every order, and stood their ground to the last. The fight was so close, that the Inans cut them down with knives, and they were obliged to throw away their guns, or strike with Major Belton is at Tampa Bay, expecting an

attack, with two hundred men, well prepared with blockhouses and stockades.

It is said to be barely possible that Captain.

Extract of a Letter dated MARIANNA, (Florida) 12th Jan.
The volunteers who left this section of coun-

try to engage with the Inlians, having been re-lieved by the U. S. troop, have returned with-out loss. The Indians have retired into the hammocks and fastnesses of the country, but as out it has passed away.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS. [From the New-York Courier & Enquirer.] There is a very unusual quantity of ice floating in the North and East Rivers. It was not with-out great difficulty and danger that our boatmen ucceeded in crossing to Jersey City and bring-ng us our Washington Express. They were not able to get back before half-past two o'clock this morning. The Jersey City boat was locked up in the ice at about 7 o'clock in the evening. The steamboat from Amboy, with the ning. The steamboat from Amboy, with the rail-road passengers from Philadelphia, did not reach the city till one o'clock this morning.

D. Ewing, elected as a Senator from the State of both instances.

Mr. Ewing qualified and took his seat. A communication from the Treasury Department, with an account of the receipts of the pub-ic lands, &c., was presented to the Vice President, &c. and on motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, ordered to be printed and referred to the Commit-

tee on Public Lands.

Mr. Linn presented sundry memorials for the improvement of the harbors of St. Josephs and Kalmazoo Rivers. Referred.

States.

A debate ensued, when out taking any question, The House adjourned. Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from sun-dry inhabitants of Fayette county, stating the impropriety which they believe it to be for Con-

cation of the Land Office, from Clinton to Jack- room for the mere heads.

The bill to provide for the increase of the corps of Engineers of United States, and everally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.
Mr. Robbins introduced the following joint re

solutions which were severally read twice and

Authorising the purchase for distribution of a certain number of copies of the History of Congress, now preparing by Carey and Blanchard; A resolution authorising the purchase of -

opies of Elhot's diplomatic code.

Mr. Tipton introduced a bill authorising the Secretary of War to correct certain errors in the ocation of certain reservations in a treaty made with the Pottowatamies, read twice and refer

Resolved, That the Secretary of War inform the Senate what number of Indians now occupy the frontiers on the south-west, west, north and south-east of the United States; and what numer it is probable will be transferred from the states and territories to the frontiers of the Unit-

Resolved, also, That he inform the Senate, whether, in his opinion, the present military force of the United States is sufficient to garrison the fortifications on the sea board, and at the same time give protection to the inhabitants rethe state and teritories bordering on the Indian frontier. If not, what force will in his opinion be necessary for such protection.—
[Lies one day for consideration.]

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The resolution offered by Mr. Benton, to set apart the surplus public revenue for purposes of defence, &c. was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Southard said, as the resolution was amenmade to carry on the war; and if the government of the surplus public revenue for purposes of defence, &c. was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Southard said, as the resolution was amenmade to carry on the war; and if the government of the surplus public revenue for purposes of defence, &c. was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Southard said, as the resolution was amenprinciple involved, who was to decide how much ject of the mover of the resolution, unless, per-

retary of War.

In conclusion, I be leave to remark, that such are the Indian combinations, that it is not considered practicable to force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force of 1000 men.—

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The conclusion, I be leave to remark, that such are the Indian combinations, that it is not considered practicable to force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and instructed force or keep open a communication with Fort King with less than a well appointed and the support of th Fitzgerald.

By Mr. M. H. Sibley—To construct a Rail

We were guilty for not having made defensive two fords are very difficult, and the country preparations. Such was the manner in which preparations. Such was the manner in which our diplomacy was conducted, that a result of this kind might certainly be produced. It may be, that the President with his known predilections for war, might be strong enough to force the country into it. It may be, that Congress, to whom the Constitution left the decision of their clime.

The people of Texas are without an organized army, without means—without munitions of war; and are threatened by an invasion of an army of ten thousand men, with the despot Santa Anna at their head, who has declared that he will extend them. the country into it. It may be, that Congress, at their head, who has declared that he will exto whom the Constitution left the decision of terminate them—drive them from the country, to resist executive influence. But, if war should come, he asserted that it would result simply The melancholy intelligence which we gave nour second edition on Monday as well as in the flippant petulance of another, and to the and they must be crushed if they do not receive pained to perceive, corroborated by the Mobile Advertiser, of the 11th. Letters were received in Mobile, dated Tampa Bay, January 1st, containing the painful intelligence. The statement of the first that the advances of concination made by the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the first that the first that the advances of concination made by the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the first that the first that the advances of concination made by the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the little and the first that the first that the first that the advances of concination made by the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the 11th Letters were received in the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the 11th Letters were received in Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the 11th Letters were received in the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the 11th Letters were received in Mobile, and the first that the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, of the 11th Letters were received in Mobile, and the first the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser, and the first the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser in Mobile, and the first the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser in Mobile, and the first the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser in Mobile, and the first the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser in Mobile, and the first the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser in Mobile, and the first the French Minister, were not met by the Advertiser in Mobile, and the first the taining the painful intelligence. The statement brought by our express was taken from the Motifications, and for which he blamed the Execu We shall be most happy to see the intelligence tive, Mr. S. proceeded to defend the measures of contradicted, but we gather nothing from our quarter to leave us any sufficient ground to doubt the truth of the statement. An evening paper has found something in a Mobile paper of He felt that it was necessary to do so, as its loss panies in the city of New-York.

Mr. Romeyn stated his objections to this bill.

He believed it unconstitutional to combine so many incorporations in one bill.

Mr. Romeyn stated his objections to this bill.

The believed it unconstitutional to combine so many incorporations in one bill.

The first the desired in a Mobile paper of the left that it was necessary to do so, as its loss was made the pretence for the war made by the President on the Senate, and because the charge was repeated by the Senator from Missouri. He seems that the contrary was repeated by the Senator from Missouri. He felt that it was necessary to do so, as its loss was made the pretence for the war made by the contrary was made the pretence for many incorporations in one bill.

Messrs. Patternson and Bradish addiessed the House in favor, and Messrs. J. Sibley and Walmany incorporations in one bill.

We find nothing of the sort. On the contrary was repeated by the Senator from Missouri. He would maintain that its loss was not attributable to the Senate, and that it was attributable to the Senate, and that it was attributable to the Senate.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Mr. Hagan, bringing the mail from Micanopy, and an express from Gen. Clinch, arrived in this city last night. He brings a rumor, that on Thursday the 7th inst., some Indians burned the Thursday the 7th inst., some Indians burned the Indians bu ally knew that the appropriation was wanted, it was a base shrinking from his official responsibil-

JOURNAL

FEBRUARY 2, 1836.

to Congress. Mr. S. proceeded to reply to statements made by Mr. Hubbar<sup>1</sup>, and had not concluded his re-marks, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The House was occupied the whole day in the reception and disposition of a number of peti-tions praying for the Abolition of Slavery and the Slave Trade in the District of Columbia:
Mr. Adams presented a petition for that obect from 107 ladies of the town of Marshfield, n the State of Massachusetts.

Mr. Hammond rose to a question of order. Mr. A. Said, he would not yield the floor, for he knew his motion was in order. He mov-ed that the petition be referred to a Select Committee, with instructions to report thereon.
Mr. Glascock called Mr. Adams to order. Mr. Adams called Mr. Glascock to order.

Mr. Adams called Mr. Grascock to order.

The Speaker said; the petition was not yet in
the possession of the House.

Mr. A. referred to the appeal taken by himself
some time since from the decision of the Chair,
who had determined that the question, "shall
the petition be received," was debatable at the present time. He desired the House to decide on that appeal, and he moved that "the petition

Mr. Glascock moved to lay that motion on the r Graig took an appeal from the decision of

Gardner escaped.

Col. Twiggs has chartered the Merchant at N.

Orleans, to take the U. S. froops there to Tampa

Rev.

The Chair said, that the question first before the House would be "that the decision of the House"

yet unsubdued. A high state of alarm and ex-bitement prevailed here of account of the slaves, the main question be now put? it was decided in the main question be now put? it was decided in the affirmative.

so the House determined that the main question should be put.

And the question was then taken "shall the decision of the Chair stand, by the judgment of the House?" and was decided affirmatively; Yeas 141, Nays 59. So the House sustained the decision of the

The question then recurred on the preliminary motion "that the petition be received."

After some remarks from Mr. Adams, Mr. Miller moved to lay that motion on the table; which So the House determined to lay the prelimina-

Each the city till one o'clock this morning.

IN SENATE—Mosday, Jan. 25, 1836.
Mr. Robinson presented the credentia's of W.

Experiment to lay the preliminary motion on the table.
Two similar petitions, were presented by Mr.

Adams, and the preliminary motion, "shall the petition be received," was laid upon the table in A similar petition was presented by Mr.

Cushing, of Mass., which was similarly disposed Mr. C. also presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of Mass., praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, and in the territories under the jurisdiction of the United

dry inhabitants of Fayette county, stating the impropriety which they believe it to be for Congress to interfere in abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia without consent of the own-light consent of the own-light consent of the seat of war, later than had telligence from the seat of war, later than had a consent of the public.

Chili, May 23d, 1835.

To Doctors Bartholick & Holsted—Sirs—I wish you would send me another bottle of the Mothers' Relief, as soon as possible—send it by the stage. For I do believe it to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. [From the Commercial Advertiser.]

cation of the Land Office, from Clinton to Jackson, Mississippi. Read twice, &c.

The general council met on the 14th of Nov.

The Joint resolution to authorize a series of experiments, to be made on Gold and Silver present, from as many municipalities. James Coin, was called up, and on motion of Mr.

Hall was appointed 1st judge of the municipalities.

Wright amended, so as to have the experiment made, under the direction of the Master of the Mint, "by and with the advice" of Dr. Barclay.

Was appointed to great the made of the Mint, "by and with the advice" of Dr. Barclay.

Was passed.

Sie.

SEED CORN.—The sult report on the state of the army.

It is a committee was appointed to report on the state of the army.

Significant to the state of the army.

be printed. The bill to provide for the better organization of the Corps of Topographical Engineers, were Standing committees were appointed on the various topics of the governor's message. On the 17th, a petition was presented from John Moore, praying to be appointed collector of the port of Galvezton.

On the 18th, a committee was appointed t Directing the purchase of a certain number of Directing the purchase of a centinuation of the statistical tables of army before San Antonio, and to recommend army before San Antonio, and to recommend the purchase of supplies; the committee having reported, John W. Moore was appointed conrecting and an ordinance was passed, directing take into consideration the present state of the ractor, and an ordinance was passed, directing nim to purchase a quantity of supplies of which a list is given; the contractor being empowere "to pledge the public faith" for payment.

On the application of major-general Sam Houston, lieutenant Joseph Bonnell, of the U. States army, having tendered his services, was appointed aid-de camp to the said major-general. On the 24th, an ordinance was passed to estab lish and organize a corps of mounted rangers. And on the same day another ordinance was passed to raise a regular army, consisting of one thousand one hundred and twenty men, to be pay and rations as in the army of the United States, and in addition thereto, six hundred and forty acres of land for each, after he shall hav received an honorable discharge.

The Register adverts, though very guardedly

to the licentiousness of the troops, and the disorganized state of the army.

From the New Orleans Bee.

LATEST FROM MEXICO. Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated Vera Cruz, Dec. 25, 1835. Preparations are now being made to march a large force against the colonists of Texas; and it

ded by the insertion of the words, "as might be deemed necessary," the proposition was one, hardly worth contending about, except as to the must decide the issue. must decide the issue.

A conspiracy has been recently detected in the was necessary? Congress having previously city of Mexico, wherein numbers are implicating such appropriations as they had deemed need; three hundred, it is reported, have been ap-

sitions for the division of the surplus revenue, manner, captured every fort within the limits of

of liberty throughout the world, whatever be their nation or their clime. and are threatened by an invasion of an army of or make them bow beneath the rod of military

The Texians cannot bring into the field more

Last evening, by the Rev. Mr. Smith, Mr. John Wach-Ter, to Miss Catharine Woollensack. At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. Charles Woollensack, to Miss Frances Snyder, all of this city. NOTICE. The firm of LYMAN ROOT & FON, was dissolved on the 25th Dec. last, by mutual consent. The business will be settled by LYMAN ROOT, who

MARRIED,

The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROOT & YOUNG, was dissolved on the 25th December 1. No. 3 Hudson st. LYMAN ROUT, JAMES G. YOUNG, ARTHUR H. ROOT.

ARTHUR H. ROOT & JAMES G. YOUNG will contine business under the firm of Root & Young. Of ARTHUR H. ROOT,

ATTINA, GLASS & FARTHEN WARD

& DOUGLAS 51 State-st. have lately received by
e ships Independence, Virginia and Ajax, from Liverol; the Francis Depau and France from Havre; the
opernicus from Bremen—a large and complete assort
ent of English fine and common ware; French porcethat of English fine and Common ware; French porce

LESTIMONIALS OF THE BENEFI-

I CIAL EFFECTS OF THE MOTHERS REINTER .

Introductory remarks to the Reader.

In presenting to the public, a medicine which stands
unequalided in importance and unrivalled in its effects,
hearing the test of the severe scrutiny of all classes and
professions, both friendly and unfriendly, the learned in
the medical science, as well as the unlearned—the proprietors feel it an incumbent duty they owe to the Fountian of all good, and likewise to the public, to acknowledge that they are humbly thankful that they finve been
made the instruments or means whereby a Mediicne has
been arranged, combined and perfected in such a way, as
to actspecifically on that part of the animal economy,
which has not been heretofore subjected and brought under the control of medicine. Although we have had in
stand against the rolling waves of opposition, with the
current of popular prejudice continually bearing against
us, yet we have steered our course, guided by the compass of cool rational investigation, and enticed by the

Several motions for postponement were made, and some debate ensued, when Mr. Miller, of Pennsylvania, called for the previous question; the effect of which was to bring the question on the appeal immediately before the House:

The House demanded the call for the previous question, and the question being put—"shall the main question be now put?"

H. HALSTED.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that we heard of the medicine dono minated the Mothers' Relief, and being personally acquainted with one of the proprietors, Doctor Halstedfor he has practised in my family to full satisfaction—and knowing that his partner, Dr. Bartholick, had practised in the neighborhood, and was called a skilful obysician, I was induced to purchase a bottle for my wife, which had the desired effect—and I would recommend it to all those that are in a similar signation. I the desired enect—and a similar situation.

CALVIN MILLER. Wheatland, June 9th, 1835. Cuili, March 21st, 1835.

Gentlemen Doctors—
Dear Sirs—I received a line yesterday on the subject hat we had previously talked of, respecting the Mothers' Celief; I have conversed with my wife on the subject, he speaks with the utmost confidence in favor of the nedicine; but feels a little delicacy in having it published. I should have been glad to have sent you a certificate in full; but I must plead her unwillingness, as my excuse for not doing it; but as far as possible, I shall recommend it wherever I go. Yours in haste.

NORMAN SHELDON.

NORMAN SHELDON.

This is to certify that my wife made use of the medicine called the Mothers' Reliet, and was much pleased with the effects, so much so that she has recommended it to others. She was induced to give it a trial, in order to see its effects—and if there was any virtue in it, she thought that she needed it—it fulfilled its recommendation. I am well acquainted with one of the proprietors, he has practised in my family to satisfaction.

G. SIMONDSON. Mendon, May 24, 1835.

Mendon, May 24, 1835.

I do certify, that my wife has made use of one bottle of the medicine called the Mothers' Relief, which had a salutary effect. And I firmly believe it to be one of the greatest blessings ever conferred upon mothers in giving birth to mankind. It has been taken in my neighborhood by others—and had the complete and desired effect. I would recommend it to all those who are destined to be come mothers.

Member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Chili, May 23d, 1835.

To Doctors Bartholick & Holsted. A debate ensued, when at 4 o'clock, and with-

T/EGET ABLE PULMONARY BALSAM iving the most favorable accounts of its effects, wing new certificates are offered for public exa

I have witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmona y Balsam, and have no hesitancy in expressing it as my elief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious

TRUMAN ABELL, M. D. Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1833.

Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1833.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been extensively used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it.

THOMAS BROWN, M. D. Concord, N. H. May 11th, 1833.

From Dr. Samuel Morrell, to the Proprietors of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.

