Mr. M'Kannan, of Penn. said he was charged with two petitions for Abolition of Slavery, similar to that presented yesterday by the Member from Massachusetts [Mr. Adams;] but that as it was understood that the whole subject to which they related was postponed until Tuesday next, he would not now present them.

Mr. Sutherland presented a Memorial from the Gunners and Boatswains of the U. S. Navy, praying for an increase of compensation; Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, obtained leave to submit a resolution instructing the Committee on Elections to enquire into the expediency of granting compensation to Robert P. Letcher, as a Representive from the state of Kentucky, during the first session of the last Congress.

Mr. Mann, of N. York, moved to amend the resolution by inserting the name of Thomas P.

Mr. Mason accepted the amendment, and the resolution, as modified, was adopted.
Several ineffectual motions were made for adjournment, consideration of questions, &c.

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, said, that nearly a
month ago, a large number of extra copies of the Presidents Message and the accompanying documents, had been ordered to the house. By a joint resolution of the two houses, it was provided that, if delay took place in the delivery of documents ordered from the public printer, the documents ordered from the public printer, the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House should be authorized to employ another printer, and charge the work to the printer who was guilty of negligence. He wished to enquire of the Clerk, if he could give any information as to the reason of the gross negligence and delay which had taken place in the delivery of these documents.

The Speaker said, the enquiry was not in order, unless by the unanimous consent of the House:

Commenced taking it, and since that time I have had no symptoms of the disease. The verecommended it in numberous cases since, in all of which it has been proved completely successful. I can cheerfully recommend it to all afflicted with fever and ague; believing it will effect a radical cure without producing any of the deleterious effects on the constitution, that many other popular meditions have done. Respectfully yours, &c.,

J. GRAY, M. D.

1.7 A large supply of the above valuable medicine is constantly kept on hand.

The genuine Rowand's Tonic Mixture is left only in Albany with SANDS & SHAW, Agents, 46 State-st.

N. B. Beware of a spurious imitation called Rowlands Tonic Mixture is left only in Albany with SANDS & SHAW, Agents, 46 State-st.

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House:
Mr. Gillett, of N. York, asked the consent of the House to furnish the Member from Virginia with some information on the subject of his

But the House would not hear him; And so, at 4 o'clock, on motion of Mr. Rey nolds, of Illinois, The House adjourned.

Legislature of New-York. IN ASSEMBLY.-JAN. 8.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. To allow a Church in Centreville to sell real estate; of citizens of Allegany, Chenango, Steuben, Sullivan and Tioga for aid to construct the New-York and Eric Rail Road; for a road from Pike to Attica; for a Bank at Olean; for a new County frem parts of the Counties of Chenango, Erie and Cattaraugus; of citizens of Colambus for the New Berlin bank; for the Wool Grower's bank at Norwich; of inhabitunts of Franklin county for a manufacturing company; Proceedings and Memorial of a Convention of delegates from Monroe, Genesee, Livingston, Allegany and Cattaraugus, for the Genesee Canal, of a Religious society in the town of China to sell real estate; for a new county to be called La Fayerre from part of the Counties of nal, of a Religious society in the town of China to sell real estate; for a new county to be called La Fayerte from part of the Counties of Genesee, Livingston, Cattaraugus and Erie; for the Rochester and Olean Canal, with a branch to Dansville; for a Canal from Squaky Hill to York; for a Rail Road from Geneseo to Pittsburgh; for a Bank at Mount Morris; to sell part of School House lot of District No. 8 in the town of York; for a Rail Road from Pittsford Monroe county, to the Honeov Lake: 10 ford, Monroe county, to the Honeoy Lake; to attach part of the town of Greece to the town of Gates; for the Canajoharrie Bank; for the re-appraisement of lots at Oneida Castleton; to en praisement of lots at Oneida Castieton; to en-large a certain Lock on the Oswego canal; for a Bank at Manlius; for a mutual Fire Insurance Company at West Bloomfield; for a Rail Road from the Fish-House to Ballston; for a Rail Road from the Renssalear and Saratoga Rail Road to Whitehall; of Abel Waggoner, for damages occasioned by the construction of the Crooked Lake Canal; remonstrance against any altere

tion of its territory; for the incorporation of the Delaware Rail Road. Mr. M. H. SIBLEY, from a select committee, reported a bill authorizing the Supervisers of Ontario to raise money to improve its County

Mr. Bronson's resignation of the office of Attorney General and acceptance of the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, was received.

Mr. R. L. Smith, offered a Resolution to refer so much of the Message of the Governor as re-lates to Slavery to a Joint Committee of one Member from each Senate District.

Mr. Ogden offered a joint resolution providing

for the appointment of an Attorney General on Tuesday next, which lays one day one day on Mr. D. L. Skymour gave notice of a bill in relation to taking the acknowledgment of deeds,

Mr. PATTERON moved to re-consider the vote after Mr. P. explained the effect of the vote, pre-

atter Mr. F. explained the effect of the vote, prevailed, without opposition.

Mr. Cowdry gave notice of a bill exempting mortgaged real estate from taxation beyond the amount for which it is mortgaged.

Mr. R. L. Smrrh offered a resolution for the appointment of a select committee to superintend the printing of the Red-Book.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Lyon in the claim, referred the various topics in Jupp in the claim, referred the various topics in

the Message of the Governor to the appropriate standing and select committees.

Mr. Patterson observed that there were several topics in the Message which had not been referred. Among others, the subject of "spectered whether it is a subject to a subject of specters." culating in real estate," and inquired whether it was not intended to refer this question?

The committee then rose and reported The House, in Committee of the whole, Mr. Patterson in the Chair, went into committee of

the whole, on the bil for the benefit of certain Insurance Companies in the city of New York, which have been rendered insolvent by the late

fidence in the Committee that reported, and the gentlemen who prepared it, but he desired brief time to examine one of its provisions, for which

Mr. Wetmore, after expressing his surprise to find any part of the House unprepared to act on the bill for the relief of the Insurance Companies, moved to rise and report on the three other bills relating to the city of New York.

Mr. Cutting desired to make an explanatory repeats but as it was not now in order to do so.

remark, but as it was not now in order to do so, he would take another opportunity.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Wilkinson in the chair, passed the bill to improve and enlarge the Jail of Ontario county.

Adjourned.

Adjourned. Adjourned.

BUTTER.—A few dairies of the best quality of dai J. K. WING, any butter, for sale by No. 80 Quay st. on the dock.

NDIGO.—5 ceroons Carracus, one do Gautamilla two cases Bengal, received and for sale by GEO. RUSSELL & BROTHERS, auli

5000 BOLLARS Saratoga and White Hall R Road Stock for sale. Apply to THOS. GOUGH, Stock and Ex. Broker, near Canal Bank.

20 BOXES LEMONS, new fruit, for sale by TAYLOR & WING, No. 50 on the dock.

au24

ADIES WATCHES—Received this morning, a large assorption of ladies gold watches, of the an chor, horizontal and vertical escapements, of various qualities and prices.

Also, a beautiful assortment of diamond Pins and Rings, at 374 South Marketst.

ielő C. & A. W. JOHNSON.

HOSE. English Silk, Mohair, and Worsted Hose at 37 State street.

Also, Knit Petticoats.

JNO. I. OLMSTED. 028

PERCUSSION CAPS. -100,000 percussion caps pust received and for sale by n20 DANIEL FRY, 358 South Market st.

RUM.—10 hhds. N. E. Rum, direct from the manufactory, just received and for sale from the dock, at New York prices.

88 N. & C. SCOVEL. ALBANY

ALBANY, TUESDAY.

FEVER AND AGUE. Rowand's Tonic Mix- FEATHERS. A good assortment of Feathers, o the pest quality for sale by , intermitant fever or fever and ague. This med is universally admitted to have eclipsed the preter

persons, with joy, would testify to its efficacy, like the following:

Unsolicited testimony from a physician who speaks from personal experience as well as from observation.

CAMBRIDGE, July 19, 1834.

Mr. Rowand—Having had an attack of the bilious intermittent fever or fever and ague, last August, I procured a bottle of Rowand's tonic mixture. It came to hand about an hour before the accession of the cold stage. I commenced taking it, and since that time I have had no symptoms of the disease. have recommended it in mu-

VOL G.

THE SUBSCRIBER has on hand, and keeps con-ctantly a general assortment of GROCERIES, &c. cantly a general assortment of GROCE olesale, which are offered on the most ac

Hyson Young Hyson Hyson Skin Pouchong and Souchong Old Madeira Pale and Brown Sherry St. Lucar WINES Ceneriffe Sweet and Dry Malaga Pelevoisin and

American London Excise

GIN. American Jamaica, St. Croix, New Orleans and Boston RUM. Mackerel, Codfish and Herring.
Mocha, Cuba, St. Domingo, Java, and Laguira COF-

HARDWARE NOTICE.—The subscribers hav received by the packet ships Silas Richards, Caledo H received by the packet ships Silas Rienarus, Careania, Virginia, Hiberma, Roscoe, Pacific and Europe, their regular supply of Birmingham and Sheffield goods, which results accommend to make the silas accommendation of the silas sila

BENEDICT, ROBY & CO.
Albany, April, 1833. 300 TONS SWEDES IRON-Flat and square

JOU assorted.

100 tons English Iron, flat, square and round,
50 do P SI Old Sabledron.
50 do New Sable Iron.

Band, Hoops, Scroll and Horse Shoe Iron.
Horse Nail Rods from P SI O S Iron.

Spike and Braziers' Rods.
Peru Rivet Iron. Baltimore Boiler Iron
English Hoop Iron, (L), Cast, German, Sweedes and pring Steel. Steel plated Sleigh and Cutter shoes, &c.

OTHER.—The subscriber, late of the firm of Kine NOTICE. The subscriber, late of the firm of Klin tes the manufacturing of TOBACCO and SNUFF, and and SNUFF, and SNUFF, and snufacturing of State-street, when the state of nd the following articles, warranted equalt do. do. in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. papers, do. do. in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. papers, on cut, for smoking, in 1-4, 1-2 and I lb. papers

do. coarse and fine.

All orders thankfully received and punctually attended

Fire in that city.

Mr. Cutting rose, he said, with much regret, to say that he had but just seen this bill, and was not prepared to act upon it. He had great control of the said to say that he had but just seen this bill, and was not prepared to act upon it. He had great control of the said to say that he had but just seen this bill, and was not prepared to act upon it.

ansing G. Taylor, John H. Prentice. o22 2m RICH, VAN RENSSELAER, Sec'ry.

HENRY JOHN WILLIAMS, Upholsterer,
Stanwix Hall, and 102 S. Pearl street.
N. B. All Feathers sold warranted to be of the quality they are sold for. Beds ready made, and Bedticks filled on short notice.

392 South Market following ore, viz: Indelible ink Indelible ink

Backgammon boards Chessmen and graces Jack straws wagons and chairs Chinese puzzel Battledoors & shuttle cocks ominoes ups and balls Knife boxes,
Bellows and shuttles
Trays and bowls
Paste and wash boards
Boxes in nests
Towel rollers
Rolling and clothes pins
Wooden ladles er and tea bells oxwood spoons & forks
orn do do Hørn do do Boot jacks Foot stoves and benches Paste jiggers Fine razors in cases

do pen knives and sci Pearl and hair powder Yard sticks
Grain scoops
Bird cages, seed and glasses
Powder puffs
Spool stands
Screw cushions
Tea cup mops and mats
Table mats
Hemp, grass and liusk door
The otto or roses
mats

Erasive do Erasive do Erasive do Erasive publications

Carbonic dentrifice
do tooth wash
The otto or roses
The otto or roses Persion do of rose soap do do do lip salve Naples and almond soap German wax tapers Magic and lucifer matches lanterns Naples and almond soan lebone and steel busks Castillian and musk do

Aair pin...
Fine pocket book...
do card cases
Ivory fine toothcomos
do dressing do Ty
do pocket do Y
Cut beads of various col's
do do bergamot do roses The essence of Tyre Macassar oil Gilt beads Florida and cologne water
Bead bags and purses Lavender and honey do
an29 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK.

PAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.-Rece 5 do splendid plaids do
5 do blue black fig'd and plain do
1 case striped twilled prints
1 do rich fig'd do do
100 India rubber aprons

100 India rubber aprons
Plain and plaid oil silks, &c. &c.
THOMAS McMULLEN. DORIC COAL STOVES AND FIRE PLA DCES.—The subscriber has just received a complete assortment of these celebrated stoves. Although having been in use but a short time in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Boston, they already stand pre-eminent both for economy and elegance. A circulation and supply of fresh heated air is constantly afforded to the room in which they are used, which, whilst it renders the air in the apartment much more pure and healthy, in its circulation through the stove, constitutes its lasting and fuel saving qualities. Those purchasing coal stoves for parlors, halls, &c. will do well to examine this article, as there is no doubt but that it is, at this time, among the first inventions of the kind. He continues to manufacture the Premium Parlor Stoves for wood, and is constantly receiving additional supplies of every article in the line, at No. 36 and 28 State st.

CRATES AND FENDERS, No. 269 North-GRAIN SCOOPS.—Of an excellent quality, for sale at the Variety Store, 392 South Market st. by o26 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK.

CRATES AND FENDERS, No. 2.

Under Market Street.—The subscriber continues to manufacture Grates and Fenders of brass and Russia iron, and will furnish them as low as may be obtained in New-York or elsewhere. Also plain and ornamental wire fenders, Fire Setts, Jamb hooks, door plates, Figures for door numbers, Knockers, and flat Stair rods, wholesale and retail.

Sheet Brass, Fire Brick and other articles for grates, always on hand.

Sheet Brass, Fire Brick and other articles for grates, always on hand.

WESSE VAIL. CRATES AND FENDERS, No. 269 North-

JESSE VAIL.

NAHLS, IRON, SHOVELS, SPADES, &c.
3000 casks cut nails, assorted, from 2d to 60.
150 casks brad head nails, assorted from 3d to 20d.
10 tons P. S. I. horse nail rods.
600 doz. Ames' back strap plain and round pointed shovels.

150 do Ames' cast steel shovels and spades. 160 do Ames' cast steel shovels and spades,
160 do do plated spades,
150 do Wild's cast steel and plated shovels and spades,
300 do Adams' back strap shovels and spades,
200 do Collins & Co's Simmons & Patten's axes
100 do Simmons' hatchets, assorted sizes and patterns
250 do King & Howard's hoes
150 do Brown's and King's hay and manure forks
150 do Farnell's patent double set and common grass

in Co's, and Jessop & Sons' superior cast steel, square round and flat, assorted sizes, for sale by au26

A FIRST rate assortment of boots and shoes just received, at 356 S. Market-st. sign of the large boot, viz: Mens' coarse boots, do calf do sewed and pegged. do klp do, do calf and kip brogans, do calf shoes Ladies' and mens' India rubbers.

do seal slippers and strapt shoes.

do morocco, seal, prunella and gaiter boots.

Childrens' seal, morocco and calf bootees, all good warrented articles and will be sold as low as can be bought.

R Um. — 10 linds. N. E. Rum, direct from the manufactory, just received and for sale from the dock, at New York prices.

BUTTER.—12 tubs of dairy Butter from Otsego, for sale by \$7\$ J. BLOOM, No. 5 Mark lane.

BUTTER.—3000 lbs. just received and for sale by B. P. JONES, No. 9 State st.

BYTTER.—3000 lbs. just received and for sale by B. P. JONES, No. 9 State st.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW-YORK. REQUISITION OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALABAMA. [Documents accompanying the Governor's Message.]

BOUQUETS of real flowers furnished for

Parties, Balls, &c. by giving the subscriber five eight hours notice.

W. THORBURN,

022

North Market st.

THE subscriber has taken the shop for merly occupied by James Rodgers, No. 56 Water street, and will build Steam and Fire Engines, Boilers, Pumps, and machtanery in general; also blacksmith work and iron turning done. All orders thankfully received and punctually atended to.

n hand a good assortance, and the best of retail, at a reasonable rate; also large glasses for pier and mantles, nade to order, and fitted up in a superior manner. Portrait and picture frames made on the shortest notice and the best manner.

A. BELKNAP.

Dental Surgery as usual.

References of the highest respectability can be given to the heads of the Dental profession throughout the unin, as to Dr. V's professional abilities, &c. & T., viz. Drs. armly and Bryan, New York; Flags and Keep, Boston, lantou, Philadelphia; Hayden, Battimore; Farmly, N.

PORCELAIN POTERY, &C.

TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS Stock in the

RHODE ISLAND LIME and Cotton Batts, jus N received on board sloop Providence, for sale. Apply to the captain on board, or to
n5 WM. CHAPMAN & Co. No. 81 Quay st.

031

JOURNAI.

JANUARY 12, 1836.

STATE OF ALABAMA, where Beech lumber is at all times wanted.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—3 journeymen plane makers, to whom constant employ will be given.

JOHN GIBSON, Lancaster-st. 1

REMOVAL.—The subscriber wouldrespect-fully inform his friends and the public, that he

Pearl Teeth.

These teeth are the most beautiful fac-similies of the living natural teeth ever attempted by any former experimentalist. Being incorruptible, can never change color or decay, irritate the gums, nor occasion the repulsive and unwholsome effects of artificials composed of corruptible substances, and may be has from one tooth

abama) Circuit Court, Septe Oleans, &c. &c.

PORCELAIN POTERY, &C.

A LECTURE ON PORCELAIN, AND INCORRUPTIBLE TEETH, &c. &c.—A full Course of Practical Lectures will be performed during the winter season on Chymeralogy, &c. appertaining to the various substances used in the fabricating the incorruptible mineral teeth. The manufacturing of the various substances used in the fabricating the incorruptible mineral teeth. The manufacturing of the various kinds of Porcelain, Iron-stone China, Prett, Glaze, Enamel and Colors, Wedge-wood, Mortar Composition, Cornish-stone Composition, Lute, Fire Bricks, Tiles, Fire Clay, &c. &c., equal to any manufactured in all Europe, from substances found in this country, of which it decembers and the state of Alabamy, and the state of Said county, being a wicked, malicious, sand feloniously, wickedly, and government of said state, and to alienate and with-draw the affection, fidelity and allegiance of said slaves from their masters and owners, on the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, at, in the country aforesaid, feloniously, wickedly, manufactured in all Europe, from substances found in this country, of which it was a season of the warm of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the save population of said state, and to alienate and with-draw the affection, fidelity and allegiance of said slaves from their masters and owners, on the tenth day of September, in the evant our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the tenth and the procession of the warm of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the save population of said state, and to alienate and with-draw the affection, fidelity and allegiance of said slaves from their masters and owners, on the tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord on thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, and the procession of the deam of the variously and selfitiously and their masters and owners, on the tenth day of the variously and selfitiously and their masters and ow

A true bill, of the State of Alabama Willis Banks, Foreman of Grand Jury.

The State of Alabama, I, John J. Samuel, clerk of the Tuscaloosa county. Certify that the foregoing is a correct copy of the original indictment (now on file in my office.) found by the grand jury, at March term of said court, in the year 1835, against Robert G. Williams. bert G. Williams.

In testimony whereof, I have herennto set my hand, and IL. S.]

Affixed the seal of my office, at Tuscaloosa, the 7th day of November, A. D. 1835, and 60th year of American independence.

JOHN J. SAMUEL, Clerk.

BLANKETS.—A good assortment of French Rose and Mackinaw Blankets, fine and common, at 319 N, Market st. by d1 EDWIN A. HARRIS.

STORAGE.—1500 barrels, or the bulk thereof, can be taken on storage through the winter, in the fire proof store, No. 72 on the dock, corner of Division st. by d1 SANDERS & GROOT.

Service of the control of the contro

circumstances altending it."

