





We see nothing in all that the French papers say about forcing a decision of the question by the presence of a fleet, &c. &c. calculated to increase our apprehensions. The French papers talk, as our do, much of armistice. All that the late intelligence amounts to, is, that the French armament on their West India station, under the command of Admiral Mackau, has been augmented. So far the French may certainly go without offence. But that, in the existing state of things, France has or will pressure to add insult to injury, by halting our coast with armed vessels, we do not believe. Having refused to fulfil a Treaty, we are at liberty to suspend our diplomatic relations with that Government. Nor does this give them the right to menace us with a hostile fleet. And the French government know us too well to think of sending their fleet here for effect; unless indeed their object is to provoke a war. If that be their game, this would, to be sure, be a good move.

At this most critical state of our affairs with France, it is matter of wonder and regret, that this government should be without a Minister in England! The conduct of our Administration, in this respect, is most extraordinary. There never has been a period in our history when the honor and welfare of this nation so imperiously demanded the presence of an able Minister at the Court of St. James. Our difficulties with France grew out of the miserable efforts of the Administration to render our negotiations subservient to party objects at home. The same wretched, suicidal policy, keeps the government without a Representative in England. These evils result from Van Buren's plan of administering the government for the benefit of the party, without regard to the interests of the People or the welfare of the Nation.

Relief for New-York.—The New-York papers express serious apprehensions for the fate of the hills before Congress for the relief of New-York. We are aware of the difficulty of bringing so many minds to the same point, but in this case we had hoped that no obstacles would be interposed to deprive New-York of the aid which she asks and deserves, from the National Government. The city of New-York turns her monthly millions into the Treasury of the Union. She paid one half of that splendid revenue which enriched the National Debt, and leaves an enormous surplus in her Treasury. That portion of her citizens who "lay their golden eggs" has been visited with a fearful calamity. The great Commercial Emporium of the Union is in a state of prostration. The merchants, who industry and enterprise has enriched the nation, now seek relief and protection. The justice and the interest of the Government, is alike concerned, and its ample shield should be readily thrown around these sufferers. There has not, since the glorious installment paid on the debt the Nation owed to LA Fayette, been so strong a claim before Congress. We cannot—will not, on this question, doubt either the justice, the wisdom, or the magnanimity of Congress.

The course pursued by a portion of the Northern members of Congress, in relation to petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, is furnishing fuel for the Abolitionists, and will magnify the evil which they profess to deprecate. The South ought to have been satisfied with the strong and spontaneous expression of popular sentiment, in the North and East, against the principles and conduct of the Abolitionists. In asking more, they are in great danger of obtaining less. The attempt to increase this right will avoid thousands who were sincerely desirous to avoid agitation in relation to slavery.

Fire.—A two story wooden building in Montgomery-st. occupied by Mr. Parsons as a Carpenter's Shop was consumed last Evening.—Most of the contents were saved.—The building was insured for \$1000.

Mr. Winchell, a successful comedian, appears at the Museum to-night. His performances are quite amusing, and well calculated to "drive dull care away."

We regret to hear that the Hon. Dixon Lewis, M. C. of Alabama, is lying dangerously ill at his plantation in Lowndes co. in that State.

For the Evening Journal.—Mr. Editor—Some time since, I read in your paper a communication something in the form of a Circular, (taken, I think, from the Argus) setting forth the many natural advantages and facilities (our city already possessed, for business and enterprise, and the more it has in prospect when all the contemplated improvements about us shall have been completed. This I was glad to see, and read it with great satisfaction, not only in the important truths it contained, but in the facts stated, but from the source from whence it came—that some had dared to speak out in favor of old Albany, when our ears were deafened with the accounts of villages and cities springing up in all parts of our country, where but a few years since was nothing but a howling wilderness—our Chicago, Buffalo, Oswego, and many other good settlements, as it was.