I am satisfied that the Vegetable Palsam, is a valuable medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week,

concord. N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

Concord. N. H. Jan. 30, 1832.

From Mr. Samuel Everett.

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty obreathing. I resorted to several remedies but withou effect. In Jamuary 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of severa others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough wa incessant, attended with a bloody offensive expectoration; my flesh was wasted, my feet swellen and my with the most upexpected and happy results. It gave me the chief, and one bottle effected a cure. I have ince been free from pain in the side, and cough, except n the case of common colds.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

SAMUEL EVERETT.

Boston, March , 1832.

COUNTERFEITERS! BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed Sampson Reed. None other can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attaly

Balsam.

Price 50 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. &
J. W. BAY, corner of South Market and State streets,
Albany. Also, by B. I. MYNDERSE, State st. Schenetady.

n30 cly

PATENT MEDICINES SYRUP OF ICE LAND MOSS, fo

small number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This thyrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepared from the original recipe from Paris only by E. HUTCHINGS & Co. Baltimore.

The above constantly on hand and for sale wholes all and retail by SANDS & SHAW, 1622 elf

Congressional Proceedings. [ From the New-York Journal of Commerce. ] BY EXPRESS.

IN SENATE—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th.
A bill from the House, making further appro priation for suppressing the hostilities with the Seminole Indians, was, on motion of Mr. Web-ster, read twice, and referred to the Committee

Mr. Knight, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the resolution, offered by Mr. Calhoun, concerning the repeal and reduction of duties on these articles, in which the duties might be reduced or repealed, without injury to the manufacturing interests, reported a bill, repealing, after the 30th of June, removed a bill, repealing, after the 30th of June, removed a bill, repealing, after the 30th of June, removed a bill, repealing, after the 30th of June, removed a bill, repealing after the first 1836, the duties on the following articles, viz:-Indigo, Otto of Roses, Oil of Lemon, Oil of Bergamot, Beads, Amber and Composition, that they had no longer a right to act as mem-Chronometers, Down, Human Hair, not made bers of that Congress, the term for which they Salad Oil, Anti Corrosive Lithic Paint, Gold and Silver Lace and Embroidery, Books printed prior to 1705, Books in other languages parliamentary and impossible for him to make than English, Latin or Greek, Anchovies, Sarthe report. He did not make it, and after the

Pans.

The bill was read, and ordered to a second

reading.

Mr. Goldshorough, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to adjust and settle the claims of the Vermont Militia, who

the bill (Mr. Clay's) to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the Public Lands, &c. Mr. Ewing also made a written report on the subject, of which, on motion of Mr. Clay, 5000

extra copies were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Benton laid on the table a resolution in Mr. Benton laid on the table a resolution instructing the Committee on the District of Columbia to enquire into the expediency of abolishing Lottery Drawings, and the sale of Lottery Tickets, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Webster reported from the Columbia.

Mr. Webster reported, from the Committee on Finance, the bill making further appropriation for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians, without amendment, and auged tions from the Department, stating the causes of the war. [Mr. Webster said the communications threw no light on the causes.] He said whatever were the causes, there could be no doubt as to the necessity of putting an end to the war as speedily as possible. But it appeared to him to be very strange that a war should have been suffered to rage to such a destructive extent with Congress was in Session without tent, while Congress was in Session, without some communication on the subject being made There was no information to show what produc ed the war, and as no inquiry had been instituted by either branch of the Legislature on the subject, the House knew not where to begin He wished that, from the Committee on Finance the Committee on Indian Affairs, or some other quarter, light might be thrown on the causes of

the war.

Mr. Webster replied that he could give no information on the subject, as all he had learned was from the public newspapers. The communication from the Department did no more than to speak of the war as growing out of the rela-tions in which the United States and the Indians stood towards each other, not out of any quarrel between the Indians and the citizens; but per-haps on account of their removal to the West of the Mississippi. The communication between St. Augustine and Tallahassee was interrupted; the war was still raging, the enemy was still strong, and the accounts brought by every mail shewed the necessity of the passage of the

Mr. White also, while he acknowledged his the prompt passage of the bill.

Mr. Benton stated that these were the Indians, for whom Congress. some years ago, voted large sums of money (perhaps 40,000 dollars) to keep them from the starvation with which they were threatened. They were a bard race of the law adolfshing dians, "runaways" is the word Seminole indicated, and had evaded the fulfilment of the stipulations concerning their removal which they had entered into with the Government of the Manufacture of the Manufacture of the States. He stated that their numbers are the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that the remarks of the gentleman from Mass., his colleague, Mr. Adams, impeaching the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the remarked that he had not part of the subject to the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy, and that pusiling the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy. The counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy and the remarks of the subject to the chautaugue and ignominy and that pusiling the charter of the law abolishing the counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy. The counties of Chautauque, Cattarague and ignominy and that pusiling the charter of the law abolishing the c groes of the South, who were much more cruel than the Indians, being in the practice of cut- House agreed to the amendment; and what ing the throats of those white people who were then defeated the passage of that bill? not the in the bucket, to the sin which they would have to answer for before these hostilities were ter-

The Bill was then passed. MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. White moved to take up the resolution of Mr. Benton for consideration, and, the mo tion being agreed to,
Mr. White spoke for about two hours in defence of the vote he gave last Session against the three millions appropriation.

Mr. Buchanan obtained the floor after Mr. White had concluded; and the Senate adjourn-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the "bill to reward the captors of the Tripolitan Frigate, late the Philadelphia, which was twice read and committed. [Th bill is similar in object, but not in provisions, to the bill, so long debated in Congress, for the relief of Susan Decatur and others. ] After the report of several private bills from the standing Committees,
The House proceeded to the consideration of

the following resolution, offered on Friday last, by Mr. John Quincy Adams:

Resolved, That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the commencement of the previous session as relates to the failure at the last session of Congress of the bill containing the ordinary appropriation for fortifications, be referred to a select committee, with instructions to inquire into and

report to the House the causes and circumstances of the failure of that bill. The question still being on the motion of Mr. Williams of N. C. to amend the resolution by adding to it, "with power to send for persons

Mr. Cambreleng who was entitled to the floor, spoke, at considerable length, in vindication of himself and of the House from the charge brought against them, here and in the Senate, of having defeated the fortification bill; he notified gentlemen, in the commencement, that he was not to be drawn from the real point at issue, appropriation bill was deteated,—that appropria-tion, which was called for by the country,— which was necessary to the defence of the coun-try,—which France deprecated, and which the South refused. He took occasion at the outset, to explain that the remark which he made the other day that he intended to "reach a certain Senator," was founded in an error on his part. He had been led to believe that a distinguished Senator (Mr. Webster) was the author of a voluminous article published in the National Gazette, stating that the President, the Vice President, and Secretary of State, had, by an in-President, and Secretary of State, had, by an intrigue with him (Mr. Cambreleng,) prevented the passage of the Fortification Bill in the House. But he had now the pleasure of knowing that the distinguished gentleman alluded to (Mr. Webster) had no agency whatever in that publication, he made the declaration, with the greater pleasure, inasmuch as that gentleman, in his late speech in the Senate on this subject, did not condescend to notice the contemptible and calumnious story. All the surmises and inuendoes on this subject, he would meet, at once by, stating freely what were the facts. They occurred openly and needed no disguise. It was true that he met the Vice-President and the Secretary of State at the door of the hall. Between him and the Vice-President not a word passed. The Secretary of State, naturally feeling an interest in what had passed, in relation to the appropriation bill, asked him what was the report of the Committee of Conference? When he told him that it proposed \$300,000 for arming the Fortifications, \$500,000 for the repairs and equipment of vessels of war, the Secretary, thinking with him on the subject, said that it was a pitiful and contemptible sum. Mr. Cambreleng went into a full detail of the manner in which and the reason for offering it. He had withdrawn a general resolution for making preparation for war, stating, at the same time, that he should offer something more specific. He offered the three million amendment, after this notice, and sident had secretly asked for the three millions appropriation; that the sum of fourteen after receiving from the proper authority, in reply to his inquiries, the information that one million was wanted for the navy and two millions for the army. He drew the amendment in concert with an able and distinguished gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Archer) and he produced to the House the original draft, reading, as follows:-"That the sum of three millions

dollars bejappropriated, to be expended, in whole orin part, under the direction of the President, for the military and naval service, including Fortifi-

ment was offered and adopted by a vote of one ment was offered and adopted by a vote of one hundred and nine to seventy seven, fifteen of the opposition members voting for it. It then went to the Senate and was rejected, without formality. Mr. C. detailed the further proceedings;—the peremptory adherence of the Senate, without demanding a conference; the condescension of the House to ask a conference, without the sevent of the secure of adhering, as it was prompted to do, by the course of the Senate,—and the result of the conference. After he returned with the report, some time elapsed before an occurrence in which he could offer the report, -[an hour and a half, Mr. C House had expired, -and many members rose, in their places, and refused to vote, on the ground were elected having expired. In this case of things, it would, he contended, have been, un-

dines, Cayenne Pepper, and ground and polished Looking Glass Plates, silvered and unsilvered minding the House, of the report of the Com-The second section of the bill provides that mittee of Conference, on the Fortification Bill, the duty on the following articles, after the he stated, as the journal shewed, that he delayed same day, shall be at the rate of twenty-five per centum, ad valorem.

All buttons, of whatsoever material made, other than Silver, Bronze in powder, Carriages in actual use of persons arriving in the United States, Brass Candlesticks, and Brass Warming and his colleague on the Committee, Mr. Lewis were appointed as Tellers to count the House and they reported that there was no quorum present. The journal stated that Mr. Lewis over, we have held that this question would inmade the report, and this he had seen with some surprise. He did not understand Mr. Lewis, as served at the battle of Plattsburgh, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the hill (Mr. Clar's) to appropriate for a limit. Speaker whether the report had been made, and that the Speaker answered that it had not been made. I know not the object of the remark on the part of Mr. P., but I know, and others know, that Mr. Speaker Bell is incapable of misrepre in making up that Journal, he is not to be contradicted by the after-recollections of young members. I well recollect, and so do many, that

on Finance, the bill making further appropriation for suppressing hostilines with the Seminote Indians, without amendment, and urged
the Senate to act at once on the bill. The bill
was then ordered to a third reading, after which
Mr. Clay asked if there were no communications from the Department, stating the causes
of the war. [Mr. Webster said the communications threw no light on the causes.] He said.

I well recollect, and so do many, there
we members. I well recollect, and so do many, there
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did not consider the report as lauring been made,
and lauring be blamed for not acting upon a report which was not before it; and Mr. Cambreleng is susport on the ground of the confused situation of the House, the want of a quorum, and the expiration of the state of the substrained to the abitrament of a neutral and mutually friendly Government. ration of the constitutional term for which the

House was chosen. Mr. Cambreleng resumed, and availing himself of the support thus gratuitously offered to him,—said that he was happy to be supported by the resolutions of the gentleman from Massahusetts.

Mr. C. concluded his speech, which was extended to a considerable length, by expressing his gratification at the fact that both Houses were now disposed to act with alacrity and unanimity in providing efficient means for the defence of the country. Upon the ruins of the bill of the last year, a fabric would now, he hoped, be erected, capable of doing lasting hon or, and affording permanent security to the country; and, in a twelve month, he expected to see this nation, rich as it is in maritime resources, send out a naval force able to contend with the fleets of France. The chances of war he considered as being so equally balanced, that a feather would turn them. France was pledged before the world to abide by terms of dicta tion, sooner than agree to which, this country would pour out its treasure to the last cent, and its blood to the last drop. If France receeded entire ignorance of the causes of the war, expressed his belief that it must have grown out of grown her determination, she would be more discovered than the average before in all her discovered the average before the average before in all her discovered the average before in all her discovered the average before the average before in all her discovered the average before the attempt to remove the Indians, and urged than she ever was before, in all her history. But yet, he was almost inclined to believe testimony—his own deliberate, recorded Letter that she would recede from it.

were swelled by the addition of the runaway negroes of the South, who were much more cruel propriated one third of the amount. The left on the field. The sin of this he charged upon Senate certainly, for the bill would then have the abolitionists, but said that it was but a drop been passed, without the further action of the had not recommended it, contrary to all prece any reason to believe that it had been warranted by any of the executive department. sity was now for it, and it took every one by surprise. He contended, moreover, that no reason had, as yet, been offered in favor of it .-The reason upon which his colleague, Mr. Adams, placed it was of a most extraordinary nature; the resolution unanimously agreed to

that the Treaty with France ought to be insisted upon. The gentleman he had before thought contended that this resolution was of a pacific nature. He, (Mr. Reed) and many others voted for it in order to get rid of the war resolutions for which it was substituted. If it was intended as a war resolution, the House was grossly de-ceived in regard to its character. He read from the gentleman's former speech of the last year, a paragraph supporting this construction of the resolution. He was, he said, highly delighted, when his colleague, who had before made a war speech, expressed himself in favor of so peaceful

He went on to argue that the terms of the resolution were not otherwise than pacific; for we were accustomed to insist upon the execu tion of all treaties made between us and foreign nations. His colleague had vindicated himself earnestly from the charge of manworship, but there was another species of idolatry more common and equally dangerous, the worship of our noble selves. He then commented on the severattacks made by his colleague on an honorable Senator f om Massachusetts, (Mr. Webster,) and the passage alluded to from Mr. W's speech, to show that his colleague had grossly misrepresented its purport. Here Mr. R. noticed the conduct of the House in applauding his col league's attack, and expressed his deep regret at having witnessed so disgraceful an innovation upon the usage and decorum of the body. From this point, he passed to the consideration of the facts connected with the progress of the three million amendment. He contended that not to be drawn from the real point at issue, which was not where the fortification bill was lost, for that was agreed to by both Houses—but by what means and by whom the three million and dollars, instead of the three millions, there was a quorum in the House, and he avowed from appropriation bill was deteated,—that appropriahis knowledge, that there was a quorum till the time of adjournment. The reason why gentle-men would not vote was best known to themselves. He believed now, and believed then, that there was a quorum, and that for some se-cret and hidden reasons, the members of the ad-

ministration party would not vote. He had no doubt, from all the facts, that the scruples of the gentlemen as to voting after 12 o'clock had to prevent the responsibility of its loss from fall-ing upon the President, who would have rejectthree million to eight hundred thousand dollars.

He proved that bil's had often been passed and approved by the President, after twelve o'clock at night, on the third day of March; and maintained that Congress and the President could continue to act till 12 o'clock, on the 4th of March, the hour at which the government first went into operation. General Washington, he mentioned, once rose from his bed, at three or four c'clock in the moming and signed hills. four o'clock in the morning and signed bills which were sent to him from the House. His colleague held the same opinion with himself on this point; and this circumstance increased his this point; and this circumstance increased his surprise at the anxiety of his colleague to defend the course of those gentlemen who refused to the Senate on Thursday, which is presumed to to the Senate on Thursday, which is presumed to the Senate on Thursday. yote after twelve o'clock. The House went only so far, in the first place, as to appropriate 419,000 dollars for Fortifications. The Senate increased it to 600,000 dollars; and finally consented to eight hundred thousand dollars more. Butf still; though no additional information had been received by the House—though no additional sums were asked by the President, the increased sum of \$1,400,000 was pronounced a pitiful sum, so pitiful that the gen-tleman from New York, said he would not re port it, nor recommend it. He concluded, from all the circumstances of the affair, that the Pre-

hundred thousand dollars was, in his opinion, "pitiful" that he had determined and made known to "the party" that he would not approve of the pitiful bill, and that the party thought it best to defeat the bill themselves rather than suffer the responsibility of its loss to Mr. Hardin took the floor, and will address

The House then adjourned.



MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 1, 1836. PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, William Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Francis Granger.

THE MEDIATION OF ENGLAND .-There is no reason to doubt that the British hip of War, just arrived at Norfolk, has been spatched to tender to our Government, the mediation of England, in adjusting the contro. Dutchess Woollen Manufacturing Company. versy with France. In this view of the object of her visit, we hail the arrival of this Vessel pany, and for other purposes.

A communication was received from Mr.

A communication was received from Mr. with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction. Believing, as we do, that the danger of War is as imminent as its consequences would be disastrous, this State. we cannot but hope most ardently that England has tendered the Olive Branch both to this Government and that of France.

From the commencement, while most of the over, we have held that this question would involve us in a serious conflict with France. Two drew forth frequent expressions of solicitude for the appointment of a Minister to England. It such a crisis as this, our Government should be still pending. without an able Minister at the Court of St.