The demand made by one independent nation upon another to deliver up fugitives—I mean fugitives in the literal sense of the word—is not, I believe, generally regarded as founded in a well established principle of right. The right to demand and the duty to surrender, are sometimes given by treaties; but where there are no treaty regulations, a compliance with such a demand is a matter of country, and the fugitive is withheld or given up at the discretion of the power within whose jurisdiction he has taken refuge. The provincial government of the Canadas refuses to deliver up the citizens of New-York who have committed offences in their own state and field into the British provinces, unless the crime be such as by the laws of England is punishable with death or the mfliction of corporeal punishment. Many crimes of an aggravated character are not thus punished by the British laws. I allude to what I conceive to be the law of nations, and to the practice of independent powers, so far as I am acquainted with it, for the purpose of showing that the provision of the constitution relative to fugitives.

prijal, &c., the only means to which exist between had to secure the obligations which exist between independent states, we should, if we rely on the national code, be restricted simply to the privilege of preferring our complaints without the power of preferring our complaints without the power of the might tarnsmitted to the governor of New-York, a copy of an indictment, found by the grand jury of Tuscaloos as county at their late session, against one of these incendiary editors, by the name of Williams, accompanied with a demand for his delivery for trial to the authorities of this state. From the high character of the chief magistrate of New-York, from his known attachment to the Union, and the just and liberal views he entertains towards the institutions and the people of the south, there is no doubt that the will examine the subject with the most favorable he will examine the subject with the most tavorable whom were revolutionary patriots) intended to contion of the constitution.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
Executive Department, Albany, 8th Dec. 1835. } Sir-The requisition made on me by your Excelency for the arrest and delivery of Robert G. Wilame, has been received, together with the documents and papers therewith transmitted; and I have given to the application the careful and mature consideration due to it on account of the high source from which it has a constant of the high source from which it has emanated, and the very grave grow which it has emanated, and the very grave question which it presents for my determination.—
The crime imputed to Williams, is, "the wickedly and maliciously causing to be distributed and published a seditious paper in this state, (the state of Alabama,) maliciously designing and intending to incite the slave population thereof to insurrection and rebellion against their masters;" and it is alleged in the requisition, that he "has fled from justice, and is now going at large in the state of New-York." The indictment charges Williams with having

The indictment charges Williams with having committed the crime in the county of Tuscaloosa,

1. ADDES SATIN BEAVER BONNETS.
1. The silkerichers are now manufacturing, and have ready for their customers, an assortment of this gented and most comfortable article for ladies' wear. It is now well adapted to our northern climate, the ladies will read the properties of securing to the nature and circumstances attending tilty discover the propriety of securing to the nature and circumstances attending tilty discover the propriety of securing to the nature and circumstances attending tilty discover the propriety of securing to the nature and circumstances attending tilty discover the propriety of securing to the nature and circumstances attending to securing to the nature of the state applied to, to judge of the nature of the state applied to, to deliver and nature of the state applied to, to judge of the nature of the state applied to, to judge of the nature of the state and the state applied to applied to ap

hem, "according to the nature of the case, or the

circumstances attending it."

The demand made by one independent nation up-

dispositions, and with a sincere desire to render impartial justice, and to arrive at a correct interpretabe tried for acts done at home; and I cannot resort to a loose construction for the purpose of extracting such a power from that sacred instrument which emanated from their wisdom and experience.

emanated from their wisdom and experience.

It is a subject of serious regret to me, that I am obliged to differ from your excellency as to the rule of construction; but if it were otherwise, I think the result of the application you have made to me would be the same. I am apprehensive, and I say it with all due respect, that any reasonable rule of liberal construction would not extend this provision relative to furtives. so as to bring the case of Williams with to fugitives, so as to bring the case of Williams with-in its operation. If we could, by the force of libe al construction, and without unwarranted license, give to the word "flee" in this clause, the same meanto the word "flee" in this clause, the same meaning as the ordinary import of the word "evade," as you propose, it would not, in my opinion, remove the difficulty that attends the present application. The meaning of the word "evade," as its etymology indicates, is to go from; and if it be assumed that "flee" is of equivalent import to the word "evade," BLANKETS.—A good assortment of French Rose and Mackinaw Binakets, fine and common, at 319 Market st. by and Sankets and the common of the common of the common of the common of the construction and the construction and the construction and the construction and present of the construction and construction. The good sare well selected, and in a populous neighborhood. If not disposed of soon, they will be sold at auction. For terms apply to the celebrated 12 rowed Duttor Corn, repair by Bulk. The subscriber of raising this corn agests are possible to the celebrated 12 rowed Duttor Corn, relating to the celebrated 12 rowed

But rest thee, tawny chieftain, in thy grave, Tho' by thy heartless brother man denied Tho' by thy heartless fordier man dened A shelter from the midnight blast,—a home, A resting place, thy father's God hath given. Sweet be thy slumbers there, thou injured on Calm rest thy bones beneath thy father's so o white man's law can drive thee hence away, Till the last trump shall sound, in peace recline—God save thee then thou poor deluded one!

CITHERA.

NEW-YORK CANALS. The annual report of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund was presented to the legislature on the 6th instant.

The receipts and expenditures on account of the Eric and Champlain Canal Fund, for the year ending 30th September, are given as follows:

Receipts from tolls, after deducting expensenses of collection, \$1,604,711 94 Vendue duty, 211,037 24 118,364 92 Salt duty, Interest upon surplus mos. deposited in banks 148,280 62 Interest upon surplus 6,146 57 invested in stocks Interest upon loan to 3,750 00 Albany Rents of surplus water 1,307 50 Miscellaneous receipts. -\$1,893,69479

The actual amount expended during the year has been as follows viz. For interest on canal \$760,957 08 Repairs of the canals by 403,473 90 superintendents
Payments to canal commissioners
weigh-mas-52,109 05 4.781 30 ters. &c. Printing for canals
Tolls refunded 2,871 73 176 12 Cost of suits for penal-Extra allowance on a 2.630 08 contract Paid to the proprietors of the Albany basin for

3,303 40 " S. Young, canal com. " John Tracy, Lt. gov. 111 60 " Appraisers of dama-2,157 00 ges W. Newell, 2d Deputy Comptroller 1,350 00 Canal Department Sundry payments as detailed in statement A 3,488 09 \$737,508 85

Thus showing the nett revenue of the Erie and Champlain Canal fund, after paying all charges upon \$1,156,185 94 it, to amount to the sum of The report states that the Commissioners have

redeemed \$706,943 49 of the stock issued for the Erie and Champlain canals, during the year end ing 30th Sept. Leaving outstanding of this stock, at the close of the year, the sum of
From which deduct the surplus moneys in the hands of the Commis-

And there remains a balance of the

debt unprovided for of \$820,899 48 The tolls for September, in consequence of the arrangement made with the collecting banks, giving them the use of the money for fifteen days after the close of each month, are not embraced in the receipts of the fiscal year which closes on the 30th of September. The receipts for toll from the first of September to the close of the navigation will probably amount to between six and seven hundred thousand dollars. The receipts from auction and salt duties for the same period will be about one hundred thousand dol-

sand dollars annually.

At the time the Commissioners commenced purchasing stock, in January, 1833, the canal debt amounted to the sum of \$7,001,035 86, and the surplus funds in their hands on the 30th September preceeding, amounted to \$3,055,247 65. The amount of stock redeemed and the sums paid therefor, since that period, are as follows: Stock. Premium. Total paid. 1833 \$1,478,376 56 \$87,933 46 \$1,566,310 03

to the amount of five or six millions of dollars, and the inconvenience of paying three millions and a half of the debt in a single year, have prompted the Commissioners to the efforts which they have made since I833, to purchase the stocks at the premiums which had been paid. The views of the Commissioners in relation to this matter, are presented to the legislature in this matter, are presented to the legislature in the stocks at the premium which had been paid.

sidered the investments in the banks reasonably safe and profitable to the Canal Fund, they have, at the same time believed that the substantial interests of the community, of the Fund and of the banks themselves, would be best prompted by applying the current revenue to the payment of the debt, and keeping down the deposites in the same time banks themselves.

Amount held by foreigners,
held in state of N. York,

held in other states, The amount received for interest from the se-

veral banks in which the surplus moneys have been deposited for the last ten years, is given as Rec'd for int. on deposites in 1826, \$4,515 04

4,987 96 7,281 20 35,710 31 84,619 15 1834, 117,092 00 \$556,299 49

The above sum of \$556,299 49, embraces only the interest paid by the banks. The Canal Fund has been increased by interest on other investments during the same time, to the amount of \$111,05457. Making a total addition to the und, from interest on the surplus moneys, of

At the close of the fiscal year, the Canal Funds were invested as follows, viz: Nature of Investment. Amount. An'l int'rst. Loan to city of Albany, 5 p.c. 75,000 00 3,750 00 STATE STOCK.

Cayuga & Seneca canal, 5 p.c.
Crooked lake canal, 6,652 95
Delaware & Hudson canal, 53,074 64
Oswego canal, 10,000 00
Loans and Deposites, viz.
Loaned at 60 days' notice, 5 p.c.
4,105 00
4,105 00 00
841,000 00 83,337 79 33,103 65 1,958 42

Total inv. at 5 p. c. \$3,406,709 72 \$173,390 53 \$1,099,533 59 4 4 2,250,921 26 3 55,954 87 - #3.406.709 79 Oswego Canal.

Expenditures, for interest and repairs, Receipts for tolls, &c. Deficiency paid from the treasury \$9,027 24 and unwavering support.

Cayuga and Seneca Canal

Expenditures, Receipts for tolls, \$3,352 51 Deficiency paid from the treasury Increase of the tolls on this canal, Chemung Canal. Expenditures. Receipts for tolls, 3,143 72 \$23,841 29 \$1,441 81. Deficiency paid from the treasury, Increase of tolls upon this canal, Crooked Lake Canal. Receipts for tolls,

Deficiency paid from the treasury, Increase in the tolls, \$445 41. General summary of the direct Revenues from all the Canals, and the Expenses of their maintenance.

The revenues derived immediately from all the canals during the fiscal year, and the expenses of their maintenance, are as follows, viz: Revenues from Tolls. Erie and Champlain

\$1,433,456 38 canals, Oswego canal, Cayuga and Seneca 19,734 82 1,222 64 Crooked Lake canal. \$1,483,775 69 Expenditures for repairs and the collection of tolls

Erie and Champlain \$463,420 18 canals, Oswego canal, 14,829 23 Cayuga and Seneca 11,237 33 canals, 12,236 05 Chemung canal, Crooked Lake canal, 4.065 99 505,788 78 Surplus of the revenue of the canals from tolls over and above

\$979,986 31 the cost of their maintenance, "PUBLIC OPINION."

[From the Seneca Farmer.] [From the Seneca Farmer.]

The die is cast.—The nomination of WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, by two powerful conventions of Pennsylvania, the Whig and the Antimusonic, it is believed, sealed the fate of Mr. Van Buren, not only in that state but in the Union. It will have the tendency to turn the scale against him in Connecticut and Rhode the scale against film in Connecticut and Rhode Island, as the scale in those states are turned by Anti-masonic votes. Even New-Jersey, will be extremely apt to follow in the wake of Pennsylvania; and as for the South, it is supposed Mr. Van Buren, will not obtain the votes of a single

slaveholding state. · [From the Bath Constitutionalist.] All hall Pennsylvania!—The two State Conventions which assembled at Harrisburg on the 14th ult. unanimously nominated WILLIAM HEERY HARRISON and FRANCIS GRAN-GER for President and Vice President of the U. States. The claims of Daniel Webster were presented and urged in the Antimasonic convention, and on the informal ballot he obtained 29 votes and Gen. Harrison 89. Mr. Webster's friends patriotically yielded to public sentiment, and united in the nomination made. Both conventions united on the same electoral ticket.— There can therefore be no doubt that the vote of Pennsylvania will be given to HARRISON and GRANGER. We perfectly agree with Mr. Van Buren, that "as goes the Key State so goes the Union."

[From the Orleans American.] It is with pride and glow of patriotism, that we announce to the People, the nomination of the above distinguished individuals for the two first offices within their gift, by both the Antimasonic and Whig Conventions of the Key Stone Gardner, Hiram, Niagara, Garritson, John, Jr. Richmond State, convened at Harrisburgh, Dec. 14th 1835. We hall this nomination as a sure presage of a glorious triumph of the PEOPLE over a combination of purse proud OFFICE-HOLDERS—of Griffin, John, Griffin, John, Griffing, William the men of their choice, over the nominee of the the man who would fain dictate to them who shall be his successor, after they have twice honored him with the Chief Magistracy of the Nation. We raise the standard of HARRISON and GRANGER, with high hopes, and with a confident assurance that this promission will be a confident assurance. Lafayette House Griffing, William, Groat, Peter, jr, Columbia, Bement's Hotel. Tompkins, Mansion House. Hale, John W. Halland, Ivan. confident assurance that this nomination will be responded to by every Democratic press and Freeman, in all the Democratic States, whether they have heretofore supported Gen. Jackson or not. It is the spontaneous result of the deliberate action of the free, uncollured people. It berate action of the free, uncollured people. It not. It is the spontaneous result of the delilos and dollars. These sums, with the interest on the deposites of the surplus moneys, mould nearly provide for the balance of the debt, were it not necessary to draw upon the fund for the repairs of the canals, and for the payment, on the lst of January, of interest on the canal debt. These drafts will diminish the means in the hands of the Commissioners about one hundred and fifty thouse and dollars. It may be estimated however, that on the lst of July, 18:36, the commissioners will be enabled to set apart a sum sufficient to arrangement will diminish the revenues of the canal fund about three hundred and fifty thouse and dollars annually.

At the time the Commissioners commenced purchasing stock, in January, 1833, the canal

to their interests. [From the Ithica Chronicle.] [From the Ithica Chronicle.]

The above ticket [Harrison and Granger]
will now be the rallying point of the opponents of Van Burenism—the bond of Union to all who would preserve the purity of the Republic, and prevent its degenerating into a practical money.

Ratterson, G. W. Livingston, Tein. House. Pettibone, J. C. Oneida, Mansion House. Richmond, Samuel Genesee, Tem. House. Richmond, Samuel Genesee, Tem. House. Richmond, Samuel Genesee, Tem. House. Robertson, Alex. Washington, Misses Fitches. Robinson, M. C. Putnam, Western Hotel. \$\frac{1833}{1834}\$\$\frac{1,478,376}{56}\$\$\frac{56}{887,933}\$\$\frac{46}{51,566,310}\$\$\text{03}{03}\$\$
\$\frac{1834}{1835}\$\$\frac{1836}{706,943}\$\$\frac{49}{75,217}\$\$\text{09}\$\$\frac{635}{782,160}\$58\$\$
\$\frac{1}{82,773,236}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{121}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{52}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{1}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{1}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{1}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{1}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$\$\text{00}\$\$\frac{1}{82,987,300}\$\$\frac{67}{67}\$\$\frac{1}{8213,974}\$ menced, of \$350,000,

The evils and hazards incident to an accumulation of the surplus of this fund in the banks, to the amount of five or six millions of dollars, and the inconvenience of paying three millions.

dulge a doubt. And then where is Mr. van Burren to obtain votes enough to elect him? Maine —well put that down; New Hampshire—well; Shaver, Adam I. Columbia —well put that down; New Hampshire—well; Sly, Robert, Orange, Shepard, Chas. E. Cayuga, Shepard, Chas. D. Genesee, Shepard, Chas. O. Gene The views of the Commissioners in relation to this matter, are presented to the legislature in their reports for the last two years, and to which they respectfully refer.

If the course which has been pursued by the Commissioners had not been adopted, the accumulations of the surplus moneys, principally deposited in the banks, would have amounted on the 30th September 1835, to the tum of \$6,-394,109. While the Commissioners have considered the investments in the banks reasonably are responsible for van Buren, and will again unite strongly at least as much resemblance to the genuine article as bass wood pumpkin seeds or horn gun flints; Rhode Island—much labor has been expended, and money too, to secure little Rhode-Island, but it is by no means certain but it may be off, like Paddy's flea, when Mr. Van Buren attempts to put his finger upon it. New Jersey, that is yet to be tested; New York—hitherto counted safe for Van Buren, but many, very many, who have sustained Jackson, refuse to be transferred to Van Buren, and will again unite by applying the current revenue to the payments of the debt, and keeping down the deposites in the banks to a reasonable amount.

The outstanding stock, as exhibited in a table furnished by the transfer office, 1s held as follows:

Amount held by foreigners, \$3,365,062 84

Amount held in state of N. York. 932,650 31

932,650 31 cunning and calculating as he always is, seeing the hopelessness of his cause, will decline the contest, and advise his friends to nominate an "available" candidate! [From the Geneseo (Livingston co.) Democrat.] Pennsylvania Nominations.—Since the guber-natorial election in Pennsylvania, the Whigs of the Northern and Western States have been waiting with deep anxixty to learn who should 7,281 20
7,576 30
14,000 17
5,710 31
4,619 15 arch, it was expected that the candidates of her choice would become the candidates of the whig party. The selections she has made will no doubt fully realize this expectation. Gen. WILLIAM H. HARRISON, of Ohio, and FRANCIS GRANGER, of New-York, have been nominated by the Whigs and Anti masons of that State, for President and Vice President. We believe these

can be no doubt of his election.

The nomination of Mr. Granger must be the nomination of Mr. Granger must be very gratifying to his friends in this State, and will no doubt prove highly acceptable to the whig party generally. He is too well known in this State to need the praises of his friends, or to fear the censures of his enemies. producing. We have not at the moment of this In support of HARRISON and GRANGER the whole whig party can, and will undoubtedly unite. We have placed their names at the head of our columns, and shall give them our cordial

The tolls of this canal have increased \$2,982 LIST OF THE MEMBERS OF THE LE-GISLATURE. Together with their Residences in this City. SENATE.

> 18,779 65 Hon. JOHN TRACY, Pres't, Congress-Hall. DISTRICTS. RESIDENCE. NAMES. 7th American Hotel. Chomas Armstrong, Columbian Hotel. evi Beardsley Congress Hall. La Fayette Hotel. Abijah Beckwith Isaac W. Bishop, 4th City Hotel. 1st Misses Fitch. Coe S. Downing, amuel L. Edwards. Mansion House Temperance House hauncey J. Fox. Peter Gansevoort, John Griffin. John F. Hubbard, John Hunter. George Huntington, 6th Henry Floyd Jones. Misses Fitch. City Hotel. ohn C. Kemble. Isaac Lacy, 8th Abraham L. Lawyer, 3d

> > Ebenezer Mack,

James Powers,

Francis Seger,

Micah Sterling,

Leonard Maison,

No. 1. Clinton Place Eagle street Hotel. Fort Orange Hotel. Mansion House. American Hotel. Eag'e Tavern. Western Hotel. La Favette House. Charles L. Livingston, 1st Chester Loomis, 7th Ebenezer Lounsberry, 2d Western Hotel Columbian Hotel 6th American Hotel. 3d Bement's Hotel. Congress Hall. 4th Congress Hall. Mrs. Lockwood's. Congress Hall. Congress Hall. 4th La Fayette House.

Albert H. Tracy, 8th Myndert Van Schaick,1st Jabez Willes. amuel Young, 4th Mansion House.

JOHN F. BACON, Clerk, Mrs. Lockwoods. J. HILL, deputy Clerk, 289 N. Market st. James Livingston, Sergeant-at-Arms, 22 Fay-James D. Wasson, Doorkeeper, 22 Fayette st.

ASSEMBLY. Residences. Names. Counties. Allen, Judson, Mansion House. Broome, Alsop, Roberts, Wayne, American Hotel Arnold, Dennis, Cayuga, Herkimer, La Fayette Hotel yres, Stephen, Bement's Hotel. Baker, Ambrose, Greene, Barker, Aaron, Washtn. Misses Fitch's Barker, George P. Erie, Jefferson. Western Hotel. ct, Abijah G. Dutchess, Columbian Hot ct. David, Saratoga, American Hote

Otsego, Rement's Hotel. Montg'ry. Franklin House. Herkimer, La Fayette House Berry, Henry V. er, La Fayette House Montg'ry, Franklin House. Joseph. Borland, Charles, jr. Orange, Bement's Hotel. Franklin, Eagle Tavern. Bradish, Luther, Brooks, Wells, Erie, Temp'ance House. Campbell, Ths. B. Chautauq. Western Hotel. Carroll, Charles H. Livingston Eagle Tavern. Chamberlain, C.T. Allegany, Columbian Hotel Chemberlain, John, Orleans, Chambers, Jacob, Ulster, Columbian Hotel Clinch, Charles P. New-York, Eagle Tavern. Comstock, Cephas, Cortland, Fort Orange. Conner, Ezra S. New-York, Congress Hall. Cornell, Cornl. H. Dutchess, Columbian Hotel. Cowdrey, Peter A. New-York, Congress Hall. Cutting, Francis B. New-York, Eagle Tavern. Cattarau's, Columbian Hotel. Lewis, Mansion House. Dayan, Charles, Lewis,

Denison, Daniel, Dikeman, John, Kings, Misses Fitch's. Dimmick, Saml. G. Sullivan, Bement's Hotel. Dorman, Daniel, Albany, Western Hotel. Schenectady, Congress Hall. Duane, John B. Dutcher Charles B. Columbia, Bement's Hotel Elv. Sumner, Columbian Hotel Fisher, William, Westch'tr Fitch, William R. Tompkins, Columbian Hote. Misses Fitch's American Hotel. American Motel. . Richmond, Western Hotel. American Hotel. Western Hotel. Western Hotel. Delaware Lafayette House

associated with one whom the people have often 'delighted to honour,' and have ever found true to their interests.

Paddock, Wm. S. St. Law'ce, Lafayette House. Parker, Sanford C. Onondaga, Mansion House. Patterson, G. W. Livingston, Tem. House.

Lafayette House. City-Hotel. Temp. House. Mansion-House. Bement's Hotel Mansion-House. American Hotel Congress-Hall. Western Hotel. Temp. House. Misses Fitch's. Western Hotel. Temp. House. Lafavette House Rensselaer, City-Hotel. Otsego, Congress-Hall. New-York, Congress-Hall. Rensselaer, City-Hotel.