As I read I said all this is well, I felt as tho' there was a way by which the interests of the city could be promoted, most effectually, and that, by an entire change in the views and feelings, and I may say habits, of a great proportion of our citizens. I allude to (I hardly know what to call it) the supreme selfishness, if you please, of a certain class among us, looking only at their immediate interest, and thinking and caring nothing for his neighbor, whether he prospers or not. To illustrate: It will be admitted that there is a very general habit among us of going abroad to make our principal purchases. If our daughters are to be married, most, if not all the wedding-dress, must come from New-York; part of the cake must needs come from New-York, and when the out-fit is to be had, that, surely, must come from New-York, and our merchants and mechanics are left to struggle along as they best can. But, say folks—we can buy cheaper and better in New-York. Admit they buy cheaper (which, by the way, as a general rule, is not so, of equal quality) suppose every citizen was to say the same thing, and adopt the same rule of action, what would become of the place? Why, the merchant must starve, and the mechanic must leave the place or fail, and then who would pay the holder of real estate his rents? The truth is, every one is interested in the prosperity of his neighbor, and should the holder of real estate pay 25 per cent. more for the little he buys, for private use, from his own citizens, he would be the gainer; and so, too, with the merchant and the mechanic. In the prosperity of our neighbor our own is involved.

It is as true of a city as any other community, that "what we stand and prosper—divided we fall." Many may think this is deciding small matters in treating of this subject; but these little things all put together will promote the great interests of the city or retard its growth. A fact just occurs to my mind, which shows the short-sighted policy of owners of real estate. A young man, desirous to commence business on his own account, recently applied for a vacant lot, suited to his purpose, and was asked \$100 more for it than was ever before realized from it, and has since made several attempts to get a situation, but all in vain; and this same young man has been solicited and urged, by residents of our neighboring cities, to locate among them, offering him any facility he can ask. His personal attachments to the city alone induces him to make any further effort to remain, and it is most probable he will yet be driven from the place. This is not a solitary case; I have known of others similar.

Now, when such a policy is persisted in, how can we expect our city to "go ahead?" I could name a place where the reverse of this policy is always pursued, and the growth and prosperity of that place has been matter of astonishment to all but those who are aware of the principle upon which they act.

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DR. KENNICOTT'S WIFE, BY HANNAH MORE. "There are certain ladies who, merely from being faithful and frugal, are reckoned excellent wives, and who indeed make a man every thing but happy. They acquit themselves, perhaps, of the great points of duty, but in so ungracious a way, as clearly proves that they do not find their pleasure in it. Let their account of merit should run too high, they allow themselves to be unpleasant in proportion as they are useful, not considering that it is almost the worst sort of domestic immorality to be disagreeable. This was not the case with this lady."

Having profited by reading the above, I have wished it could be more generally read, and have therefore copied it for your paper. Being strongly impressed with the conviction, that I was eminently qualified, "I well ordered home, man's best delight to make, I have doubted, at times, allowed myself to be unpleasant in proportion to my supposed usefulness. CANDOR.

Revenue of Boston.—Accrued in 1835, \$3,645,967.64; do. in 1834, \$2,829,173.60; excess of '35 over '34 \$818,794.02.

Deaths.—The following is no doubt a precursor of the news we published yesterday of the capture of Santa Antonio de Bexar. Letter from Texas.—It is stated that the Santa Antonio de Bexar, a messenger from Santa Anna to General Coss has been intercepted, in which information is given that Santa Anna would march in a few months to the relief of Bexar, with from 5 to 10,000 men, and that he would hold out in San Antonio. Coss and his army are now, in all probability, in the hands of the Texans.—We find the following intelligence in the New Orleans Courier: "17 dead bodies could be counted round one of the guns that was silenced."

Important from Texas.—By the schr. Julia Caesar, 4 days from Brazos, we learn that the last accounts from camp, received by express at Brazos, on the 21st inst. state that on the morning of the 5th an attack was made on the town of San Antonio by the Texian Army, headed by Captain Milnes, and after a hard fight of 26 hours, ending in the capture of three stone houses, from which they silenced two or three of the enemy's guns, commanding important points, and the express brings, at 4 o'clock, that the fight still raged in the night, and that two killed on the wounded—the loss of the enemy could not be ascertained, but during the first 12 hours of the fight the enemy carried off their dead, and when General Jeff. D. dead bodies could be counted round one of the guns that was silenced."

Vessel burned.—The brig Watchman, Ferdin master, was burned yesterday at the water's edge, in Mobile Bay, about 15 miles from this city. She was either laden or loaded for Havre, and had, we understand, between 5 and 600 bales of cotton on board. Further particulars we have not learned.—Mercantile Advertiser.

Embargo in Mexico.—We regret to receive information that an embargo has been laid, by order of the Mexican government, on the ports of Tampico and Matamoros against American ships, and on the ports of Mexico against American ships. No ingress nor egress is now permitted; and hence the failure formerly despatched from New Orleans, of a vessel, and the information that the Mexican government had laid an embargo on the ports of Tampico and Matamoros, and that the expedition planned by Mesia may have led to this result, as well as the state of affairs in Texas.

