up for consideration,
Mr. Giller moved to amend the same be em bracing in the list of standing committees, "a Committee on the Militia," which was agreed

Mr. J. Q. Adams offered the following as an amendment to the Rules: that it shall be the duty of the Committee of Ways and Means. within thirty days after the commencement of each session of Congress, to report the general appropriation bill, or give their reasons to the House for fail ng so to do.

Mr. Adams said that the propriety of this rule would strike so forcibly the mind of every one who, like himself, had the honor, heretofore of a seat here, that it was not necessary for him to spend much time in supporting it. Its object was to hasten the progress of the annual appropriation bills. No member had been here for any length of time who was not aware that some measure was necessary to answer this object. Sir, said Mr. A., it has been the practice heretofore to postpone the report to a late day of the session. It had been the practice to in troduce into the appropriation bills new objects of legislation, on which account, however, he did not intend to impute any blame to any person or committee. In those bills had been

troduced expenditures of money, and drafts on the people, which had been a subject of conten-tion and dissention in the House. That of itself was an evil of magnitude. Another consequence of it was, that the appropriation balls dragged their slow length along through half of a year before they finally passed. He held in his hand proof of this assertion. At the first session of the last the heart to be a proper to the second secon sion of the last Congress, he had the honor t offer this rule, which he now again proposed, as he intended it as the first of a series of resolu tions on the subject. He offered it, he said, o the 10th of February, and two months clapse before he could prevail upon the House to consider it. When it was tak n up, other busines ed the attention of the House.

L st session, i's consideration was prevente by want of time, and the great pressure of other business. At the first session of the twenty-third Congress, on the 11th of February, the day after he offered his resolution, an act of ap

propriation, in part, was passed. It was an acmaking appropriations, to the amount of five o six hundred housand dollars, for the pay an mileage of Members of this House, of the and office s of the House, for the pay and mile age of Senators, the contingent expenses of both houses, &c. Not a cent was appropriated fo any other service, except that of Members of Congress. On the 27th of June, three days be fore the close of the ses ion, the general appropriation bill was passed. What, in the mea ime, asked Mr. ADAMS, was the condition the President of the nation, before other nation of the earth; what was the condition of the Head of Departments, his assistants; what was the situation of the Judges of the land; of the Arm and Navy; of every officer of every departmen of the public service? What, indeed was th condition of every individual citizen, whether rich or poor, well-fed or starving, who had de mands on the public? All were obliged to live on credit, or starve. We were, he thought obliged to provide for others as well as for our What reason was there for the extrao dinary delay and procrastination in this act. was because new laws were introduced into the bill, occasioning long debates in the Senate, as well as in the House. He would now pass to the last session. The general appropriation bill was then passed with great difficulty. In constant of the server of sequence of its long procrastination, it became questionable, in the ast hour of the session, whether we had made any appropriations or not. But he would say no more on that subject. If the House would adopt the resolution which he proposed, and which was merely in the nature of an experiment, to which no one could have any objection, the bills would be stripped o dispensible and of immediate necessity for com

pliance with existing laws.

Mr. A. had, he said, fixed the limit at thirty days, but for his own part he saw no reason why the committee could not report within ten days after the commencement of the session. The committee bad nothing to do but to examine and see what was authorized by law, and having done that there was no reason why they could not report within ten days. The bill cold be passed in fifteen days afterwards. It would then go to attention and despatch. In fact, he saw no presented to the President before the first day They ought to be passed before he year. The demands then become

due, and there was no possible reason or excuss for not then paying off at least one-half of the debts of the Government. Every new-year's day would thus find the treasury ready to pay off the demands upon it. He would not farther tresspass upon the time of the House in press-

ing this motion.
Mr. Cambrelleng would I ke, he said, to hear the amendment read. It having been read,
Mr. Cambrelleng said he concurred entirely
in the views of the gentleman from Massachusetts, as to the evils he complained of; and, probably they were more manifest last session than

that it ever had been, at least in his experience short as it had been in the Committee of Ways and Means, and long as it had been in the House, that it was justly ascribable to that committee. Mr. C. would appeal to every old member of that House, whether it had not been uniformly the practice for the Chairman of that Committ to appeal and urge upon the house, the necessi-ty of taking up the appropriation bills, and whe-ther the uniform habits of the House had not been to postpone and postpone them again, from day to day, in defiance of all entraties? It the gentleman wishes to reach the evil he complained of, he should make his appeal to the House He should prescribe the law by which the House should be bound to take the bills up, and proceed with them. The honorable gentle man prescribed duties to the Committee of Ways and Means, but the gentleman must be aware, his knowledge and experience must satisfy him, that every item in the appropriation ills, relating to the army and navy, was a matter of constant communication between th mittee and the Department. How could be expect the Committee to adopt a mere estimate without reason? Every item must unde go full investigation, before any one member Committee would consent to its insertion. A

most laborious duty had to be performed, b. fore the bill came into the House.

Mr. C. soid, he did not rise for the purpose of objecting to the amendment of the gent eman from Massachusetts, because it had a modification that the committee could give their rea-sons for not having reported the bills, and therefore the proposition was not very operative up-on the committee, because, if they were ready to report, they would report, and if not, they could obtain further time. Still Mr. C. would say he thought the time too short. With regard to the measure before the House at the last se sion, he regretted as much as any gentleman that the Senate were in the habit of putting upon the appropriation bills others that had nothing to do with them. He alluded to the United States

Military Academy bill. Was it because the committee had not reported the bill early enough to be acted on? Was it the fau t of a gentieman who had charge of the bill that it was not just debts. not for the purpose, he said, of opposing the principle of the gentleman from Massichu but merely to show that the House itself was the origin of all the evils of which the gentleman complained; but he did not think the proposition one calculated to promote or facilitate bu He knew of no committe last session that did not report in time except one, and he did not think the gentleman from Massachusetts, having secured, as they did, by their united counsel, a unanimous vote upon the French question, would find fault with the Committee on Foreign Relations, in not having been premature. did not think the fault was with a committee, for every committee would do its duty; and, if they did not act, the House had power to com-

pel them.

Mr. C. concurred with the gentleman in another point, that it had been the practice of the Mr. SUTHERLAND said the only material point was whether the House should be made to ac House, in some cases, to insert provisions of the kind he complained of. He believed, however, the gentleman would do him the justice to say that he (Mr. C.) had uniformly acted with him in opposing such clauses—in other words, new appropriations. He had done it heretofore, and should do it again; and would at all times unite with that gentleman in opposing every thing of the kind, from that or any other comwas sure, would pardon him, for he spoke of what it was perfectly sensible. There were some gentlemen who had uniformly resisted every thing in an appropriation bill, not already authorized by law; and he would again pledge

Mr. C. concluded by requesting Mr. Adams t amend his resolution so as to extend the time to Mr. Vanderpoel was, he said, totally oppos

himself to unite with them on all occasion.



honorable mover, that of discourtesy to the Committee of Ways and Means, whoever they might be. Mr V. would ask the House whether it was right and courteous to apply the spur exclusively to that committee? And was no the amendment of the gentleman founded upon ne apprenension that, peradventure, that com-ittee would not do its duty? Now, in all chary to every committee of that house, he was illing to presume, nay, he was bound to preume, that every committee appointed by the oligations imposed upon them, and feel resolved do their duty and do it promptly. Why was

t necessary to call upon this committe alone? - Ah! says the gentlemen, we have suffered a great deal of inconvenience heretofore. My an wer to that is, said Mr. V., that this committee ril profit from the lessons of past experience, if we suffered inconvenience from prograstination last year, and the year before, I have no lon last year, and the year before, I have no loubt the Committee of Ways and Means will seel stimulated from that circumstance, and it is surely unnecessary, at this stage, to issue our nandate that they shall report within thirty lays. Mr. V. agreed with the honorable gentleman from Massachusetts, that they did suffer ome incovernence last year from procrastina on, but he did not attach all the blame to the ommittee of Ways and Means. If fault was ny where, it was as much in the House, and echaps more, than in the Committee. He were ecollected that the Chairman of that Commit ee would come in there, cay after day, and en-reat and implore the House to take up the Ap-propriation Bills; and he well recollected, a so at those appeals were made in van. Mr. ANDERPOEL should vote against the amend

Mr. Adams had, he said, been very unfortu-ate, in explaining its views, if he had given he gentleman from New York any reason to uppose that he wished or intended to censure the Committee of Ways and Means, or any mem-at that Committee. Sir. said he, I disclaim. r of that Committee. Sir, said he, I disclaim ny imputation upon that Committee. I sp k. evils which existed; evils which were fel ject to obtain a remedy. The gentleman pa ularly who last spoke, seemed to suppose that int nded to cast censure on the Committee of Vays and Means; I meant no sort of censure that or any other Committee of the Housstated the fact that the general appropriation ill did not pass at the last session, until within the hours of the expiration of Congress. I hrow no blame, on this account, on any Com-nittee of this House. Far from it. But whether or that bill had passed was a subject of dispute, and it was in imminent danger of being lost. It was finally saved by the House agreeing to the

roposition of the Senate.