But there is reason to believe that England. in a spirit of magnamity which will awaken the grateful sensibilities of this People, and their Government, has sent a Ship of Wi

clined to do it, the House, certainly, is not to errors have been committed on both sides; and while neither will yield points of honor to the other, both may, withentire safety, commit the

Assuming, as we do, that this vessel has comwith an offer of MEDIATION from England, we can look, for the firsttime, upon this question. with reasonable hopesof an amicable deliverance from its embarrassments; and shall wait, with painful anxiety, for further developements, en tertaining perfect confidence, however, that this overture will be met in the spirit that it was

nfirmities of age or of temper. We are unwillng to believe that such passions have always confidence reposed in him. But to whatever consistency, and, what is still worse, for integrity. His accusations are as untrue, as his denunciations were malignant. And most unfortunately for Mr. Adams, the highest character of is produced to show that he has regarded the Mr. Reed followed, and maintained, at length, | SENATE as the only barrier against "the imposture that the Fortification Bill in question was defeated by the President himself and the party acting with him. He remarked that he had heard with pain the remarks of the gentleman for Marchine the state only barrier against "the imposture of pretended reform—the frenzy of senseless experiments, and the rapacity of Executive usurpations." We are pained to see a man of whom

> [ From the National Intelligencer. ] Messrs. Gales & Seaton-Less than a year a that is to say, in August, 1834, the Whigs Salem, in Massachusetts, gave a dinner to Mr. Webster and Mr. Silsbee, the gentlemen who then represented the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States. The honorable John Quincy Adams, then and now a gress, was respectfully invited to attend the dinner as a guest. His answer to the letter of innow sought to be expunged) and to the Resolu-tion of the Senate respecting the Protest. MASSACHUSETTS.

Saturday, Jan. 23.

'Leverett Saltonstall, Esq. Salem.

QUINCY, July 29, 1834.
Sir—I have received your obliging invitation. in behalf of the Whigs of Salem, of my attendance at a dinner to be given to the Senators of the Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States. Cordially approving the conduct of hose eminent citizens, in the station assigned o them by the confidence of their constituents, regret that my engagements will deprive me of e pleasure of joining with you in the festivity which you propose to signalize your approbaon of the firmness and ability with which they of the importance of the services rendered b them to our common country, in the trying emergencies which mark the present era of our the Senate of the confederated nation, and I regret to be obliged from the deepest convictions to

add, in the Senate alone, that the friends of our Union, and of its free, republican institutions, can find a solid foundation for the cheering hope that they will be preserved and redeemed fron the imposture of pretended reform, from the frenzy of senseless experiments, and from the apacity of Executive usurpations.
"With this impression, I tender to the Whigs

of Salem, with my thanks for their friendly invitation, the following sentiment:
"The Constitutional check of the Senate, fearlessly and faithfully applied to the Executive

And remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedieni servant, "JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

The arrival of the British Ship of War, with the conjectured tender of the mediation of England, has had a sensible effect upon the Stocks. On Friday, there were sales of U. S. Bank Stock at \$1201; Bank of America 120;

118. The New York Times betrays as little wisdom as patriotism, in predicting that the "mediation of England will be respectfully declin-

IMR. BEARDSLEY, the Attorney General, has arrived from Washington to enter upon the discharge of his duties. It is worthy of remark, that Messrs. Talcott, Bronson and Beardsley, who to be duly appointed. His have been successively appointed Attorney Gen-

to have relation to the proposed Mediation of

SPRAGUE will be gratified to hear that information has been received of his arrival at Havre, in improved health.

There is fine sleighing at Washington.

The President has made no communication to Congress in relation to the Florida War.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company, held in this City on Saturday, the 30th ult., Rufus H. King. of AARON THORP resigned.

Population of Rockland .- This mountainous little county, as its name imports, has a population of 9696—a hardy thriving race, chiefly employed in iron, wool and cotton factories. The No. of negroes is 426, Paupers 51, Citizens, 280, the military and naval service, including Fortifications and ordnance, and increase of the navy."

To this Mr. Archer added the following:—
"Provided, such expenditures shall be rendered necessary for the defence of the country prior to the next meeting of Congress." This amendthe next meeting of Congress." This amendLegislature of New-York.

IN SENATE-Monday Feb. 1, 3186. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. Of Supervisors of Kings county, for a amendment of the poor laws of this State; for a Bank at Brooklyn; for the incorporation of the New Utrick Dock and Steamboat Company. REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Wooster, Otsego. [Ordered engrossed for a times is against such injurious restraints. [As this subject is important, we shall copy By Mr. Edwards-In favor of the bill in re-

ronage of the State to the Gazateer of the State, about to be published by Mr. Gordon.—[The reason assigned for this report was, that the Committee had not seen the work, and could not, consequently, decide upon its merits.]

By Mr. Downing—By bill, to incorporate the By Mr. EDWARDS -By bill, to increase the Capital of the Auburn and Owasco Canal Com- kins 6 days.

SAMUEL BEARDSLEY, in which he states his acceptance of the office of Attorney General of ins State.

Supervisors, the power to extend the time for the collection of taxes for 45 days, provided the the Revised Statutes in relation to the fees of lawyers in the courts of this state.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Champlain, Clinton county, was read the third time and passed.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Worcester, Otsego countv: and

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Johnstown, Montgomery ounty, were also read the third time and passed. The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. | Treasurers. Powers in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the ATTICA AND BUFFALO RAIL ROAD COMPANY. The question to strike out the 7th section was

Mr. Mack spoke at length against striking out, and replied to the arguments advanced on the constitutional question of appropriating priwate property for the construction of rail-roads.

Before Mr. M. concluded his remarks, the hour esignated for the appointment of certain Stat eported for the purpose of proceeding with such

the office of Secretary of State;

AZARIAH C. FLAGG received twenty-five votes r the office of Comptroller; ABRAHAM KEYSER received twenty-five votes r the office of Treasurer of the State; HENRY ARCULARIUS received twenty-five votes or the office of Commissary General, and were

spectfully declared duly nominated on the part The Assembly having agreed upon the same andidates, they were declared duly appointed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Attica and Buffalo Rail Road bill, which ocupied the attention of the Senate untill the our of adjournment, without going through

Adjourned. IN ASSEMBLY.

ith the same, when the Senate

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. For extending the time for the Collection of Taxes in the town of Johnstown: for the Roch-If We know not whether to attribute the recent disreputable phillippic of Mr. Adams, to the from Franklin to Sherburne; to revive the charter for a Rail Road to the Pennsylvania Line; of citizens of Boston against any division of the County of Erie; for a Rail Road from Trenton rankled in his bosom; because, if this be the to Herkimer; of Asa Burrows, for Canal damacase, it shows how unworthy he has been of the ges; of citizens of Allegany for the Rochester and Olean Canal; for a Rail Road from the Erie confidence reposed in him. But to whatever cause this malignant attack upon the Senate may be attributed, it forever blasts his reputation for consistency, and, what is still worse, for integration of the Essex County Bank; for a Bank at Seneca Falls; relative to the Utica and Syra at Seneca Falls; relative to the Utica at Seneca Fall at Seneta Fairs, relative to the Cottea and Syracuse Rail Road; of citizens of Shelden and Oronageville, against any division of the County of Genesee; of Peter Bargee, contractor on the Chenango Canal, for relief; of the citizens of Madison County for relief to the Contractors of the Chenango Canal, for relief to the Contractors of the Chenango Canal, for a Mutual Insurance to the Countractors of the Chenango Canal, for a Mutual Insurance to the Countractors of the Chenango Canal, for a Mutual Insurance to the Countractors of the Chenango Canal, for a Mutual Insurance to the Countractors of the Chenango Canal, for relief to the Contractors of the Chenango Canal, for relief to the Countractors of Madison County for relief to the Countractors of Madison Country for relief to the Countractors of Madison County for relief to the Countractors of Madison Country for relief to the Countractors of the Countractors of the Countractors of the Countracto of Madison County for relief to the Contractors on the Chenango Canal; for a Mutual Insurance Company at Herkimer; for a Bank at the village cabinet, on that occasion, and if that is federal-Eaton for an amendment of the law abolishing imprisonment for debt; for a new county from We deprecate war, most sincerely; but, after struct the New-York and Erie Rail Road; of citizens of Columbia and Dutchess for an amend-carrying forward the revolution of the Three ment of the non-imprisonment-law; of citizens of Hyde-Park against the repeal of the law laying out a Road from Poughkeepsie to Hyde-Park;

da and Oswero Rivers: of citizens of Maryl
da and Oswero Rivers: of citizens of Maryl-

to the expediency of passing a law requiring all the Safety Fund Banks to redeem the notes of each other at par, reported against the proposi-

The Report was, on motion of Mr. BORLAND laid on the table.

By Mr. Yares—To incorporate the Unadilla and Schoharie Rail Road company.

By Mr. Parker—To incorporate the Washington and Rensselaer Turnpike company.

By Mr. Parker—To incorporate the Fort Plain and Cooperstown Turnpike company.

By Mr. PARKER—To incorporate the Cave Bank Bridge Company in the town of Unadilla. By Mr. Parker—To incorporate the Port Jarvis and Pike County Bridge Company.

By Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN-To incorporate the ewis County Mutual Insurance Company.
By Mr. Romenn-Relating to the inspection of Sole Leather in the county of Onondaga By Mr. M. H. SIBLEY-For the relief of Si By Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN-To amend the char-

ter of the Farmers' Fire and Loan Company.
By Mr. M. H. Sibley—For the relief of Julius By Mr. HULBERT-From a minority of the

Committee of claims, against the relief of Si-mon Matteson and Julius Rogers.

By Mr. J. Johnson—To extend the time for evening. the collection of taxes in the town of Johns-State officers. The results were as follows:-

For Comptroller.

FREDRICK WHITTLESEY DERRICK SIBLEY, SAMUEL STEVENS, For Secretary of State JOHN A DIX. GEORGE F. TALLMAN GIDEON HAWLEY FREDERICK WHITTLESEY SAMUEL STEVENS, WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

AZARIAH C. FLAGG

ALBERT H. TRACY, WILLIAM SWEATMAN, For Treasurer. ABRAHAM KEYSER, J. NEWTON DEXTER, For Commissary-General

HENRY ARKULARIUS, PETER SCEN SMITH, JAMES H. WOODS, NATHANIEL PITCHER, SILAS M. STILWELL, BENJAMIN WRIGHT, The two Houses then met in the Assembly Chamber, compared Nominations, and declared Messrs. Flagg, Dix, Keyser, and Arcularius,

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED. Providing for the appointment of a Supreme court Commissioner in the county of Owego.

To pay the damages sustained by Charles the county of t To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Onondaga.

In relation to the Franklin Fire Insurance Thomas McMullen, Henry Russell.

company in the city of New-York. To extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Johnstown. To revive the charter of the Tivola Manufac-

turing company—ayes 90, noes 7.

To extend the time for the collection of taxes n the town of Wooster. Mr. Cutting, in pursuance of notice, intro-

duced a bill to repeal such parts of the Revised Statutes as prohibits persons or associations from keeping offices of Discount and Deposite.

Mr. Cutting, in introducing the bill, stated the extent to which the bill proposed to go. He eid so, because it had been supposed here and elsewhere, that it contemplated some guivation. was elected a directer of the Company, in place elsewhere, that it contemplated some quixotic scheme designed to unsettle our monetary system. The bill proposes no such thing, but is entirely harmless, if not beneficial in all its provisions. It was not, as was apprehended, designed to embarrass or cripple the Safety Fund law. On the contrary, it would be found, if adopted, the strongest means of protection to

that law.

Mr. C. said he would not now occupy the attention of the House by explaining, either the objects of this bill or the evils which it is designed to correct. He would, however, at the proper time, show that the existing restraining law vas the result of a bargain having no reterence

to the public welfare.

Mr. C. deprecated the laws which prohibit the introduction of Foreign capital. They dam up the sources from which money has flowed in upon us. They send respectable men from all parts of the State, imploring Bank capital from this Legislature. They spend their whole winter in vain solicitation, and return as empty as By Mr. Bearbelley—By bill, extending the time for the collection of taxes in the town of not be kept on much longer. The spirit of the full report of Mr. Cutting's remarks from the

lation to the proof of wills, wards, and surrogates courts &c.

By Mr. Young—Against extending the patBank Committee. Mr. Cutting remarked that he had moved to refer this bill to the Committee of the Whole,

with the assent of the chairman of the Bank mmittee. The motion was withdrawn, and the bill re-erred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Wilkinson gave notice of a general bill in relation to the extension of the time for the col-lection of taxes in the several towns of this State. This bill gives to two County Judges and three

The bill as originally introduced was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. King, pursuant to notice, introduced a bill in relation to the appointment of County

The Museum offers a strong bill this evening. for the benefit of the Magician, who has been ex lecture room, during the last week.

"Truth fitty spoken." - The following remarks er the whole ground. We adopt every word of JOHN A. DIX received twenty-five votes for this article, as embodying our own sentiments, in language more clear and forcible than we could have used:-[From the Ontario Repository.]

The Special Message. - We have omitted an shortened other things to make room at once for this document. It will be read with lively inerest on all accounts, and we think with gen al approbation. It is clear, calm, and firm. as undoubtedly well considered by the cabinet was undoubtedly well considered by the calmet before it was put forth; and the ground which it takes will be maintained, we doubt not by government and people.

We have often expressed our opinion of the manner, in which several points in this indemnity

negotiation have been managed by our government, and especially have we censured what we considered as the marked want of wisdom in the premature, needless, and irritating publication of some of the correspondence on our side; but yet, we are also of opinion that the French government ought to be satisfied with what our own has already said, by way of explanation, nd that any thing more, any new matter, in the shape of apology, or deprecation, would be derogatory to the government, and an injury to the

Least of all can we tolerate the idea that a foreign agent should be permitted to appeal from our government to our people. The publication by the French charge, Pageot, of the Duke de Broglie's letter to him, in the newspapers, after the reception of it had been declined by our government, could only have been with the design

Company at Herkimer; for a Bank at the village of Ulster; of citizens of Edmonston for the New-Berlin Bank; of citizen Hyde-Park and see re-enacted by the government of the coun-

Temperance State Convention.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Young Merical Temperance Society of the city of Albany, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to represent will Society in the State of the member 1 me Numery Acquest Accounts and the dimensery Acquest Accounts and the dimensery as a guest. His answer to the letter of in lus for a Bank at Skeneatales; for the Syracuse and Binghampton Rail Road; for a Bank at Jordan, in the county of Onondaga; for the Fire Proof Clerk's Office in the county of Livingers, as to republish that letter in your paper of Ers, as to republish that letter in your paper of Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of the city of Ambany, the Syracuse and Binghampton Rail Road; for a Bank at Jordan, in the county of Onondaga; for the Fire Proof Clerk's Office in the county of Onondaga; for the Fire Proof Clerk's Office in the county of Donondaga; for the Fire Proof Clerk's Office in the county of Livingson from the Bank committee, to Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of the city of Ambany, the Syracuse and Binghampton Rail Road; for a Bank at Jordan, in the county of Onondaga; for the Fire Proof Clerk's Office in the county of Livingson.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of the city of the city of Ambany, the Syracuse and Binghampton Rail Road; for a Bank at Jordan, and Society in the State Temperance Convention, to be held in this city on the IIIth inst:—Bradford R. Wood, Crs. Lyon, E. H. Pease, W. H. Hill, Daniel Campbell, Jas.

Monday, asking of those who read it to bear Monday, asking of the city of Ambany, the Syracuse and Bank at Skeneatales; for the Syracuse following gentlemen were appointed Delegates the result of the city of Ambany, the Syracuse and Bank at Skeneatales; for the Syracuse following gentlemen were appointed Delegates the Syracuse following gentlemen were appointed Delegates the Syracuse following gentlemen were appointed Delegates the syracuse fol

Society be requested to attend the Convention as delegates ex-officio. GEO. DAWSON, Ch'n.

Great Fire in Natchez .- We learn from the New Orleans papers, that on the 10th instant a fire broke out at the Natchez landing, which consumed twenty-eight houses, all the lower part of the town under the hill, from Mr. H. C. Farnum, and Doctor M. A.M'Kenrie's drug store to the extreme end. It was supposed to be the work of incendiaries. There was supposed to be the work of incendaries.

There was supposed to be some lives lost—none of the property was insured.

There was supposed to be the work of incendaries.

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In the was supposed to be the work of incendaries.

There was supposed to be the work of incendaries.