Embargo in Mexico.—The embargo laid on American ships at the ports of Tampico and Matamoros, is confirmed by intelligence received yesterday, by the schooner J. J. Simpson, eight days from Matamoros, whose captain (Mr. Wiley) states that the Mexican government had laid an embargo on the ports of Tampico and Matamoros, and that the expedition planned by Mesia may have led to this result, as well as the state of affairs in Texas.

From the Courier & Enquirer.—LATER FROM SPAIN. By the brig Russia, captain Woodbury, we have received a file of the Coron Mercurio, of the 16th of November. These papers confirm the intelligence that order has been restored in the provinces of Andalusia, and that arrangements are being made for the re-organization of the army of operations in the northern provinces.

Death of Justice McEwen.—Yesterday afternoon, Mr. John A. Morrell rose and stated in the Court of Sessions, that Charles McEwen, Esq., a member of the bar of that court, and late ward justice, had died suddenly of apoplexy, about one o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, and submitted to the court the report of paying an appropriate tribute of respect to the memory of the deceased, by immediately adjourning. Whereupon his Honor the Recorder, by the advice and consent of his associates on the bench, adjourned the court forthwith.

Legislature of New-York. IN SENATE—JAN. 8. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. H. B. JONES.—Of the South Oyster Bay Turnpike Canal, for leave to alter the line of their road.

By Mr. WILLS.—Of the Supervisors of St. Lawrence county for the construction of the Black River Canal.

By Mr. KEMBLE.—Of inhabitants of the city of Troy, for the incorporation of the Troy India Rubber Company.

By Mr. GANSEVOERT.—Of Jas. L. Ameraux, to cause a title to certain real estate in the city of Albany.

The President announced from the Chair, the following Standing Committees:—On Claims—Messrs. Tracy, Van Schaick, Sterling, On Finance—Messrs. Van Schaick, L. Beardsley, Young.

On the Militia—Messrs. Maision, Kemble, Lonsberry. On Claims—Messrs. Hubbard, Armstrong, Livingston. On Rail Roads—Messrs. Mack, Lonsberry, J. Beardsley.

On Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Seger Wiles, J. P. Jones. On Literature—Messrs. Gansevoert, Bishop, Young. On State Prisons—Messrs. Hunter, Edwards, H. F. Jones.

On Banks and Insurance Companies—Messrs. Armstrong, Powers, Wager. On the Division of Towns and Counties—Messrs. Beardsley, Tracy, Van Schaick, Sterling, L. Beardsley, Young.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Lacy, Huntington, Lawyer. On Manufactures—Messrs. Bishop, Loomis, DeWitt. On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Wiles, Beckwith, Lawyer.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Loomis, Huntington, Griffin. On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Kemble, Loomis, Fox. On Expiring Laws—Messrs. Fox, Lawyer, Hunter.

On Expenditures—Messrs. Downing, J. Beardsley, Griffin. On the Incorporation of Cities and Villages—Messrs. Livingston, Seger, Beckwith.

On Poor Laws—Messrs. Lacy, Beardsley, Gansevoert, Tracy. On the Poor Laws—Messrs. Sterling, H. F. Jones, Spraker.

Canal Commissioner, the Committee rose and reported. The House then proceeded to nominate a candidate. The votes given were as follows: JOHN BOWMAN 106 FREDERICK WHITLESLEY 5 MICHAEL HOFFMAN 1 DANIEL MOSELEY 1

The Senate attended in the Assembly Chamber, and both Houses having agreed in their nominations, JOHN BOWMAN was declared to be duly appointed a Canal Commissioner.

In perfecting the details of the bill, there was considerable debate, but it was finally adopted, when Mr. CUTTING offered two additional sections, providing that the Canal Commissioner should not carry the provisions of this bill into effect without first taking the sense of the Electors of the city of New-York, at an Election to be held for that purpose.

Mr. GANSEVOERT called for the opinion of the House, on the ground that the property of the whole city should not be pledged for the relief of a portion of its citizens, without the consent of the Electors of the city. He proposed to amend the bill so as to require two objections to his amendment:—first in relation to the expense of an Election, and second, the delay it would occasion. He answered the objection by asserting that the expense was unworthy of consideration, and that the Election might be held before the other provisions of the bill could be carried into effect.