Of this he had spoken only as an illustration f the necessity of passing the bill at an earlie ay. It was not his object to trammel the com ni tee, and, on the contrary, he wished to give t full latit de and liberty. If they were no eady at the end of thirty days, they would say to the House and have the time extende He called on the Committee of Ways and Means to put the House in possession of the bills. We t have them before we can act upon them at He supposed that thirty days would be a ist have them be sufficient time for the committee to retain them under consideration. His proposition left the Committee just as independent as any other Committee. It imposed upon them no extraordinary duty, and he would venture to say that they would always be ready to report within the time proposed, should the resolution be passed Should this motion be agreed to, he would pronew objects presented themselves, they would pose another rule, assigning certain days for the put in separate bills, not hazarding what was oills. His object in expediting the action of the Committee, was to hasten the action of the House. He hoped it would not be believed by ne gentleman from New York that it was l

bject or desire to impute any censure to the committee of Ways and Means or any other Committee that ever existed. Abuses ofter crept in, one lapping over another, without the ossibility of correction. When they were feit, He knew no other Committee wi is only o ject, in relation to this, was to hasten

Mr. MERCER said, he concurred less in the arument than in the proposition of the gentleman om Massachusetts. His argument went to a

test. The appropriation bills were the only subjects on which the general interests of the country could be debated; and it had been the practice of the Covergment from its founds. the Government, from its foundation, to consider them in this light, especially since the time when it was customary to discuss such subjects n an answer to the President's Message. The assion, was the approp iation bids, and he was unwilling to have it go abroad that it was the wish of this House to restrict that discussion. It was well known, that the appropriation bills were sent to this House by the Committee of Ways and Means, and to them by the Department, and they were generally hurried through the House, or passed without due consideration. Taking them up, was generally the signal for the dispersion of the members, and any man was scouted at who presumed to raise his voice against any one item in the bills. For himself, he was were in danger of losing the whole appropriation bill, and the bill making appropriations for forti-

Mr. H. Evererr rose to move an amendment to the amendment. Before offering it, he would this subject to a select committee, which motion remark, that the blame of delay did not rest on had been made and witdrawn by the gentleman the Committee only, but also on the House.— He desired that the House should do their part of the duty as well as the Committee, and he therefore moved, as an addition to the amendment, following: "And the general appropriation bills shall be in order in preference to any bills of

Mr. Adams accepted the amendment, as a mo dification. It was his intention to accelerate the action of the House, and therefore he was perfectly willing to accept it. While up, he would reply to some of the remarks of the gentleman from V.rginia. The gentleman the ght that the House would be compelled to pass the bills as soon as they were reported, but the gent eman knew surely that the House was their own master, and that it was not in the power of any one to restrain them. No one was more willing than he was, to have every appropriation bill discussed, even till the end of the session, before it should end in an unnecessary charge on the people. But, sir, the gentleman has a different idea of an appropriation bill from mine. In my view, said Mr. A., an appropriation bill ought to be nothing more than a draft on the Treasury for a debt due by law; and than the ous propositions to amend the rules, which only question in regard to it is, whether it is authorised by law, and whether we shall pay our several days,

Mr. LEWIS WILLIAMS said, it was the object rules. He moved the reference of the subject to man who had charge of the bill that it was not called up? Did not every gentleman, then a member of the House, know that mere than a member of the House, know that mere than a dozen attempts were made to get the bill up, dozen attempts were made to get the bill up, any matter not authorised by law; but his production in the introduction in the introduction in the appropriation bills of any matter not authorised by law; but his production in the introduction in the introduction in the introduction in the appropriation bills of any matter not authorised by law; but his production in the introduction i and every attempt failed, till, in the last emergency, the Senate were under the necessity of attaching it to the appropriation bill for the general expines of the Government. Mr. C. rose at for the nurnose, he said, of opposing the authorised by law, that would be a remedy for authorised by law, that would be a remedy for the evil complained of by the gentleman. But if it was merely required of the committee to re port the bill within thirty days, they might, tho it was to be presumed they would not, introduce into the bill a hundred new appropriations. The remedy he thought was inadequate for the evil. He had seen that the more rules were multiplied the more complex they became, and the more difficult it was to get along with the business of the House. It might happen very often that though the appropriation bills were important other bills were also equally or more important. and he had noticed, that the more we limited our discretion the more difficulty we had to encounter. He had no doubt that the amendment would retard, instead of accelerate the business of the

was whether the House should be made to act after the bill was reported. He did not consider the motion, in any other view, as at all materia. He wished the appropriation bills to have a pref. erence here. They ought have, and the last provision of the amendment therefore met his entire concurrence. But he did not consider it important whether the bills came in thirty days on the from the Committee; all knew where the rething of the kind, from that or any other committee. Still the committee was not so much to blame as the House itself, and the House, he was sure, would pardon him, for he spoke of what it was perfectly sensible. There were measure we must rely upon the capacity, integrating the committee takes the reports of the heads of department, and we take their's. Every body knew that, in a great measure we must rely upon the capacity, integrating the committee takes where the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the heads of department, and we have the reports of the reports ity, and honor of those who are at the head separ ments and prepared the estimates. I knew how troublesome was the duty of a chair nan who was obliged to make himself master o ill the details of these bills, and be prepared t reply to any objections which might be made t A form r colleague of his had aptly com pared himself, when in that situation, to ed to the amendment of the gentleman from man in the Almanac, stuckall over with sticks."—
Massachusetts, because it involved a principle Every individual who spoke pointed always to-

Committee of Ways and Means; and on every mem the chairman must be prepared to give full and satisfactory information. But, said Mr. S. if the further time should not be given for this purpose, I go for the last provision. Bring up the bills, and then let us hear the argument on them. Let them have the preference for the purpose of argument. Last year many important bills failed for want of time. He wished the appropriation bills to be first discussed, first acted on, first passed or lost. on, first passed or lost.

Nir. Willams rose to move the reference of

the whole subject to the select Committee, be-lieving that to be the usual course. He submit-Orders of the House be referred to a Select Committee to see if any alteration in them be

antil the Committee were ready to report. The Rules were once referred and no report was nade on them at all. While up, he would exress his surprise that no one had made any obection to the amendment offered by the gentle-nan from Vermont. Mr. M. mme some further remarks, which did not reach the ear of the rep rter.
Mr. Parker said the proper way was to ap-

point a committee to adopt rules, and in the mean time, to act on the rules of last year. The remust be some rules to go by, or the SPEAK or could not be directed to appoint the Stand-

ing Committees.

Mr. Willams modified his proposition, so as to provide that "until the Committee made their report, and it was definitively acted on by the House, the Rules and Orders of the last House should be the Rules and Orders of this Hou-e." Mr. Adams said, that the effect of this motion was, be a side wind, to destroy his object entire

y He thought himself entirled to a decision of the House on his proposition. Sending his proposition to the Committee was to involve it boundless ocean of discussion. from which t would never emerge. Many projects of alte-ation would be offered, and the whole session would pass before any thing was done. H-wanted the decision on his motion to amend, and he would move it as an amendment to the otion of the gen leman from North Carolina. The CHAIR suggested that the gentleman from Massachusetts might better attain his object by moving his amendment in the shape of instrucions to the Committee.