Vie'e, Stephen L. Wash'ton, Misses Fitch's. Walden, Hiram, Schoharie, Franklin House. Walden, Hiram, Walworth, L. I. Wetmore, Pros'r M. New-York, Congress-Hall.
Wilbur, William, Cayuga, Columbia Hotel.
Wilkins, Alvin, Schoharie, Franklin House. Onondaga, Congress-Hall. Madison, American Hotel. Cates, John B. Madison, American Hotel. Philip Reynolds, jr. Clerk, Congress Hall. Sm'1S. Randall, Dep. Clerk, Franklin House. Elias G. Palmer, "" ""

George Henry, "" ""

Daniel Dygert, Sergeant-at-Arms, Mansion Wm. H. Powell, Door-Keeper, Stanwix-Hall. Daniel Sweatnam, Aissistant Door-Keeper,

Stanwix-Hall. TRIAL FOR MURDER. Mrs Rebecca Peake, of Randolph, Vt., indicted for the murder of Ephraim Peake, by mixing arsenic with his food, was tried at the County Court, at Chelsea, Chief Justice Williams presiding, week before last. The trial com-nenced on Wednesday and continued until Saturday, when the case was committed to the jury, who returned after an hour's consultation, with a verdict of GUILTY. The criminal was sentenced to be executed at Chelsea, Feb. 26, between 10 clearly and the consultation. between 10 o'clock, A. M. and 2 o'clock P. dent and Vice President We believe these nominations are the very best that could have been made, and that they will be most heartily responded to by every true Whig and Anti-mason in the Northern, Eastern and Western states, we will not not doubt for a great way. son in the Northern, Eastern and Western states, we will not not doubt for a moment.

Gen. Harrison's nomination originated with the Prople. Politicians and "spoil hunters" have had nothing to do with it, or have opposed it. That class of citizens who constitute the bone and sinew of this great Republic—whose hands are hardened by honest industry—who seek no "spoils of office," and have no other object in view than to see the government administered in strict conformity with the princiministered in strict conformity with the principles of the Constitution, have brought him forward, and if all opposed to the Baltimore nomi-Chief Justice she wept like a child and left the nations will unite in support of the man who is emphatically the People's Candidate, there had testified against her. An eye witness describes the scene when Judge Williams delivered the sentence of the court, as most awful and

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, 1836.

PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT, William Henry Harrison. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Francis Granger.

Voice of the People .- The citizens of Danby and Groton, Tompkins county, have held meetings in their respective towns, and taken mea sures for an efficient organization in favor of HARRISON and GRANGER. We are gratified with these demonstrations, directly from the ential personages on both sides of the Atlantic, People, in favor of our Candidates for President | which have rendered each party for a long time and Vice-President. Let the Electors, for once, take this matter into their own hands. Let they will be heard and respected. The example set by the Freemen of Danby and Groton should be generally followed. A great contest is ap-HARRISON and GRANGER.

ture of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday last, in relation to a Veto which Gov. RITNER had put upon do (argues the American;) by non-interc ers to purchase eighteen additional Locomotive Engines for one of the State Rail Roads. The and 1000 German copies of the Veto, which was opposed by those who were in favor of the Resolution. The Governor was sustained by a vote

Execution of Prescott.-Abraham Prescott, who, after one ineffectual attempt, murdered Mrs. Sally Cochran, at Hopkinton, N. H., was executed on the 6th inst. An immense crowd attended. He was entirely free from emotion, and dropped a handkerchief as a signal for the Sheriff to cut the rope. This was the 8th instance only, that capital punishment has been inflicted in New-Hampsbire. In one instancethat of Ruth Blay, who suffered in 1768, for concealing the birth of a still-born bastard childa pardon arrived 10 minutes after she was executed, the Sheriff having swung her off just so much before the time had expired, rather than eat a cold dinner! So says the record.

Buffalo Journal and Whig .- This paper is now published by Messrs. DAY, STAGG and CAD-WALLADAR. The latter gentleman has been for many years, the able and inflexible Editor of the Niagara Courier. His services will be a valuable acquisition to the Journal and Whig.

Snow.-The snow has been falling almost continually, for the last thirty-six hours, and is now some eighteen inches deep on a level,

We understand the Snow is deeper at the West than it is in this city. The Telegraph was ten hours coming from Auburn to Syracuse.

IF No Southern Mail has been received since Saturday morning. TThe State Internal Improvement Conven-

tion meets at the Assembly Chamber this After-Col. THOMAS W. VEAZEY, of Cecil County,

was on Monday chosen Governor of Maryland, without opposition, by joint ballot of the two Houses of the Legislature.

The blowing up of Buildings to arrest the pro-American Hotel. having furnished the following description:— Western Hotel. | lar of the devoted building and placed about the Lafayette House. Lafayette House. terior of the cellar door; on this, straw—of which the crates of the crockery stores supplied enough—was laid, and sprinkled plen-tifully with powder; the doors were then closed. tifully with powder; the doors were then closed, and all persons desired to retire from the vicinity of the building, except the one who was to fire the train; this was done by laying a burning brand on the straw projecting from the cellar way, and on which, for a foot or two, no powder was sprinkled. After a few moments of intense suspense, a sudden flash, a rumbling explosion, a slight tremour of the earth, the audible shivering of glass windows for a hundred yards around, a dense cloud of sulpherous smoke, and shivering of glass windows for a nundred yards around, a dense cloud of sulpherous smoke, and a shapeless heap of ruins—told how well the work had been done. The effect of these explosions was not to project any thing at a distance, for in no one instance probably, was a fragment thrown from the buildings; but rather fragment thrown from the buildings; but rather feel proud—a ticket of which the country may well feel proud—a ticket which will combine in its fragment thrown from the buildings; but rather as it would seem, to lift up and expand the walls —so that beams, floors, merchandize and roof, all fell in at once, and upon them, and covering them up, the walls themselves. Hence it was immediately perceived, that the danger apprehended by some, of killing and wounding many persons, by materials which such explosions would—it was supposed—scatter far and wide.

and the inspector of salt in Onondaga county, made to the senate on Saturday, exhibits the following results:

Quantity of salt manufactured and inspected during the year 1835, bus Amount of duty collected, bush. 2,209,867 38-56 \$132,792 Amount paid into the treasury, 121,856 28 Expenses of pumps, &c., 6,130 60 4,445 77 Collected for pumping,

Extract of a letter from Baron Rothschild, dated "PARIS, Nov. 29. *We have nothing new in politics, except the departure of Mr. Barton, who takes his passage in this packet. The friendly feelings of this government, and country towards yours, remain unchanged, and the great majority preserve the

hopes that the present difficulty will be amicable arranged.-N. V. Evening Star. Another Fauntleroy Affair .- An astounding development had taken place in Buenos Ayres, by which it was discovered that Mr. Frederick Hornung, confidential clerk or manager, in the house of Sebastian Lezica & Brothers, had committed forgeries upon that house to the amount of nearly a million of dollars. The house in con-sequence failed,—and to complete the tragedy, Mr. Manuel Lezica, arriving in town from Corrientes, and suddenly becoming acquainted with the events which had occurred, terminated his Births, males life by suicide. Among other debts due by Hornung, was about \$100,000 to poor German Deaths, males emigrants .- Jour. Com.

Embargo in the Mexican Ports. - Private let- Acres of improved land ocupied, ters, according to the National Intelligence of Number of neat cattle yesterday, have been received in Washington, Number of horses yesterday, have been received in Washington, communicating intelligence, that the ports of Mexico had been shut against vessels of the United States. This measure, adds the Intelligencer, "will be severely felt in New Orleans, the exports to Mexico from that city; for which the exports to Mexico from that city; for which the exports to Mexico from that city; for which the exports to Mexico from that city; for which the exports to Mexico from that city; for which the exports to Mexico from that city; for which the exports to Mexico from the city for which the exports to Mexico from the city for which the exports of the city for which the exports of the city for the city for which the city specie has usually been received in return, a mounting to six or eight millions of dollars an-

producing. We have not at the moment of this writing, the opportunity of giving more of the facts in this case. We intend, if practicable, to issue as soon as may be, a full report of the trial in a pamphlet form. For the state, Edmund Weston and Wm. Hebard; for the prisoner Wm. Upham and Lucius B. Peck.—Vermont State

Gazette.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

LATER FROM ENGLAND. The ship HELEN, Capt. Mattison, arrived ves erday (Friday) from Liverpool. We have reeived by her, London and Liverpool papers of the 5th ultimo. The following is all we find in them worth extracting.

Paris, Dec. 3. In considering the American and French ques tion, it is a mistake to suppose that President Jackson breathes nothing but war, and that the French Cabinet is all as ardent for peace. Having taken some trouble to arrive at a clear view of the case, I have learned, somewhat to my surprise, that it is M. de Broglie who threatens to let loose the dogs of war. Although no official communications respecting the amendment of Gen. Valaze and its required explanations were made, from delicacy no doubt on the part of the aware of the consequences which have ensued and which are likely to ensue. After the deb take this matter into their own hands. Let was acknowledged and the treaty signed, paytheir voices be raised in primary meetings, and their voices be raised in primary meetings, and they will be heard and respected. The example from the President a calm statement of what must follow if the payment were still denied.—
The Chamber of Deputies voted the payment, demanding at the same time reparation for what proaching, and all who love their Country, and is considered an insult, but which was a remark, are willing to aid in reforming its Administra-ber, acknowledging the justice of the debt. Re tion and preserving its Institutions, should paration was impossible, nor was fresh insu't in promptly and efficiently espouse the cause of tended: but most certainly if payment be still denied, the statement to Congress of the necessary consequences of such non-payment will be repeated, and unavoidably in stronger language A bill of non-intercourse will be recommended and inevitably passed. "Take care of what yo a Resolution directing the Canal Commission- you will lose considerably, we not at all; since we furnish you with commodities which can be got only from us, and which despite of the nonintercourse, you must continue to get from us debate arose on a motion to print 2000 English through England. On the contrary, what the Americans get from France they can get else where. American cotton will find its way into the French markets, which cannot do without it, whilst Lyons silks cannot reach America through England.

'Your reasoning is just (replies the French Ministery.) So just it is, and so fully convinced are we of its truth, that we will not tolerate your non-intercourse law an instant. We will consider it as a declaration of war."

In reply to this, the Americans urge that the French go upon a most unjustifiable principle for that every nation has a right to pass commercial restrictions without being called to account for it. The French, they represent, will be the aggressors, in such a war; and that, however inwilling the Americans might have been to rush of their own accord into a contest, the na tion is of a spirit not to refuse a challenge. have seen letters from America of a very recen date, which state, "Our President is mad for having acted so rude, but you are equally mad to force us in a war even if he should succeed in carrying a bill of non-intercourse."

It remains to be seen whether the President will succeed in obtaining this. Most certainly his Address to Congress will point it out as the only remedy for non-payment. Yet, even should io improbable a vote as that of non-intercours take place, after some delay in America, it ther remains with the French Government to decide whether it will persist in the threat which it certainly has made, of considering an act of no intercourse as a declaration of war. In the ger for the fray. The fishing fleets have all returned to harbor, and letve 15,000 hardy seamen at the disposition of Government. "It is the very moment to commence," as the numerous petitions for letters of marque from St. Malo, and such ports, all repeat in unison. ly to be hoped that these amateurs will be disappointed.

Notwithstanding the pains taken by the King to soothe down the old members of the Tiers par ti, who might once more entrench themselves behind this question, these gentlemen hold aloof, and seem inclined, as is usual with them at the commencement of each session, to mutter up a semi-opposition. M. Passy has fallen off from his temporary adhesion to the *Doctrinares*. M. Teste and the old third party rally round him. Some bold letters and expression of M. Philip Dupin have led to suppose that all was not harmony between the elder Dupin and the Court; and that he might, in consequence, find a competitor for the presidency. But M. Dupin seems tario, Queens, Steub

[From the Chenango Telegraph.] THE PRESIDENCY AND VICE PRESI-DENCY.

We take ground-we "respond to Pennsylvania"—we "hang out our banner on our outer wall—we throw it to the breeze and are prepared to defend it. We hail the proceedings of our

persons, by materials which such explosions would—it was supposed—scatter far and wide, was not incurred, and that moreover from the compact heap in which the ruins laid, little or no additional aliment was afforded to the flames.

Onondaga Stalt Springs.—The annual report of the superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs, the superintendent of the Onondaga salt springs. carry terror and alarm into the ranks of the Van

Of all the men named Mr. GRANGER is our first choice for Vice President. His nomination will call out the entire Whig strength of this whi can out the either wing strength of this state, and give universal satisfaction to the Whigs throughout the Union. No man of our party in this state possesses the popularity he does, and no one is more deserving of the confidence and good will of his fellow citizens.

At a meeting of the Directors of Merchants'
Fire Insurance Company, CHARLES E. DUDLEY, Esq. was unanimously re-elected President.

We understand that the Poland brought the ultimatum of the French government on the subject of our relations with that nation. Of its nature we are of course, ignorant. On the arrival of Mr. Barton at Washington, the President will, no doubt, send in his special message

dendere and good will of his fellow citizens.

HARRISON and GRANGER! What a glorious ticket! It is not too much to anticipate for it the support of the candid and considerate of all parties. Every man who loves his country and her institutions—every American who would preserve our government from the contamination of foreign influence and domination, should at once declare for this ticket. We do not expect the aid or co-operation of the tribe of office holders, who feed upon the public Treasury; we do not expect the aid of the Pope of Rome or his Roman Catholic subjects: for to Congres. The sation at Washington, the Freshedent will, no doubt, send in his special message to Congres. The living aton left this city yesterday afternoon for the seat of government; and we learn that Mr. Barton will follow him probably to-morrow.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Treasury; we do not expect the aid of the Pope of Rome or his Roman Catholic subjects: for their feelings are congenial with those of Mr. Van Buren, and to him they will yield their undivided support. Harrison and Granger are the American candidates.

CENSUS OF ERIE COUNTY.

(OFFICIAL.) Number of males Do. females Whole population Of these, there are voters Persons subject to militia duty Aliens

Unmarried females under the age of 16 Unmarried do. between ages 16 & 45, Colored persons not taxed do. taxed Do. do. voters Marriages during preceding year

Number of horses

Legislative Preceedings.

IN SENATE-MONDAY, JAN. 11. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. WAGER-Of the Trustees of Hamil ton College, for leave to open a Law school in the city of Utica, under the instruction of the Maynard Professor of Law; also, of inhabitants of Oneida for the construction of the Black Ri-Correspondence of the London Chronicle Dec. 5.

By Mr. Armstrong-Of Levi Jennings and Benj. French, for the appointment of Commissioners to assess their damages for diverting the waters of Black Creek from their mills. By Mr. SEGER-Ofinhabitants of Lewis, for the construction of the Black River Canal. Mr. Seger reported a bill to incorporate the Schuylerville Bridge Company. On motion of Mr. HUBBARD, the Senate adourned.

IN ASSEMBLY .- JAN. 11. The Speaker announced the appointment of the following Standing and select Committees:—

STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. Romeyn replied. He disclaimed, either in STANDING COMMITEES.

On Ways and Means.—Messrs. Dayan, Morgan, G. P. Barker, D. L. Seymour, Carrol. On Grievances.—Messrs. Stetson, Conner, Gay, Ogden, Tyrrell. [The Committee on Privileges and Elections were announced on Wednesday last.]

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Romeyn, Cutting,
Tomlinson, Walworth, R. L. Smith.

The motion to re-commit the bill was lost.

Mr. CUTTING then offered the amendments which were lost in committee of the whole, providing to refer the subject to the Electors of the On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. Eno, Kirby, Knapp, Benton, C. O. Shepard.
On Expiring Laws.—Messrs. Hough, Clinch, lows:—

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools.

On Colleges, Academies and Common Schools. Messrs. Wetmore, Duane, G. P. Barker, Yates,

On Canals and Internal Improvements.--Mesrs. Borland, Stryker, W. S. Paddock, C. E. Shepard, Lockwood.

On Agriculture.--Messrs. Bradish, Arnold, N. West, Topping, Cornell.
On Roads and Bridges, and the Incorporation

f Turnpike Companies .- Messrs. Parker, Graves,

Starkey.

On the Incorporation of Charitable and Religious Societies.—Messrs. Allen, J. Johnson, Munroe, Richmond, S. L. Viele. On State Prisons and the Penitentiary System.

On the Petitions of Aliens.—Messrs. Gwinnip,

On the Petitions of Altens.—Messrs. Gwinnip,
Van Etten, Sharp, Robertson, Wilkinson.
On Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Patterson, Hale,
Griffing, Wilkins, Dikeman.
On the Manufacture of Salt.—Messrs. J. Sibley, Denison, Griffin, Gray, Berry.
On Medical Societies and Colleges.—Messrs.
Dimmick, A. G. Benedict, Barney, Sutton,

On Two Third Bills .- Messrs. Gardner, Dutcher, Eno, Cowdrey, Dayan.
On the Militia and Public Defence.—Messrs. Lockwood, C. T. Chamberlin, Switzer, J. J.

Viele, Hough.
On Public Lands.—Messrs. King, Bellinger, Campbell, Alsop, Baker.

On Trade and Manufactures.—Messrs. W.
Seymour, Blair, Holland, Garritson, Tubbs. SELECT COMMITTEES ON THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE

On so much as relates to county jails .- Messrs Ely, Kiersted, Wilbur, Shaver, Pardee. To the Deaf and Dumb .- Messrs. Schuy ler, Ayres, D. Benedict, Knowlton, Sly.
"To the Insane Poor.-Messrs. Herttell,

Hawks, Walden, Stimson, Searles.
"To the sale of Lottery Tickets.—Messrs.
Cowdrey, Mead, M. C. Robinson, Comstock, A. Barker. " To a Geological Survey of the State.— Messrs. Clinch, Dikeman, A. G. Benedict, Car-

SELECT COMMITTEE, On the bill introduced by Mr. Eno to amend the non-imprisonment act.—Messrs. Eno, Seaman, Kiersted, Blair, Bellinger, Ely, Parker, Mar-

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. Of citizens of Allegany, Chaut., Madison, On-

from Squakey Hill to York; for the Rochester and Olean Canal; for a Rail Road from Pittsford, via Wast Mendon and Lima, to Geneseo; of citizens of Brookfield, for the New-Berlin Bank; of citizens of Minden, Florida and Amsterdam, for the removal of the Montgomery Court-House to Fonda; remonstrance of the inhabitants of Montgomery against the removal of the Court-House; to Rails, supposing a change of scenery might have

Mr. Wilkinson, from a select committee, reported a bill for the appointment of Commis-At Williamsville, Oziel Smith, Esq. aged sioners to drain the great swamp in the town of

Mr. Wetmore, from the joint committee to which the several bills in relation to the city of New York was referred, reported these bills with sundry amendments, and the sams were then recommitted to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Patterson, from a select committee, reported a bill in relation to School District No. in the town of York.

The Senate sent for concurrence a Resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee in re-lation to the apportionment of Representatives under the late census.
On motion of Mr. Jupp, this Resolution was so amended as to authorise the appointment of lecture, or for the course, on application to the Library two members from each Senate District, and in this form the House concurred.

Mr. Stryker offered a Resolution directing

the Clerk to procure a Lithograpic Map of the state for the use of Members, which was adopt-

Mr. Herttell gave notice of a bill in relation to the rights and competency of witnesses.

Mr. Weteore called for the question on agreeing with the report of the committee of the whole on the bill authorising the Common Council of New York to loan \$6,000,000 for the relief of Insurance Companies in New York.

Mr. Romeyn, with a view to preserve what he deemed important principles, offered two amendments to the bill, which, being objected to by Mr. Wetmore, were declared out of order.

Mr. Romeyn then moved to recommit the bill, that he might there offer his amendments.

Mr. Romeyn then moved to recommit the bill, that he might there offer his amendments.

Mr. R. explained the object of his amendments and urged the importance of guarding the bill in such a manner as to protect all persons interested from the possible abuse and mismanagement of the agents to whom these large powers are to be committed. He admonished the House not to legislate too hastily upon this question. It was dangerous to act under sympathies too highly excited. An hour, or a day, could not unfavorably affect the interests of the sufferers. This, and the other bills for the relief of New-York, came before the House in a grossly defective form. Important amendments had already been came before the House in a grossly defective form. Important amendments had already been made to them, and in his judgment, others were required. His constituents were interested in this bill, and he did not consider their rights sufficiently protected.

Also, wo ther styles of pens,

DREMIUM STARCH, 400 lbs. of this superior article, received this morning from New York, via Coxsackie, and for sale at the new store, corner Maiden this bill, and he did not consider their rights sufficiently protected.

WHITE PERFUMED SOAP, -600 lbs. white perfumed Soap, a very choice article, received this

troduction of this subject, he had felt a deep sense of gratitude to the House for its kindness and indulgence. He had readily adopted all suggessions and amendments, from all quarters, which did affect the vital parts of the bill. He desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details and its principles as pure the desired to make its details.

desired to make its details and its principles 4,152 perfect as possible.

Mr. W. contended that the arguments of the gentleman from Ulster, (Mr. Romeyn) were ill
316 North Market street. founded. None of the evils which he anticipated would ever occur.