There was supposed to be some lives lost—none of the property was insured.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 27, 1836. Correspondence of the Courier & Enquirer. Last evening a messenger with despatches for the British Minister, came to this city from Baltimore, having arrived at Norfolk, on board a sloop of war, from Falmouth. The city was immediately filled with rumors of a pacific character. This day there has been something of a calm on the subject; but much buzzing and whis-pering in diplomatic and other well informed circles. I have remained sceptical until within ten minutes. It is now eight o'clock in the

A friend has just left me, whose information I ment, and by the British Minister resident here: that they contai na tender of the kind offices of the British Government, as mediator between France

and the United States.

This communication to me is through a chanrepeat, I believe it, the mediation will probably be accepted, all difficulties be removed, and the ancient friendly intercourse between the two countries be again restored.

MARRIED. On the 30th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Sherman, Mr. Rev.

DIED. In this city, on Sunday, the 31st ult. PHILIP HOOKER, ged 69 years. On the 27th ult. after a short but painful illness, Mr Бюкае Актенек, in the 43d year of his age. YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION,

ROTATION TICKET.

For President-Charles A. Hopkins. 1st Vice President-George Brinckerhoff. 2d Vice President-John Knower. 3d Vice President-Walter R. Bush Treasurer-Lansing G. Taylor.

emperance Society, are requested to meet at the Cha l of the Classical School, to-morrow at 12 o'clock M elect delegates to the Annual Convention of the Stat society. By order of the President. fe1 CHAS. E. WEST, Sec'ry. The Albany County Temperance Society will hold a meeting at the Temperance House (this city) at 7 o'clock on Friday evening, 5th inst. for the purpose of appointing delegates to attend that of the State Society to be an unconstitutional proposition.

ing delegates to attend that of hold in on the 11th.

ANNANIAS PLATT, President.



[From the Journal of Commerce.] MEDIATION OF ENGLAND FOR THE ADJUSTMENT OF THE DISPUTE BE-TWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND

doubtless has been, by that of France. The the collection of taxes for 45 days, provided as securities are renewed.

Mr. ELV proposed to give the power of extending the time for the collection of Taxes to the Supervisor and two Justices of the Peace, the first British national vessel which has visited that port since the war.

An important question which now arises, is, what is the nature of the mediation proposed .-Is it a reference of the dispute to England in the capacity of umpire, the parties agreeing to abide her decision? or is it a definite proposition, an acquiescence in which will be virtually a termination of the dispute. We conjecture the latter; | Monday next was agreed to. and that the substance of this proposition is comprised in the following paragraph from the hibiting an "astonishing metamorphosis" in the London Morning Chronicle (government paper) of Dec. 12th. This paragraph, it will be observed, was published only ten days before the sailing of the Pantaloon; and it has an air of

of the intelligent Editor of the Ontario Reposition, under the President's Special Message, covered the President Message, covered the Presiden something more than a mere editorial lucubration. The clauses containing the terms of compromise, we have printed in italic. The only medium that now exists for an ar-

Government of this country. We are happily upon terms of cordial friendship with both parties, and cannot be supposed to have any wish to see the honor of either injured by the affair. It becomes, therefore, the duty of our Government to assume the character of arbitrator between them-to assume it upon no ground of superiority, or upon any ground whatever save that of the most disinterested amity towards the two nations, and our deep anxiety for the preservation of general peace. Under all the circumstances, and in the character just described, our Cabinet would be justified in stating on one to that of France, that the latter ought to pay the money on Mr. Livingston's first explanation on the other hand to that of America, that the President ought officially to give the sanction of his au-

thority to Mr. Livingston's explanation.

Such a course would be the right one on both sides; it would stand the test of history, and defy the cavils of the discontented, who are eager for a war at all hazards. Should our anticipa tions of a pacific issue to these misunderstand ings be unfortunately not realized-should a law of reprisals be passed in America; which we should hear of with extreme regret, then a war must ensue, of which it will not be possible for us to remain long indifferent spectators. We on account of our vast commerce, are deeply interested in the preservation of peace on the high seas. At all events, we shall be under the necessity of affording complete protection to our our naval force without delay.

Congressional Proceedings. [From the Courier & Enquirer.]

ABOLITION PETITIONS-FRENCH RE-BILL.

SENATE-Thursday, Jan. 28, 1836. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

t presented a petition from the county of Yates; for the Wool-Grower's Bank; for the new county of La Fayettee; of citizens of Rockland for aid to concerning and that it would end, if left to be continuance, and that it would end, if left to be mittee on the District of Columbia. He called for the reading of it, and declared that the petitioners were not "incendiaries," unless the act of signing the petition made them such. The

M. Robinson.

It was also resolved, that the officers of the and nays on the question of reception.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. Buchanan urged a postponement of the subject, until the sense of the Senate could be had on the petitions already before them.

Mr. Leigh read a part of the memorial, for the purpose of showing, that a design of acting or operating upon the southern states—by agitating the question of abolition in the District of

Mr. Calhoun had no objection to postpone the Mr. Webster said it was desirable to avoid

the petitions for abolition.

Mr. Buchanan moved to lay the question, "Shall the petition be received," on the table. Which motion prevailed.

FRENCH QUESTION.
Mr. Clay, from the committee on Foreign Re The city was lations, said he was instructed by the con to submit some resolutions calling for information from the President, viz:

Resolved, That the President be requested to

communicate to the Senate, if they be at his command, copies of the Expose which accompanied the French bill of indemnity from the Chamber of Deputies to the Chamber of Peers am not permitted to doubt. He assures me, that report of the committee presented to the Chamber of Peers on the 5th June, 1835; and also a copy of the original note, in the French lan-guage, from the Duc de Broglie to Mr. Barton, under date of the 26th October 1835, a translation of which was communicated to Congress

> (if not incompatible with the public interest) to communicate to the Senate a copy of a note, if there be one, from Mr. Livingston to the French minister of Foreign Affairs under date the 27th Mr. E. went into the origin of the resolution, Although brief, the importance of the information contained in this letter, will render it acceptable to you and your readers, without comment.
>
> THE SPY IN WASHINGTON.
>
> minister of Foreign Affairs under date the 27th April 1835, and copies of any other official note addressed by Mr. Livingston during his mission to France, either to the French minister of Foreign Affairs or to the Secretary of State, not heretofore communicated to Congress. [Lies which it was the intention of Mr. Adams to propose.

one day for consideration.]

Mr. Clayton from the committee on the Judici-

A communication from the War Department with respect to the appointment of Benj. F. Curry, as Indian Agent, pursuant to a resolution of the Senate, was transmitted, referred and ordered to be printed. SURPLUS REVENUE.

to set apart so much of the surplus public revenue as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of defence &c.—was resumed.

Mr. Grundy said, that the defenceless state of

ther ships nor fortifications adequate to maintain their rights or for their defence in case of need, and it was, in his opinion, better for Coninconsistencies of his political career for the last A Sermon will be preached in St. Peter's church and a collection taken up in behalf of the Bible and Common Prayer Book Society of Albany and its vicinity, on Wednesday evening, at half past 6 o'clock.

Immediately after the services, the board of managers

The left a posting at the rectory of said church. need, and it was, in his opinion, better for Congress to first provide what was necessary, than to sanction any other disposition of the public money. It was not his intention to make accusations against any one. He would not censure or condemn others for their conduct in rejecting The officers and executive committee of the 5th Ward compensate Society are requested to meet at the Charlest Society and the Charlest Society are requested to meet at the Charlest Society and the Charlest Society are requested to the charlest Society and the charlest Society are requested to the was said, but it was his intention, to present some facts and arguments in reply to observa-tions made with respect to it, after which, he would be content to leave his conduct in sup-

an unconstitutional proposition, He admitted that the Senator from Mass. was correct to the letter, when he stated, what the bill had died in the House of Representatives, and that, the next Assembly will take place at Stanwix Hall. Thursday evening, Feb. 4th. Carriages will be in front of the Hall at 73 o'clock.

CITY ASSEMBLIES.—The managers give notice bill had died in the House of Representatives, and that, there its bones would be found."

Fel. 3w No. 77 on the dock.

TISSUE PAPER, beautiful tims, for ornamens tall work, for sale at the BAZAAR, 324 North Mary fel. correct to the letter, when he stated, fithat the

people to understand. He denied that even eneral appropriations were unconstitutional although specific appropriations were better; and he referred to the practice from the earliest days of the Government down to the administration of Mr. Jefferson, to show that appropriations much more general in their terms than was used much more general in their terms than was used in the three million amendment, had been acceded to by Congress without any constitutional objections. Mr. G. referred to the course taken by France in the controversy, and he insisted that the Constitution would be reality destroyed if they permitted any for-ign nation to interfere in their domestic affairs. FRANCE.

A letter from a highly respectable gentleman at Norfolk, says that the writer had conversed with Captain Corry, of the British brig of war Pantaloon, and also with the British Consul at Norfolk, both of whom say positively that the brig is sent for the purpose of tendering the mediation of England on the subject of our difference would re-consider the subject. Concurring in the opinion that there would be no war, brig is sent for the purpose of tendering the mediation of England on the subject of our difference will not never they mediation of England on the subject of our difference in their domestic affairs. Their respectability as a nation would be destroyed if they permitted their Chief Magistrate to bow down and give to France the degrading apology which the Duc de Broglie intimated in his letter to Mr. Barton, was required previous to be payment of a just debt. He trusted that France would re-consider the subject. Concurring in the opinion that there does not not concerned to be a proposition of the payment of a just debt. He trusted that France would re-consider the subject. Concurring in the opinion to interfere in their domestic affairs. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Kierstep for 5 days, Mr. Exo 8 days, and Mr. Willreference with France. We hall this event as mediation of England on the subject of our difing France did not pay the money, were they willing that she should enjoy advantages secured promising a speedy and satisfactory adjustment to her over other nations, in sending her wines and silks to this country? Was it right she of the pending dispute; for we cannot suppose that the mediation will be declined by the American Government, after being accepted, as it merican Government, after being accepted, as it merican Government, after being accepted, as it merican Government, after being accepted, as it is merican Government, and a submitted of the control of the contr of the loss of the Fortification bill. The whole affair could be summed up in this. The House of Represents Pantaloon, on coming into Norfolk, fired a sa of Representatives were determined to have three millions granted. They (the Senate) were determined they should not, and this was he cause of the loss of the entire bill.

Mr. Hill followed in denunciation of the Se

was given, as that was the material point for the

ate for not passing the amendment, and attribnate for not passing the amendment, and attributed to that body the loss of the bill.

On motion of Mr. Clay, the resolution was laid on the table for the present.

The bill to provide for the U. S. Corps of Engineers, and for the increase of the Topographical Corps, were severally ordered to be engrossing for a third reading.

ed for a third reading.

After which, a motion to adjourn over until HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A number of private bills were reported, read wice and committed.
Mr. Connor, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a bill to change the organization of the Post Office Department, and to provide more effectually for settling the

A motion to print 1000 extra copies was made FORTIFICATION BILL OF 1835.

The resolution of Mr. Adams, providing for rangement between France and America, is the Government of this country. We are happily quire into the causes and circumstances of the oss of this bill-and the amendment of Mr. Williams, authorising that committee "to send for persons and papers," came up first in the order of business.
Mr. Hardin, of Ky., said he had been much

Mr. Hardin, of Ky., said he had been much struck with the course of proceeding in the House for the last three weeks. Some time ago, the Navy Appropriation Bill was taken up, and the Chairman of the Committee of Mays and Means moved an additional appropriation of two millions of dollars—this being what Mr. It called a war appropriation. The House was prepared to act upon this bill with promptitude, and the House adjourned when a member from North act upon this bill with promputude, and the House adjourned when a member from North Carolina (Mr. Bynum) had got through about two-thirds of a very long speech. On the following day, this measure was put by, and that small matter the New-York Fire Bill was taken up at the special request of the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means—this business also was left when only one-third finished. Some day or two after the chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means made an attack upon a certain paragraph which had appeared against himself in the United States Telegraph, and after doing so, said that the paragraph was altogether unworthy of his attention. Then in an instant up rose the member from Massachusetts, with his resolution proposing an enquiry, by a Select Committee, into the causes of the failure of the bill to which the paragraph had alluded. He merchantmen, and consequently of angmenting [Mr. H.] would not say, that there was an understanding between these two gentlemen upon the subject—but it looked nighty like it. All the business of the House was first to stand still for the N. York Fire Bill, and the New-York Fire Bill was to stand still in order that this inquisi-tion might be made into the failure of a bill at LATIONS—THE SURPLUS REVENUE the last session. We were informed every day that France was making hostile preparations; we knew that the Seminole Indians and runaway negroes were, even whilst he was speaking, desolating the territory of Florida—our army there had been cut to pieces—women and children fell victims to the tomahawk, and the peo-

> the House from matters which most deeply affected the interests of the country. Mr. H. then came to the immediate object of the resolution before the House. He tendered the

face of the earth. And yet all this time motion

after motion was made to draw the attention of

the resolution before the House. He tendered the tribute of his esteem and respect to the member from Virginia, Mr. Wise, who had so fearlessly and buly delineated the proceedings in respect to the fortification bill, and who had so ably succeeded in tracing the loss to its only true source. He expressed his astonishment at the weakness and imbecility of the arguments by which the member from New York had attempted yesterday to throw the odious charge from himself—because from the language of that memhimself—because, from the language of that member, he, Mr. H., had been led to suppose that a

triumphant vindication was at hand. In this, however, he had been disappointed.

He said, that he had voted against the amend ment of three millions—and he went into argu ment to show its unconstitutionality and inexpediency, expressing at the same time, his conviction that if the money had been appropriated, the country would now have been embroiled

in a French war.

He went into an historical relation of the proceedings of the last night, attributed the failure of the bill to the Chairman of the Committee of Conference, and defended the Senate against the groundless imputations that had been made against them. He deprecated a war, unless it could be satisfactorily shown that the honor and interest of the nation demanded it, and then he would fight to the last. He hoped that God would avert such a calamity, because when war did come, no man would know when he was sure of his breakfast, his dinner or his supper.

He replied at length to the remarks of Mr. Adams, and charged him with the greatest political inconsistencies, with deserting his oldest

friends and betraying his party.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, next spoke. He expressed his gratification that an opportunity had been afforded him of addressing the House. He had much feared that that opportunity would not have been allowed him, for he foresaw that this debate was not much longer to be permitted; he warned his friends that much more discussion

would not be allowed.

He was one of those who had voted to suspend the rule for the reception of this resolution. He did so, not because he desired the discussion to take place, but because he would not having from it if others desired it—he did not shrink from it if others desired it—he did not think that the minority in this House would This communication to me is through a channel so direct, that I confide in it, and I have not come to this conclusion hastily. If true, and I come to this conclusion hastily. If true, and I come to this conclusion hastily in the President's special message of the 8th January 1836.

Resolved also, That the President be requested was their wish the whole proceedings be laid.

Mr. E. said, that the member from New York ary reported a bill granting compensation to John Howard Ryan for the prevention of dry rot in the U. S. Navy. Read and ordered to a second reading the fortification bill? but who lost the amendment for the appropriation of three millions?—Mr. E. designated the resolution as the most extraordinary and unprecented one that had ever been offered in his knowledge or observation—it

being a proposal to institute an inquiry into the conduct of a preceding legislature. He adverted at length to the speech of Mr. A. The consideration of Mr. Benton's resolution on the introduction of the resolution-contended

Treasurer—Lansing G. Taylor.

Corresponding Secretary—Mason F. Cogswell,
Recording Secretary—John McHarg.
Managers—John V. S. Hazard, Henry Rawls, John
Webster, Charles N. Bleecker, Cornelius Ten Broeck,
Wm. Forsyth, George B. Steele, Wm. H. Whiting,
Thomas McMullen, Henry Russell.

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Association will be held at the Lecture Room, this evening at 7 o'clock, when the reports of the executive committee will be received, and officers elected for the ensuing year.

DANIEL FRY, Sec'ry.

And the House then adjourned. CPRING LANCE'TS for sale at the BAZAAR,

A UCTION NOTICE.—S. MORGAN will sell LA to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock, a general assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

OLD HOCK, of the Johannisberger, Niersteiner, Rudesheimer und Hoch bei Bonder auf Bonder auf Hoch bei Bonder auf Bo desheimer and Hockheimer brands, for sale by E. R. SATTERLEE, 61 State st

POT AND PEARL ASHES.—30 barrells for JOSHUA TUFFS,

RENESELAER COUNTY WHIG CON-

A Convention of the Whigs of the County of Rensselaer, was held pursuant to the call of the "Whig Central Committee," at the Court House, on the 27th January, 1836.