Mr. Adams said, as his only object was to get

the decision of the House, he would move the porposition as instructions to the committee.

Mr. Williams remarked, that he was sorry the gentleman from Massachusetts should sup-pose that he wished to evade any decision. He had never attempted to elude any decision which was urgedly any gentlemen, much less by the gentleman from Massachusetts. He by the gentleman from massachuseus. He wished to get rid of this discussion, which promised to be long and unprofitable. But he would withdraw the proposition in order to enable the House to decide on the question, giving

notice that afterwards he should renew it.

Mr. Wise said, he should vote for the proposition of the gentleman from Massachusetts. It was not the business of the Committee to make reports of their own acts and doings; it was not their business to take up any original matter. It was their duty, as the agents of us, the Commons—the Commons, coming fresh from the people, to ask of those who have the disbursement of the public money, he would say nothing about its custody at present, what they proposed to do with it. This he wished to know eel ng, as Commons, a just sense of our obliga- never more seasonably or better directed. I do not, said Mr. Wise, excuse myself for the

King here by the purse strings of the nation. the Departments by the purse strings. House should never forget its relation to the ple, in subserviency to the King. What was said by my colleague from Virginia was true. The members are negleciful of the duy which son. tion hills. They read the current news, pay a visit, or look into the Senate Chamber, the ment that those bills are taken up for consideration, instead of exercising a rigid and watchful scrutiny over them. At the last session we thirty-three thousand dollars for making a pavement around the President's house, for English coaches to grind, and in planting trees, shrubery, &c. He held the documents in his hand. This appropriation for the President's house ought to have been scrutinized by those who held the money of the people.

In conclusion, Mr. WISE said, if God spared any one item in the bliss. First minsers, he was unwithing to bear any blame for the delay of the appropriations in former years. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the last night of last session, we to the last minu e. He would put himself on the watch over the public money. The relation of this House as the Commons, as the represen The relation fications was passed only ten minutes before the tatives of the people, was of a character parahand was on the figure denoting the hour at mount to the relation of mere partizans.

Mr. Mann, of New York, felt constrained, he said, to renew the motion for the reference from North Carolina, not that he wished to deprive the gentleman from Masssachusetts the opportunity to get a decision on his proposition, but that he wished to bring the discussion to a close. It was true that there was some inconvenience arising from the delay of the committees, but he knew something of the incon venience to which committees were subjected It was not practicable for them to sit on the sub jects before them within the time prescribed in the motion. The labor of preparing the report of the Committee of Ways and Means was very great, and, he presumed, that even the gen-tleman from Massachusetts would be unwilling to undertake to perform it in thirty days. The delay of the bills was not owing to the cor tee so much as to the House. They were delayed in their progress here till we were admonish They were delay ed that the public service was in danger from the want of that action. Under these impres of the gentleman from Massachusetts could be carried into effect, it would be productive o much benefit, he should be obliged to vote a would probably give rise to discussions lasting several days, while in the mean time, we should be exposed to inconvenience for the want of

a select committee. Mr. Adams moved his proposition as instructions to the committee.

Mr. Mercer moved to amend the instructions by putting them in the form of an inquiry into

the expediency of the proposed rile, which was lost—69 rising in the affirmative.

The question recurring on Mr. Adams' motion.
Mr. Vinton called for a division of the question. The rule proposed required, he said, first, that the committee should report within thirty days, and then it made the appropriation vil the standing order for the day, in preference to all other business. It would come up as a mat ter of course, the Speaker having no discretion

n relation to it. Those who have objections to any items of the bill would be allowed no time to make inquiries respecting them. I would not be in orier to cal up any other question of whatever magnitude it might be. This, he said, would unbarrass and trammel the House to no purpose; for, after all, every gentleman was satisfied of one thing, that when the majority was disposed to get a question, they would in some way, get at it. We cannot take the government out of the hands of the majority and put it into that of

Mr. H. EVERETT moved, as an amendment to the instructions, that no appropriation should be reported or be in order as an amendment to a pill for any expendidure, not before authorized by

Mr. Adams said, in reply to the gentlema from Ohio, (Mr. VINTON,) that the rule would show the sense of the House that those bills, d. jure, had the preference over others; but it will not prevent the House from taking up any oth r bill. The proposition of the the gentlema rom Vermont (Mr. EVERETT) would, he said omplicate his object extremely; his object being imply to hasten the report from the committee

Mr. EVERETT withdrew his motion. The question was then taken on the first pranch of Mr. Adams' motion to instruct, and it was determined in the affirmative, 91 to 76. Mr. ADAMS then modified the second branch so as to provide that "the appropriation bills posed the appropriation, and notwithstanding it at the present session, had the President delayed and

Mr. Chambers, of Pennsylvania, moved the following: "That the committee be instructed to consider the expediency of amending the 25th rule, by making all amendments in order pending the main question." The object of the amending the unique to be detailed. The constitution of the committee of Ways and Means; and on every the main question." The object of the amend-ment was to bear on the Previous Question.

Mr. PARKER moved to amend the amendment

propositions relative to the rules with it is be handed to them by any member. Mr. P. was induced to make the motion, to avoid unnecessing the vari-Committee to see if any alteration in them be see sary.

Mr. Merckr suggested an alteration so as to ecure the benefit of the Rules of the last House at life the Committee were recent. The start of the Committee were recent to the committee in the motion, to avoid unnecessary consumption of time in discussing the various instructions which gentlemen were desirous of offering.

After a few additional remarks by Mr. Parker

to, and the Select Committee was ordered to consist of nine.



SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 19, 1835.

vision streets, formerly well known as the Connecticut Coffee-House, owned by SMITH WEED, by Francis Bloodgood, were entirely consum-

The corner building was occupied, in front, by E. S. Willett, Hat and Cap Factor, and Winne The French Legislature, in the act of appropria-& Nelson, Hatters, each of whom was insured. tion, solemnly admitted the same fact. How, House, who, we are sorry to learn, is a heavy thus admitted and sanctioned, from private Asufferer, and without insurance, all the offices re. merican citizens, because Gen. Jackson had, in fusing to take further risks on that building.

for \$2,300.

those in the 2d and 3d were lost.

Mr. Hindman, were saved. There being large quantities of combustible

any other; but they were often forgotten, left be- proof store of Messrs. Marvin & Raymond, and proviso was introduced and adopted.

During the fire a young man in the employ or the sense of the pride and t his salary. I will hold all ry to the pavement without reliving serious in-

The fire, we learn, originated in one of this document so far as resp c's explanation-proval estates expressly the President's ap apartments occupied by Messrs. Winne & Nel-

ANOTHER FIRE!!—At 11 o'clock while all and a so of his last note immediately precedu the Firemen were engaged at the Fire in Market st., another alarm was given, which was found his departure from Paris. In both these notes Mr. Livingston states that there exist d no in industrious man of color.

The Editor of the Argus says that Gov. expect after he gets on a full head of steam? "Not having received any efficial communication ence for Judge White, over every other Candi- gress, that you might have the whole subject before date. It is equally notorious that the same you, I caused our Charge d'Affaires at Paris. .o Electors who cast their votes for Gov. CLAY be instruct d to ask for the final determination of sent the friends of Judge White to Congress, the French Government, and in the event of their and elected a majority of White men to both refusal to pay the instalments now due, without branches of the Legislature.