THE PICTURE TESTAMENT, containing would ever occur.

the question here, vote for a re-commitment of the bill. Mr. Stetson opposed the motion to re-commit,

69,256 and was also opposed to the proposed amendments.

Mr. Yates explained the provisions of the bill, 73,823

and expressed a hope that the debate would ter-

minate, and that the House would not re-commit the bill.

Mr. M. H. Sibley opposed the motion to re-

Wy perfumed Soap, a very choice article, received this ficiently protected.

Mr. Wetmore followed. Since the first introduction of this subject, he had felt a deep jail THOMAS McELROY.

would ever occur.

Mr. Walworth expressed his spprehension that evils might arise from too precipitate legislation. Believing, as he did, that the amendments offered by the gentleman from Ulster were proper restraints upon the bill, he should, as the gentleman from New York objected to consider the question here, vote for a re-commitment of E. H. PEASE, Agent.

fect upon the country by the passage of the bill, and as a Representative of a portion of the People in the Country, he was ready to act at once in favor of it. Mr. DIKEMAN opposed the motion to recom Mr. HERTTELL said that this bill was designed and calculated to prevent the very evils which the gentleman from Ulster anticipated.

not renew it. His desire to give speedy and

efficient relief to the city of New York, was so strong that he should interpose no objection to

he immediate passage of the bill.

Mr. R. L. Smith anticipated no injurious ef-

Mr. G. P. Barker denied that this bill could injure the country. The interests of the city of New York and those of all the other parts of the state, were the same. The recommitment of the state, were the same. The recommunent of the bill would produce delay, if not death.

Mr. B. denied that appeals had been made to the sympathies of the House. The course of New York and her Representatives had been

his motives on his manner, every intention to embarrass the just claims of the citizens of New York. If he had not professed as much regard for these sufferers, it was not because he felt

viding to refer the subject to the Electors of the city of New-York, at an Election to be held for that purpose, which were rejected, as fol-

Noes-Messrs. Allen, Alsop, Arnold, Baker,

Noes—Messrs. Allen, Alsop, Arnold, Baker, G. P. Barker, Barney, A. G. Benedict, D. Benedict, Benton, Berry, Bellinger, Blair, Borland, Bradish, Brooks, Campbell, Carroll, C. T. Chamberlain, Chambers, Comstock, Conner, Cornell, Cowdrey, Day, Dayan, Dikeman, Dimmick, Dorman, Dutcher, Ely, Eno, Fisher, Fitch, Floyd, Foster, Gay, Gardner, Garritson, Goodwin, Grayer, Gray, Grayer, Griffer, Grayer, Gr Goodwin, Graves, Gray, Griffin, Griffing, Groat, Guinnip, Hale, Herttell, Hough, Jackson, D. Johnson, J. Johnson, Jones, Judd, Keep, Kiersted, King, Kirby, Knapp, Knight, Knowl-Jackson, Groat, Keep.

On Rail Roads.—Messrs. Yates, P. W. Paddock, S. Smith, Chambers, M. H. Sibley.

On Banks and Insurance Companies.—Messrs.
Wilkinson, O. Robinson, J. Chamberlain, J.

Guotawin, Groat, Keep.
Hortzell, Hongh, Jackson, D. Johnson, Jones, Judd, Keep, Kiersted, King, Kirby, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Lee, Lockwood, Marvin, Mead, Morgan, Munro, Ogden, P. W. Paddock, Pardee, Particular Reports of Parti West, Lee.

On the erection and division of towns and counties.—Messrs. Judd, King, Simpson, Floyd, Knight.

On the incorporation of cities and villages.—Messrs. Ringgold, D. Johnson, Dorman, Foster,

Munro, Ogden, F. W. Faddock, Fardee, Farker, Patterson, Pettibone, Ringgold, Robertson O. Robinson, Romeyn, Schuyler, Seaman, Searles, D. L. Seymour, W. Seymour, M. H. Sibley, Simpson, Sharp, Shaver, Sly, C. O. Shepard, R. L. Smith, S. Smith, Speaker, Spencer, States, Stetson, Stimson, Stryker, Spencer, States, Stetson, Stimson, Tubbs. Sutton, Switzer, Tomlinson, Topping, Tubbs, Pyrrel, S. L. Viele, Walden, Walworth, N.

The House then agreed with the committee of -Messrs. R. L. Smith, Marvin, Spencer, Fish- the whole, in their report, by a vote of 123 to 2 -noes, Messrs. Campbell and M. C. Robin Mr. R. L. Smith, in pursuance of notice

West, Wetmore, Wilbur, Wilkins, Wilkinson

brought in a bill to provide for the payment of costs in certain cases. Mr. Cowdrey, pursuant to notice, brought in a bill exempting mortgaged real estate from taxation beyond the amount for which the same is

On motion of Mr. WETMORE, the 8th Joint Rule of the two Houses was suspended, to enahle the House to consider a bill whose provisions braces more than one corporation. Mr. Campbell offered a resolution calling und ire Insurance companies in the city of New-York to report a statement of their affairs.

Mr. Gooding, pursuant to notice, brought in a bill in relation to the public lands in the town f Chemung. Mr. YATES offered a resolution instructing the committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether any and what amendments are necessary to the laws relating to appeals and certeerias which was adopted.

Adjourned. Importance of saving .- The power of money to accumulate at compound interest, reminds one of the rolling of snow balls, which in former as hogsheads, commenced with a mere handful Let not the reader be astonished at the following paragraph which is taken from a Boston paper, nd if he wishes to grow rich, he can certainly become so, if he has only as much to begin with s an English penny, can find good security for his investments, and should live long enough, which appears to be an important element in

the calculation.—Salem Mercury.
"An English penny placed out at compound interest, at the rate of 5 per cent, at the birth of Christ, would in the year 1486, have produced

Fonda; remonstrance of the inhabitants of Montgomery against the removal of the Court-House; for a Rail Road from the Fish-House to Ballston Spa; for aid to the New York Institution for the Blind; for a Bank at Vienna, Ontario County; for a Rail Road from Auburn to Rochester; for an increase to the capital of the Bank of Troy; for a Toll Bridge over the Chemung River; of Charles Urwin, for the lease of the surplus waters of the Chemung Canal; for a Bank at Cortland village; for the erection of a new Court House in the county of Ccrtland. to no purpose, she died as above related.

falo, an enterprising and industrious mechanic; and has been a Representative in the Assembly of this State.

Dr. Barber's Lecture introductory to the course on English Literature, will be delivered in the Hall of the Association, on Tuesday evening, the 12th instant, at 8 Members will be required to exhibit their tickets at the

Each honorary and regular member is entitled to intr duce one lady Persons not members, can procure tickets for a single

LAW INTELLIGENCE.-The Reporter of the Supreme Court of this state has made an arrange-ment with Messrs. Goulds & Banks, the proprietors of the copy right of Cowen's Digest, to publish a DIGEST
OF COWEN'S and of WENDELL'S REPORTS:

324 N. Market st. near the post office.

Also, 20 other styles of pens.

DEERT O'HARA.—No. 5 Green Street, Alba?

OBERT O'HARA.—No. 5 Green Street, Alba?

Ony, keeps constantly on hand a general assortment of Theological, Classical, Medical, Miscellaneous and School Books and Stationary

Also, Blank Books of every description, made of the hest materials and in the hest style of workmanship. He also keeps a PAPER WARE HOUSE, where may be had at all times a great variety of Writing Paper, Printing Paper, from Imperial to Demi. He also keeps Letter Paper of the first quality, that he will sell at wholesale or retail at the Mill prices.

CASH paid for Rags and Sizeing.

12

mounting to six or eight millions of dollars annually."

This was surely to be expected, after the open embarkation from ports of the United States, of volunteers and military equipments, destined to aid a revolt against Mexico, and we only wish the matter may stop here.

Nine of the sovereigns of Europe, are over sixty years of age. According to seniority they rank as follows:—King of Saxony, who is 69; King of Sweden, Bernadotte, 91; the Pope, 70; the King of England, 70; Denmark, 67; Prussia, 65; Holthe matter may stop here.

Mr. M. H. Sibler opposed the motion to recommit. He was not sure that the bill was properly guarded, and had on Saturday proposed a section reserving to the Legislature the control over the law, with a view to avoid possible evil. That section was rejected, and without having changed his opinions of its importance, he should not recommit. He was not sure that the bill was properly guarded, and had on Saturday proposed a section reserving to the Legislature the control over the law, with a view to avoid possible evil. That section was rejected, and without having changed his opinions of its importance, he should not recommit. He was not sure that the bill was properly guarded, and had on Saturday proposed a section reserving to the Legislature the control over the law, with a view to avoid possible evil. That section was rejected, and without having changed his opinions of its importance, he should not recommit. He was not sure that the bill was proposed a section reserving to the Legislature the control over the law, with a view to avoid possible evil. That section was rejected, and without having changed his opinions of its importance, he should not recommit. He was not sure that the bill was proposed a section reserving to the Legislature the control over the law, with a view to avoid possible evil. That section was rejected, and without having changed his opinions of its importance, he should not recommit. He was not sure that the bill was proposed a section reserving to the Legislat



SATURDAY EVENING, JAN. 9, 1836.

We see nothing in all that the French papers say about forceing a decision of the question by the presence of a Fleet, &c. &c. calculated to increase our apprehensions. The French papers talk, as ours do, much at ramdom. 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 presume to add insult to injury, by beleaguering 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 good move.

England! The conduct of our Administration, case with this lady.' in this respect, is most extraordinary. There | Having profited by reading the above, I have never has been a period in our history when the honor and welfare of this nation so imperiously therefore copied it for your paper. Being strongdemanded the presence of an able Minister at ly impressed with the conviction, that I was emthe Court of St. James. Our difficulties with mently qualified, France grew out of the miserable efforts of the Well ordered home, man's best delight, to make, wretched, suicidal policy. keeps the government fulness. without a Representative in England. These evils result from Van Boren'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 bills 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 extinguished the National Debt, and leaves an enormous surplus in the Treasury. That portion of her citizens who "lay these golden eggs" have been visited with a fearful calamity. The great Commercial Emporium of the Union is in ruins. These Merchants, whose industry and enterprize 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 instalment paid on the debt the Nation owed to La Fayette, been so strong a claim before Congress. We cannot-will not, on this ques tion, 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 600 bales of cotton on board. petitions for the abolishment of slavery in the lars we have not learned. - Mercantile Adv 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 RIGHT tempt to usurp this right will arouse thousands who were sincerely desirous to avoid all agitation as. in relation to slavery

was insured for \$1000.

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

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 fa-cilities four city already possessed, for busi-treaty of aliance subsisting with the Mexican ness and enterprise, and the more it has in prospect when all the contemplated improvements about us shall have been completed. This I ico. was glad to see, and read it with great satisfaction, not only in the important truths it containtion, not only in the important truths it contained, in the fucts stated, but from the source from not been interfered with in any manner—yet they 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, howling wilderness:-our Chicagos, Buffalos, Oswegos, and many other gos, outstripping us Yankee and Baltimore clippers to scour the

in all respects. But, while 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 is, by an entire change in the views and leedings, and I may say habits, of a great proportion of our citizens. I allude to (I hardly know what to the 16th of November. These papers confirm the intelligence that order has been restored in the intelligence that the intelligence that is, by an entire change in the views and feelings, the first the supreme selfishness, if you please, of a certain class among us, looking only at their the provinces of Andalusia, and that arrangements are in progress to reinforce the army of ments are in progress to reinforce the army of the first the fir immediate interest, and thinking and caring no- operation in the northern provinces. thing 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 the Abeja being printed on the day preceeding abroad to make our principal purchases. If our that, we have not received her message. It was daughters are to be married, most, if not all the weading-dress, must come from New-York; part of the cake must needs come from N. York, and of the cake must needs come from N. York, and of the cake must needs come from N. York, and of the cake must needs come from N. York, and of the cake must needs come from N. York, and of the cake must needs come from N. York, and of the cake must need to be married, most, if not all the would be very stormy.

The last reports addressed by General Cordonates and the cake must need to be married, most, if not all the would be very stormy.

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The last reports addressed by General Cordonates and the cake must need to be married, most, if not all the would be very stormy.

The last reports addressed by General Cordonates and the cake must need to be married, most, if not all the would be very stormy. come from New-York, and our merchants and mechanics are left to struggle along as they best can. But, say these folks—we can buy cheaper the British legion, repaired on the 8th November, and better in New-York. Admit they buy cheapand better in New-York. Admit they buy cheapso, of equal quality) suppose every citizen was to tonments. so, of equal quality) suppose every critzen was to say the same thing, and adopt the same rule of the British general begged him to accept that on the British general begged him to accept the British general begged him to accept that on the British general begged him to accept that on the British general begged him to accept that on the British general begged him to accept the British general begged him to accept that on the British general begged him to accept the British general begged him to a action, what would become of the place? Why, the merchant must fail, and the mechanic must leave the place or starve, 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 Wednesday, and submitted to the court the probe the gainer; and so, too, with the merchant | priety of paying an appropriate tribute of respect and the mechanic. In the prosperity of our to the memory of the deceased, by immediateneighbor our own is involved. It is as true of a city as any other community, that "united we ciates on the bench, adjourned the court forthstand and prosper-divided we fall." Many may with. think this is descending to small matters in treat-

ests 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 mechanic wishing to commence business on his own account, recently applied for a vacant lot, suited to his purpose, and was asked in the head, 382-- small pox, 351--still-born, \$100 more for it than was ever before realised 474--old age, 104.—N. Y. Jour. of Com. 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 induce him to make any further effort to remain, and it

place. This is not a solitary case; I have known of others similar.

Now, when such a policy is persisted in, how an we expect our city to "go ahead?" I could name a place where the reverse of this policy is lways 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.

In stating these facts, my object is to call the ttention of this whole community simply to the little evils that exist among us, and induce, if possible, a different rule of action.

A good example .-- A mercantile firm in Fayetteville, N. C., on hearing of the great fire i New-York, immediately remitted \$20,000 with orders to anticipate the payment of all the de-mands against them held by persons who had suffered by the fire.

FOR THE ALBANY EVENING JOUR 'I DR. KENNICOTH'S WIFE, BY HANNAH MORE.

"There are certain ladies who, merely from that Government. Nor does this give them the being faithful and frugal, are reckoned excellent right to menace us with a hostile Fleet. And wives, and who indeed make a man every thing the French government know us too well to but happy. They acquit themselves, perhaps, of think of sending their Fleet here for effect; un- the great points of duty, but in so ungracious a less indeed their object is to provoke a war. If way, as clearly proves that they do not find their that be their game, this would, to be sure, be a pleasure in it. Lest their account of merit should run too high, they allow themselves to be unplea-At this most critical state of our affairs with sant in proportion as they are useful, not consid-France, it is matter of wonder and regret, that ering that it is almost the worst sort of domestic this government should be without a Minister in | immorality to be disagreeable. This was not the

wished it could be more generally read, and have

Administration to render our negociations sub- I have doubtless, at times, allowed myself "to be servient to party objects at home. The same unpleasant in proportion" to my supposed use-CANDOR.

Revenue of Boston .- Accrued in 1835, \$3,-645,367 61; do. in 1834 \$2,830,172 69; excess of '35 over '34 \$814,194 92.

Texas. - The following is no doubt a precurso: of the news we published yesterday of the capureof San Antonis de Bezat.

Mobile, Dec. 24.

Late from Texas.—It is stated in the Natchez Courier, that a messenger from Santa Anna to General Coss has been intercepted, in which information is given that Santa Anna would march a few months to the relief of Coss, with from to 10,000 men, if the latter could hold out in San Antonio. Coss and his army are now, in all probability, in the hands of the Texians.— We find the following intelligence iu the New Orleans True American of the 21st inst. Casar, 4 days from Brassos, we learn that the last accounts from camp, received by express at Brassoria on the 11th inst, states that on the norning of the 5th an attack was made on the I'own of San Antonio by the Texian Army, eaded by Captain Milane, and after a hard ight of 36 hours, succeeded in getting posses-tion of three stone houses, from which they had silenced two or three of the enemy's guns, comnanding important points, and when the exress left, at 4 o'clock on the 6th, the fight still ontinued-the Texians had two killed and 12 wounded—the loss of the enemy could not be as-certained, but during the first 12 hours of the fight the enemy carried off their dead, and when the courier left 17 dead bodies could be counted

round one of the guns that was silenced. Mobile, Dec. 24. Vessel burned.—The brig Watchman, Perdins master, was burned yesterday to the water's edge, in Mobile Bay, about 15 miles from this city. She was either loaden or loaded for Hayre, and had, we understand, between 5 and 500 bales of cotton on board. Further particu-

EMBARGO IN MEYICO

Embargo. - We regret to receive information hat an embargo has been laid, by order of the Mexican government, on the ports of Tampico and Matamoros against Mexican vessels; and on all the ports of Mexico against American ships. No ingress nor egress is now permitted; and nence the failure formerly despatched from New Orlegns, or having any certain information dirxpedition planned by Mesia may have led to

If this information is correct, the sooner the Fire l—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 Union.

It is information is correct, the sooner the better that the executive government shall proceed to action. It is certain that the brig Kanva, which left here about ten days ago, was not permitted to anchor in any Mexican port, and therefore obliged to sail to Mobile.—N. Orleans Union.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 22. Embargo in Mexico. The embargo laid on American vessels entering the ports of Mexico. is confirmed by intelligence received yesterday, by the schooner J. J. Simpson, eight days from Metamoras, whose captain (Mr. Wiley) states We regret to hear that the Hon. Dixon Lewis,
M. C., of Alabama, is lying dangerously ill at

Whether this proceeded from the Government

Whether this proceeded from the Government

of Mexico, or from the executive officers of the states of Vera Cruz and Tamulipas, we have not ascertained; but it is certainly worthy the cognizance of our national government. As a species of retribution against this country because individual citizens may have aided the people and cause of Texas, it is of the most flastates, either by executive or legislative enactments; nor have any demands for redress or prevention been made on our Government by Mexico. Retortive measures cannot therefore be sanctioned; and it is high time to teach the Mexicans better manners and more faithful poli-

whence it came—that some had dared to speak have commenced a system of aggression on our trade, and of plunder on our citizens who are foolhardy enough to reside among them.

Redress should be immediately sought or war eclared. Mexico has virtually declared war by where but a few years since was nought but a her orders of non-intercourse: shall this be tolerated by this country? Why not have issued letters of marque and reprisal: and send some

> [From the Courier & Enquirer.] LATER FROM SPAIN.

Mexican seas?

The Cortes have met at Madrid, and held many preparatory sessions. The Queen was to open

Cortes on the 16th, but the last number of expected that the debates of the present session

tion merely mention some unimportant skirmishes with the Carlists in the Basque provinces.— The head quarters of this general were at Bribiesca, whither General Evans, commander of returned the next day to his head quarters at er (which, by the way, as a general rule, is not Vittoria, where the British legion was in can-solution: General Cordova presented Evans the British general begged him to accept that on which he rode, a splendid English charger!

> 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 plexy, about one o'clock on the morning ly adjourning. Whereupon his Honor the Recorder, by the advice and consent of his asso-

Annual Bill of Mortality. - The annual report adopted Annual But of Mr. Rooding gave notice of a bill in relation mon Council last evening. The whole number of deaths during the year was—males 3935, females 3147—total 7,082, being 2000 less than the year before. Of the entire number 781 were the year before. The proportion of deaths to other at par.

Mr. Gooding gave notice of a bill in relation to public lands in the county of Tioga.

Mr. Borland offered a Resolution instructing the Bank Committee to enquire into the expediency of requiring Banks to take the bills of each other at par.

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Mr. Borland offered a Resolution instructing the Bank Committee to enquire into the expediency of requiring Banks to take the bills of each other at par. ing of this subject; but it is these little things all put together that will promote the great intereight. The deaths by consumption were 1437by convulsions, 683-intemperance, 165-dropsy

the receipt of \$10 40 from the Benevolent Society of the

nd timely supply of refreshments furnished them at the

By Mr. H. B. Jones .- Of the South Oyster Bay Turnpike Company, for leave to alter the line of their road. Lawrence county for the construction of the

Troy, for the incorporation of the Troy India mpany. By Mr. GANSEVOORT-Of Jas. L'Amereaux, afirm the title to certain real estate in the city of Albany.

the following Standing Committees:—
On Claims—Messrs. Tracy, Van Schaick, On Finance-Messrs, Van Schaick, L. Beards

ley, Maison.

On the Militia—Messis. Maison, Kemble

On Banks and Insurance Companies—Messrs. Armstrong, Powers, Wager.

On the division of towns and counties—Messrs.
Beckwith, Mack, J. P. Jones.