House, on the 27th January, 1836.
Gardner Landon, of Troy, called to order and moved the appointment of Joseph Russell, of Troy, as Temporary Chairman, and William Hagen, of Troy, as Secretary.
On calling over a list of the towns and districts, delegates presented credentials and appeared from all towns and districts in the Country of the State tax on real and appeared from all towns and districts in the Country of the State tax on real and appeared from all towns and districts in the Country of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State tax on real and specific transfer of the State transfer

peared from all towns and districts in the Country, except Schodack. On motion, it was then Resolved, That a Committee consisting of one delegate from each town and district, be appointed to report the names of officers for the Convention. The gentlemen whose names follow, compose said TROY.

Ist District-Cornelius Schuyler. 2d District—Joseph Snedeker. 4d District—Dow Van Veghten. Lansingburgh—G. F. Holmes. Greenbush—Evert Van Allen. Sandlake-Isaac B. Fox. Petersburgh-Thomas Clark. Stephentown—William Worden. Brunswick—William Millis. Schaghticoke—Joseph Russell. Berlin—Gorham Dennison.

Pittstown—Philip Viele.
Nassau—Mr. Hoag.
Hoosiek—Volney Richmond.
Grafton—Timothy B. Wilds. The Committee having returned into Convention, reported by G. F. Holmes, the following persons as officers, who were unanimously as

For President—Joseph Russell, of Troy.
For 1st Vice President—Evert Van Allen, o reenbush.

For 2d do.—Isaac B. Fox, of Sandlake.

For 3d do.—Joseph Russell, of Schaghticoke For 4th do.—William Worden, of Stephen Fer Secretaries—William Hagen, of Troy,— Thomas Clark, of Petersburgh—Gorham Den

nison, of Berlin. The President on taking the Chair, addresse the Convention at considerable length, and pre-sented his views relative to the next Presidency. The following resolutions were then submited to the consideration of the Convention by Day Otis Kellogg, who prefaced them with ap propriate remarks, and then moved their adop

Resolved, That while entertaining the more unqualified respect and confidence in the unspot ted integrity, splendid abilities, and distinguish ed qualifications of an eminent statesman of the north, whose name is now before the public as a candidate for the Presidency, our duty, a Whigs and as patriots, is to unite with our Whi brethren in other States, in all such measures as may afford the best promise of defeating the election of the Baltimore nominees, and thus avert from our common country the corrupt per petuation of the present misrule of the spoi party; and entertaining, at the same time, undoubted confidence in the capacity, integrity, patriotism and worth of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, of Ohio—the Hero of Tippecanoe are the Thames—who NEVER LOST A BATTLE—we do most cordially concur in his nomination. by the people, as a candidate for the exalted of fice of President of the United States, and do

nee of Fresident of the United States, and do earnestly recommend him to the united suffrages of the Whigs of this county.

Resolved, That we hall with pleasure the nomination, by the Whigs of Pennsylvania, of our distinguished fellow-citizen, FRANCIS GRANGER, for the office of Vice President: that his abilities and patriotism eminently quality him for the station, and we recommend him to the confidence of the Whig party.

The resolutions were advocated with much force and ability by Jacob P. Defreest and Dan-

iel M. Fraser. The question was then put by the Chair and the resolutions passed UNAN IMOUSLY. It was then on motion, Resolved; That a committee of five be appointed to draft and report resolutions for the a-

doption of the Convention.

Whereupon, the following gentlemen were appointed to act as said committee to wit:

Messrs. Thomas Clowes, C. L. Tracy, James M. Stevenson, Day O. Kellegg, and Philip

The committee having retired, returned into the Convention, and reported the following pre-amble and resolutions, which were unanimous-

ly adopted:
Whereas, A State Convention has been called to meet at Albany, on the first Wednesday of February next, to composed of Delegates friendly to the election of WILLIAM HEN-RY HARRISON, of Ohio, to the Presidency of the United States - and, whereas, the voice of times have plainly pointed to this distinguished patriot, hero and statesman, as the candidate most likely to unite in his behalf the suffrages most likely to unite in his behalf the suffrages of all opposed to the candidate of the party who obtained power by fraud, and have maintained it, and intend to perpetuate it by corruption—and, whereas, in the opinion of this Convention in him are united the essential qualifications of a Whig candidate—his honesty, capcaiting and fidelity to the Constitution. His continuant fidelity to the Constitution. His continuant fidelity to the Constitution of the constitution of the constitution of the constitution. His continuant fidelity to the Constitution of the con the people, and his grateful country now calls him to its highest honors; and, whereas, this Convention have, by an unanimous vote, recommended him to the cordial support of their fellow-citizens of Rensselaer County, and, relow-citizens of Rensselaer County, and, regretting that the said State Convention had not been called in the usual manner, so that the pretensions of every worthy Whig might have been more freely submitted to its consideration yet, considering the circumstances of the case,

Therefore Resolved, That this Convention do now proceed to the appointment of Delegates to represent this county in the State Convention, to be held in the city of Albany on the first Wednesday of February next.

Resolved, That we approve of the policy of distributing the money arrising from the sales of the public lands, among the governed States, that the public lands, among the several States—that the proportion which would fall to the share of this State, would relieve us from the necessity of state or county taxes. Yet we see the Governor of this State repeatedly urging the Legislature to levy a direct tax for the support of the State Government, while nothing whatever is done to obtain our share of the public do-

Resolved, That it is the first duty of the General Government to provide for the defence of the country against foreign aggression, and that Congress ought to make the necessary appropriations for that purpose; but that all such appropriations should be made for specified objects, and properly guarded and limited, to prevent abuses and misapplication of the public money to corrupt purposes. That we utterly condemn mounts for general objects, however meritorious, leaving its expenditure altogether to Executive honesty and discretion, as Unconstitutional, and the War Department to the proper committees, for such expenditures as appear to be called for, or the work of national defence. our Government, and strongly tending to Mon-That the Senate are entitled to the thanks of the Nation for having rejected the three million proposition at the last session. And we trust that the same fate awaits the still more odious proposition of Col. Benton, to appropri ate in the gross, all the surplus revenue of the

Resolved, That the Delegates in this Convention from each town and district, select a Dele-

Under this resolution, the following gentle-

men were appointed:
First District—Daniel M. Fraser. Second District—Joseph Russell. Third District—James M. Stevenson. Lansingburgh—Cornelius L. Tracy. Pittstown—Philip Viele. Schaghticoke—Abram Knickerbacker.

Hoosick—Daniel Rogers.
Grafton—Timothy B. Wilds.
Schodack—Jacob W. Lewis. Nassau—Samuel B. Ludlow. Greenbush—Caleb Finch. Brunswick—Joseph Hastings. Sandlake—Isaac B. Fox. Stephentown-Claudius Moffit. Berlin-Rensselaer Bently.

Petersburgh—Thomas Clark. On motion, six were added to the delegation, as follows: D. M. Defreest, Day O. Kellogg, Augustus Filley, Nicholas Weaver and Thomas H. Fisher.

On motion, the Convention adjourned.

[From the Watertown American.] COUNTY CONVENTION.

A large and respectable meeting of delegates from the different towns in the County agreeable to previous notice given, assembled a Hungerford's hotel, in this Village, on Saturday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention to be held at Albany, on the first Wednesday in February, for the nomination of suitable persons to be supported as candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States, and for the fornation of an Electorial Ticket. Upon a resolu-

tion for the choice of delegates, Gen. SAMUEL DENNISON, HORACE HOWE, and HIRAM INGERSON, Esqrs. were chosen to represent this county in said State Convention. After the transaction of other business the Convention adjourned.
We were not present at the Convention, but learn that its proceedings were characterized by the most perfect unanimity, and a becoming spir-it manifested to contest the office holders' candidate for the next Presidency. The proceedings For Steam Batteries, are not yet handed in for publication. are not yet handed in for publication.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] BANK OF THE UNITED STATES. The following is an abstract of the bill introsylvania on the 19th inst. by Mr. Stevens, from

March, 1831, relative to assessing a tax on personal property, for the use of the Common hereinafter set forth shall be fully

complied with. Sec. 2, Provides that the present Stockholders of the United States Bank, except the United States, states and the Treasurer of the United States, will be in a proper manner. shall be incorporated under the name of the President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States," with a capital not exceeding in the whole the present capital of the Bank, to continue until the 3d of March, 1866. 3, Provides for the election annually, on the first Monday of January, by a plurality of votes, of twenty Directors, one of whom to be others, who are sceptical as to whether all that

elected President.
Sec. 5, Provides that the following shall be the articles of the Bank: Article 1, Provides that no person who is not a citizen of the United States, shall be a director, or vote at any election, and prescribes the number of votes to which each stockholder shall

fourths of the Directors shall be re-elected, and that no Director shall hold his office more than hree out of four years, except the President. who may always be re-elected, and that the Directors shall appoint Judges of the election.

Article 3, Provides, that no less than seven Directors shall constitute a Board for the transaction of business, of whom the President shall

Art. 6, Provides the rates of discount, the issue no notes less than five dollars; and if the bank refuses payment of its notes, holders to receive 12 per cent. interest until

Art. 7, Provides, that the dividends shall benade semi-annually, on the first Mondays of Art. 8, provides, that the salary of the Pregleent shall be fixed by the stockholders. The
located of Directors to appoint the Cashier and

o the Auditor General as State Banks, and the Legislature to inquire into the affairs of the

Section 5, provides that Bank shall pay for rivileges granted, two millions of dollars at uch time and in such instalments as the Governor may require on 30 days notice, and all such of charter, the Bank to pay 5 per cent interest the Bank to loan the commonwealth when re-paired, six millions of dollars reimbursable in 866, at 5 per cent. When loan is at 5 per cent Bank to pay \$1.10 in money, for \$100 in stock; when 4 per cent \$100, and to advance the Commonwealth as a temporary loan in any one ear one million of dollars at 4 per cent, and to he stock of the following companies, viz:

Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, \$200,000.

Williamsport and Elmira Rail Road, \$200. Monongahela Navigation Company, \$50,000, f incorporated present session. Cumberland Valley Rail Road, \$100,000.

Provided, subscription to stocks of Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, not to be made until Mary land shall assent that Pennsylvania, or a con pany, shall intersect the said road at any point in Maryland, and the whole of the subscription appropriated exclusively to the construction of the rail road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh, and no payments to be made until 20 miles of oads within this State have been placed under

Sect. 6. Provides that \$600,000 shall be appropriated to pay interest on the public debt and demands on the Commonwealth. Sect. 7. Appropriates \$100,000 to differe Bedford \$20,000; Bedford and Somerset \$15,000: Somerset and Mount Pleasant, \$15,000; Bedford and Stoystown, \$10,000; Stoyston and The New York Farmer, and Am \$12,000; Mount Pleasant and Williamsport, \$8,000; Mount pleasant and Pitts-burgh, \$5,000; Greensburgh and Pittsburgh, \$15,000; State Road in Green county, \$2,000. ly, at \$3 per annum.

for 20 miles of railroad, commencing at Gettysburg, to units with the Wrightsville, York, and Gettysburg rail road, to continue towards Pittsburgh; \$9500 to enable Canal Commissioners to cause survey of route of Canal and Slack Wa ter Navigation, from the head of West Branch Division to the Alleghany river, and also from the Kiskiminetas aqueduct, to connect with the French Creek Division, at or near Franklin, rethe Pennsylvania canal at Freeport, by way of Butler, with the Pennsylvania canal near Newwe deem it expedient to appoint Delegates to

> mence two reservoirs for the supply of the canal on the Allegany mountains; 9000 for ropes on the Columbia Rail Road; 61,117 dollars for tour for new works and paying debts on finished lines &c.: 300,000 dollars for the repairs of Canals and Rail Roads; 20,000 dollars for the payment of damages, and 25,000 dollars to pay contrac- Lecture Room, adjoining.

Sect. 10. Provides that sums appropriated by the three preceding sections be paid out of the balance of the two millions, deducting the anount appropriated by the 6th section.

Sect. 11. Provides that stockholders shall ac-

cept charter previous to 3d of March next, and then the act to be in force. Within thirty days thereafter, notice to be given of first election of directors under the act—present directors to continue in office until others are elected.

for the purposes of national defence.

The amount is, for fortifications, \$5,000,000 For the armament of fortifications, powder, shot, &c.

Making an aggregate of six millions three hundred and seventy-three thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars. This is independent of the ordinary appropriations for arsenals, armories, &c. We subjoin a list of the fortifigate from their respective Towns and Districts cations accompanying the estimate, and for the to represent this county in the State Convenwanted. Of the amount, \$660,000 is estimated for steam batteries.

If these sums are granted, our seacoast will soon be put in a proper state of defence. For fortifications at Penobscot Bay. For fortifications at Kennebec River For Fort Preble, Portland Harbor.

For fortifications at Portsmouth, New Hamp For Fort Pickering, Salem. For Fort Independence, Castle Island, Boston Harbor.

For Fort Warren, George's Island. For fortifications at Provincetown Cape Cod For fortifications at New Bedford. For Fort Adams. For a Fort on Rose Island.

For Fort Griswold.
For Fort Schuyler, 'Throg's Neck.
For Fort Columbus, and other works on Go ernor's Island. For Fort Tompkins and dependencies. For Fort Delaware.
For a Fort at the Debouchee of the Chesa-

peake and Delaware Canal. For fortifications to cover the artificial harbor at Cape Henlopen.
For a Fort on Soller's Point Flats.
For Fort M'Henry, Redoubt Wood, and Co-

ington Battery.

For a Fort on Point Patience, Patuxent Ri-For a Fort at Cedar Point, Potomac River.

For Fort Calhoun. For Fort Caswell, Oak Island. For Redoubt on Federal Point. For fortifications in Charleston Harbor. For fortifications in Charleston Harbor.
For Fort Pulaski, Cockspur Island, Savannah the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian.

For fortifications at the mouth of St. Mary River. For fortifications at St. Augustine,

For Fort Pickens, Pensacola. For a Fort on Foster's Bank, For Fort Barancas. For Fort St. Philip. For Incidental Expenses. For Contingencies of Fortifications.



SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 30, 1836.

The Right of Petition .- Mr. W. H. Hale, of Brooklyn, who signed a petition asking the Leinals, and for other purposes.

§ 1—Provides for the repeal of the act of 25th the way the moment it was received in the House. This is a bold, and we doubt not, unfounded acof December, last: provided, that the same repeal propriate committee, and it is fair to presume, shall not go into effect until all the terms and will receive all the attention to which it is on will receive all the attention to which it is entitled. It is due, however, both to the petitioners

peculiarities of Mr. Bulwer's style. Many who glitters is pure gold, it will find a cooler recep-

The public have long since passed upon Mr. Bulwer's merits as an author, and it would be presumptuous and useless in us to raise our humble voice against the acclamations of the mul-Article 2, Provides, that not more than three titude. But there is one point of view in which in detail. tion, and we trust not wholly in vain.

We are of those who look with more than distrust on their moral tendency. We believe Mr. Bulwer's principles to be of that equivocal complexion, which renders it most dangerous for the best interests of society that they should be Article 4, Provides the manner in which meet- brought to bear so directly, and so universally. ngs of the Stockholders shall be called, and hat there shall be an annual meeting. Article 5, Provides for the holding of lands, virtuous. We anticipate no good from such contact. And whether our apprehensions are groundless, let the tenor of his life and the character of his writings answer. He openly and grievously offended against the moral sense of community in his "Falkland." But that, it is said, was a youthful indiscretion, which no one has more deeply regretted than himself. Passtinsel which often gild them, let us see from his Art. 9, provides, that the annual statements last publication how sincere his repentance over the affairs of the Bank shall be transmitted the first. Who ever shall open the second volumn of "Rienzi," at the 55th and 56th pages, need not read far to satisfy himself on this point. This novel, from the reputation of the author's talents, will make its way into every house, and be found on every parlor table. That it should be made the vehicle of carrying into the pure retreats of domestic life such ribaldry as sullie the pages above referred to, is inexcusable, and

> not to be endured in silence. The Rail Road Journal .- Mr. D. K. MINER. the enterprising Publisher of this Work, was a heavy sufferer by the late disastrous Fire in New York, having lost the type, plates, cuts, and bound volumes of his various Periodicals. The publication of the Rail Road Journal has been resumed, but to enable him to continue it, Mr. MINER appeals to the friends of Internal Im-Inglest honor. Capt. F. S. Belton, of 2d Artillery, commanded here. General Clinch had oradvance, and then exert themselves to extend its general response. Mr. Miner has done much for Internal Improvements—much for Agricultured, the accounts received at this time, of the ture—and much for the Mechanic Arts, being hostile intentions of the Indians, were such as to induce Capt. B. to postpone the march. On now publishing Periodicals devoted to each of these important branches of individual wealth

and national prosperity. The RAIL ROAD JOURNAL, of 16 quarto pages, Weekly, at \$5 per annum.

The MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE, and Register of to con

culture and Floriculture, 32 to 40 pages, month-

inprovement and Mechanics, published quarter-

The APPRINTICES COMPANION, 16 pp. month ly, fifty cents per annum. For either of these Works, address D. K. MI-NER, No. 13 Ann street, New York.

IF We have received the first number of the 8th volume of the Rochester GEM, a neat semimonthly periodical, which has been sparkling in that it would produce a panic among the savages.

They took along a six pounder from the belief that it would produce a panic among the savages.

But they seem to have assembled in such numports to be made at next session of the legislature; \$5500 for a survey to connect by rail road recently passed into the hands of Messrs. Sher-ARD and STRONG. While an hundred similar works have come and gone—puffing themselves through a brief existence—this modest and un-

We understand that the roof of the First Baptist Church in this City, was seriously dam- | Mobile Bay." new locomotives, &c. and debts due for motive aged by the immense body of snow which had power on the Portage Rail Road; 30,000 dollars collected upon it. Immediate steps have been collected upon it. Immediate steps have been taken to repair the injury; and in the mean time, FOUR DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The engrossed bill to extend the charter of the Banks in the District of Columbia, was ta-

the services of the Church will be held in their ARRIVAL OF AN ENGLISH DESPATCH ken up, and read twice, &c.

The following is a list of the sale of stocks

nade	this c	lay, at th	ie Mans	ion Hou	ise by	Davi
z Jon	es:					
20 shares Bank of Albany						141
10	do	do	do			142
20	do	Mechan	ics' and	Farmer	s'	160
20	do	do		do		1601
50	do	do		do		16I
10	do	do		do		1611
10	do	do		do		162
10	do	N. Y. S	tate Bank	k,		148
20	do	Waterv	liet turn	oike	1201al	1213
15	do		WaterW		o. 117a	118
45			Insurance			
	THE P	G187 907 8	- granhané	all la e	Somethine.	
Mr.	PAG	SEOT and	his lady	with the	whole	of the

Poland, for Havre.

Appointments by the Governor and Senate, Jan. 29, 1836. Wayne-Julius S. Kelton, inspector of lum

er; Jas. Westfall, inspector of beef and pork. Chautauque-Ira R. Bird, auctioneer. Niagara .- Washington Hunt, Judge County Courts. Jos. C. Morse, Surrogate. New-York .- Sam'l. J. Mumford, Frederick

De Peyster, Masters in Chancery. Wm. Dumont, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes. John Becker, Weigher. Queens-Wm. H. Burroll, Supreme Court Commissioner.

Otsego-Henry Brown, supreme court com Greene-Jacob Van Valkenburgh, auctioneer

Caleb Day, supreme court commis Montgomery-D. F. Sacia, judge of county While in Executive business, to-day, the Sen

ate passed the following resolutions: It appearing from a protest exhibited on the nuestion of concurring in the nomination for a lotary public, that said notary had overcharged the fees to which by law he was entitled—There Resolved, That the Senate do not concur is

such an appointment. Also,
Resolved, That the Injunction of Secrecy be removed in relation to these proceedings, that these Resolutions be published. There is a family in Montreal, the father which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian,

MARRIED, On the 28th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Potter, Mr. ROBERT TUCKER, formerly of Troy, to 'Miss Ellen Watson, of

The Officers and Executive Committee of the Young

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE FLORIDA MASSACRE.

of a letter from Capt. Mountfort of the United States Army. FORT BROOKE, (Florida) Jan. 1, 1836. Putnam P. Rea, Esq.:

Dear Sir—I reached this place with my com-

any about 12 o'clock, Christmas day, and found the French Ministry to accept the offered mediae agitation to be considerable, owing to the edication of this country between the Government of the country which was reported to exist of France and that of the United States. That amongst the various tribes of Indians in the such a communication has not been made to neighborhood.
So soon as I landed, I ascertained that Brvt.

pounder, and in the course of the day, it was the information thus sent forth. From the thouse, ascertained that they were delayed on the road following passage copied from a long article on Mr. Masor sonal property, for the use of the Common-wealth, except the taxes assessed before the 12th cusation. The petition was referred to the ap-having been burnt.

It had been the original intention that my about 20 miles distant, on account of the bridges the American question inserted in the Quotidien-having been burnt. command and company A, 2d Regiment Artillery, should proceed to Fort King together, but when it was known that Maj. Dade's command and to the member from that county, that the United States Bank, except the United States Ban

> Grayson.
>
> From undoubted sources, we have now received that the whole command of From undoubted sources, we have now received the intelligence, that the whole command of Maj. Dade, officers and men, have been cut to an interest of its own towards an end which is pieces; there are perhaps not more than four or five left to tell the tale.

Maj. Dade was killed early in the action. The could not have been prevented had my command gone on, and we should only have been cut up ca is, according to the views taken by the French

The savages were completely secured from the fire of the command, by a thick swamp.—
The six pounder is in their hands. Every officer aid in a contest which at no distant period must was killed, and nearly every man.

Three men, horribly wounded, have made their and the great Northern Potentate. way into camp—all agree in the relation of the above particulars, and all agree, and believe, that which takes place on the 29th inst., forms a subno more escaped.

The command of Maj. Dade, consisted of

Byt. Maj. Dade, 4th Infantry; Capt. Frazer, 3d Artillery; Capt. Gardner, 2d Artillery; Lt. Bassinger, 2d Artillery; Lt. Henderson, 2d Artillery; Dr. Keais, 3d Artillery; Lt. Mudge, 3d Artillery; Dr. Catlin, U. S. A. and 100 non-commissioned officers and privates-ALL, ALL are slaughtered. The whole force at this place is now entrench-

ed within the pickets and block houses. Our force consists of about 200 officers and fighting influence in aid of the opposition.

The intelligence from Spain is not important.

Doubts still exist as to the Carlists having abanmen, added to which are a party of citizens ran neighborhood are a party of about 100 friendly ludians, headed by their chief Black Dirt.

We are hard at work, day and night strengthening in every possible manner our fortification. The men are much fatigued, but in fine spirits,

and their whole soul seems wrapped up in the desire to revenge the blood of their comrades.

The officers are active, and by their exertions aspire the men with zeal and courage, and indeed every thing bids us hope, that when we are attacked, (which we momentarily expect) we will give our savage foes a warm reception. I have not time to say more—the vessel waits

-I will write you again. Your friend and obedient servant J. MOUNTFORT.

The following extract from a letter published a the True American, will be read with thril-ing interest. It places the character of the brave and lamented Dade on proud and glori-our ground. He has met the soldier's fate, and died where the soldier choose to die—upon the field of battle, fighting for his country. The fame and fate of his gallant comrades will be equally the objects of their country's grief and

their country's gratitude.

Maj. Dade took command of this detachment under circumstances which reflect upon him the highest honor. Capt. F. S. Belton, of 2d Artilcirculation. To this appeal there should be a detatch these two companies on their arrival.—
They arrived several weeks since, but being very the arrival of our company from Key West, the two companies were strengthened from the whole command so as to make them 100 strong. Mrs. Gardiner was exceedingly ill, and it was supposed if her husband left she would not live. Nevertheless Capt. Gardiner (who was mmand the detachment) prep

Inventions and Improvements, in large octave, of 64 to 72 pages, Monthly, at \$3.

The New York Farmer, and American Gardner's Magazine, devoted to Agriculture, Horting of the commanding officer to take capt. G's place, on account of the situation of the structure of the commanding of the committee on this subject, with the reservation alluded to.

Mr. Davis was desirous to keep open as wide. Mrs. G. The proposition was accepted, and

of bringing two twelve pounders from that post, ammunition, &c. His children with their grand father was already there and he concluded to send Mrs. G. to Key West in the Motto, and thus gratify his earnest desire to go with his company; (and on joining his company the relation in which he now stood to Major Dade of course induced him not to demur to his continuing in command and proceeding to Fort King)
—they took along a six pounder from the belief bers as to render the stout defence of the unfor tunate troops quite unavailing. One hundred of the Indians are said to have been mounted.— Sect. 9. Appropriates 12,500 dollars to complete the Columbia Rail Road; 45,461 dollars to complete the Portage Rail Road; 112,017 dollars to extend the West Branch Division to the mouth of Tangascutack; 60,000 dollars to company through a brief existence—this modest and unassuming "Gem of the Desert," has been increasing in richness and favor, and now stands upon a permanent basis.

attack. Whilst I am writing 1 have just learnt of the arrival of another soldier, very badly wounded who has made his way from this bloody field. He confirms every portion of the above account. His name is Clark, a private of [B] comp. 2d, and the same man that essaped from the boat and the same man that essaped from the boat when Lieutenant Chandler was drowned in the

From the Courier and Inquirer.

BRIG OF WAR AT NORFOLK.

We have received, by our Daily Express, the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday evening, by which we are placed in possession of London dates of the 22d December, received at Norfolk by his ous day, went into a detailed statement of the Majesty's Despatch Brig, Pantaloon, Capt. Corry, in 27 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the British Charge d'Affaires at Washington.

It will be seen, by the letter of our correspondittee of Conference presented, and adopted, but It will be seen, by the letter of our correspondent, that intelligence of this arrival was received at Washington on Tuesday morning, and that it was generally supposed the despatches contained an overture for the mediation of England members, who were adherents of the government—they, and not the opponents of the adin relation to our difficulties with France. How in relation to our difficulties with France. How far this is to be relied on, is necessarily matter the country defenceless. Referring to the obof conjecture; but from the fact that Capt. Cor- jection, by Mr. Cambreleng, that he could not ry, accompanied by two officers, repaired to the French legation, took their departure from this Seat of Government with very extraordinary trast his conduct, as charman of the committee country yesterday morning in the packet ship dispatch, there can be no doubt but the commu- of conference on the part of the House, with nications of which he is bearer, are of more that of Mr. Webster, as chairman of the committhan usual importance.

Washington, D. C. Jan. 26, 1836. 8 o'clock, Tuesday Evening. To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer A British sloop of war has arrived at N in a short passage from England. The city is filled with rumors on the subject, principally however, of a pacific character, inasmuch as the leading report is, that she brings a tender from the British Government, of their services as mediator between France and the United States. Nothing has yet come to my knowledge that induces me to believe that the arrival of this

vessel has any connection with our foreign af-NINE O'CLOCK. I have just understood that at 7 o'clock his evening, Capt. Corry, Commander of the British Despatch Brig of war, Pantaloon, accompanied by two of his officers, arrived here from Baltimore, having left Norfotk in the steamboat Pocahoutas immediately after his arrival, with investigations.

His Britannic Majesty's dispatch brig Pantaon, Capt. Corry, arrived at Nortolk on Saturday morning, in 27 days from Falmouth, with despatches for the Charge d'Affaires of the British Government, at Washington. We are not, says the Herald, permitted of course to know the nature of them, but rumor, always busy on such occasions, has decided that they relate to a proffer of the mediation of Great Britain to adjust the unfortunate difficulty between France and the United States.

The Pantaloon left Falmouth 24th December, and brings London papers to the 22d. The acceptance of the French Government of the mediation of England, was a current rumor of the day, to which the Ledger, as will be seen hesitates to give credence. The French Chambers were to open on the

London, Dec. 22. In absence of authentic information, some of our contemporaries indulge themselves in speculation and we have therefore a variety of ru-mors. Thus we find one of them giving a report that on Friday last intelligence had reached our Government announcing the consent of NOLES.

interference on the subject is the last thing desired by France. The Quotidienne observes: sired by France. The Quotidienne observes.

'It may now be conceived why we, who think that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, that the interests of France should be the sole, the sole of France should be the sole, the sole of France should be the sole, the sole of France should be the sole of France should be the sole, the sole of France should be the will be, in a proper manner.

"Rienzi."—This work belongs to the class of historical novels, and is marked with the usual peculiarities of Mr. Bulwer's style. Many who dependence on the Whig Cabinet.

> not ours, against a power which, though it is its own enemy, is our most natural and sure ally."
> The power here alluded to by the Quotadienne most heroic bravery was displayed by the officers and men, but all would not do; this result is Russia: and the policy of this country in tenter of the constant of the consta journalist to prevent France wasting her resour-ces in a war with the United States, only that

> > ject for discussion in the papers of Friday.— Some of them enter into a review of and calcu lations upon the strength of the different parties as they are expected to stand in the Chamber of Deputies. A strong struggle is anticipated upon the choice of a President; but the re-election of M. Dopin is considered as certain. Whether he will in the approaching session give his support to Ministers is a question much more diffidently as a question much more diffidently as the first manner of the consideration of the consideratio cult to solve. The opinion of those generally well informed appears to be that he will give his

doned the siege of St. Sabastiana. Congressional Proceedings. [From the Courier and Enquirer.] (BY EXPRESS.)

Lord Palmerston we will not take upon our-

SENATE-TUESDAY, Jan, 26. ADMISSION OF MICHIGAN INTO THE UNION-MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTION ON THE SURPLUS REVENUE-LOSS OF THE FORTIFICATION BILL.

The Vice President presented a memorial from the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, claiming to be admitted into the Union of the North American States, &c.

Mr. Hendricks said, he could not recognize by any vote of his the existence of Michigan as a State. If Michigan wished to be admitted, let her take the usual course, and which had been taken by other territories—petition Congress and comply with the formalities prescribed by the Constitution.
Mr. King, of Alabama, who called for the

reading of the memorial, suggested that it should be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, to which Committee, other memorials pertaining Mr. Tipton said it was impossible to admit Michigan, with the constitution she had adopted for her state government. No vote of his should

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, was against receiving the petition at all, however, he would not object to ts being laid on the table.

Mr. Clayton considered that the preferable course would be to refer the memorial to a committee with a reservation that it was not considered the memorial of a State, but that of the individuals who signed it. This was the course adopted by the House of Representatives, and would not compromit the rights of any of the con-

Mr. Hendricks acceded to the suggestion of

Mr. Davis was desirous to keep open, as wide y, at \$3 per annum.

Quarterly Journals of Agriculture, Internal

Quarterly Journals of Agriculture, Internal

G. ascertained that the U. S. Schooner Motto in the way to the reception of a memorial, this was one. The claim was one of right. It was

a claim of 140,000 people, who had the right to designate themselves as they had done, and certainly to appoint their own agents and of styling them as they thought proper. He regretted to see a disposition to shut the door to, or even to investigate their claims. Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, desired to repel any in- knowing whether they would be required? sinuation, that there was any disposition to pre-After some remarks from Mr. Tipton, Mr.

Porter, Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Davis, Mr. Niles, and Mr. Ewing, Mr. Ruggles called for division of the motion, but withdrew it, and moved to strike sidered this a most extraordinary proceeding. out the latter part, "reserving the right of receiving it as the petition of a state, &c." For the three past years, ever since the Chamber rejected the treaty, the house had been in The amendment to strike out was negatived.
Yeas 12, Nays 30. After which the memorial was referred to the select committee, &c.

A communication was presented from the War

and ordered to be printed.

SURPLUS REVENUE. The consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Benton, "to set apart the surplus revenue for purposes of detence, &c." was resumed. Mr. Southard, having the floor from the previproceedings of the last night of the past session, in the House of Representatives, to shew, that nasmuch as every effort was made by the anti-adwhich was resisted by various intrigues, by refusals to present the report on the part of Mr. present the report, because the constitutional erm of Congress had expired, he desired to con tee on the part of the Senate, and to inquire what would be said, or laid to his charge, had he folded his arms in the Senate, at 12 o'clock, and refused to act? If the proceedings, as

reported in the journal of the House (referred to by him) were true, he asked whose, then was the fault? On whom ought the loss of the for-tification bill to rest? He called for proof of any one instance, in which a single step was taken by the Senate to thwart the administration in all the appropriations for fortifications and other purposes which had been asked for the protec-tion of the country. The Fortification bill, he had proved was thrown out, or not passed, by the measures adopted by the friends of the administration in the House of Representatives; and he attributed this to the President, who had been disappointed when he learned that a favorite waited on at the midnight hour, was called up out of his bed, and signed some of the most imwhich had been acted on, in relation to the Treasury, and to the Judiciary, from that day to the present. But they had fallen on new and strange times. They had a second Washington, forsooth, and one, who could not follow in the steps of his predecessors. He felt that as the President had deemed it necessary to bring an he had stated and although he might in common

postpone the consideration of the resolution, un-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SPEEDY ACTION ON THE APPROPRIA TION BILLS-ADDITIONAL APPRO. PRIATION AGAINST THE SEMI-

Mr. Mason, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution.