FOR THE EVENING JOURNAL. Mr. Weed-All good men and real patriots cannot fail to regard our diff rences with France with intense interest. Wars. unless they are defensive, or required to vindicate important national rights, when pacific negociations fail, are sions, though he believed that if the proposition alike abhorrent to civilization, reason and the Christian religion. If a war should grow out of our relations with France, it is manifest, that it will be attributable solely to the bad passions of Gen. Jackson, or the King of the French. We claimed from France compensation for the capture and condemnation of our vessels, and the burning of others at sea, under the Consular and Imperial Governments of France. After protracted negotiations with Louis the 18th and Charles the 10th, which eventuated in nothing but disappointment, the second year after Louis Phillippe ascended the throne, a treaty was made r cognising the justice of our claims, and stipulating to pay us 25,000,000 o francs. Althou we claimed a larger sum, our minister boasted publicly that we had obtained a full and ample

> indemnity, notwithstanding in the progress of the discussions, he had insisted on a much larger som as actually due us. By the Constitution of France, before the pay ment of the sum stipulated by the treaty could be made, it was necessary that the payment should be authorised by the legislative bodies. and according to their c nstruction of their re-examine and re-judge the merits of the question. From the moment that Louis Phillippe ascended the throne, an inveterate opposition was displayed to his government, and this opposition was increased, to a prodigious extent, in

consequence of his unwillingness and refusal to make war on Ru-sia in behalf of the Poles .-When the treaty came before the French Legislature in 1834, for consideration, the King was environed with difficulties. The Carlists were inveterate in their opposition; -the Republicans, the Ultra-Republicans, and the Anarchists all united, with very few exceptions, in their opposition to an appropriation to carry the treaty into effect. They seized on that occasion to gra tify their personal hate. Under the gui-e of a regard to the interests and honor of France-the glory, the pride and the cupidity of the French

After a few remarks by the mover, the motion further, because Mr. L vingston, who was an the want of a pacific disposition or good sense. eye witness, and whose impartiality cannot be My own conclusion is, that when the instruc fact. It so happened, however that Gen. Jackson in

pledge which he had not redeemed; and he also

ecommended to Congress, in the event that justice should not be forthwith rendered to us, the issuing of Letters of Marque and R. pri al, disavowing any intention to menace France. It is The resolution, as amended, was then agreed hardly necessary to state what is so well known, t at the King, and the French nation, as one man, construed the mess ge differently. They saw in it a direct insult to the King and a menace to the nati n, in spite of the disavowal. The Ministry professing to understand our consitu tion, created a distinction between our President and the American nation. They chose to consider the message the act of Gen. Jackson, and they awaited the action of the Representatives of the States and the people. Afte the French Government were apprised that Congress repu-DESTRUCTIVE FIRE -At 8 o'clock last diated the recommendation of the President to night a fire broke out in the second story of the make reprisa s on France, a law was passed by uilding on the corner of South Market and Di- the French Legislature early in 1835, making the necessary appropriat ons to fulfil the treaty of 1831, with a proviso, that the money should which, together with the store adjoining, owned not be paid until proper explanations were made in regard to the message of Dec. 1834. This proed. Mr. Weed had an insurance of \$5000 on viso I have ever consi ered as unwise, unjust his building and Mr. Bloodgood of \$1,500 on and in tefensible. The treaty ack cwledged 25. 000,000 of francs to be due to American citizens for spoliations by France on our Commerce.-The rear, and basement of this building was then, could it be compatible with justice and occupied by A. S. Wescott, as the Canal Coffee | common sense to withhold the payment of a debt their conception, insulted the King, and menaced The building owned by Mr. Bloodgood was the French people? The French Government occupied, in part by A. G. Hindman, as a Lace | had already taken the distinction between the Store and Umbrella Factory, who was insured acts of Gen. Jackson, as President, and the Nu-

tional Legislature. They had refused to consid-Levi Phillipps, Grocer, had a heavy stock of er his acts as the acts of the American nation, goods in the other part of this store. Those in and ye, contrary to this correct view of the subthe first story were principally saved, while ject, they refuse to do what they admit justice demands, in consequence of the individual act of Considerable quantities of the goods belonging Gen. Jackson. This is not the only o jection to Mr. Willet, Messrs. Winne & Nelson, and to the proviso in the law. The King had him self redressed the insult to him, by re-calling his Minister, and by tendering passpor s to our Min matter near the spot where the fire originated, ister. Thus, then, when the law for the paythe flames broke forth with such sudden intensi- ment of the money stipulated by the treaty was

hind, trampled on, while the House acted only in a secondary relation to the President. In relation to the President, we too often acted, not to explain the parts of the message which had a and I heartily approve of the one and language

of Foreign Affairs, of the sounds the Minister

to proceed from the sloop Jane, lying near the tention on the part of the President to intimidate Market. The fire originated in the Cabin, by menace, and that there was no intention to where two colored men were asleep, who escaped naked, just as the flames burst out of the Cabin These were all the grievances complain d of door. Engine No. 9 was withdrawn from Mar- and the President's approbation of Mr. Livingket-st. and proceeded to the Sloop, the hull of ston's two notes, is precisely the same as if he which was preserved. The Jane was owned and had, under his own sign-manual, in a letter to commanded by Capt. Johnson, a respectable and the King, made the very declarations which Mr. Livingston in de for him. What, then, is to prevent the payment of the money according t the law of the French Legislature, explanations CLAY, of Alabama, was elected by a "majority of which ough to be satisfactory having been made? apwards of 10,000 ever his White-Whig nullify- In answering this question, I am compelled to ing opponent." If the State Printer fibs at this impeach either the President's pacific disposition. rate so long before the Election, what are we to or his good sense. The last Message states thus: Every newspaper reader knows that Mr. CLAY, of the intentions of the Fr nch Government, and pending the Alabama Election, wrote a public anxious to bring, as far as pracicable, this unplea-Letter in which he expressed a decided prefer- sant affair to a close before the meeting of Con-

> further explanations, to return to the United Subsequent to the enactment of the law for paying the money agreeably to the treaty, no explanation has been made to the French Government, of the message of Dec. 1834. Mr. Livingston's letter of the 29th of January, and its approval by the President, was prior in time to J. F. McPHERSON, Sectry. ment, of the message of Dec. 1834. Mr. Livthe law. Mr. Livingston's last note to the French Minister, was ap roved only in a note from Mr. Forsyth to Mr. Livingston, and, as I understand the facts, his never been communicated to the French Government by our's. I do not profess to be skilled in diplomacy, but I feel satisfied should the Minister of Finance pay the money nder the act of appropriation, that he could not justify hunself to the Chambers by producing an American newspaper containing Mr. Livingston's and Mr. Forsyth's notes, as proof that explanations had been made to the French Government. And we must not for et, whatever we may think of the provise to the law, that the Ministry dare not, an lought not to pay the money, until they were in possess on of the law.

of explanations made subsequent to the passage I have assumed that the President's late message does contain ample explanations, and such as the French Government ought to consider satisfactory. Why, then, if Gen. Jackson sincerely wished "to bring this unpleasant affair to a close" amicably, did h not withhold his instructions to Mr. Barton, until after the promulgation constitution, the Legis ature were at liberty to of the message? The French Government was bound by tis own practice and principles to take notice of the message and its contents, thro' the medium of the public press. That Government had no other knowledge of the message of 1834. It was never communicated officially .-If this view of the subject be correct, is it not an untowa d event, that Gen. Jackson had not and of course able to pay whatever they are liable for. waited before he gave the instructions to Mr. Barton to make the demand for the final determination of the French Government? The reason assigned for making it when he did, is entirethe demand, he says, "before the meeting of inst.; also to the Captain of the Watch, Mr. Conklin Congress, that you might have the whole subject before you." This is the first session of a new Congress, and judging from many past years, attention to our property in protecting it from the merci there wil not be an adjournment until late in less ravages of beings base enough to steal property un May, or the forepart of June. There would der such painful circumstances.