On Agriculture-Messrs. Lacy, Huntington, On Manufactures-Messrs. Bishop, Loomis Downing. On Privileges and Elections—Messrs. Willes,

ton, Griffin. On Indian Affairs-Messrs. Kemble, Loomis, On expiring Laws-Messrs. Fox, Lawyer, Hun-

Beardsley, Griffin.
On the incorporation of Cities and Villages— Messrs Livingston, Seger, Beckwith.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. L. Be

Jones, Spraker. On the incorporation of Charitable and Religious Societies—Messrs. H. F. Jones, Hubbard, Grif-

orming that they had concurred in the Reso-Senate and Assembly of the last session for present session.
On motion of Mr. Kemble, it was

of the Legislature. On motion of Mr. Maison, it was

Resolved, (If the Assembly Concur) That the two houses will, on Tuesday next, at 12 o'-

idered, whereupon it was Resolved, (It the Assembly concur) That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the Constitutional rights and safety of the States respect to domestic slavery, be referred to a and, in case of concurrence, that Messrs. Mack,

sence for Mr. Young for four days.

The following resolution offered by Mr. Looms, was adopted:-

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to be denominated the Standing Committee on Charitable and Religious Societies. Adjourned.

Black River Canal.

lect Committees: On so much of the Governor's Message lates to county prisons-Messrs. Spraker, Jones,

To deaf, dumb, blind and insane poor-Messrs. Gansevoort, Bishop, Wager.

ger, Maison, Tracy At 12 o'clock, the Senate proceeded to the

1 vote (Mr. Lacy.) JOHN DIX had On comparing nominations with the Assembly t was found that that body had also nominated JOHN BOWMAN, who was thereupon declared

duly appointed.

county Court House, together with the aer County Bank at Lansingburgh; to discontinue part of the State Road from Canandaigue to By the brig Russia, captain Woodbury, we ue part of the State Road from Canandaigue to have received a file of the Corow Mercantil of Paimyra; for a Bank at Rochester; remonstrance

> a seat in this House, in the place of the Hon. CHAUNCY KEEP, of the County of Cortland, made a Report embracing all the facts in case.—
> The Report declares that the decision of the Board of Canvassers, in registering the votes of the town of Vergil, was irregular and unlawful.— The votes of this town, if allowed, would have given Mr. Riggs a majority of eight over

The Report further declares that thirty votes given for Mr. KEEP, in the same town, rejected by the town Canvassers for want of a proper designation, was irregular and unlawful. Had these votes been counted for Mr. KEEP it would still given him a majority of twenty-two votes ov-Riggs.

Resolved, That the petition of Lewis Ricgs, The Report and Resolution were unanimously

On motion of Mr. PATTERSON, the use of the Assembly Chamber was granted to the State Internal Improvement Convention on Monday af-

of some portion of the revised statutes in relation ces of discount and deposite. Mr. Eno, pursuant to notice, brought in a bill Debt, which was referred to a committee consisting of one member from each Senate district. Mr. Borland offered a resolution for the payment of the usual compensation to Lewis Riggs,

tario was read a third time and passe.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. and for other purposes.

Mr. Bradish moved to restrict the loan of the

monies to Insurance Companies that had lost the whole or at least 50 per cent of their capital. The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, re-urn their sincere thanks to Messrs. Nicholas and Har-nanus Bleecker, and to Mr. Henry, for the very liberal Canal Commissioner, the Committee rose an

The House then proceeded to nominate a car

date. The votes given were as follows:—
JOHN BOWMAN

1 FREDERICK WHITTLESEY

MICHAEL HOFFMAN

late fire in New-York.

DANIEL MOSELEY ORSAMUS TURNER The Senate attended in the Assembly-Cham-per, and both Houses having agreed in their nominations, JOHN BOWMAN was declared o be duly appointed a Canal Commissioner. The House, again in committee of the whole Mr. Patterson in the chair, resumed the con deration of the several bills in relation to the

The amendment afforded by Mr. BRADISH, and previously adopted, was re-considered, and so modified as to apply to all Insurance companies whose capital was impaired by the fire.

In perfecting the details of this bill, there was onsiderable desultory debate, but it was finally

Mr. Cutting offered two additional sections providing that the Common Council shall not carry the provisions of this bill into effect, without first taking the sense of the Electors of the ty of New-York, at an Election to be held for

Mr. C. urged the adoption of these sections 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 at ast a majority of the whole. Mr. C. anticipaed two objections to his amendment:-first in relation to the expence of an Election, and second, the delay it would occasion. He answerd these objections, first by asserting that the expence was unworthy of consideration, and send, that the Election might be held before the other provisions of the bill could be carried into Mr. C. referred, as a precedent, to the aw for procuring wholesome water for the city, which was first submitted to the people.

Mr. Wetmore replied to, and opposed the nendments of his colleague. He was not aware of that gentleman's intention to offer them until they took their seats this morning. Mr. W. de-nied that the Water law was a fair precedent.— That law contemplated an expenditure of five millions of dollars. It was proper to refer such a question to the People. But this bill only purposes to loan the credit of the city for a great and benevolent object. This application was unanimously called for by the citizens of New York. Not a voice—except the voice of his colleague—had been heard against this bid. It comes here with the entire assent of the whole community. If any portion of his constituents were opposed to this bill, the evidence of such

ion would have been before the House. Mr. Cowdrey said there could be no persona responsibility in taking the course proposed by his Colleague, (Mr. Cutting) for that was the popular side of the question. He was opposed to the project of an Election. It was unnecessary and uncalled for. There was a united and spontaneous feeling in favor of the relief asked Why, then, as a mere matter of form, refer to the People for sentiments which have been unanimously expressed? New-York wants speedy relief, and the people are willing to grant

Mr. Morgan made a few remarks against the mendment of his colleague.
Mr. Romanne was inclined to believe the prosed amendment was proper and necessary, but for the purpose of consideration, he moved to

This motion was lost. Mr. CARROLL opposed the amendment. He was in favor of granting speedy and plentiful relief to the sufferers by that conflagration. We have ample and satisfactory evidence that this relief was unanimously asked for—he hoped that this bill would be triumphantly carried through. Action-speedy action, was every thing to these sufferers; and he hoped that the House would sit till 12 o'clock at night, if necessary, to pass Mr. DIKEMAN also opposed the amendment, and

was in favor of the bill.

The amendment of Mr. Cutting was rejected. Mr. M. H. SIBLEY offered a section retaining the power to amend, modify or repeal this law.

This was opposed by the SPEAKER, and by

The bill as amended was finally passed, and then the Committee rose and reported The bill was then laid on the table; and the House

Adjourned. Message of Gov. Duncan of Illinois .- The govnor states that the legislature is called together for an earlier period than usual in order to apportion the representation by the new census. The loan for the canal, according to the bill of State in and near Chicago as equal in value to from one to three millions of dollars, and quite canal. Yet he hopes for more money and more lands from the general government! The Governor alludes to the debt incurred by Pennsylvania in her canals and rail-roads, though that be enlarged to eight—one from each Senate dis- eral government, as an improper expenditure of

the people's money!

It is recommended to increase the capital of the State Bank, and to sell out the surplus shares at a premium of 10 per cent, which would

yield from 1 to \$300,000. [From the Ontario Repository.] Census of the County.—We have copied from the returns in the Clerk's Office the table of the census of all the towns in this county, but we have no room to insert it this week. In the mean time we state that the whole population of the county is 40,870—males 20,865—females 20,005. In 1830 the entire population of the county was 40,167. The increase, therefore, in five years, of resident inhabitants, has been only 703. In this county, as many others, the census shows somewhat unexpected results, in regard to the numbers of inhabitants. In some counties, among the wealthiest and most flourishing in the state, Dutchess, for example, there ha een a small deerease: and in Ontario, and others, the increase has been much less than was ger erally anticipated. The reason of the results however seems to us not difficult to find. With the increase of production, the extension of manufactures, and the consequent growth of trade both external and internal, eapital has accumulated and money circulated more abundantly and she result has been, we suppose, that indus trious and provident men, working by the month, or otherwise, laying up wages, and small farmers, with growing families, have sold out to large farmers, and gone to Michigan, to Ohio, Illinois, or other places, where land is cheap, and where their lattle controls. their little capitals might compass broader e dence of external prosperity, instead of stagnation, or decay. The process going on, is an in crease of numbers in our large towns and cities, which are centers of trade, and the accumulation landed estates in larger masses and compara-

[From the Cincinnati Whig.] Grea. and important invention.—Our ingenious townsman Mr. Alexander M'Grew, has invented a mode of obtaining and applying power for the purpose of propelling Cars upon Rail Roads, and both upon Canals and Rivers, which we deem of the utmast importance, and which in our opinion, must sooner or later, a measure, supersede the use of steam. The power is derived from condensed air, obtained and applied in a manner so cheap and simple as to render the expense a matter of little or no conequence. We have witnessed by the politeness of Mr. M'Grew, the practical operation of this nvention, and are are fully convinced of its en ire success. Mr. M'Grew has exhibited hi n and practical models to several of the m all of whom concur in deeming the invention o ne highest possible importance, and declare their belief that it will almost entirely supersede the use of steam. The inventor has got out a patent.

tively fewer hands.

furnishes us gratuitously with the weekly state Alum, 23 barrels; Annatto, 180 baskets; Anniseed, 7 bales: Argols, red, 23 casks: Bark, Lima, 181 ceroons; Balsan, Peru, 10 jars; do. do. 43 cannisters; do. Tolu, 53 do: Bottle corks, 25 o amend the law abolishing Imprisonment for Debt, which was referred to a committee consis-37 cases; Cammomile flowers, 1000 lbs; Columbo root, 6 cases; do. do. 60 bags; Copperas, 18 ment of the usual compensation to Lewis Riegs, casks; Cudbear, 9 casks; Cummin seed, 38 bales; for attendance here to claim a seat, which was Camphor, refined, 5 barrels; Cream Tartar, 20 casks; Cubebs, 13 bags; Flour Sulphur, ses; Nutgalls, blue, 46 bags; Oil Cloves, 2 cases do. Lavender, 1 case; do. Olive, 131 baskets; O The House, in committee of the whole, Mr.
PATTERSON in the Chair, resumed the consideration of the bill authorising the Common Council of the City of New-York to raise money on Loan, monia, 2 hhds.; Sat Soda, 103 casks; Senna, Alexandria, 4 bales; do. E. India, 7 fron, Spanish, 128 lbs.; Salt petre, 600 bags; do. refined, 300 kegs; Shellac, 78 cases; Sarsaparilla, Honds. 32 bales; do. V. C. 77 do.; Scammony, Aleppo, 3 drums; Snake root, 10 bales; Sponge, Smyrna, 1 bale; do. Bahama, 10 bales; Sugar Lead, 8 casks; Tapioca, 20 barrels; Tartaric Acid, 5500 lbs.; Verdigris, 33 casks; Ver-The time having arrived for the election of e million, 4 cases. - New-York Courier and Enqu

[From the Boston Atlas.]

THE STATE LEGISLATURE The Legislature of this Commonwealth as sembled yesterday at 11 o'clock in the State The two branches having been ealled to order by their senior members proceed to organ-In the Senate the whigs divided upon their cundidate for President, but on the eighteenth ballot elected Horace Mann for their President. JULIUS ROCKWELL was re-elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot by a large majority.

[From the New-York Courier & Enquirer.] Congressional Proceedings. BY EXPRESS.

SENATE-Wednesday, Jan. 6. Mr. HENDRICKS reported a bill making appro priations for the completion of the Cumberland road in Ohio, Illinois and Indiana. Read twice and committed. 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 equaliza-tion of the pay of the Army and Navy of the United States. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. A resolution heretofore submitted by Mr.

LINN, for the construction of certain Post Routes in Missouri, &c.: also the resolution submitted Mr. Pipton, for the re-organization of the Land office, &c. were severally adopted.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Benton, for the appointment of a select com Banking System of the District of Columbia, having been taken up, Mr. Southard said he was not prepared with-

out more consideration of the subject, to act on it- He moved to postpone it until Monday next. Mr. Benton, said he had no objection, and the notion was postponed accordingly. The bill to allow certain charges on account f the American Consul at London, was read a

third time and passed. THE JUDICIARY SYSTEM The Act supplemental to an act, to amend the

udiciary System, coming up for a third reading, Mr. Black called for the yeas and nays; which ere ordered. Mr. Benton said he desired to explain the reaon that induced him to vote for the bill, although he had some objection to it. He voted for it, ecause it was wanted, and would suit the sec

tion of country in which he lived. He would not then trouble the Senate with his objections to it, he only desired to state publicly that he had one, and which he should be willing to state hereafter. In reply to an observation made by the Chairman of the Committee who reported the bill, Mr. Clayton, wherein he stated, that he was against any increase being made to the num-Judges of the Supreme Court. He also was against an increase, although he wished to see twelve Judges on paper; not expecting that f there should be twelve appointed, that there wer would be more than eight or nine efficient for the discharge of the various duties coming perfore them. He was in favor of twelve, because t would always secure the attendance of a cometent number, and give to the others an opportunity of consulting together, and of taking an occasional recess, which owing to age, ill-health,

or various circumstances, they might require.

Mr. CLAYFON said, although he was opposed to the bill, he yielded to the general sentim its favor. He trusted that its passage would, for ever, settle the question, and prevent arry in-crease to the number of Judges; for that reason, and contrary to the opinion of the Senator from Missouri, he would vote for it. Mr. Porter remarked that it was a strange

ourse for Hon. Senators, to avow, that they ob ected to the bill whilst they intended to vote for , and when upon its final passage. Surely, lowever, it was not unusual for Hon Senators o be occasionally called upon to surrender a portion of their own judgment and submit to the smaller evil for the greater good. He should regret, that it should go abroad, that the bill was bassed in a sort of duross. It would be unforunate, indeed, if if such an opinion should be entertained by the other branch of the legisla-He dissented entirely from the Senator from Missouri, and trusted, he never should see Messrs. Cutting, Cowdrey and Wetmore, and the time when the Judges of the Supreme Court should be increased to twelve; he had some experience in this, and although he could believe that twelve men, might be stronger, he had yet to learn, that they were wiser than six. The effeet of any increase to the number, he contended must ultimately increase their irresponsibilty, and make their court a place to contend for victory, instead of its being a receptacle for

truth.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays and decided in the affirmative.—Yeas 38.

Mr. Hill voting in the negative.

ADMISSION TO THE GALLERY. Mr. Preston called up a resolution, submitted by him, for the purpose of rescinding a rule a-dopted this session, by which entrance into the also of admitting them to the lobby outside the that a large majority of the people deprecated bar, and to three the gallery open to the public interference; that they thought it was a question

the chair.'

ment proposed by the Senator from N. would be rejected. There was a contest against power: against Executive influence, aided by one branch of the Government, and he desired that the whole people of the United States, if hemselves on questions vitally interesting to them. He was not surprised at the opposition, nor at the quarter from whence it came. It was natural that those who were in possession of neir deliberations; and those who were the advocates of liberty ought to throw them open to

Mr. Benton, had no pity for those who were inconvenienced by being crowded; to obviate it, however, he suggested, that those who were so, should take a young lady under their arm and pass into the circular gallery—then empty.

Mr. Buchanan said that he had no idea that any discussion would have arisen on the adop-tion of a rule which had been for general con-He would not have taken part in it, was it not for the shape in which the question was and nays on that motion: which were ordered now presented by the Senator from South Caro- by the House. That Senator had said that there was a r on the one hand, and the friends of liberty on the other and he insinuated, pretty plainly, on which side, the advocates of power were to be the table Mr. CALHOUN-I did not insinuate, I affirm-

not insinuate, "he anims!" without meaning any disrespect to him, he would take leave to deny his assertion; and if he meant to convey, that he (Mr. Buchanan), wished that there should be any mystery thrown over their proceedings, or that he was afraid to let them be spread before the people,—he must tell him, he was entirely mistaken. The friends of the Additional to the Constitution to the Constitutio

of the Drug market, has cost no little trouble to the assertion, that there was then going on a be undeceived in her expectations that they make out. It may be deemed perfectly correct: contest, as fearful contest between the encroach- would be. ments of Executive influence and Liberty itself. That however was not the time to discuss it .--On a proper occasion, the Senator from Pennsylvania would find him anxious to demonstrate it. He was happy to hear that he was not the opponent of the liberties of the people. Occasions would soon present themselves in that body, when he hoped to find him, side by side, with himself, in resistance to Executive usurpation; and more particularly upon the question to arise on the expunging resolutions. He hoped his action, then, would be in conformity with

decision of his question to time and posterity, for if he had left it to the present day, it would In reply to the Senator's remark, as to his future is conscience should dictate; and he rather

"that the Circular Gallery should be thrown open for the admission of spectators." It was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 35; Nays, 7. The question on the second part, viz. . giving to each Senator a privilege of admitting any number, not exceeding three, to the lobbies in front of the chair" being taken, it was negatived. Yeas, 18; Nays, 24.

the resolution, as amended, Mr. Benton rose to state, 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 public to believe that the galleries at any time were closed. The gallery which was named in the resolution, had been always open to female acquaintance in this city, might be de-barred from one gallery, another, however, was open to them. He wished to sustain the Chairman of the Committee, who reported a rule (Mr. PORTER) which had been adopted by general consent, only a short time since, but who now seemed deserted by all. The convenience of the Senate, and the order of its proceedings

could show, by the door keeper of the gallery, that so far from being closed to the public, since the adoption of the rule, it was on some occasions too crowded. Mr. CLAYTON said that by changing the rule there was no intention to cast any censure on the Chairman of the committee for the course, which he had pursued. It was an experimen true, the assertion of the Senator from Missour notwithstanding--that the gallery in question was partially shut, and he desired that it should e so understood by the public-to those who had not the good fortune to have a lady under

were best consulted by adhering to it, and if it were justifiable in him, to call testimony, he

their charge. The resolution so amended was agreed to-Yeas 31--Nays 11. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY. Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee Commerce, reported a bill making an appropria-tion for the erection of a Marine Hospital in the city of Baltimore: 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

Mr. D. J. PEARCE, from the same committee eported a bill making appropriations for a Ma-ine 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.

The Memorial of sundry inhabitants 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 Commit tee; the Committee on Military Affairs having been discharged from the consideration of the Resolutions were called for in the order of the

States and Territories: ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN D. C. Mr. Jarvis, of Maine, offered the following

Resolution;
Resolved, that in the opinion of this House. he subject of abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia, ought not to be entertained by Congress; And be it farther resolved, that if nv further petitions for the abolition of Slavery in the said District, be hereafter presented, it is the deliberate opinion of the House, that the same ought to be laid upon the table without

being referred or printed:
In presenting the resolutions, Mr. J. said it was similar in its nature to that which had been submitted to the House some days ago by the member from Georgia, (Mr. Owens,) and he, (Mr. J.) now offered the resolution at the request of that gentleman: he was not, however, actuated by that consideration alone, but also by the strong and heartfelt approval which he gave to the object of the resolution itself. Mr. J. Q. Adams hoped the member from Maine, would consent to postpone the subject, until resolutions had been received from all the

States.

Mr. J. said, that if he thought there was a possibility that this discussion could be post-poned, he would acquiesce in the proposition of the member from Massachusetts; but he did not believe that it could. For himself, he did not intend to enter into debate. He merely wished to express his earnest desire, that the House would do all which it could with propriety do, to dissipate the public anxiety in relation to the action of the House, on the questiof the abolition of slavery in the Distict of Col umbia. From what he had seen, he felt assure that a large proportion of the people of the nited States, as well as of their Representative in this House, were opposed to the interference circular gallery was assigned to ladies and to gen-tlemen accompanying them; and for the purpose his own State, he could say with bold assurance

generally.

After a desultory conversation as to the comparative convenience of the former and present wise and unwarrantable.

which belonged exclusively to the South, and that any interference on their part, would be unwise and unwarrantable.

arrangements,
Mr. Clayton moved an amendment by striking out all after "Resolved" and inserting "that the gallery of the Senate should be thrown open for the admission of spectators, and that every were called; men who never agreed upon any spirit enatorshould be allowed to admit any number other subject agreed upon this; party spirit nto the lobby, (not exceeding three) in front of seemed, for a time at least, extinct; men, withhe chair." out distinction of party, most prominent in offi-Mr. Talmadge moved to amend that amend-cial station, in private worth, in wealth and inment by inserting instead, "that each Senator shall have the privilege of admitting—gentlemen olutions adopted at all of them spoke but

shall have the privilege of admitting—gentlemen into the circular gallery."

Mr. Webster was against any restriction to admission, unless where the convenience of their proceedings was affected.

Mr. Calhoun said, he would not be satisfied with anything short of throwing their doors wide open to the public. He hoped the amendment proposed by the Senator from N. York

turb the peace of the country by the fruitless agitation of that exciting subject, and that we upon every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the power, should desire to exclude the public from sacred ties that now bind together its various

In conclusion, Mr. J. said, that comment upon such language as this was unnecessary. It was not his intention to go further, and he should not have gone so far, but for remarks that had fallen from an honorable member, [Mr. Slade] some days since in relation to the opinions of the peoof the North, and which he [Mr. J.] had not at the time an opportunity of repelling.

Mr. J. Q. Adams moved to lay the resolution

on the table.

Mr. GLASCOCK, of Georgia, called for the yeas And the question, on the motion to lay the resolution on the table, was then taken and decided in the negative:—Yeas, 66 Nays, 123.