Resolved, That on and after Tuesday next, the 2d Feb., the several bills making appropriations for the support of government, the naval the seneral properties of the support of government, the naval the seneral resolutions. and military service, the fortifications and the "An act to repeal the State tax on real and personal property, and to continue and extend the improvements of the State, by rail roads and canals, and for other purposes."

So soon as I landed, I ascertained that Brvt. Major Dade's command, consisting of 8 officers the tone assumed and the temper still manifest each day, except Fridays and Saturdays, shall take the precedence in the order of busines, and a charge that the petition was "smuggled out of the considered until the same have passed" the improvements of the State, by rail roads and consisting of 8 officers and 100 men, had proceeded, on the Paris journals, almost generally on the considered until the same have passed that the petition was "smuggled out of the Indian department, at the hour of one o'clock Major Dade's command, consisting of 8 officers and 100 men, had proceeded, on the Paris journals, almost generally on the subject, we cannot but doubt the considered until the same have passed

Mr. Mason stated that the Committee on Foreign Relations had thought it to be their duty in consequence of what was stated in the Mes-sage of the President respecting the necessity of d that these bills should be promptly acted upon, looking to the situation of the country at

to present a resolution of this character from the Committee. The House only had the right to regulate the time when they would consider the bills. Mr. H. offered a proposition to that effect—"that the resolution reported by the Committee or Footier Africa in the contract of the contra

ought not to be received."

The Speaker said, that he found that two of his predecessors had received similar proposi-tions, upon which a vote had been taken, and that if two-thirds of the House sustained the

proposition, it would be received.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn, protested against the presentation of such a resolution as this, for he objected to acting on all the appropriation bills at one time. What, he asked, would be the consequence if the resolution were to be adopted? Why the previous question would soon be sprung upon any debate that might arise on the passage of the bills, and thus they would be thrust through that House without undergoing the consideration and examination to which they were aprilled. The goal though feet Victoria

arge appropriations being required at this time. There might be nothing improper in the gentleman's showing from the message the necessity for these appropriations; but they all knew that that was a powerful species of argument in that House, and it was not unfrequently introduced

breleng, was so anxious to get in the Navy appropriation bill, a few days ago, that he would not suffer the loss of a day or two, in order that the rules of the House might be amended. No, he wanted all the appropriation bills acted upon immediately, and wished to suppress all discussion on them. After going into the Naval appropriation bill one day, the next a very rapid retreat was sounded, and that bill was laid ; to take up the bill for the relief of New York. Now, we nowhere here of the bill making an appropriation for the Navy. That bill was laid down, or swept away from the House under the construction put upon the rules for their govrnment.

become so blended, that confusion was made worse confounded. Again, on Friday morning, what did the House do upon the pending vote of the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adwhich presented to his (Mr. B's) mind one of the strongest aspects of party move-ments? Why, the course of the House was calulated necessarily to provoke an irritating and rotracted debate, which involves and necessariconnects every party decision and party at-

making an appropriation of three millions.— Where, he would ask, would the responsibility rest, if a vote of two-thirds should be obtained ication bill, leave was not given for the Stand-

large appropriations, and then send the bills to the senate, before he had an opportunity of it intended to supply every dollar that was asked by the Executive? Was it intended to take the money out of the Treasury before we heard from France? Was that the object of the gentleman to the village of Hamilton to the village of sidered this a most extraordinary proceeding. the habit of passing by the appropriation bills, for the purpose of taking up private bills, and now they were to act immediately on them, be-fore we can learn how the message and also the A committee was presented from the war department, with a report and survey from the Topographical bureau of the harbors, Islands, &c. in Lake Champlain, which was referred, and ordered to be printed.

To be well attent now the message and also the special message, were received in France. He meant not to insinuate any thing against the gentleman from Virginia, or the Committee on Foreign Relations, as to the circumstances un-

onduct adopted in that House.

Mr. B. next adverted to the rules of the House as they at present exist, and said that he knew what the embarrassment was that the Chair nust feel owing to the power that he had, and he business that rested on his hands. rules required to be immediately amended.— There were many abuses growing out of their mperfection—one was the practic of members going round to the desks, or chambers of mempers and getting them to agree to support certain neasures before they were discussed. Now, hat was unparliamentary-was an abuse, and

to support whatever appropriations were needed to put the country in a state of defence, &c. He trusted the resolution now offered would not e adopted. The debate was continued by Messrs. Sutherand, Patton, Reed, Cambreleng, Waddy, Phompson, Howard and Harding. When

Mr. Vanderpoel called for the previous ques-ion, which was seconded—yeas 113: nays 86. The main question was then ordered; and the ker esolution offered by Mr. Mason was agreed to Br. —yeas 169: nays 59.

On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, the house resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, (Mr. Howard in the Chair) and took up the bill making additional appropriations of \$500.000 for the representations of \$500.000 for the representation of appropriations of \$500,000 for the repression of the hostilities of the Seminole Indians, which

was considered, agreed to, and reported to the House. After which it was read a third time Mr. White offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expedi-

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the following bill: A'bill emendatory of an act entitled an act in addition to several acts for the regulation of the War and Navy Departments. Read twice

Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836. Read twice nmitted. The House then adjourned.

ports that on the 14th an Express arrived from Key West, requesting assistance from the Span-ish naval force on that station, in behalf of the inhabitants on the Florida coast, some of whom most of the inhabitants on Florida Reef had been murdered, and one of the light-houses destroyed. It was understood that the request sent scandal to the nation. We have a naval station at Pensacola,—nearer the scene of hostilities a plenty of brave men, -- and if under these circumstances we, or others for us, are obliged to call upon Spain for assistance, it is a little too bad.] -Jour. of Com.

Legislature of New-York. IN SENATE. - SATURDAY, JAN. 30, 1835.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. Remonstrance of inhabitants of Gibbonsville and Port Schuyler, against the incorporation of these villages, with West Troy, under the name of West Troy; of inhabitants of Jefferson county, for the construction of the Black River Ca-nal; against the construction of a wing dam in

By Mr. Jones-By bill, to change the corporate name of the First Restoration Society of the city of Troy, to the First Universalists So-Mr. Young introduced, on leave, a bill to al-

low any person or persons to establish offices of deposite and discounts in this State. The Bill FOR THE RELIEF OF THE city of New York, was read the third time.

Mr. Young proposed to change the title of this bill so as to read "an act to extend the capital of the Safety Fund Banks of the city of N. York." This he conceived to be the true object of the bill; and as he would be reluctant to vote the till taying so manying a title as does against a bill bearing so specious a title as does this, he wished that object specified. He wished the brush taken from the Cat, so that the animal might be seen.

As no amendment can be made on the third

reading of a bill, but by unanimous consent, and as several Senators expressed objections, the position was lost. Mr. Looms then spoke at length against the

In the course of his remarks, Mr. L. said this bill was artfully and cunningly drawn, and was designed for the benefit of stock-jobbers and bank-speculators.
Mr. Van Schalek thought this a very ungen-

erous aspersion. Those who drew this bill were men highly esteemed and as eminent for talent is any men who ever entered this hall.

Mr. Beckwith, believing that this bill increased the capital of more than one incorporation

expressed some constitutional doubts, which un ss he could be otherwise convinced, would compel him to vote against the bill. Mr. WAGER argued to do away with these constitutional doubts

The bill was then passed—ayes 24—noes 5 s follows:-

Ayes .-- Messrs. Armstrong, J. Beardsley, L. Beardsley, Bishop, Downing, Fox, Gansevoort, Griffin, Hunter, Huntington, H. F. Jones, J. P. Griffin, Frunter, Horningson, Jones, Kemble, Lacy, Lawyer, Livingston, Lounsberry, Mack, Powers, Segar, Spraker, Sterling, Van Schaick, Wager—24. Nocs.—Messrs, Beckwith, Loomis, Tracy, Lawyer, Livingston,

Willes, Young-5.
The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Powers in the chair, resumed the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Attica and Buffalo

Rail Road company.

The question pending was to strike out the 7th section, which defines the mode of acquiring the pessession of property necessary for the construction of the Road; the provisions of which are similar to those in bills heretofore passed.

Mr. Leev snoke at length on the constitution-Mr. Lacy spoke at length on the constitutional question of having private property taken for the benefit of incorporations, without the consent of the owner; and cited several instances to how that the operation of the present laws are nighly injurious to the rights and interests of the armer and private citizen. He was not opposed to the incorporation of Rail Roads; but on the contrary, decidedly in their favor; yet he wished

protect private property against unconstituonal invasion. Mr. Loomis took the same view of the ques-Mr. Young also, spoke on this point, and exressed his approbation of the motion to strike

Mr. Sterring moved to rise and report, which notion prevailed and the Senate Adj. IN ASSEMBLY. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. For the construction of the Rochester and Dlean Canal; of citizens of Allegany for an anendment of the non-imprisonment law; for a livision of Allegany County; of citizens of Concord, against any division of Eric County: for a Bank at Springville; for a Turnpike Road from White creek to Pittstown; of citizens of Mont-gomery against the removal of the County Build ings; of the Collector of the town of Onondaga for an extension of time to collect the taxes; for an improvement of the Onondaga and Sene-ca Rivers; for a R. R. from Syracuse to Utica; of citizens of northern towns in Columbia Co. against a Bank at Kinderhook; to incorporate the Angelica Academy; to allow the Baptist Society of the town of Ogden to sell a ppropriation bill? The morning the resolution and Syracuse R. R.; of citizens of Monroe in refication bill, leave was not given for the Standing Committees to report, and the debate was continued the next day, and yesterday it was the regular business in order. Let gentlemen look at the list of yeas and nays, and see who it was introduced that measure to the exclusion of every thing else. Do the gentlemen mean to suppress discussion now? Was it fair to do so? He wished to know what was the particular and immediate hurry in volving these. ga county, for an extension of the time for the collection of taxes; for a Bank at New-Berlin; for a Rail Road from Rochester, via Scottsville,

By Mr. Romeyn-Against any amendment of the Revised Statutes in relation to taking foreign estimony.
By Mr. S. Smith—For the construction of a

Du Revter. By Mr. O. Robinson-To incorporate the Genesee Mutual Fire Insurance Company.
By Mr. O. Robinson—To incorporate Mer chants Marine Insurance Company.

By Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN—To incorporate the

Oneida County Mutual Insurance Company. By Mr. WILKINSON-In relation to the Franklin Fire Insurance Company in the city of New York—ordered to a third reading.

By Mr. Wilkinson—To incorporate the Reance Insurance Company in the city of New

By Mr. SEARLES-Relative to the destruction ounted for by one or the other of the modes of conduct adopted in that House. By Mr. Munro-To amend the law allowing Jonas C. Baldwin to maintain a dam across

the Seneca River.
By Mr. Wilkinson—Extending the time for The the collection of Taxes in the town of Ononda-On motion of Mr. YATES, the Petition pu porting to ask for a Rail Road from Dunkirk to Pennsylvania, was referred to the Select Com-

nittee appointed to investigate the matter.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr CUTTING in the Chair, passed the bill to provide for the payment of damages sustained by Charles Baker and others on the Champlain Canal. The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. King in the Chair, passed the bill for the ap-pointment of a Supreme Court Commissioner to reside in the County of Oswego.

The House, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. Tomlinson in the Chair, passed the bill to revive

and amend the charter of the Tivoli Manufactu ring Company.
The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. R. L. SMITH in the chair, took up the bill for the relief of Holmes Hutch nson. After considerable debate, in which the Spea-ker, and Messrs. Borland, Romeyn, Patterson

derson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Powders red by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them derson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Powders as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce
the price very much to druggists, and also the retail price
to 3 and 6 shillings per bottle. From an extensive use
for 20 years past, they have proved to be one of the most
valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of
coughs, colds and other affections of the breast and lungs
leading to consumption. Thousands have experienced
the happy effects of this healing Balsam, and many of
the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the
most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable
effects, and the most skilful physicians had given them
up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are
an infallible cure in all cases, but of such as are incurable,
there are but few cases of coughs or even seated con
sumptions, but may be relieved by a timely use of this
healing balsam. Each large bottle contains 70 doses,
which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT
information to the afficietd, may be obtained by reading
the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from
which the following are extracted:
One from Mr. GAUES STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as

thich the following are extracted:
One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as o the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, hat he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in its conview.

to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that he purchased and gave a poor man who had been in his employ.

Also, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by ROBERT KIDNEY, of Rochester, Monroe county, after being given up by a council of five physicians.

Also, the certificate of the Rev. PHILO JUDSON, a clergyman in Ashford, Conn. as to the remarkable effects of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a cough and catarrh, he having tried many other things without obtaining any real relier, until he used these drops.

Also, the unexpected relief obtained by Mrs. HUN TINGTON, of Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these throps for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added in eccessary. Many physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it bighy and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things. CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits.—Every purchaser who values health will observe that each genuine bottle used by Ashford, who was so much reduced that her life was despaired of; but who, from the use of these drops for a short time, was restored to health, so as to be enabled to do a good day's work.

Many other certificates equally satisfactory, might be added in eccessary. Many physicians who were strongly opposed to the use of this medicine—now praise it bighy and use it in their families. Facts are stubborn things.

CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits.—Every purchaser who values health will observe that each of the discount of the counterfeits of a few bottles used by himself, after raising blood for some time, attended with a cough and catarrh, he having the

ency of raising a regiment of mounted riflemen or dragoons, to operate against the Indians, if nomination (Mr. Taney's) had been indefinitely postponed. This was the true key to the in-trigues by which action on the bill was deteated in the opinion of the President of the U.S. the public service require it. in the House. It was the true key, also, to the objection for the first time in the history of hontas immediately after his arrival, with important despatches for the English Charge. This arrival has of course added to the excitement and the Government. That it was not constitutional to sign bills after 12 o'clock on the 3d March. rumor, but there certainly can be nothing known as to the character of the despatches of which The Constitution did not warrant such an objection; neither was it sanctioned in practice by and committed. Washington, by Adams, Jefferson, Monroe, or he is the bearer, or whether they in any way re-Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of others. On the contrary, an instance was re-corded on which the Father of his country, was late to our affairs with France. [From the Baltimore Patriot of Tuesday.] LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

portant bills to be found on the statute book, bills From Havana and Florida. - The brig Chatham, Capt. Morgan, from Havana, Jan. 16th, re-

> President had deemed it necessary to oring an accusation against the Senate, that, he was not to remain silent, when he could prove that it was to remain silent, when he could prove that it was untrue. The records of the House proved what with all those who opposed the amendment be denounced, yet he would say, that if in the hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he makes the hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he was found wanting to the matter of the matter of the hour of trial he was found wanting, or that he was found wanting to the matter of the matter of the was found wanting to the was foun forgot he had a country, then he might be de-nounced, but not till then. Mr. White obtained the floor, and moved to than Havana, --we have also a full treasury and

The Officers and Executive Committee of the Young Men's Temperance Society, are requested to meet at the Temperance House THIS EVENING at 6 o'clock precisely, to appoint delegates to the Annual Meeting of the State Society. A punctual attendance is expected.

The French Chambers were to open on the Society of the Society of the French Chambers were to open on the Society of t up, until the Senate adjourned. | bad. ] — Jou

this moment.

Mr. Hardin conceived that it was not in order

when it ought not to be.

The gentleman from New York, Mr. Cam-

The practice and the rules of the House had

the other, which has taken place during the last summer and fall. No man could vote for this resolution without seeing that great injustice resolution without seeing that great injustice would arise from its adoption.