LEVI PHILLIPS. people were appealed to, by the orators who op- have been ample time for the action of Congress

which as well knew was not intended by the wards the chairman. It would be time, he tho't, shall be in order in preference to any other bills was made a cabinet question, and the greatest the instructions until after the delivery of the wards the charman. It would be time, he tho't, to pass on this motion after the new man who was to preside over this committee had been appointed. The Ajax, who was to sustain the administration, must be allowed some time to consult the Departments and prepare himself for his task. Last year there was a long debate, here the following: "That the committee ha interreted to any other bills was along debate, here the following: "That the committee ha interreted to any other bills was along debate, here following: "The the committee has instructed his Minister to take the delivery of the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small majority of bill, it was defeated by the small majority of eight votes. The King despatched a public ship to the United States immediately after this event, and the carry the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small majority of eight votes. The King despatched a public ship to the United States immediately and hone a file intend to pay us the indemnity at all. Any and instructed his Minister to take the delivery of the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small majority of eight votes. The King despatched a public ship to the United States immediately and hone a file intend to pay us the indemnity at all. Any and instructions until after the delivery of the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small majority of eight votes. The King despatched a public ship to the United States immediately and hone a majority of the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small majority of eight votes. The United States immediately and hone a majority of the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small majority of the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small majority of the message, and then indeed we should have seen bill, it was defeated by the small the que tion before the Chamber of Deputies as ing to our wishes; and I submit whether the soon as pos ible. I will not pursue the details course pursued by Gen. Jackson, does not evince questioned, has borne public and ample testimony to the integrity and good faith of the King in never meant to give the explanations which his his conduct relat ve to the fulfillment of the trea- last message contains, or surely it would have ty, and even Gen. Jacks n now admits the occurred to him to defer giving the instructions, until his explanation could have taken effect his message of Dec., 1834, thought fit to impute mo lerated tone of the Message. If Mr. Barton and we are indebted to some one or more for the to the French King bad faith in the transaction takes his conge, I have yet faith, that when the The specific charge was, that he had made a French Government shall have seen the Mes. sage, they will find a channel to communicate their satisfaction with the explanations and their readiness to pay the money. God grant that two nations having so many cogent reasons for peace, may have the wisdom to avoid a rupture and a war, upon a point of mere etiquette!

SENEX. Specie in Lower Canada. - The total amount of Sp cie in the Bank of Lower Canada, is

\$66.879. [From the Ontario Repository.]

Good Times for Farmers .- Farming now bringing the following prices in this vil lag :-

 P'rk in hog 5 to \$6 cwt.
 Hay
 8 to \$10 ton

 Wheat
 1.12 bush
 Butter
 0.16 0 18 lb

 Corn
 0.75 "
 Buckwheat
 0.50 bush

 Oats
 0.38 "
 Checs
 0.08a0.10 lb

1.00 " Timothy 1.00a1.25 ' CHAP ER OF FACTS Measures in length.

Measures in length are the distance of one obct from another, in some agreed standard. A line is the tenth of a digit and the 100th of

A geometrical pace is 4.4 feet English; and n English mile contains 12:0, or 1760 yards, A Scotch mile contains 1500 paces; a Gernan mile 4000; a Sweaish and Danish mile 000; the Russian mile 750 paces. A hand used in measuring the height of hor-

ses, is 4 inches.

A d greee of latitude at the equator, is 69 1. A degree of the Advance of the Asirveyor's chain is 4 poles, or 66 feet, divided into 100 links of 7-92 inches. A square chain is 16 poles, and 10 square chains are an odd cores are a square mile; and 4840 acre. 940 acres are a square mile; and 4840

quare yards are an acre, 169,58 yards, each The Irish acre 7840 square yards. The Scotch acre 1.27 English.

A Frinch a pent 5-8ths of an English acre.
121 Lish acres are equal to 196 English. 48 Scotch acres are equal to 61 English.
11 Irish miles are equal to 14 Eng ish. 80 Scotch miles are equal to 91 English

A sea league is 3.4536 miles, or the 20th of 6078 ft. are a sea mile. A degree at the Equator is 365,101 ft. or 69,-148 miles, or 69 1-7th nearly. In latitude 66.20 oursement of the public money, he would say nothing about its custody at present, what they proposed to do with it. This he wished to know proposed to do with it. This he wished to know ity that it was impossible to arrest them, though some of our Engine Companies were very prompt brings in a proposition to limit the discussion to any particular length of time, he should most distinctly oppose it. The high obligations of the fire on the north, was arrested by the fire.

The high obligations of the fines or of that it was impossible to arrest them, though some of our Engine Companies were very prompt ly on the ground and poured heavy volumes of water upon the raging elements. The progress of the fire on the north, was arrested by the fire.

The high obligations of the fill was impossible to arrest them, though some of our Engine Companies were very prompt ly on the ground and poured heavy volumes of water upon the raging elements. The progress of the fire on the north, was arrested by the fire. easure in Spain makes it but 66.63, less than t the quator, and contradicts all the others, s the opinion of Cassina, Bernouilli, Buler, nd others, while it has more generally been re-

arded as ob ate spheriod. arded as ob ate spheriod.

Degrees of longitude are to each other in right, as he cosines of their latitude. For mile north-east of the Methodist Methogs longer, the they are as follows: ery 100 they are as follows:uator - 69.2 | 500 - -

60 - - 24.6 - - 65.27 70 - - 23.67 80 - - 12.02 - - 53.1 sh measures. Which vibrates seconds, 39.13-such pendulums.

FOR THE EVENING JOURNAL A THOUGHT IN THE GRAVE YARD. The grave! the grave!—the cold, damp grave— How many sleep beneath its sod— The bright, the benefit il, the brave, All waiting for the trump of God,

Here buried lie the hopes of youth, The schemes of manhood, and of age, Pro laiming loud the selemn tru h, Th. t life is but a passing stage.

Where rests the soul—oh! tell us where The disembodied spirit lies! Sleeps it in gloomy silence there, Or blooms immorfal in the skies? A still small voice!—the soothing sound Steals my ravish'd sense away; "The body moulders in the ground, The spirit lives in endless day."

At a meeting of the Baptist Sabbath School Fair School ety, on Thursday evening last, a vote of thanks w. imously presented to Mr. Whale, for his liberalis supplying the ball room and fires for their fair, fre

revious evening. The Ladies of the Missionary and Benevolent S

The members of Engine Company No. 7, return the thanks to Marvin & Raymond, W.S. & E. C. McIntost Richard M.rvin & Co. William Chapman, James Gook Col. Chapin of Monegomery Hall, and L. & W. Merchant, for the very liberal supply of refreshments farnish ed them at the fire last evening. By order. d19 WM. N. STRONG, Sec'ry.

JAMES L. HUMPHREY, Sec'ry CARD.—The members of the Axe Company here

and In Steele, for the very seasonable refreshments fur nished last evening at Montgo ery Hall, dip D. WORTHINGTON, Sec'ry. The officers and memiters of "Ever Ready" Figine Co. No 4, return their sincere thanks to Mine Host of the Eagle, T. Hill, S. Vail, R. Pratt, Wm. Chapman, G. V Bleecker, and Sanders & Groot, for the timely refresh nents so kindly furnished at the late fire in Market an Division sts. By order,

JAMES BLEECKER, Se. 'rv. A CARD .- The members of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, return their thanks to Messrs. Chapin, Va and Goold, for the liberal supply of refreshments for nished them at the fire on the night of the 18th inst.
d21 HENRY RUS-ELL, Sec'ry.

NOTICE. -Some persons having intimated that the rospect of the inability of the Howard Insurance Co. o New York, to pay me, was a just reward to me for hav say that every company in the city was applied to an rejected the offer of taking my risk, having at that ti so much risk in that vicinity; and further, I would state to my friends that the latest intelligence from New Yor represents the Howard Company, from whom I hold a policy, for six thousand dollars, to have lost very little,

The thanks of the subscribers are tendered to the May or of the city for his prompt efforts put forth for the risk and protection of our property on the night of the 18th and J. Meigs, who, with the watchmen present on that o casion, merit the approbation and good wishes of no only ourselves, but all good citizens, for their undivide

> AMOS S. WESCOTT, A. Y. HINDMAN.

DR. DAYENFORT'S GENUINE BILL their easy operations and good effects, is a mild, safe, and sovereign remedy for billious complaring, pains in the certificates from eminent physicians and others.

DAVENPORT'S CELEBRATED EYE WATER Which has been applied with great success to sore and inflamed eyes, in all stages. WHEATON'S ITCH OINTMENT. Which cures in less than one hour's application directions.

Which cures in less than one hour's application. (See directions.)

The character of this celebrated Ointment stands unrivalted for being a safe, speedy, and cert in cure for that loathsome disease called the tich—and for all kinds opimples on the skin. It is also a valuable article for the salt rheum and chilblains.

DANIELL'S JAUNDICE BETTERS,

Which are so eminently useful in removing all jaund dice and bilious complaints.

A fresh supply just received and for sale in this city by SANIES & SHAW, J. & J. & A. McCLURE, H. RAWLS & Co., R. M. MEIGS, and others. Also, by the druggists in New York city, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Troy, and throughout the United States.