So the House refused to lay the resolution on

Mr. Wise, of Virginia, offered the following amendment to the resolution of Mr. Jarvis.
Strike out all after the word"Resolved," and it not insinuate, "he affirms!" without meaning any disrespect to him, he would take leave to deny his assertion; and if he meant to convey, that he (Mr. Buchanan), wished that there

was entirely mistaken. The friends of the Administration were as anxious on that point, as were its opponents. They were not the advocates of power in opposition to the liberties of the people. He was anxious that the galleries and lobby should be all thrown open, and all the statements of the member from Maine, as entirely evasive, and dismatisfactory to the south. Nothing would be satisfactory but a direct and manly vote. though inconvenience had been suffered, from the former practice, yet after what had been said other. He wishes now to see who would vote for the other. He wished to see, who would move the Drugs destroyed by the Fire.—This estimate, for which we are indebted to the gentleman who posed by the Senator from Delaware.

The wished to see, who would move the previous question in order to cut off this amendment. He desired that we should come to the Mr. Calhoun was perfectly willing to leave to time and posterity to decide on the truth of either know that her rights were so secured, or mark now, that we should toe it. Let the south

> Mr. GLASCOCK, of Georgia, offered the following amendment: Resolved, that any attempt to agitate the question of slavery in this House, is calculated to disturb the compromises of the Constitution, to endanger the Union, and if persevered in, to destroy by a servile war the peace and prosperiy of the country.
> Mr. G. said that by adding this resolution, the

whole subject would be before the country. His object in the proposed amendment was, to ascerhis declarations that day.

Mr. Buchanan rejoined—he thought that the senator from S. C. had done wisely to leave the so far as it went: but it had not gone far e-

conduct, he assured him that he would ever find tions on the table, was not calculated to put at min taking that side, which his judgment and rest the agitated feelings of the South; but he he had named, should come up, that he would be found on the side opposed to him, Mr. C.

Mr. Calhoun hoped not.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Tallmadge was rejected—yeas 6, nays 34.

Mr. Banton moved to include the following from this House as there had been at the public meetings, it would tend to allay all fears, and to produce perfect reconciliation: but until that was done, he had no hope that the quiet could be procured. He thought the Member from Virginia would nerceive that

which was ordered, and the question being ta-ken on the first part of the amendment, viz. North, who went with him as far as they could go, consistently with their ideas of what was right. He was aware that the greatest constitutional lawyers in the country differed upon the question of the right of Congress to interfere.

He confidently believed that the resolution he offered would tend to settle this important question: for, whenever the South was satisfied that Congress would not interfere with slavery in the District, the assurance would carry healing on its wings, and would serve to secure the people of the south in their most important rights, independent of their lives and property.

After some desultory conversation, Mr. Wise

accepted the amendment of Mr. Glascock, as an additional resolution to his own. And without any further action, the House

A number of bills from the Senate were read a third time and referred. The SPEAKER presented to the House a com-

vers of public money on account of the public lands, which was referred to the committee on Public Lands, and ordered to be printed. The House, on motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, resolved itself into a committee of the whole or

SEMINOLE HOSTILITIES.

postilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reresentatives of the U. States in Congress assembled, That the sum of eighty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, out of iny money in the Treasury not otherwise approriated, for the expenses attending the repres

tory of Florida; that they had laid waste the country to the extent of 80 miles, and that it was for the repression of these hostile acts that the appropriation was required.

Mr. Vinton said he would enquire from the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means whether he had any information as to the causes of the war? what was its saiding or maked.

sion a large quantity of documents, to which the member from Ohio could at any time heve 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 had been next to red. the execution of which had been postponed from time to time, and that after they had agreed to nove, the war commenced by some of the Indi-

the Treaty. mportant one; and he hoped that gentleman would not delay it by any proposition, which might be as well entertained hereafter.

Mr. VINTON said, he was not disposed to delay

the bill a moment. Hostilities had commenced, and must be repressed: but if this treaty was the one which was passed in 1834, he intended to move an amendment, which should render it ob-

inserting after the words "to be expended," the words "under the direction of the Secretary of War, conformably to Law."

Mr. A. said, that his objection to the bill in its present form was, that it was too indefinite in ts terms: and he made the motion now, with a viewto anticipate what he presumedwould be an

Mr. CAMBRELENG offered some remarks in reply, and said that the money they appropriated would be expended in the same manner, and un-

the United States. Mr. C. accepted the modified cation. The question on the amendment was then taken, and carried, and the bill was laid aside The committee took up and considered the bill No. 51, being the bill making appropriations in part for the support of the government for the

year 1836. No amendment having been offered, the bill

York. Several amendments, unimportant in principle, were prepared by Mr. Cambrelleng:
Mr. C. then addressed the House on the objects of the bill, and on the expediency, policy

ed therein He referred to the various calamities by fire and flood, with which the commercial interests of this country had, at various times since the

oress his opinion when that subject came before

mendment to the first section of the bill: "And that those who are designed to be relieved by this section, and have paid their bonds on goods subsequent to the late fire, shall be entitled to the benefit of this section, and that the same bonds be renewed from the day on which they were paid."
Mr. Gideon Lee suggested, that the bill

members; which motion prevailed:

So the bill was laid aside until to-morrow. The Committee took up the bill to carry into and Spain; but the bill was laid aside, without

action: And, on motion of Mr. Mason, of Va. the ommittee rose and reported.

Whereupon, the House concurred with the ommittee, on the bill making appropriation for he suppression of Seminole hostilities; and in the amenement to the bi'l, making appropriarions in part, for the support of the Government for

for a third reading.

Oh motion of Mr. Cambreleng; the bill for the relief of sufferers by the late fire, as amended, was ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. WISE, at a quarter past 4

The House adjourned.

CHURCH BELLS.
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to furnish Bells for churches, academies, factories and steamboats, and warrants then any imported or made in this country. He a actures and keeps on hand, the Bow Circo

The Treasurer of the Orphan Asylum, acknowledges

is most probable he will yet be driven from the fire last night. ja9 1t HENRY RUSSELL, Secry.

Legislature of New-York. IN SENATE-JAN. 8. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. WILLIS-Of the Supervisors of St. By Mr. Kemble-Of inhabitants of the city

Black River Canal.

The PRESIDENT announced from the Chair,

On the Judiciary Messrs. Edwards, L. Beards

On Canals-Messrs Hubbard, Armstrong, Liv On Rail Roads-Messrs Mack, Lounsbery. J On Roads and Bridges-Messrs Seger Willes

On Literature-Messrs. Gansevoort, Bishop. oung. *On State Prisons*—Messrs. Hunter, Edwards,

Beckwith, Lawyer. On Enrolled Bills-Messrs. Loomis, Hunting

On Expenditures -- Messrs. Downing,

Gansevoort, Tracy.

On the Poor Laws.—Messrs. Sterling, H. F.

A Resolution was received from the Assembly Intion of the Senate adopting the Joint Rules of the government of the two houses, during the

Resolved, That in addition to the usual number there be printed for the use of the Senate copies of the present and succeeding sessions

lock proceed to the choice of an Attorney Genoral of this State.

On motion of Mr. Mack, it was
Resolved, That so much of the Governor's Message as relates to domestic slavery, to a Standing Committee of this House, be recon-

Joint Committee of the Senate and Assembly: WAGER, and WILLES be the Committee on the part of the Senate. Mr. EDWARDS asked and obtained leave of ab.

IN SENATE-JAN. 9. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Sterling-Of inhabitants of Jefferson the immediate construction of the By Mr. Kemble-For the incorporation of a Silk Manufacturing Company in Troy.

The President announced the following Se-

"To stock-jobbing and sale of foreign lottery tickets—Messrs. Powers, Fox, Van Schaick. "To the re-organization of the Senate districts

noice of a Canal Commissioner.

JOHN BOWMAN had 25 votes.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.
Of fifty physicians and Surgeons in the county of Albany for a Medical College in the city of Albany; to increase the capital of the Canal Bank of Albany; to increase the capital of the Canar Bank of Albany; of citizens of Cattaraugus, Che-nango, Chautauque, Delaware, Otsego Steuben and Orange counties, for aid to construct the N. Y. and Erie R. Road; for the Clinton county Bank at Plattsburgh; of citizens of Beekmantown, for legislative aid to suppress the evils of ntemperance: of citizens of Franklin, for the Clinton county Bank; for a R. Road from Geneseo to Pittsburgh; to amend the Charter of the City of Rochester; remonstrance of John B.Doxtator against the removal of the Montgomery strance of a majority of the Montgomery county Bar, of the same nature; to incorporate the German Roman Catholic Citizens of New York; of the New York and Erie R. Road Co. for a loan of the credit of the State for three millions of dollars; of J. N. De Groff of Schenec ady, for extra compensation for constructing a Canal oridge; of John Phillips, of Youngstown, for the renewal of his grant for a Ferry across the Niagara River; of citizens of Burlington for the gara River; of citizens of Burlington for the New-Berlin Bank; for an increase of the capital of the Mechanic's Bank of Troy; for the Renssel-

The Report concluded with the following Re-

Mr. Cutting gave notice of a bill for the repeal

The question then being on the adoption of

on motion of Mr. Cambrelleng, proceeded to the ed in 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 United States. 'Twas very true, strangers who had no munication from the Comptroller of the Treasury, transmitting a list of claims against the recei-

the state of the Union: Mr. Connor in the chair.

The committee took up and considered the following bill:—

A bill making an appropriation for repressing

fhostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians in Florida. On motion of Mr. CAMBRELENG, the communi cation of the Secretary of War, stating the necessity of providing funds, &c. was read.

Mr. C. said he would not detain the Committee further than to state the fact, that the Indians had commenced hostilities in the Terri-

of the war? what was its origin? or who had Mr. CAMBRELENG said, he had in his posses-

ns seceding, and murdering two of their chiefs.
Mr. Vinton enquired, what was the date of Mr. Cambrelleng said, that by referring to the documents, the gentleman could have all the in-formation he desired, the subject was a most

ligatory on the United States to execute that treaty on their part. Mr. Cambrelleng said, there would be abundance of time for pressing this enquiry hereafter. Mr. J. Q. Adams moved to amend the bill, by

amendment in another place.

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 law, and not leaving them at the absolute and uncontrolled disposition of the Execu-

was laid aside. THE LATE FIRE.
On motion of Mr. Cambrelleng, the commit tee took up for consideration the bill for the re-lief of sufferers by the late fire in the city of N.

and propriety of affording the relief contemplat

the House in another form.

He would now move the following, as an a-

should be laid aside, in order that the new amend-ments might be printed, and considered by the effect the Convention between the United States

the year 1836,
And both bills were ordered to be engrossed

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN WARE—WEBB & DOUGLAS 51 State-st. have lately received by the ships Independence, Virginia and Ajax, from Liverpool; the Francis Depau and France from Havre; the Copernicus from Bremen—a large and complete assort ment of English has and common ware; French porcement of Engine rine and common ware; French porce-lain breakfast, dinner, tea, supper and tollet sets; Ger-man fancy and plain Glass, all of which are offered at the lowest New York prices. Constantly on hand, English, German and American Astral and Mantle Lamps.

session, from eminent engineers and other scientific gen lemen, fully justify him in making such a pledge. He also keeps on hand Town Clocks at a reduced price. Orders from any part of the United States thankfully re-letived and punctually attended to, on the most reasona-let terms. Troy, June 10th, 1885, s10 ditc2m OSCAR HANKS.

EZRA CARROLL'S CELEBRATED FOUN-DER CONTMENT, for the cure of a Founder, Spitt Hoof, Hoof distemper, or Hoof bound Horses, and Scratches. object in the proposed amendment was, to ascertain exactly how far their friends from the North were inclined to go. The resolution of the Member from Maine, methis [Mr. G's.] approbation, so far as it went: but it had not gone far enough. The time had arrived when something decisive should be done, and the South was desirous to see how much would be done.

The mere laying of these petitions and resolutions on the table, was not calculated to put at rest the agitated feelings of the South; but he believed that when there should be a clear expression of opinion from this House as there had been at the public meetings, it would tend to although the south was a statement of the Methodist Meeting House, in Springfield, Otsego county, N. Y.

N. B. These whshing for the genuine, must observe the christian name and place of residence, as I am the inventory and discovery of the above. For sale by the tollowing Agents:

Lobdell & Hollister, Chequered Store, Utica; J. B. Marchisi, Druggist, Utica; E. Curtis, Druggist, Utica; E. Curt

The amendment proposed by Mr. Tallmader was rejected—yeas 6, nays 34.

Mr. Benton moved to insert the word "circular" in Mr. Clayton's amendment, which was agreed to.

Mr. Niles called for a division of the question;

The amendment proposed by Mr. Tallmader that the quiet could be procured. He thought the Member from Virginia would perceive that his [Mr. G's.] resolution was the best under the circumstances. He was, however, willing that a distinct vote should be taken on the constitutional question, but he was not disposed to import the following progressiance of the procured. He thought the financial sample of the following progressiance of the Member from Virginia would perceive that his [Mr. G's.] resolution was the best under the circumstances. He was, however, willing that a distinct vote should be taken on the constitutional question, but he was not disposed to import the following progressiance of the procured. He thought the financial sample of the following progressiance of the procured. He thought the following progressiance of the procured. He thought the form Virginia would perceive that the Member from Virginia would perceive that his [Mr. G's.] resolution was the best under the circumstances. He was, however, willing that a distinct vote should be taken on the constitution of the question; the Member from Virginia would perceive that the Member from Virginia would perceive that

Resolved, That a committee of three be ap-pointed to receive the credentials and collect the names of the delegates in attendance. The chair named the following committee:—
Henry S. Randall, of Cortland, Vincent Whitney, of Broome, V. W. Smith of Onon-

The following delegates were found in atten dance. [Owing to the numbers present, the Court House being crowded almost to suffocation, and new delegates arriving every moment, until the close of the convention, it was found impossible to render the list accurate, or any thing like complete. Probably not helf of the delegates present are to be found in the list

Syracuse. - E. Lynds, S, S. Forman, H. Bald. win, H. Raynor, D. Elliot, J. Manning, S. Ames, R. Hebard, J. B. Ives, W. Jackson, H. Purnam, P. Mickles, M. Williams, E. L. Phillips. T. T. Davis, J. Bradley, J. H. Clark, R. Woolworth, V. W. Smith, S. Towsley, I. F. Hinman, A. Burt, T. Rose, O. Teall, S. D. Day, R. A. Yeo, L. A. Cheney and E. War-

Onondaga Hollow .- T. Patchin, T. M. Dor-

Jonesville .- J. W. Brewster, G. W. Holbrook H. B. Gates, and H. P. Winson

Tully .- H. T. Tallman, M. T. Tallman, W. E. Tallman, Geo. Buckingham, J. T. Irish, A. King, N. Powell, W. Downs, F. Howell, E. Farnham, O. Parmenter, H. P. Westcott, W. M. Ostrander, G. W. Gowing, N. Van Duzen, J. J. Ostrander and M. Knoll. BROOME CO.

Binghamton .- T. G. Waterman, O. S. Dickinson, C. Eldridge, J. S. Bosworth, V. Whitney, J. Paige, G. Park, E. Ely, G. Collins, L. Badger, O. Stiles, F. Whitney, C. Johnson, S. M. Hunt, N. Bosworth, C. Jackson, H. Todd, M. Hunt, N. Bosworth, C. Jackson, H. Todd, D. Hobart, A. Jackson, R. Jennings, A. Whea-ton, C. Mahan, G. W. Birdsall, J. Smith, J. D. Smith, S. H. French, D. Davis, R. Barns, S. Johnson, J. Mitchell, E. Story, L. Stoddard.

TIOGA CO. Richford.—S. R. Griffin, P. F. Grow, A. Deming, L. Curtis, H. Daniels, jr.

Berkshire.—J. F. Waide, H. Collins, S. Payne-

TOMPKINS CO. Dryden.-J. Southworth, B. A. Potter, A. Lewis, 2d, H. Putnam, B. Sweatland, F. McGraw, G. B. Guinnip, R. Thorne, J. W. Mont-CORTLAND.

Scott .- J. Gillet, N. Salisbury, and -Preble.-J. B. Phelps, F. Gilbert, J. Hine, W. Skeel, M. Van Hoosen, J. Beeman, I. Skeel, D. Beeman, N. Beeman, S. C. Skeel, E. Crofoot, A. H. Warner, J. P. Vanatta, B. Egbertson, J. Fowler, D. Beeman, Jr., J. Beeman, M. B. Howard, J. Ferguson, R. Callen. O. Curtis, C. D. Littlefield S. Hine, S. Stevens, E. Stevens, H. Reed, C. Etz, F. Howard, T. Kelsey, & Kelsey, C. Maxon, T. J. Howard, D. Jacobs, Le Roy, P. B. Palmer, H. Orton, N. Orton, T Wilber, J. Wilber, M. Phelps, A. Terwilliger C. Terwilliger, J. Howard, T. Frisbie, J. Segur, A. Segur, C. W. Hoyt, A. G. Aldred, S. Plom

Sante, J. Wels, S. Cautey, D. Kinney, J. Crofoot, C. Crego, and E. Adams.

Truxton.—S. Bogardus, J. Miller, J.H. Hooker, J. Pierce, P. K. Salisbury, A. W. Otis, A. Babcock, C. Smith, Jr., J. Jeffrey and R. Wat-

teaux, H. G. Woolston, G. A. Woolston, C. Sante, J. Wells, S. Cauley, D. Kinney, J. Cro-

Homer. - F. C. Bacon, B. Fields, I. Blashfield O. Glover, T. Ross, L. Riggs, J. W. Stone, H. Norton, R. Williams, Z. Williams, G. W. H. Norton, R. Williams, Z. Williams, G. W. Bradford, J. Barber, H. Short, G. J. J. Barber A. H. Carpenter, J. Saunders Jr., J. Hotchkis J. Sturtevant, E. Stimson, A. Hitchcock, J Pratt, D. Corey, N. Stone, H. Bliss, E. Shirley N. Curtis, D. Radway. H. White, A. Pendleton W. Brown, G. Fowler, A. Dickson, W. Andrews, U.Hebard, W. Berry, W. Jewett, C.Keep, N. Goodwin, J. Bishop, D. Brown, L. B. Canfeld, W. Coburn, J. Ives, A. W. Coburn, W. Cummings, H. B. Coburn, S. Pierce, J. Burnham, A. Austin, W. Slauson, S. B. Woolworth. J. Hubbard, W. Ives, D. Glover, D. E. Barker, C. Lewis. Solon.—S. G. Hathaway, J. L. Boyd, J. W. Boyd, J. Maybury, P. Phelps, G. Hatha-

Cortlandville.-J. L. Wood, W. Randall, W. Bartlit, H. S. Randall, C. Marsh, O. Stimson, J. J. Adams, H. Stevens, H. Ballard, T. Eels, C. Bishop, H. Gillet, R. Randall, J. D. P. Freer, O. W. Brewster, W. Elder, C. Spencer, P. C. Rowley, G. Edgcomb, jr. P. Crosby, S. Moody, L. Legg, H. Hopkins, M. L. Hopkins, J. Potter, W. G. Parker, R. Shaply, M. Salisbury, J. Wood, A. Freer, B. Merril, G. Kinney, R. Scouten, R. A. Reed, E. Farrington, N. Gillett, J. Thomas, J. Frazier, J. Stewart, O. North, D. Learned, E. Allen, D. Hibberd, H. Dibble, H. Brewer, M. Merrick, G. Kinney, M. Chapin, E. May, M. Goodyear, S. Chandler, Chamberlain, D. C. Burdick, F. Hyde, J. Speed, L. Boies, H. White, H. Fox, J. Hotch kiss, E. Salisbury, H. McGraw, R. Bell, C. Kellogg, J. James, S. Benet, A. Jarvis, R. Mallory, H. Hutchins, S. Crain, E. Wilcox. [Probably thirty or forty more were present this town whose name have not been ascertain-

Freetown. - C. Richardson, G. Kelsev, S. T. Tanner, P. T. Roe, S. Hammond, J. H. Delavan, W. B. Robbins

Marathon.—E. Perkins, A. Carley, C. Comstock, W. Squires, J. Comstock, I. A. Burgess, E. West, G. E. Peck, F. Reas, T. Squires, jr. Virgil.—J. Hemmingway, O. Whiston, N. Heaton, J. Hart, T. E. Hart, O. Fry, A. Fry, D. L. Allen, A. Purvois, M. Frank, R. Edwards, P. Chevalier, H. Hutchins, J. Byram, J. Traver, N. Smith, C. Smith, E. D. Roe, N. Pierce S. Darling, D. Darling, J. C. Rohrobacher, U. Higgins, U. Smith, N. Heaton, J. Terwilliger, Higgins, U. Smith, N. Heaton, J. Terwilliger, C. Chevalier, M. P. Hovring, A. Smith, A. Winters, L. Carr.
On motion of Mr. Stephens of Cortland,

Resolved, That a committee of ten be appointed by the chair to report the names of suitable officers to preside at the convention. Whereupon the following persons were named

George Park, of Binghamton. Christopher Eldridge, do. Elam Lynds, of Syracuse. Carding Jackson, of Lisle. John H. Hooker, of Truxton. Jonathan L. Woods, of Cortland. Fredus Howard, of Preble. William Andrews, of Homer. Harvey Baldwin, of Syracuse. Alva Jarvis, of South Cortland.