Mr. B. went on to say, that great political interests were expected to be effected, not by the Committee on Foreign Relations, but by those out of the House—growing out of the operation of public sentiment, in consequence of what had been said here in regard to the loss of the bill

o set all business aside in order to take up the was introduced relative to the loss of the Forti-fication bill, leave was not given for the Stand-

lar and immediate hurry in voting these appropriations through the House, when, by waiting till the 16th of February, we might learn there was no occasion to pass the large appropriations now to be asked for. Does the gentlemen (Mr. Mason) mean that the House should make these large appropriations, and then send the kells.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

der which the resolution had been introduced, but it was inexplicable to him, unless to be ac-

oductive of very great evil. Mr. B., in conclusion alluded to the possible ontingency of a war with France, and remarkd that should such a calamity arise he should e found as ready as any other man on that floor

THE TERTH: THE TERTHU-Dr. M. Hitchoock's Magnetic Odontica. The Utopian dreams of the subsystiate realized, and a respect gives overed for the tooffiscale, and preserving those important and heautiful appendages of the inuman system, by the use of the Magnetic Odontica, may system, by the use of the Magnetic Debruggian system, and the toolfiscale, and preserving those important and heautiful appendages of the inuman system, by the use of the Magnetic Odontica, may be used the Magnetic Odontica, and preserving the system in their natural brilliancy, and the gums in soundness and beauty. It is ascertained from experiency, that when used, the teeth will deep the arctical and the teeth preserved and prevented from aching. The use of it will save the great expense of filing, filing, and scraping, which when performed by unskifful persons is very injurious to them. The preserved and prevented from aching, and scraping, which when performed by unskifful persons is very injurious to them. The preserving the service of the most fashionable kinds, converse in the process of filing, filing, and scraping, which when performed by unskifful persons is very injurious to them. The substitution of the great expense of filing, filing, and scraping, which when performed by unskifful persons is very injurious to them. The substitution of the great comments of the most fashionable kinds, converse filing, filing, and scraping, which when performed by unskifful persons is very injurious to them. The substitution of the great expense of filing, filing, and scraping, which when performed by unskifful persons is very injurious to them. The substitution of the substitution of the great expense of filing, filing, and scraping when the substitution of the substitut

For saie by \$25 on E. N. SERROS, Albany.

FARMERS' FIRE ENSURANCE AND LOAN COMPANY—Engaged only in the business of Insurance on Lives, granting Annuities, and executing trusts.—Office 34 Wall street, New York. Capital Two Millions of Dollars, to be invested on Bond and Mortgage of Real Estate.

This company has ceased to insure against loss by Fire, and hereafter will attend exclusively to the other branch es of business authorised by the Act of Incorporation, viz:—

and hereafter will attend exclusively to the other branches of business authorised by the Act of Incorporation, viz.—

1. INSURANCE ON LIVES.
2. GRANTING ANNUITIES.
3. EXECUTING TRUSTS.
Their Terms will be as favorable as those of any other similar Institution in the United States.
The Charter expressly authorises the Company to take by Deed or Will, any effects and property, real and personal which may be left or conveyed to them in Trust, and to execute any trust to the same extent and in the same manner as any Trustee.
The Directors and Officers of the Company, in addition to the liability of the Corporation, are slightly in the liability of the Corporation, are slightly in the liability of the Corporation, are slightly in the same manner as any missaplication or improper use of the Trust Property confided to their exemand the Trust operations of the Company are subjected to the annual supervision of the Chancellor, to whom stated returns must be nade.
This Institution alfords to the Widow and Orphan, to all who are from any cause incpable of managing their own affairs, and to the opulent as agic and secure deposition of the state are a sufficient guaranty to the opulent as agic and secure deposition of the company will be liberal and just and in strict conformity with the provisions of its act of incorporation.

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DAVID CODWISE, Vice President.
JOHN KING, Secretary.
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JOHN KING, Secretary.
JOHN KING, Secretary.
JOHN Edid the string of the city of New Yorkshappy Segmour.
John Delailell.

Edid of very sort—Pearl Barley—Oatmers—Flower Roots—Bub Glasses—Creen-house Plants—the best Books on Gardening, &c. at various prices the best Books on Gardening, &c. at various prices and Friends. The Flower Roots—Bub Glasses—Creen-house Plants—the best Books on Gardening, &c. at various prices and Friends.

The Prover Roots—Bub Glasses—Creen-house Plants—the best Books on Gardening, &c. at various control of the state, and proved the celestion of t

JOHN KING, Secretary.

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All applications for information respecting the business
of the Company to be directed to the President in New
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York, post paid.

YEGET ABLE PULMON ARY BALS AM.

—The most valuable remedy discovered for consumptions, asthma, pleurisy, spitting of blood, hooping cough, coughs, and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The basis of this medicine was a private recipe of a distinguished physician in one of the neighboring states, and was preserved by an individual to whom it gave the most astonishing relief. After having been supposed to be beyond the reach of medicine, from an affection of the lungs, i.e was restored to health b; the use of the Vegetable Puimonary Balsam. It might never have been offered to the public, had not this gentleman found that in the sumerous causes in which he recommended it to others, it never failed to give relief. It has been improved from the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the ed to the public, who can be described by the common amerous causes in which he recommend. A never failed to give relief. It has been improved the original recipe in a manner which, while it preserves its peculiar properties, adapts it more perfectly to the diseases for which it is recommended, in all their stages, it is composed of vegetables, and if used according to the directions, must be perfectly safe.

It is impossible to present the public with all the evidence which the proprietors possess in favor of the highly salutary operation of this balsam, as certificates of its happy effect are continually received. A few, however, will be given for the satisfaction of those who may be troubled with the complaints for which the balsam is offered as a remedy. Price 50 cents.

For sale, wholesale and retail by sis SANDS & SHAW, Druggists, 46 State st.

A LWAYS DYING AND YET LIVING.

Dying and Scouring Establishment, No. 14 Store onlying and Scouring Establishment on the store of the same spiritual properties of the same spiritual properties of the same

fice, a beautiful assortment of seasonable and fashiona fracey and staple Bry Goods:
Blk and blue blk fig'd silks Light & dark cold fig'd do Blk and blue blk plain do Light and dark col'd do do Blk and blue blk plain do Light and dark col'd do do Black India satin Blue bl'k India satin Walpole ticking Amoskeag ticking York ticking Black canton crape White French satins White French satins White Gro de nap Black canton crape Black challe Blk and lead challe Blk and white leisse Blk worsted yarn; Blue black crape French merino prints French merino prints Challe calico Linen cambrie Linen cambrie Challe salico Linen lawn Blk silk velvet Blk silk velvet Blk sow muslin Thibet shaws Gold serin was superfine swiss muslin India book muslin Canbroidgard thiblet shaws Light & dark cold hg'd do
Bik and blue blk plain do
Light and dark col'd do do
Bilack India satin
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Merino shawis
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FOR SALE OR TO LET—The very a datable dwelling house, and the spacious grounds adjoining the same, fronting on Washington street, and now in the occupation of Edward C. Delavan, Esq. The lot is 212 feet front and 330 deep, affording abundant room for the erection of one or two additional dwelling houses on Washington st. it wished for. The grounds are in excellent order and a high state of cultivation; the garden is stocked with the choicest fruit trees and flowers, and contains two fingreen houses. The house is spacious, well furnished, in good repair, and with the adjoining grounds, forms one of the most eligible and delightful residences in the city or its vicinity.

Also for sale or to lease, three vacant blocks of ground between Lark and Dove and Hudson and Chesnut sts. Part of the ground has been heretofore occupied as a brick yard. Enquire of PRUYN & MARTIN, jels if Argus Building, South Markeist.

PATTY ERSON'S HOTEL, Canaan, Tunnels

PATTERSON'S HOTEL, Canaan, Columbia county, N. Y.—S. P. PATTERSON respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the well known stand formerly known by the Crandall or Vance place, 22 miles from Albany, on the great Road to Boston, via Stockbridge and Springfield, and the half-way house from Hudson to Lebanon Springs; and has thoroughly repaired the house, and furnished it in a style that no country house exceeds, for the reception of company. From his

rock maple, white ash, beech, and some means and A. W. HARDIE. 98 N. Pearl st.

HOUSES TO LET, &C.

TO LET — A lot on Union st. occupied the the last season as a woodyard.

AUGUSTUS JAMES.

\*\*Remondary Company of the Contract of the country as is to be found in its advantages being well adapted to sheep and grazini its advantages being in a section of the country that abounds with water privileges, iron ore, foundries, tanneries, mills, settlements, &c. Also, a tract of 1000 acres, situated in Warren co. township of Athologood land—said to be werth from \$2 to \$5 per acre, but will be sold for much less. The title direct from the state. This region of the country for a few years past, has rapidly increased in population, and must continue to do so from the fact of its being as healthy a part of the country as is to be found in the United States, and equal in its advantages—being well adapted to sheep and grazing, lumbering, milling, &c. The convenience of transportation is also an important object, which it really does possess over many other new countries. Apply to A. W. HARDIE, je26 Land Office, 98 North Pearl street. Venetian Red Spanish Brown Chrome Yellow " Green French Ochre French Ochre
Yellow do
Spruce Yellow
Verdigris, ground
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Paris do
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Turkey Umber
Lithrage
Copal Varnish
Gold Leaf
Silver do
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" Calc'd
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PEOLOGE RUSSELL & BROTHERS, (su 7) Cessure of the lagsfirm of T. & J. Russell.) No. 72 DYE-STUFFS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, Oil, ote-st., Albany, have constantly on hand an extensive GLASS, &c.

HOUSES TO LET. 4.00. Tunnan a coupled to the late along a way only and a season as a woody as the season as a woody as a walk of the season as a woody as a woody as a wood as a woody as a wood as a woody as a wood as

Jalap
Ipicae
Rhubarb
Magnosia
Epsom Salts
Glauber do,
Sup. Cart. Soda
Tart. Acid
Red Precipitate
White do —Dye Stuffs— Dye Woods of every de-Corrosive Sublimate Quicksilver Arsenic

Arsenic Alum Copperas
Myrrh Blue Vitriol
Assafedida Indigo, S. F.
Liquorice Ext. Red Tartar
do Root Lao Dye
Sonna Madder
Mama OH Vitriol
Oil Peppermint Muriatic Acid
White Lead Muriatic Acid
White Lead Nutgalls.
We have made such arrengements as will enable us to sell the following important articles at the manufacturers prices.
Apothecaries, Chemists and Window Glass, of all sizes; Brushes of every description now in use; an extensive assortment of Machine Cards; pure Sperm and Olive Oil; Patent Medicines; Perfumery, &c. &c.
EDWARD ROBINSON,
m22
JOHN D. DOUGHTY.

PAINTS & DYESTUFF WARE HOUSE.

Smith & Porter, (successors of Smith & Willard.)

474 South Market-st., Albany, have now, and will keep constantly on band, a large and general assortment of Dye Stuffs and Paints, (warranted genuine) which they will sell at the lowest market price, and upon the most liberal terms, among which are the following:

White Lead Paint Brushes
Red Lead Sash Tools
Venetian Red Marking Brushes
Spanish Brown Annatto
Spanish Brown Annatto
Spanish White Cochineal
Paris White Press Papers
Spruce Yellow Tenter Hooks
Yellow Ochre
Cromic Yellow Sand Paper

Annatto
Cochineal
Press Papers
Tenter Hooks
Nut Galls
Sand Paper
Rosin
Pipes
Black Bottles
Corks Prussian Blue Rose Pink Corks Salt Nitre Smalts Dutch Pink Verdigris Glue Glauber and Epsom Salts

DEMIJOHNS. 100 Hamburg five gallon D joine, for sale by GEO. WAIT o23 corner of Mark lane and Dean CLOTH FOR LADIES CLOAKS—Received this morning, a variety of shades, very cheap.

10 E. & B. DORR.

ONE CASE Jappan'd Tea Trays, handsome patterns, just received, for sale by

11 B. WEBSTER, 375 S. Market st.

II. B. WEISTICK, 379 S. Market st.

UPERIOR SPLIT PEAS.—The subscriber
has received a further supply of Split Peas, for soup
or far Peas Puddings. One trial of these Peas will be
sufficient to ensure a favorable opinion of their quality.
They will, without any previous soaking, (using soft
water,) boilt oa gravy in three hours. Price 18 cents
per quart, or 624 cents per half peck.

Also, a great variety of Shakers' Herbs, Barks, and
Roots; superior Flour of Elm, (a famous cold medicine,)
Parched Sweet Corn, Embled Grotts, fresh imported;
fresh Oat Meal.

N. Market st. opposite Post Office.

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Valuable MEDICINES. Just received direct from the proprietors, the following highly colebrated medicines.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam—The most valuable remedy discovered, for consumptions, coughs, colds, asthma, spitting of blood, &c.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture, or Vegetable Febrifuge; a specific and lasting cure for the fever and ague.

Dr. Church's celebrated Cough Drops, for coughs, colds and consumption of long standing.

Dr. Dean's Patent Rheumatic Pills; a mild and useful family medicine.

wholesale and retail, by

13 SANDS & SHAW, Druggists, 46 State st.

HAT AND CAP STORE, 323 North
Market street, south of the Mansion House,
where a general assortment of hats and caps
can always be found. Those wishing a fine
otter cap, worth from 14 to \$20, will do well to call at
the above store, likewise good seal caps at less prices.
In my absence from the city for the last few days, I understand that \$3.50 has been in close contest with the
fiery element, and lost to the vist amount of no 0,000,000.
O what a falling off was there my countrymen! It took
fire, and in a brief moment it was reduced to ashes, but
alas, it is too late; all we can do is to sympathies with
him, and give him a little friendly advice, not to turn off
his hats in such vast numbers, and in so quick succession
as to create a fire to consume them: would that I could
return the compliment, and hope that he has not got
burn—Those that make \$3.50's must needs make them
of such combustible matter that it is not at all strange
that they do burn at the least friction.

11 J. P. BIGELOW.
Mr. Editor: I noticed the above advertisement in the
Journal of Saturday. I consider it to embrace such a
wonderful display of a sound mind, and eloquent talent,
that it would be robbing the public of what is most certainly worthy of their careful perusal, and which I am
desirous to give each citizen of the United States the privilege of reading. I therefore beg that you will keep it
in the most conspicuous part of your daily paper for six
months, and in your country paper for the same, at my
expense, at the expiration of which, as I have no hats on
commission, I hope to be able to pay you on the presentation of your bill for the same.

224 Edsam Ed. WILLETT.

expense, at the expiration of which, as I have no hats on commission, I hope to be able to pay you on the presentation of your bill for the same.

124 dac6m

125 HARDWARE,—PRUYN, WILSON & VOS-HARDWARE,—PRUYN, WILSON & VOS-HARDWARE,—PRUYN, WILSON & NOS-HARDWARE, Prench and German Goods, comprising a large and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery and Fancy Goods.

Also, a full assortment of Russia old and new sable iron.

Swedes flat and square do Genglish flat, round and square do American flat and round do Band, hoop and horse shoe do Nail, spike and Braziers' rods.

Sanderson's warranted cast steel, German and Blister steel, American steel

Simmons' and Cary & Walden's cas steel axes Real mouse hole anvils

Parker's and Snell's celebrated screw augers|

Rowland's mill, cross-cut and tenon saws,

English cross-cut saws

English cross-cut saws

English cross-cut saws

English colored and shelp for the first and shelp spikes, axietre arms, wagon hoxes, crow bars, hollow ware, brass kettles, tin, zinc, lead, and block tin pipes, bar and sheet lead, brass, copper, and iron wire, showels, spades, manure and hny forks, &c. &c. all of which they offer on the most treasonable trans

English and American wrought nails
Peru, Hoisting Chains, 6-10 to 7-16 inch.
Peru, Troy and eastern cut nails, brads and spikes, canal boat and ship spikes, axletre arms, wagon boxes, crow bars, hollow ware, brass kettles, tin, zinc, lead, and block tin pipes, bar and sheet lead, brass, copper, and iron wire, shovels, spades, manure and huy forks, &c. &c. all of which they offer on the most reasonable terms.

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COLUMBIAN HOTEL, ALBANY, JAMES WHELPLEY, would inform JAMES WILLIPLWY, would inform him friends and the public generally, that he has take the above well known Establishment, (lately of the cupied by Col. Jessup,) No. 517 South Market o deserve, if possible, the large measure of encourage tent heretofore so generously bestowed upon it. JAMES WHELPLEY. N. B. Good Stabling connected with the above Estah shment.

things comfortable and agreeable to its patrons, the subscriber respectfully tenders his best exertions to please and serve all who may patronise the establishment.

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The above medicines are warranted genuine; for sale wholesale and retail, by

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16 metallic spring tuopees.
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