All orders directed to L. Thwing & Co. Dedham, Mass, the only proprietors) will meet with prompt attention. jy24 clawdiamly ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS

London.—The original Hygeian Universal Medicine, prepared by W. Miskin, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apothecary's Company, Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the hopy Union Pension Association, Lancaster Place, Waterloo Bridge, and perpetual popil of Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, London. Hospitals, London.

This valuable medicine, the result of twenty years experience and unparalleled success in the extensive and highly respectable practice of the proprietor, patronised by the faculty and nobility, is now introduced to the notice of the American public, at the earnest solicitation of a number of gentlemen of long and high standing in the profession. It is looped, as a preliminary step, to check the evils and fatal consequences arising from the use of the numerous deleterious nostrums fois ed unon the public by the aid of fabricated proofs of miraculous cures, and other frauds, by a set of mercenary, unprincipled pretenders, so totally ignorant of medical science that it is impossible the monstrous delusion can any longer go down with the intelligent people of this county. These pills, mid and agreeable in their nature, should be kept in every family in cases of sudden illness, for by their prompt administration, cholera, cramps, spasms, fevers, and other alarming complaints, which too often prove fatal, may be speedily cured or prevented. In fact, all those who value good health should never be without them. They are sold makets at 50 cents, \$4, and \$2 cach, toge her with testimonials of professional ability from the following eminent gentlemen of London.

SIR ASTLEY COOPER,

JAMES BLANDELL, M. D.

W. Back, M. D. J. ASTON KEY, A. Frampton, and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent, by whom the me ficine is imported in ohis country. JNO, 110 LBELL M. D.

W. Back, M. D. J. ASTON KEY, A. Frampton, and numerous others. The originals may be seen in possession of the general agent for the Unit ed States, &c. Caution.—It has been deen. de Appellem, as f. r. 8 possible, to place Miskin's genuine original Hygeical Attaction in the hands of druggists only, and those sold without the signature of John Holbein on the label, are contented in the signature of John Holbein on the label, are contented in the signature of John Holbein on the label, are contented in the si valuable medicine, the result of twenty years ex-

For sale wholesale and retail at the Medicine Store For sale wholesate and Total.

10. 57 State-street.

HENRY RAWLS & CO.

Also, by J. B. Rossman, orner Green and Ly it's sales at a portner green that.

IN.

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHEN WARE—VI BI
& DOUGLAS 51 State-st, have lately received by
the ships Independence, Virginia and Ajax, from Liverpool; the Francis Depau and France from Havre; he
Copernicus from Bren.en—a large and complete assort
ment of English fine and common ware; French por.efain breakfast, duner, tea, supper and toilet sets; German fancy and plain Glass, all of which are offered at the
lowest New York prices.
Constantly on hand, English, German and Ameri an
Astral and Mantle Lamps.

and lungs.

In Frince, this compund has long been known and extensively used; and to its salt tary effects, as much as to the salubrity of the climate, is probably owing the very small number of fatal cases of consumption in that counsmall number of fatal cases of consumption in that country, compared with Great Britain and the United States. This Syrup contains all the medicinal virtues of the Moss in the most concentrated form, and is prepare from the original recipe from Paris only by

E. HUTCHINGS & Co. Baltin ore.

The above constantly on bind and for extensions.

The above constantly on hand and for sale who es and retail by SANDS & SHAW, je22 cly 46 State street, Albani EZRA CARROLL'S CELEBRATED FOUN.
DER GINTMENT, for the cure of a Foun er Split Hoof, Hoof distemper, or Hoof bound Hor

Lobled & Holis'er, Chequeus, Croppers, Coopers, Archisi, Druggist, Uuca; E. Curtis, Druggist, Coopers, M. Archisi, Druggist, Cheman & Hamilton, Little Falls; J. W. Hr niton, Druggist, Fort Flahr, E. S. Tracy, Im Keeper, L. Iston, Druggist, Fort Flahr, E. S. Tracy, Im Keeper, L. Iston, Druggist, Holcon, Samuel Gunsaul, Gook Punderson, Druggists, Hulson; Samuel Gunsaul, Gook Punderson, Druggist, Criscogr, Schenectady; Goswell & Brace, Druggist, Criscogr, Schenectady; Goswell & Brace, Druggist, Criscogr, Schenectady; Goswell & Brace, Druggist, The Druggist, Rome, Jesse Kribbarn, Druggist, H. Pope, Watson & Hays, Unadilla. SISSON'S RHEUMATIC MEDICINE A.—This medicine can be highly recommen led by numbers who have used it. It is a speely remeny against Rheumati complaints, Cout, & or Swelling of the Joints, it is a strengthening medicine in cases of Bruisse, Sprains, or pain in the Back or Lips, membress or fits in aged persons or children. It is is on refectual renedy for the Cholera Morbus, by I king one common wine glass full, it has seldom failed, but if necessary it may be greated.

rectairen edy for the Cholera Morbus, by t kine one common wine glass rull, it has seldom filed, but if ne cessary it may be repeated.

Prepared by ANDES SISSON, New Malbor u. h.

The following Certificates will prace to the Full c. the Infallibility and certainty of this Medicine.

This may certify, that in the month of March, 130, I was taken with the Rhemadism in may hips, that I could not move, I applied to Andes Sisson for a bottle of this Medicine, and when used according to his airc cions, I found in medicate relief. SAMULL EGOLL-STON.

I have been troubled with the Inflamatory Rheumatism in my feet, for upway is of six months; I made applied to the Medicine, stronely recommended by those who have seed it, and found him edicate relief. April 4, 1800.

1 HOMAS STEWAT 7.

This may certify that I have been afflicted with the chematism, more or less, for a number of years; hear mg of Mr. Andes Sisson's medicine re own ended, i was anduced to try it, and found immediate relief. Nov. 12, 1836.

JOHN NORTON.

Sheffield, Nov. 1830. This may certify, that I was taken Sheffield, Nov. 1830. This may certify, that I was taken with the rheumatism so that I could not turn myself in the bed for eight weeks; but on using Mr. Sisson's Medicine, in twelve hours, I was so that I could sit up without lelp.

In the month of January 1831. I was troubled with the hear area, and had been troubled with the secondary.

without felp.

In the month of January 1831.1 was troubled with the rhead atism, and had been troubled with the samplaint for thirty years, and I tried Mr. Andes Sisson's rheumatic medicine, and it gave me immediate relief.

New-Marboro', Sept. 5, (831.

Abraham P. Staats, of the Village of Greenbush, personally appeared before me, John Barton, one of the Justices of the Peace of sand town, and made oath that he was confined to his bed for ange months, in the winter of 1831, with Chronic Rheumatism, and in the month of December following, and a part of January, 1832, was again confined, and after taking one bottle of Andes Sisson's remeay, was immediately restored to health, and do recommend said medicine to all who are so afflicted.

ABRAHAM P. STAATS Subscribed and Sworn before me, this 3th day of January 1832.

JOHN BERTON, Justice of the Fea. e. I hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the Rheumatism, for twelve years, in my arms and shoulders so that I could har fly dress n ys iff, and after using some of Andes Sisson's Rheumatic and circum, in the term of eight hours I was cured, and have never been tro the since. Feb. 1, 1831.

Eleknezzer T. CALLIN.

This is to certify, that I had the rheumatism in a yhips, and by information from many transient persons who have used Andes Sisson's Medicine in rheumatic complaints, I tried it and found it to be an effectual circ. I therefore recommend it to the public, or those afflicted I am now in my seventy-third year.

REUBEN BUCK MAN, Physician and Surgeon New-Marlborough, Sept. 3d, 1831.

TRYPHENIA UN. ER
The subscriber informs the public that the a
icine an be had at No. 98 Quay-street, Atha
the house of Abraham P. St.ats, in the Valage
bush, Rensselaer Co. N. Y. ANLE.
New-Marlborou h. Berkshire Co. Mass.

A LBION CORN PLASTER. "he Athe

A LEION CORN PLASTER. "he Ather tough, and extra to it to the very roots. The relief afforded is gentle, immelite and thorough.

A Recent Case."