Mr. Park from the committee, reported the names of the following officers, which on motion of Mr. Smith, of Onendaga, were unanimously

ELAM LYNDS, of Onondaga, President. Vice Presidents. JOHN MILLER, Cortland, JOHN SOUTHALD, Tompkins, HORATIO COLLINS, Tioga, ELIHU ELY, Broome. SAM'L. S. FORMAN, Onondaga, DANL. S. DICKINSON, of Broome, HARVEY BALDWIN, Onondaga, HORACE WHITE, Cortland,

On motion of Mr. Waterman, of Broome, Resolved. That a Committee of three be an pointed to draft resolutions expressive of the views of the Convention, in relation to the objects for which it is assembled. The following gentlemen were named said

THOMAS G. WATERMAN, JONATHAN L. WOODS.

Mr. Waterman from the Committee, reported

the following resolutions:-Resolved, That we regard the present condition, and anticipated progress, of the great system of Internal Improvement, by Canals and Railways, in the State of New York, not only as justifying, on the part of our citizens, feelings of honorable pride and exultation-but as lea ing in its results to the unexampled wealth and

prosperity of the State.

Resolved, That the Erie and Champlain Canals on the North, and the N. Y. and Erie Rail-Road, now in progress through the southern counties, are to be regarded only as the main arteries of internal communication between the great Western Lakes and the Atlantic, and that they afford vastly increased inducements, through all the intervening sections of the State, to both public and private enterprise, to supply

the minor and connecting veins in the great general system.

Resolved, That among the works now in progress, or in contemplation, to unite those great commercial arteries, the one now proposed, and way from Syracuse to intersect the N. York and Erie Rail Road, at or near Binghamton-is of commanding importance, whether regarded in reference to the profits of investment, or its

York and Erie Rail Road,—the great thorough fare which is emphatically destined to give life wealth and prosperity, to a section hitherto se cluded, and virtually bring the fertile regions of the South and West to the confines of the great commercial emporium.

Resolved, that the corresponding committee

prepare a petition to our legislature for the re-quired act of incorporation—that the petition be signed by the officers of the Convention, and resented to the Legislature at the opening

of the Session.

Resolved, That the name of the corporation to be so applied for, shall be "The Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton Rail-Road Compuny," that the petition ask for a grant having Syracus and Binghampton in view as points of termina tion, and that, as intermediate places to be named in the bill, as fixed points on the route

convention be taken on each of the resolutions separately. The 1st. and 2d resolutions passed unanimously. On the reading of the 3rd Montgomery of Tompkins moved to amend the resolution, by striking out the words "to intersect the N. York and Eric Rail Road at or near Binghamton" and substitute the followingstrike the Susquehanna river by the most feasible

The chair decided the motion was out of or-Mr Montgomery said he most earnestly de-

sired that the amendment might be submitted to the decision of the Convention. There was a nother route than the one named in the resolu tion, which might be found to answer the same general object, and which he believed more fea le, viz: one passing through the South part o Virgil, Dryden &c. and ending at Owego

Mr. Guinnip of Tom, kins, concurred in the views of his colleague, and hoped the amendment might be submitted to the convention.

Mr. Whitney of Broome reminded the gentlemen from Tompkins that the motion had been pronounced out of order; if they were unwilling to acquiesce in the decision, their course was lain one-they must appeal from it, to the con

Mr. Montgomery appealed from the decision of the chair.
Messrs. Waterman, Dickinson and Whitney,
Chapter and Canfield of Broome: Messrs. Stephen and Canfield of ortland, Mr. Baldwin of Onondago, opposed, and Messrs. Montgomery, and Guinnip support-

The Chair explained—that having assembled ider a call addressed to the friends of a specifi bject, and delegated therefore to act reference to that object it was obviously beyond the powers of the convention, to entertain an

and the chair sustained without a count. The question recurring on the passage of the resoluion (3d) it was put, and carried unanimously The 4th 5th and 6th resolutions were read and by striking out the word "Homer," and con-forming the phraseolegy of the resolution to

Mr. Miller said he was willing to have Syra cuse, Courtland and Binghamton as fixed points on the route of the proposed road, but he lived on another branch of the Tioughnioga, the valey of which presented many, perhaps equal fa lities for the construction of that of the west branch, on which Homer stands. There was nothing he contended in the amendment adverse to the objects of the convention. Mr. Ross of Courland opposed the amendment, and it being put, was lost without a count. The original resolution (6th) then passed unani-

Messrs. Southard and Collins desired to b attractive typographical appearance. The author is well known to the reading public on both of Cortland, was unanimously agreed to. The Hon. SAMUEL G. HATHAWAY, and the Hon. WILLIAM BERRY of Cortland, were nominated and appointed unanimously, to supoly the vacancies.
On motion of Mr. Whitney, of Broome, it

Resolved, That the Legislature be petitioned to cause the route of the proposed road to be surveyed at the expense of the State. On motion of Mr. Smith of Onondaga,

the Legislature of this State may safely adopt the principle of granting Rail Road charters to with the colloquial materials he has gathered, inifest a disposition to unite their means, and ef- detailing as matter of wonder what is now beforts for effecting public improvements of this character. On motion of Mr. Waterman of Broome i

pointed, to be known, and to act as the "Syracuse, Cortland, and Binghamton Rail Road, On motion of Mr. Baldwin of

Resolved, That the draft of a bill to incorporate the "Syracuse, Cortland and Binghamton Rail Road Company," he referred to the Central Corresponding Committee, and that they be instructed to fill up blanks &c.

The chair announced the names of the follow ing gentlemen to compose the Central Corresponding Committee.—William Bartlit, Adin Webb, Henry S. Randall, Cort-

On motion of Mr. Stephens of Cortland it Resolved. That Corresponding committees of on and adjacent to the route of the proposed road, as he may deem proper.

mmittees. Corresponding Committees. Syracuse.-V. W. Smith, Henry Rayner, ames Manning.
Onondaga Hollow.—Thaddeus Patchin, T.

M. Dorwin, Samuel S. Forman.

Jamesville.—J. W. Brewster, G. H. Richardon, G. W. Holbrook La Fayette. - Ebenezer Colman, John Spen-

Tully .- H. F. King, Nichol Howell, Eli Farn-Preble.-Fredus Howard, P. H. Burdick, Jos-

Homer.-Horace White, E. C. Reed, A. Don-Cortland .- C. Marsh, E. W. Edgcomb, Hen Truxton .- D. Matthews, N. V. Allen, A. W.

Solon .- S. G. Hathaway, D. Copeland, R. Virgil .- Wm. Woodare, R. Edwards, S. Roe. Freetown Corners.—C. Richardson, W. Bird-

Marathon. - G. E. Peck, A, Carly, E. Per-Lisle.-P. B. Brooks, J. Stoddard, jr. C. Salbury. Whitneys Point, (Triangle).—Thomas Whitney, G. Collins, J. D. Smith.

Binghampton.—Tracy Robinson, J. S. Bos-

worth, Julias Paige. On motion of Mr. Andrus of Cortland it was resolved, that the proceedings be signed by the officers of the Convention, and that the several newspapers on the route of the proposed road, the Albany Argus, Evening Journal, N. Y.
Times, American, and Courier & Enquirer be equested to publish them.
On motion of Mr. H. S. Randall of Cortland

t was resolved, that the thanks of the Convenover its deliberations.
On motion of Mr. J. S. Bosworth of Broome

A deep one .- We understand (says the Bangor Farmer) the workmen engaged on the Orono Rail Road sunk cedar posts down into the Harthorn meadow, one hundred twenty-nine feet below the surface of the ground! for the foundation in the ability and integrity of the several gentlement named, to discharge the duties of any office

[From this mornings Argus.]

Fatal Accident .- We hear, with the deepest regret, of the sudden and accidental death of the Rev. Joseph Prentice, late rector of the Epishad left his residence, near Cattskill, on a visit narried daughter, he had taken his place on the orward seat of the stage, with the driver, when, by a sudden overturn, he was thrown upon the ground, and the stage falling upon his head, aused his instand death. Truly life is a breath. Mr. Prentice was one of the ablest of the divines of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Few men united, in so many respects, the christian graces, with the accomplishments of the scholar and the liberal, educated gentleman. To the family, und to a wide circle of personal friends. this fatality, so sudden and so appalling, brings an irreparable loss. Mis memory will be affect onately cherished by those who, like ourselves have enjoyed the pleasure advantage of his association from their earliest years.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.-The Reporter ne Supreme Court of this state has made an arrange ment with Messrs. Goulds & Banks, the proprietors of OF COWEN'S and of WENDELL'S REPORTS the whole to be arranged upon the plan of Johnson's Di convenience and utility to the citizens on its fession will have a connected view of the decisions in



FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 8, 1836.

PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. William Henry Harrison. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Francis Granger.

The proceedings in Alabama relating to the indictment of an Abolitionist, with Gov. Marcy's reply to the demand, will be found on

We infer from the array of Petitions and Memorials presented the two first days, that the present session of the Legislature is to be everwhelmed with business. The manifold applications for Banks, Rail Roads and Insurance Companies will furnish employment for two or three nonths. There is, also, business of public importance, which, if properly disposed of, will require much time and deliberation.

The House of Assembly is entering upon its duties in a proper spirit. In talent, we are inclined to think the House much superior to those of the last two years; and we cannot but hope to find it improved in other respects. The Legislation of the last two Sessions was in the highest degree, loose and slovenly. The SPEAKER, in assuming the duties of the Chair, gave the House a salutary lecture in relation to the importance of preserving the Rules and Orders of usiness. If these are strictly observed, a vast amount of useless and pernicious Legislation will

Hallett of the Boston Advocate, is endeavoring to serve the cause of Mr. Van Buren, by oublishing confidential Letters. This fellow, after repeated apostacies and treacheries, seems finally to have found an appropriate employment. extraneous and adverse proposition to the original one, as the "friends" of which they had assemble to the whole after heing kicked out of the Kitchen nett, who, after being kicked out of the Kitchen, The question on the appeal was then put, published the Letters of Kendall and Blair. We of such an instrument.

The Vermont State Journal, a staunch and passed unanimously. On the reading of the 6th, Mr. J. Miller of Courtland moved to amend Hallett's perfidy, has exposed and denounced him. In reply to a vulgar attack from Hallett, the Editor of the Journal says:-

"Dr. John Dewey may not be an antimaso ecording to the Boston standard; but we susect the only ingredient wanting to make him eptation of the Advocate, is a little spice of Van Burenism. The presses of this State we throw back with disdain We write insults in the sands-favors, on mar-

NEW BOOKS .- "The American in England." Two volumes of peculiarly neat and sides the Atlantic by his "Year in Spain," a work whose popularity the present will never of these volumes, that he finished both at one sitting, and from thence infers their excellence. We achieved the same feat, yet with all defernation, we have arrived at a different conclusion We hold that traveller in England to be most de-Resolved, As a sense of this convention that serving of commendation, who returns home, with the colloquial materials he has gathered, in come familiar to us as our own household gods. The cries and crowds of London are no longer a novelty. We are tired of Tower and Regalia, Resolved, That a committee of three be ap- Abbey and Monument. We are surfeited with and green-horns stare and gape. There are fields in which talents like those of the author can win greener laurels.

One has a right to take up a work of this description without running the risk of having his religious opinions shocked or his political prejudices outraged. We have a right to expect, when we sit down to be amused and instructed by what purports to be an account of foreign scenes and manners, that we are not to run foul of party tirades and high strained eulogies about three be named by the chair in such of the places | Military Chieftains and the virtues of the Hickory Tree. It is unfair in the extreme to take The chair announced the following as such readers thus by surprise, and in this underhanded way force upon them discussions of vexed and exciting subjects. Besides, the stale stuff about the U. S. bank, aristocracy, &c. is lugged into these volumes most unnecessarily. The contest is over. The bank is a fallen opponent. Are not such flings now ungenerous and pitiful? Was it not enough for him who "strangled the Hyder," as he rejoices to call it, to exult over a cumstances, by which our windward islands may prostrate foe? Was not his last Message a sufficient illustration of the fable of the dead lion? which during the late war, rendered the resistance has a linear property of the dead lion?

count it "sufficient glory to serve under such a conspicuous. chief,,' buy these volumes if they please. The ourselves, when we look for bread we are not satisfied with a stone. When we buy abook of travels, we want travels. When we are in need of the miserable drivel of Tory slang we will resort to the Argus and its co-workers. At all events if we must swallow a literary hodge podge, we echo the request of the guest who was dissatisfied with the proportion of hairs in his plate of butter, and beg permission to mix the ingredients to suit ourselves.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, after placing the names of HARRISON and GRANGER Madly to proceed then to urge measures, which under its Editorail head, announces their Nom-

"In common with many of our friends, we have watched, with some anxiety, what course the Whigs might take, in relation to the Presidential candidate. Our very riches embarrass us. tion be presented to its officers, for the able and dignified manner in which they have presided Notwithstanding our private predictions, which casions, we were fully prepared to respond cor-dially to the nomination of any one who seemed most likely to command the greatest number of suffrages, as we felt the most perfect confidence in the gift of the people. Public sentiment, however, during the past few months, has pointed so unequivocally towards the man whose name we have placed at the head of our paper, that we had but little doubt upon whom the choice would ultimately fall. In this expectation, we are happy to say, we have not been disappointed. The recent nomination of Gen. question, who is to be the whig candidate for the Presidency. His lofty patriotism, pure unblemished character, and eminent public will command a grateful and successful support from the country which he has so valorously The spontaneous, unbought voice of the people has called him from his retirement, to assist in rescuing his country from dangers more nvasion, or the inroads of the ferocious savage gainst a mcrcenary band of officers, who, in seek ng to perpetuate their power have not hesitate to shake to its centre, the fairest fabric of human freedom which the world ever saw. With such a cause and leader, who will prove ecceant? The temper of the people in this dis-

trict is well known; they will support the nomi nation by an overwhelming majority. Let but the same unanimity of feeling prevail elsewhere among our friends, and we are sure of achieving a triumphant victory. We have too fair a prospect of success, and too sacred a cause, to allow dispute among ourselves about men. Let us look only to the great and glorious result which



[From the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.]

IMPORTANT From France!

RETURN OF Mr. BARTON OUR CHARGE D'AFFAIRES AT PARIS! The packet ship ALBANY, Captain Johnson, arrived last night. She sailed on the 3d ultimo. Mr. Barton, our late Charge d'Affaires has returned in her.

The dates reached us by this conveyance are of the 1st from Paris, 2d from Havre, and 30th from London. We make full extracts.

The character of the news so far as it relates to French affairs, will, we think, be considered conclusive as regards the payment of the stipuated indemnity. All question as to the intention of France on that subject, must now be removed; and the most sceptical can no longer doubt, that she has determined not to do us justice without a degrading apology from our Executive. It only remains for us therefore, to resort to a non-intercourse; and if for so doing, France should venture upon a declaration of war we must abide the consequences. We deprecate. emn treaty stipulations, we are prepared to urge upon our Representatives in Congress the prompt declaration of a non-intercourse. This much is due to ourselves, to our national honor, and to the necessity which exists for every nation to ganization, on the coasts of France. Besides cause itself to be respected abroad. The consequences, whatever they may be, we should be prepared to meet with unanimity, and under a be so disposed as to be ready for sea at the short- est notice. ecommendations of our Executive in his Message of '34, there exists no just cause for the contumely and insult which France has endeav-

red to heap upon us. When we originally and exclusively announced the refusal of the French Ministry to pay the ndemnity and the intended return of Mr. BAR-Ton, our motives were impugned, or by the more charitable we were pronounced croakers. What s the position of affairs now ? Mr. BARTON is in New-York-Mr. Pageor on the eve of departure for France-all diplomatic intercourse between the two countries suspended-not only the Ministry but all parties in France proclaiming "apology or war"-and finally, Vice Admiral MA-KAU, with fifteen sail of the line, and a proportionate number of frigates and smaller vessels of War, at this moment in our neighborhood, as a "fleet of observation!" If we croaked when we cautioned our merchants against confiding in the cries of peace, such croakings could at least do no harm; but how different the reflection of those who, yielding to the wishes of the public rather than their own sense of right, wickedly aided in continuing a delusion which can only be productive of evil.

speak in disparaging terms of the conduct of the young Queen.

It is stated, though not in an authentic form, that King Otho has been compelled to quit Greece, and that the country was in a state of

From the Journal of Havre of 2d December Vice Admiral Makau has recently been appointed to the command of our West-Indian sta-tion, and the Government of Martinique. This s an appointment of which we hasten to express ch has arisen between France and the Unit little sugar islands of Martinique and Gauda-loupe would acquire in case of a war with North America, as roads for the anchorage of prizes, Abbey and Monument. We are surfeited with the endless detail of gilded gewgaws and trifling incidents, the puppet shows at which children and green-horns stare and gape. There are allows of the anchorage of prizes, and as places for the victualling and refitting of our cruisers. These two colonies, together with the little Archipelago des Saintes, will possess a degree of utility which the Chamber of Deputies

The admirable roadstead, and fine national an win greener laurels.

But we have another bone to pick with him.

Due has a right to take up a work of this deentrance of the Caribbean sea, is perhaps one of those of which all Europe envies our possession

The reputation which the brave admiral Mackau has lately acquired in the West Indies, during his long residence as commander of our Sta-tion in those latitudes, will contribute, we hope, not a little to render easy to him the new service to which he has been appointed, through the confidence reposed in him by the Minister of the Marine: who is well aware how greatly a sergood will of the inhabitants of our colonies. Monsieur de Mackau, young as he is for the elevated station which he holds in our marine, will gencies of the active duty he has just taken upwhich our two West India colonies are able to afford to us in time of war, a leader must be popular, vigilant and experienced; and in these three points of view Mons. de Mackau is the best person government could have selected under cir be required to protect once more the seas the surround them, from those formidable privateers, Let those who approve his principles, and tance of our two enterprising colonies so happily

Mr. Barton, Ambassador of the United States writer has stepped out of the fair field of literary effort to dabble in the filth of the political ry effect to dabble in the filth of the political ry effect to dabble ry effort to dabble in the filth of the political ry effect to dabble ry eff arena, and he has left its mud on his pages. For rican packet Albany. Mr. Barton, on his arri-American Consulat Havre.

From the Constitutionnel of Dec. 1. The "Memorial of Bordeaux" is exceeding indignant at our reflections on the American question. We do not rightly comprehend what are the views of the "Memorial," but we do know That amendment had in its favor the assent of the Ministry, of the Chambers, of the entire press—but it does not enjoy the good opinion of the "Memorial of Bordeaux." A Minister who should refuse to put this amendment into execu-'Memorial of Bordeaux," however, is willing to ign for him even beforehand a bill of indemnity shall command, among other things, the respect due to the laws, while you are at the same time treating in this disdainful and absurd manner, an amendment, which is in fact the law of the land Let us leave then to this gasconading journal

its foolish explosions of passion. France has nothing to learn from them, nor will she hear one echo of them, even from those ports which will General Jackson has good friends in France.— For there are people, even here, who say, and print, that were they in his place, they should certainly not hold themselves bound to offer explanations. Happily it is the "Memorial of Bordeaux," which speaks thus, and that excellent paper al most invariably sets the interests of France in the second rank. It actually looks upon every thing with the eyes of an American.

The Ecleireur of Toulon of Nov. 25th contains the following article.

If we are well informed, a telegraphic express

has brought orders to the marime prefect to com-plete immediately on war establishment the ships of the line Algesiras 84 guns, and Seipion 82, and the frigate Artemise of 52. The express farther states that these ships are destined to make part of the squadron of observation. According to all appearances, this squadron is to rendezvous on the Ocean, and to hold itself ready to act against the Americans.
We approve with all our hearts this measure,

to which our wishes have long pointed, and which we have recommended at least eight months ago. It will arouse all our maratime population, and give them to understand that, from this day forth, every man must hold him-self prepared for war. Let not France regret the o redress are as clear as day, our demands are onducted with all the vigor that may be expected from such a leader as Admiral Duperré, su cess is certain. At all events, we cannot prepare ourselves to seriously, or too soon. It is on this account that we approve the measure which has just been determined on, and that we hope to see

t extended to the whole fleet. The Moaiteur of December 1st contains under its official head, among other articles not of suffi-cient importance to justify our translating them, Resolved, That the friends of the grand system of internal improvement which has distinguished New York, have abundant cause for condaded on 1st page.]

The Supreme Court, and in the Court for the Correction of Errors for a period of thirty six years. The work will be ready for delivery by the first day of July next, and in the Court for the Correction of Errors for a period of thirty six years. The work will be ready for delivery by the first day of July next, and in the Court for the Correction of Errors for a period of thirty six years. The work while the mean of the rescue, and the report, together with the mount at the provided the year and nays.