Mr. CUTTING, in reply, said that he was not aware of the objection, and that he would be glad to take their seats this morning. Mr. W. denied that the Water law was a fair precedent.—That law contemplated an expenditure of five hundred dollars, and it was proposed to ask a question to the People. But this bill only proposed to loan the credit of the city for a great and benevolent object. This application was made by the citizens of the city of New-York, and it was not proposed to ask a question to the People. But this bill only proposed to loan the credit of the city for a great and benevolent object.

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THE STATE LEGISLATURE. The Legislature of the Commonwealth assembled yesterday at 11 o'clock in the State House. The two branches having been called to order by their senior members proceeded to organize. The Senate the House divided upon their ballot for the election of a Speaker, and the President-elect HORACE MASS for their President. JULIUS ROCKWELL was re-elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot by a large majority.

Congressional Proceedings. BY EXPRESS. SENATE—Wednesday, Jan. 6. Mr. HEARDICK reported a bill making appropriations for the completion of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. Read twice and committed to the Army and Navy Pay.

Mr. BENTON presented from Col. Bankhead and other officers who were a committee on the part of the Army, two projects for the equalization of the pay of the Army and Navy of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. LAY, for the construction of certain Post Roads in Missouri, &c.; also the resolution submitted by Mr. PATTON, for the re-organization of the Land office, &c. were severally adopted.

The bill to amend the act, to amend the Judiciary System, coming up for a third reading, Mr. BLACK called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered.

Mr. BENTON said he desired to explain the reasons that induced him to vote for the bill, but he had some objection to it. He voted for it because it was wanted, and would suit the section of the country in which he lived. He would not vote for it unless it was amended so as to provide for the equalization of the pay of the Army and Navy of the United States.

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which was ordered, and the question being taken on the first part of the amendment, viz. "that the Circular Gallery should be thrown open for the admission of spectators." It was carried by yeas 35, nays 7.

The question on the second part, viz. "giving to each Senator a privilege of admitting any number of ladies and gentlemen into the gallery, not exceeding three, to the lobby in front of the Chamber, to be taken, it was negatived. Yeas, 18; Nays, 24.

The question then being on the adoption of the resolution, as amended, it was carried by yeas 35, nays 7.

Mr. BENTON rose to speak, although it was said that the gallery was shut to the public, yet that it was not so. He desired that it should be made known, that there was nothing to authorize the admission of ladies and gentlemen into the gallery, and that the galleries at that time were closed.

The resolution, had been always open to ladies, and gentlemen who accompanied them, and when he used the term "ladies," he meant the whole female population of the District of Columbia, was read a third time, and passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill making appropriations for the erection of a Marine Hospital in the city of Baltimore; which, having been read twice, and ordered to be printed, the Committee on the part of the House, on the subject of the State of Connecticut, praying for the erection of a Monument in memory of the late Captain Nathan Hale, was referred to a Select Committee.

Mr. D. J. PEARCE, from the same committee, reported a bill making appropriations for the Marine Hospital at Portland, in the State of Maine, which, having been read twice, was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed.

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Resolutions were called for in the order of the day. Mr. JARVIS, of Maine, offered the following Resolution: Resolved, that in the opinion of this House, the subject of abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, should be considered by Congress; And be it further resolved, that if any further petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the said District, be hereafter presented, it is the duty of the House to consider the same, and if the same ought to be laid upon the table without being referred or printed.

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS moved to amend the bill, by inserting after the words "to be expended," the words "under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to Law."

Mr. A. spoke at some length on the necessity of guarding all these appropriations of public money, by placing them securely under the control of the Secretary of War, and by the absolute and uncontrolled disposition of the Executive.

Mr. CAMBRELENG offered some remarks in reply, and said that the money, they appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire in New-York, should be expended in the same manner as the same restrictive contracts, as it had been expended when he (Mr. A.) was President of the United States. Mr. C. accepted the modification.

On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the committee took up and considered the following bill: A bill making an appropriation for repaying the expenses of the late fire in the city of New-York, which was ordered to be printed.

Mr. CAMBRELENG said, that he had in his possession a large quantity of documents, to which the members of the House had access, and which would give him all the information he desired. The hostilities grew out of some of the treaties with the Seminole Indians, the execution of which was postponed from time to time, and that after the Indians moved, the war commenced by some of the Indians, and murdering two of their chiefs.

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