Sir—I do not hesitate to give my most unqualified approphation in favor of your valuable Ablion Corn a laster. By the use of less than a box, Mrs. Stow II has been used of a corn on each foot, which had been exceedingly coublesome and painful for years, and I think at but us time to your invaluable preparation to add, for the encouragement of those who, owing to repeated like prointnents in the various remedies resorted to, have further trying other highly read mended remedies to opture your plaster; is the fact, that it has been used by several of my neighbours with equally good ances.

S.TH STOW-LIG.

Keeper of Toil-House, S. Boston Bridge, Boston, June 17th.

Sore and Inflamed Eyes. The studious, the weakly thers who are troubled with soreness or inflammation of the elicate organ, will obtain a most ple, s, nt, all in-aluable application in DI MF RIES' Eye Water. This rell established Wash for the Eve usually gives mana-inte relief, even in very aggravated diseases of soreness and inflammation. Price 25 cents.

The Tooth Ache. This agonizing disorder is cured in its most painful stages, by one of the most simple as well as powerful remedies known in modern practice. The CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS afford instant CAMBRIAN TOOTH-ACHE PILLS afford inst. nt relief, without inflicting the singhtest in are on the teeth. They are applied externally to the parts of sted, with the greatest case and expedition. Pri e 30 cmts at ox.

"None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, sur e sor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 19, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover-streets, hear Concert Hall, Bostom—and also, by his special appointment, by W. A. WHARTON, orner of Beaver and Market-sis, and R. M. MEIGS, orner of Market and Hudson-sts., Albany; and by CROS WELL & BRACE, Catskill.

37 Lerge discount to those who buy to sell applie.

Ey Large discount to those who buy to sell again.

THURSDAY EVENING, DEC. 24, 1835.

PEOPLE'S TICKET. FOR PRESIDENT. William Henry Harrison. FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

If It will be seen that a Meeting is to be held at the Capitol THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, in aid of the sufferers by the New York Conflagration-Let it be generally attended, and rendered worthy of the occasion.

Francis Granger.

"Union and Harmony."-The State Printer has taken the alarm, and calls imploringly on the Jackson men in Pennsylvania to put their united shoulders to the Van Buren car and lift it out of the mud. But he calls in vain. The "Non-committal" policy of Van Buren and his MUHLENBERG, has disgusted both parties. Those only who are in office under the General Government, and such as are bribed with the promise of "Spoils," can be induced to embark in a sinking vessel. The game is up with Van Buren in Pennsylvania. There are not enough of "men of principle according to their interest," to save the Huckster. The "Key State" goes for HARRISON and GRANGER.

IF Gen. HARRISON, while Governor of Indiana, negociated Nineteen Indian Treaties, ceding Sixty Millions of acres to the United States, the sales of which turn Millions of dollars into the Treasury. Has Mr. Van Buren rendered any services of this nature to the Country? He has been, for thirty years drawing Money out of the has returned.

II An omission occurred in a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Common Council, as published. It was offered by Ald. VAN NESS and should have read,

"Resolved, That no room in the City Hall shall be used for military purposes, after the first of May next."

We will take this occasion to remark, that while we find no fault with the policy which induced the passage of this resolution, we regret that so little interest is felt for the improvement of the military of our city. While society continues as it is, instances may arise, as they have arisen, when a military force will be required to repress aggression, and protect the lives and property of community. Should such a contingency occur, what arm could be raised for the them. public defence so readily and effectually as a well disciplined body of citizen soldiery? A standing have our cities and villages vexed with the presence of a hireling soldiery, we should foster the patriotic spirit of those who are parts of our selves in their efforts to acquire a proficiency in the science of arms. This could be done without increasing the public burthen. Armorys for be, provided by the city. A number of rooms are owned by the corporation which might easily be publicity. made appropriate for this purpose; and as a matterof policy, we hope they may be so appropriated It would be a burning shame if the present military companies-so honorable to our cityshould be checked by a false conception of econ-

IT It is believed that the Fire in New-York was occasioned by the bursting of a gas pipe in the Store of Messrs, Comstock & Andrews,

TThe Pearl street House and Ohio Hotel, burnt in the late conflagration, was insured for \$36,000. The loss is \$55,000. The owner, Alderman Peters, has announced his intention to re-build immediately.

ANOTHER ANNUAL .- Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, of New-York, the great American Publishers, have crowned their labors of the year with a very beautiful edition of Robinson CRUSOE, ornamented with Engravings, and por Kobinson Crusoe has a portrait of Defoe, the

Author, and contains a Biography of his Life. of the Mayor, be appointed to distribute the du-No book is dearer to our youthful recollecties among select committees, and to nominate tions, and none can be placed in the hands of our children, the reading of which would give of him them more pleasure With the Philadelphia Daily Her-

"ROBINSON CRUSOE."

The first book "of any size," we ever read, was Robinson Crusoe; and to this admirable narrative we owe perhaps, that appetite for reading, which, acquired when young, undoubtedly exercised an influence upon our course and employments through life. Such is our own impression, and we doubt not but that hundreds, and perhaps thousands of others could with all truth make the same acknowledgment. It is many years since we saw our old and beloved friend Robinson, and we were but yesterday inquiring for him for the purpose of giving a young friend an opportunity of becoming acquainted with him, when fortunately, the Harpers of N. York, to whom the public and ourselves are indebted for so many valuable works, sent him to us in a most beautiful and attractive dress. The work is got up in a style that would do credit to a London publisher, and is embellished with ad-mirable wood cuts, executed as we must infer, by Mason, or Adams, who are the best artists in their line in this country. The paper, print, and binding of this edition are beautiful, and do credit to all concerned. The work is for sale at the book stores generally, in this city.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS.-Wednesday, Dec. 23.

Charles Snowden and others vs. Smith Bloomfield. The decree of the Chancellor was partially reversed in this cause. Justice Nelson, Mess. Mack, Edmonds, Beardsley, Tracy, Van Schaick, delivered written opinions.

Senators present .- Messrs. Armstrong, Beards ley, Beckwith, Bishop, Cropsey, Downing, Edmonds, Edwards, Fisk, Gansevoort, Griffin, Halsey, Jones, Lacy, Lansing, Lawyer, Loomis, Macdonald, McDowell, Mack, Maison, Tracy, Van Schaick, Willes, Young.

Absent—Fox, Hubbard, Kemble, Livingston, Seger.

Literary Premiums .- The Editor of the Intelligencer, published at Amsterdam, Montgomery Co. makes the following liberal offer:-

For the best ORIGINAL TALE, (to occupy not less than four columns of the Intelligencer) For the best POEM, (not less than forty

Communications intended for the Prize must be directed to the Publisher of the Intelligencer, Amsterdam, N. Y., and forwarded previous to the 15th of March next, each enclosing a sealed envelope of the name and residence of the writer. The merits of the piece will be determined by a Committee of Literary Gentlemen, selected for the purpose, and will after being decided upon, be considered the property of the Publisher.

Bank at Chicago. - The following gentlemen have been appointed directors of the Branch Bankat Chicago, and which is stated will go into operation by the 1st of January 1836.

John H. Kenzie, President. G. S. Hubbard Walter Kimaill Peter Pruyne E. K. Hubbard R. J. Hamilton

G. W. Don. E. D. Taylor

Bank at Green-Bay.—The following gentle-men have been elected directors of the Bank of Wisconsin, at Green-Bay:-

Morgan L. Martin, James D. Doty, William Dickinson, John P. Arndt, Joseph Dickinson, Wm. Nessle, of Green-Bay; John A. Welles, Detroit; John W. Martin, Geo. D. Ruggles, N. York.

Hon. Morgan L. Martin was subsequently elected President.

NEW BEDFORD, Dec. 17.