Two Ordonnances of November the 28th. One of which nominates Mons. the Vice-Admiral that tags is and the resource, and the report, together with the mean of the mouse, and the report, together with the mouse, and the report, together with the mean of the demanded the year and nays.

Two Ordonnances of November the 28th. One of which nominates Mons. the Vice-Admiral the mean of the mouse, and the report, together with the companying documents, were ordered to be the demanded the year and nays.

The House, on motion of Mr. Cambrellene, the three dents of the mouse, and the report, together with the court for the Correction of Errors for a period of thirty six years. The work which accompanying documents, were ordered to be the demanded the year and nays.

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command of the squadron of observation, which is under orders to rendezvous at the West Indies. this will no doubt be the case in future. nies of Martinique, Guadaloupe and their de-

From the Constitutionel of Dec. 1st. The prices of stocks underwent a heavy change Not only have the Spanish funds given way, but farther, we have experienced a fall of 75 centimes on our three per cents. This fall is sufficiently accounted for by the preparations at frigates, in all 7; 5 sloops, and I sloop as advice frigates, in all 7; 5 sloops, and I sloop as advice been read twice, was referred to the committee sufficiently accounted for by the preparations at Brest and Toulon, which appear to be but the prelude to farther armaments semi-officially announced. The change of the Portuguese Ministo embarrass the Spanish question, tended in no small degred to this unfortunate result. That, however, which has contributed the most to effect the views of the speculators, is the change in the language of the London papers, which be-

gin to consider it doubtful whether our differenes with the United States are susceptible of an amicable arrangement.

Till the moment when the message of Presient Jackson shall be known, we must expect those alternations of good and evil rumors. which stock-jobbing speculations will not fail to give rise. Beyond this it will be seen, by extracts from the English Journals, that no recent fact justifies the fears which they express. It is ge-nerally fair to regard the language of the English

press, relative to the business of the exchange, with considerable distrust. From the Havre Journal of December 1 we must abide the consequences. We deprecate, as sincerely as any one possibly can, a war with France; but if she will not comply with her socan question. The papers of the different provinces announce, that preparations for defence are going on in our seaports. Armaments are in vigorous progress of equipment at Brest and Toulon; levies of sailors are in the course of orhe fleet placed under the command of Admira Mackau, fifteen ships of the line, as many fri-

[From Galignani's Messenger, Dec. 2.] A letter of the 27th ult. from Montreuil, says Our coast is in a state of agitation. A consiin all the maritime arrondissements. We do not yet know the number, but the administration de-tains every effective man, from 18 to 36 years of

age, who has not yet served." The Constitutionel remarks that, as for the posing forces is rather a guarantee of peace than of war. In presence of the French squadron General Jackson must come to a decision. America would not have an equal force to oppose France, and peace must prevail the more easily, from the circumstance that the explanations de nanded require nothing humiliating on the part

of the United States.

The Courrier also refers to one of its late articles, given in our columns a few days ago, on the relative forces of the French and American navies; by which it appears that France co at the present moment, oppose to America 119 vessels of war, while the latter dould only produce 60. It now adds, that, as in case of a war precautions would be requisite against other powers, it is satisfactory to state that, in six months time, a considerable number of vessels could be fitted out. Thus, in the port of Touon alone there are, afloat and dismantled, the following vessels:—3 three-deckers, 4 two-deckers; total, 7 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 8 cor-Another change in the Portuguese Ministry has taken place, and some accounts from Lisbon ports, 3 steamboats, total 65. The number of vessels dismantled in the Atlantic ports is still more considerable, and certainly the U. States cannot produce half the number of vessels that France can put to sea.

The Courier further states in contradiction to another Journal, that the French ships are fully equal to the American in construction and equipment; that there is perhaps an inferiority in the omposition of their crews, but that the officers composition of their crews, but that the officers have more theoretical science than those of the United States, and that their experience is at least equal. The Americans know this, and the rupture between the two powers will probably be prevented by this from terminating in hosti-

ture, that the ministers will go before the Champers with a complaint that the amendment, requiring satisfactory explanations from America, and Deposit and for dealing in bullion and exstood that the comment will in this case be the opposite of the text. This expedient is quite in vernment in this District. And wherefore, the eeping with the habits and nature of the Doctrinaries. It is rather extravagant, to be sure; but, at the present day the chances of probability, after the impossible, are in favor of the ab-

The Impartial, admitting the increased importance that would be attached to a war with A-merica, if the alliance of the United States with Russia be really true, says that the uneasiness of the commercial world at the naval preparations ry be directed to inform the Senate what has making by France ought to be dimin Government making some declaration of its in-tentions—whether the vessels are meant to hinder any new supplies being furnished to Don of the various heads of expenditure. Carlos by European Powers, or whether they are after all; and one thing at least is certain, that, if France possessed a Ministry that relied upon the true friends of liberty, and was based on the Mr. Tipton submitted the following:

was in his mission to Mehemet Ali in 1833." Paris, Dec. 2. 1835.

Stock Exchange, Dec. 1. half past 4 o'clock .-Great efforts have been made to send up the price of stocks, and for a moment with success, but stock was found too abundant, and all tha was accomplished was the prevention of a fall. The closing quotations en liquidation are within a shade of those of yesterday. The cours de compensation is for the Fives 108fr. 20c; the Fours 99fr.; and the Threes 80fr. 20c. LONDON. Nov. 27.

There are certain parties in France, as well as in England, of whom we may say, "Their liberality is not liberal." Some such politicians in Paris have discovered that the Globe, like all its (English) brethren, treats of the American question in an underhand reference to English interests! In our own name, and in that of all our liberal contemporaries, we throw back this ut-terly gratuitous imputation. If we had underinterests, nothing, perhaps, ought to please us better than a rupture between France and Ameri ca. There is nothing, however which we have more sincerely and earnestly deprecated. imputation is quite of a piece withothers from the same quarter, symptomatic of all the old Napoleonite feeling regarding England; while the

angenerous dispositions form the exception anongst our neighbors and natural friends, as amongst ourselves. We, too, have here and there t is remarkable, however, that in England this considered, and agreed to.

adhesiveness to nursery errors is exclusively found in company with other exploded liberalities. In France, the strangest fabrications of England are the fabrications of out-and-out Lierals-the very puritans of ultra-revolutionary principle. Perhaps they are right in doubting our sympathy.

The National has discovered that the Times American correspondent is aiming at publishing France to war with America! What England

wants of France at present, it seems, is the aid

of her ships of war to destroy the fleets of America and Russia—"a service," says the same candid publicists, "which we have already rendered England against Holland and Spain."— When England wants aid, it will be not, most assuredly, from the French fleets to destroy it will be not against-the Russian navy .-- Globe Toulon Journal has given a series of articles, maintaining that the American navy must have the advantage over the French in actions of ship with ship, and stating that the navy of the Unit ed States is at present composed of 7 ships of the line of 74 guns, one of which is armed and equipped, and 6 commissioned in ports; 7 frigates of 44 guns, of which 2 are armed and equipped, and 5 commissioned in ports or under repair; 8 fri gates of 35 guns, all armed and equipped; 1 sloops of from 18 to 24 guns, of which five arm ed and equipped, and the rest commissioned in port, and 8 schooners all armed and equipped.—

ships of different rates, either at sea or in port. But, as we shall immediately show, even this number is insufficient to contend with the naval force of France. Neither can we admit that in and perfect titles to certain lands therein describ a battle, frigate to frigate, of equal force, the ed. advantage must necessarily be with the American. What rendered us inferior to the Enread twice was referred to the committee of

This makes a total of 35 ships; and we have rea-

son to believe that this account is incorrect, and

that at this moment the United States have 60

Article 1st. Mons. the Vice Admiral Biron mander-in-chief of the Fleets on those occasions Mackau, Governor of Martinique, will take the We have always been victorious in engage Article 2nd. On his arrival at Fort Royal, that General Officer will take the command-inchief of all the naval forces in the West Indies, at this moment in the Mediterranean; I first rate and the Gulf of Mexico; hoisting his flag on board the ship of the line Jupiter, or any other which the exigencies of the service may require.

at this includes in the same of 80 to 90 gnns, ship of 120 guns, 3 third rates of 80 to 90 gnns, ship of 140 guns; total 8 ships of the which the exigencies of the service may require.

We have also in the same sea, 6 frigates, which the exigencies of the service may require.

Article 3d. In his capacity as Governor he shall command-in-chief all the troops of the co-shall command-in-chief all the co-shall command-in-chief all the troops of the co-shall command-in-chief all the co-shall command-in-chief

guns, 10 brigs of 20 guns, and 8 advice brigs of 10 guns, 1 schr. of 6 guns, 1 cutter, 1 gun boat, 6 store ships, 8 transports and 11 steam vesels; making a total of 59 ships in the Medit-

ports, in all 12; and 12 steam vessels. These make the total of 50 ships in the ocean, and carrying the general total of 119."

London, Nov. 27.

Gen. Sebastiani, and the Charge d'Affaires from the United States, transacted business today at the Board of trade. - Albion.

London, Nov. 28. The unsettled state of the Affaires of America with France, give a suspicion that the French Government is determined to have the amende honorable, and, if refused, hostilities will take place. This is a prevailing opinion in this city, nd throws a great gloom on the various speculations of the market. - Sun.

The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the U. States; but we still hope they will not be required. Really if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make statesmanship the laughing-stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, and destroy the prosperity of the two nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligi-London Stock Exchange, Nov. 30, Twelve o'-

clock.—The Money Market has been more firm to-day, and the prices of most Securities have advanced. Consols for Account are 91 5; Omi-

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

Congressional Proceedings.

(BY EXPRESS.) SENATE-Tuesday, Jan. 5. ABOLITION OF SLAVERY. Mr. Ewing presented a memorial from the inhabitants of Belmont, Ohio, praying the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia; which memorial he moved to refer to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. Grundy moved to lay it on the table .-Agreed to.

Mr. Davis from the committee on commerce to whom had been referred the bill to authorize the settlement of certain charges in the account of the U. S. Consul at London, reported the bill without amendment; presented a report there-

with, and by the direction of the committee ask ed the consideration of the bill. The consideration was ordered, and the bill was read a third time. NEW COLLEGE.

Mr. Leigh from the select committee to whom had been referred the Message of the President in relation to the bequest of the late Mr. Smithson of London, for the foundation of a College at Washington, reported a joint resolution aut risiag the President to appoint an Agent or Agents, for the purpose of carrying the intention of the testator into effect. The resolution was read a first time

Mr. Link reported a bill for the final adjustment of Land claims in Missouri; read twice and committed.

Mr. Benton reported the following: Resolved, that a select committee of five members be raised, to act jointly with any committee raised for a similar purpose by the House of Representatives, to whom shall be referred all the petitions now presented to the Senate, for the renewal of Bank charters in the District of Cocondition of the currency of the District and the The Quotidienne again returns to the Amerian question, and gives as its opinion a conjection, and gives as its opinion a conjection of the Constitution; also to inquire into the necessity (if any) for banks of circulation, in contradistinction to banks of Discount change; also to inquire how far, banks of any ith the habits and nature of the Doc-It is rather extravagant, to be sure; keeper and payer of public monies therein and as drawer of cheeks or drafts in favor of those who chose to receive their money elsewhere, the said Select Committee to have leave to employ

a clerk and report by bill or otherwise. PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. Ewing submitted the following nished by the been the whole cost attending the purchase and management of the public lands, up to the 1st January, 1836, designating the amount of each

Also that he inform the Senate what amount fitting out against the United States. It is to of land has been surveyed and offered for sale in be hoped, however, that war will not take place each of the States and Territories—which has

revolution of the country, no power would dare Resolved, That the Committee on the Public to declare war against her.

Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of re-organizing the General Land Office, Lands be instructed to inquire into the expedithe most suple of diplomatists, is immediately to set out for the United States, on a mission to that office to meet the exigencies of the increas-President Jackson. It is to be hoped that M. ed and increasing wants of the settlers in the Bois-le-Comte will be more successful than he western country; and also of making that office a seperate department of government [Lies on the table one day.]
Mr. Ruggles submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate, the survey Quarter Master General to employ clerks and a nd plan of East Thomaston harbor, in Maine, ogether with the estimated expense of contemplated improvements therein, made pursuant to resolution of last Congress; agreed to. Mr. King, of Alabama, introduced a bill authorizing J. B. Lamer and others to import an iron steamboat machinery, &c., free of duty, for the purpose of making an experiment as to the efficacy of such boats in shoal water. Also,

a bill appropriating \$20,000 for the completion of the road to New Orleans. Both which were and twice and referred.

Mr. Calhoun submitted the following: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, before the third Monday of the present month, the amount of revenue from all sources, during the year end-ing on the 31st of December last, as far as re-

turns have been received, with an estimate of the amount to be received. Mr. King objected to having any time specified for making the report. Unless some special reason was given, if it should be left to the discretion of the head of the Department, as was

corresponding antipathy and distrust of our antiGallican epochs has passed away completely from the public mind in this country.

We rejoice to believe that those unjust and the surgices of the surgices o ject within the time specified, he would not hesitate to say so, when it could be enlarged The resolution was, on motion of Mr. C., was then taken, and decided in the negative: yeas, 110; nays, 101, [not two thirds]: so the

> JUDICIARY SYSTEM On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, the consider. of the bill to amend the Judiciary System of the United States Supreme Court was resumed. Mr. TALMADGE proposed an amendment, in ubstance to provide that District Courts should be held for the Northern parts of New York, at Albany, on the second Tuesday in June, and

the third Tuesday in October, annually: Agreed Mr. Buckanan proposed an amendment, so as to include the western districts of Pennsylvaia, and to provide that District Courts should be held at Pittsburgh on the 17th March and 10th September, annually. Also, that nothing contained in the foregoing

amendments should prevent the Judges of the Supreme Court, &c., from holding the courts at present held at Utica, N. Y. and at Williamsport, Penn., respectively. The amendments were agreed to, and the bill was subsequently ordered to be engrossed for a

The following bills were severally read a third time and passed:—

The bill for the relief of Benjamin Murphy.

The bill for the relief of the owners of the Brig Despatch and cargo, and
The bill for the relief of Irwin Shubrick.

ness was taken up until the adjournment. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. By the unanimous consent of the House, Mr

On motion of Mr. Webster, Executive busi

DUNLAP, from the committee on public lands, reported a bill to amend an act entitled, an act authorizing the State of Tennessee to issue grant

On motion of Mr. D., the same having been glish at Aboukir and Trafalgar, in a great meas- whole house, and the report, together with the

greed to suspend the rule in order that the com mittees of the House might make their reports.

Mr. Cambrellene, from the Committee on
Ways and Means, reported a bill making appro-

priations for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians.

Mr. C. said, that from the pressing nature of the appropriation, he should ask the House to

consider it to-morrow.

And on motion of Mr. C. the bill having been read twice was referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and the oill, together with the accompanying documents from the Department of War, was ordered to

Mr. Cambrelleng, from the same committee reported a bill making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department for Inbrig as advice boat, making 6 brigs; 1 schooner and 4 lighter vessels; 3 store ships and 9 trans-Mr. CAMBRELENG, from the same committee,

reported an amendment to the bill heretofore re-

orted by him, for the relief of sufferers by the ate fire in N. York: The amendment is to stand as a substitute for the 2d section, and is to the following effect:
Sec. 2d. And be it further enacted, that the
Collector of the port of New York, is hereby authorised and directed to extend the time of payment, in the manner prescribed by the first section of this act, on all other bonds given for duties at the Port of New York, prior to the late fire, and not provided for in the first section of this act, for six, nine and twelve months from

the day of payment of the said bonds; provide

however, that nothing contained in this act shall extend to bonds which had fallen due prior to the seventeenth of December last.

Mr. C. said that this was a substitute for the second section, and embraced a new proposition which he hoped would receive the approbation of the House, as it had already received the approbation of the committee of sufferers. To morrow, when he asked for the consideration of the bill making appropriations for repressing Seminole hostilities, he would ask the House to

take up and consider this bill also. On motion of Mr. C. the bill having been read twice, was referred to the committee of the whole ouse, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Cambrelleng, from the same committee, eported a bill for the relief of Thomas Dixon &

Mr. Parker reported a bill in relation to pensions out of the Navy Pension Fund, which was read twice and referred.

A bilreported by W. B. Shepard, of N. C. to incorporate a Fire Insurance Co. in the town of Alexandria, D. C. was read twice, and ordered

Alexandra, D. C. was read twice, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Casex, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to graduate the price of public lands, to make provision for actual settlers and to cede refuse lands to the states in which

On motion of Mr. C. the bill was referred to the committee of the whole.
On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, of N. C. three housand extra copies of the report accompany-ng this bill were ordered to be printed. Mr. Thompson reported a bill to authorise the compromise, and to secure to the U. S. the title

o Peapatch Island, in the river Delaware, which

was read twice and committed. was read twice and committed.

Mr. Storer, from the Select Committee on the Memorial of Morgan Neville, of Ohio, reported a joint resolution, authorising Mr. Neville, Director of the Mint, to cause to be struck ff a gold medal, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens, to replace the original one which had been lost &c. which resolution was read twice and referred.

Mr. Wise, from the Select Committee, ap-

ble column in Yorktown, in the state of Virginia; which was read twice and referred to the mittee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Mann, from the Select Committee on the rules and orders of the House, reported in favor of adopting the rules of the last Congress with

pointed to carry into effect the resolution of Congress of 1781, reported a bill to erect a mar-

the adoption of certain amendments. On motion of Mr. M., the report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A number of private bills, reported by various Committees were read twice and committed.
The following communications were present to the House by the Speaker:

Navy, transmitting an abstract of expenditures under the head of contingent expenses in the office of the 4th Auditor. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. of the Treasury, with a tabular statement exhibiting the sums yearly paid upon each material head of expenditure, from the year 1816 up to this

A communication from the Secretary of the

diture, from the year 1816 up to this Laid on the table and ordered to be And on Motion of Mr. CAVE JOHNSON, 5000 additional copies were ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Secretary of the reasury, transmitting a report with copies of hand in the Deposite Banks. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

And on motion of Mr. Gideon Lee, 10,000

copies were ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting information in relation to the Ord-nance and Ordnance Stores of the U. States, and the expenditures accruing thereon: Laid on the table, and ordered printed

A communication from the Secretary of State, transmitting copies of the Register of all officers, civil, military and naval, in the service of the United States: Laid on the table and ordered to A communication from the Secretary of State

transmitting a Report in relating to clerks ema ployed in his department during the last war, and the amount of the compensation paid to On motion of Mr. B. PEYTON, the Report was referred to the committee on the Expenditures in the Department of State.

The SPEAKER also presented certain docu ments in relation to the contested election in N on elections. Mr. R. M. Johnson, from the Committee on messenger in his office; which having been read

twice, was referred to the committee of the wh house on the state of the Union, and ordered to A number of Senate bills were read twice and committed.

MICHIGAN. Mr. BEARDSLEY asked the unanimous consent of the House, to present a memorial from the legislative council of the Territory of Michi-gan, in order that the same might be referred to he Committee on the Judiciary.
Mr. Bond, of Ohio, asked for the reading of

the memorial. If the document came from the Territory of Michigan, as it purported to do, he ad no objection to make:

Thereupon, the clerk read as follows: "Memorial from the Senate, and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan' &c.
Mr. Bond moved that the memorial be reject-

Mr. Beardsley insisted on his motion to sus-

pend the rule, and Mr. Kinnard, of Indiana, called for the yeas and nays, on the latter motion, which were ordered by the House.
Mr. Ashlev, of Missouri, inquired what was the purport of the memorial?

Mr. Beardsley said, it related to the general question of the houndary.

And the question on the motion to suspend

House refused to suspend the rule. AROLITION OF SLAVERY IN D. C. On motion of Mr. BEARDSLEY, the further consideration of the question of order under de bate yesterday, and the whole subject of abolition to which it related, was postponed until

Petitions and memorials were called for in order of the States and Territories.

Mr. J. Q. Adams offered the following resolu-

tion, in connection with a petition presented by Resolved, That the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill, restoring to the

revolutionary war, the names of all persons who were intilled to and received pensions under the act of 18th March, 1818, but whose names were stricken from the list and not since restored, for the simple reason that they were not in abject poverty; adopted.

Mr. Wardwell, of New-York, presented a

memorial from sundry citizens in that State, asking an appropriation for the construction of a ship canal round the falls of Niagara, which was ferred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed. Mr. Beardsley presented a memorial from sundry inhobitants of New-York, praying for

Congressional aid to the sufferers by the late fire in the city of New-York; which, on motion of Mr. B., was referred to the Committee of Ways Mr. BEARDSLEY presented the above mentioned memorial, purporting to come from the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of

Michigan. Mr. Hannegan, of Indiana, asked that the meorial be read:
The Clerk proceeded to read the same, when

Mr. H. interrupted him, and stated, that he had heard enough for his purposes. He moved that the petition be rejected; and on that question