FOR THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL. As the season has nearly arrived when com

liments are given and received, with visible to rens of friendship, affection &c. curiosity is at its climax, and almost every one is on the look out for a sight at the various things which are lesigned for presents for the coming holydays .influenced myself by such a feeling, I have not been tardy in my rambles among the toy shops, jewelry and bookstores &c. and must say that your city is not backward in the spirit of enterprise. I must, however, beg the privilege of expressing the pleasure experienced during a visit, a few days since, to a bookstore in S. Market. st. kept by Mr. Steele. Here I was gratified with a view of the most splendid assortment of books and other articles which I have ever seen

collected together in such an establishment, and these, too, in such varieties as must please all conditions of persons. As I entered the door my eyes were first arrested by a splendid array of the great variety of annuals prepared expressly for the season. -Here I found more than I had ever heard of .-The exquisite and unsurpassed Oriental, suitale in size and appearance for the parlor of any

Argus, during the conflict between Wolf and lady, with others of different gradations down to the gem, a pretty little article, which appears to have been made for the smallest pocket or reticule. Next followed a host of other articles of the same class, richly bound, and in such a stile | military despotism. of execution as fitted them for more than ordinary occasions. As I turned from these a few steps, I was much pleased with an array of books and other articles disigned expressly for youth, and here was such an assortment, all against the said authorities. whilst their troops tending to "raise the genius," as exhibited evidence of the employment of no ordinary talents

n the preparation of works in this department. Upon other tables were arranged the more duable literature. Among these were beatiful editions of English and American authors, whose literary merits have gained them the admiration Treasury, but we have heard of nothing that he of the enlightened nations of the earth, and whose names will accumulate honors as they are transmitted from one generation to another. I must not neglect to notice the collection

constituting the theological department, containng, besides the Scriptures, the different varieties of books of worship used in the churches in this country, with a great variety of practical books, making such a beautiful appearance, as to defy the imagination to picture any thing superi-

During my examination of these articles, my attention was politely invited to two volumes of Rogers Poems, (one of which I had never seen before,) which for beauty of execution and neatness of binding will probably bear a comparison with any other work extant. Lovers of the fine arts should not miss the opportunity of seeing

Upon the whole I make one remark. The hour spent at this establishment, gave my army is a curse, and opposed to the genius of thoughts such a direction as prompted the enour government; but a military organization of quiry whether much of the expense incurred in some kind is indispensible, and if we would not the purchase of perishable and comparatively useless toys, would not be better employed in the purchase of such articles, as would, while exciting temporary pleasure by their novelty, at the same time afford the means of enduring improve ment to the mind. The desire that I may be instrumental in influencing to such a discrimina the different corps might, and we think, should tion, prompts me to communicate these remarks, with the hope that you will give them

> PROCEEDINGS IN RELATION TO THE LATE FIRE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Dec. 19, 1835. At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the citizens of New-York this day, at the pub-lic meeting held in the Superior Court Room, his honor the Mayor was called to the chair, and Prosper M. Wetmore, James B. Murray, and ohn A. Stevens, appointed Secretaries.

The resolutions of the public meeting appointng the Committee and list of members were

A communication from the board of trade, naming a committee, was submitted, and those gentlemen added to the general committee, viz: Silas P. Brown, Col. N. H. Weed, Sabriel P. Disosway, George Underhill, D. H. Cushman, Robert Jaffray, Marcus Wi

On motion of Prosper M. Wetmore, it was Resolved, That a Committee of ten, exclusive

Whereupon the following McLane, George Griswold, Benjamin L. Swan, John A. Stevens,

Nathaniel Weed. David S. Jones. Resolved, That said Committee retire and report the arrangements of the committee this eve-During the absence of the Mayor and the Committee, Judge Irving was called to the chair.

The committee returned and the Mayor resumed the chair and reported the following committees: 1. Committee to ascertain the extent and

probable value of property destroyed, and how far the sufferers are protected by insuranee. Nathaniel Weed, George S. Robins, Nathaniel Weed, George S. Robins, Gabriel P. Disosway, Walter R. Jones, Brittain L. Woolley, Isaac S. Hone.

2. Committee on application to Congress for an extension of credit on duty bonds and remission of duties, and on such other aid as it may be expedient to ask of the general government. Albert Gallatin Louis McLane James G King Preserved Fish Reubin Withers C W Lawrence Geo. Griswold

John T Irving Samuel Jones. 3. Committee on applications to the State and City Governments. Enos T Throop John L Graham

Philip Hone Daniel Jackson B L Swan. John A Stevens Chas. H Russell 4. Committee on the origin and cause of the James B Murray Geo. Douglass

Marcus Wilbur. David Bryson

5. Committee on change in the regulation of the streets: Samuel B Ruggles David S Jones John Haggerty John S Crary.

6. Committee on the erection of buildings and the arrangement of the Fire Department: Prosper M Wetmore Stephen Allen P G Stuyvesant Seth Geer George Ireland James J. Roosevelt, Jr. Dudley Selden Stephen Whitney.

Geo. D Strong 7. Committee on Relief, with power to receive and distribute contributions, and also with power to increase their numbers:-Samuel Cowdrey, Ogden Hoffman Jacob Lorillard William L. Stone Samuel S. Howland Jacob Harvey
Benj McVicker M. D. Thaddeus Phelps

John J. Boyd John W. Leavitt Wm T. McCoun James Boorman, Ddward Prime. Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting of this Committee be published.

The Committee then adjourned to meet again at the Mayor's Office on Monday evening at 6

C. W. LAWRENCE, Chairman. P. M. WETMORE, JAS. B. MURRAY, Secretaries. JNO. A. STEVENS.

An entire cargo oftea, belonging to John Neal & Sons, of Salem, and valued at 200,000 dols was destroyed in one of the stores. It was reported that the Hon. Stephen C. Phillips, of Salem, was also a large loss, but

V From the Courier & Enquirer. TEXAS.

Accounts from New Orleans of the 5th inst. mounce the receipt there of later intelligence from Texas. A provisional government had been completely organized, and a Bill of Rights adopted, which will be found below. Henry SMITH appointed Governor, and J. W. Robinson Lieutenant Governor. The Mexican general Coss is completely hemmed in at San Antonio by Colonel Austin, with 2000 Texian forces. Five exian vessels of war are scouring the whole of the Texian coast, and prevent the landing by Mexican vessels, of any troops or supplies, while the passage is completely open for suc cours of all description to the Texians. Declaration of the People of Texas, in General

Convention assembled. Whereas, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, and other military chieftains, have by force of arms, overthrown the Federal Institutions of Mexico, and dissolved the social compact which existed between Texas and the o ther members of the Mexican Confederacy; now the good People of Texas availing themselves of

their natural rights, solemnly declare,
1st. That they have taken up arms in defenc their rights and liberties, which are threatened the encroachments of military despots, and in efence of the republican principles of the Federal Constitution of Mexico, of 1824.

2d. That Texas is no longer morally or civil-y bound by the Compact of Union; yet, stimulated by the generosity and sympathy common to a free people, they offer their support and assistance to such of the members of the Mexian Confederacy as will take up arms against

3d. That they do not acknowledge that the present authorities of the nominal Mexican Republic have the right to govern within the limits That they will not cease to carry on wa

are within the limits of Texas.

5th. That they hold it to be their right, during the disorganization of the Federal System, and the reign of despotism, to withdraw from he Union, to establish an independent govern ment, or to adopt such measures as they may deem best calculated to protect their rights and berties, but that they will continue faithful to the Mexican government, so long as that nation is governed by the Constitution and laws that

6th. That Texas is responsible for the expenses oth. That the public faith of Texas is pledgd for the payment of any debts contracted

formed for the government of the Politi

That she will reward by donations in land, all who volunteer their services in her present struggle, and receive them as citizens.

These declarations we solemnly avow to the world, and call God to witness their truth and sincerity, and invoke defeat and disgrace upo our heads, should we prove guilty of duplicity
B. T. ARCHER, President. P. B. Dexter, Sec'ry. Nov. 7, 1835.

[From the New Orleans Bee.] Texas .- It is certain that the Texian army under Austin have blockaded San Antonio, where Cos is garrisoned, and that the former has only about 1000 men and the latter 1500, victory must eventuate in favor of the Texians. On account of the Mexican Schooners licence ed to cruize, etc. on the coast of Texas, the

temporary governors of that place have granted letters of marque and reprisal to five vessels—of which the San Felipe stands foremost in ac The Texians have also authorised Messrs. Allen, Walker and Thorn, all now in this city, to raise a loan or mortgage from Texas; and we have heard that one of these gentlemen is also mpowered to charter and equip a schooner to ruise on the coast of Texas, with full powers of Texian revenue cutter; and armed also with etters of marque and reprisal.

The emigrants from New Orleans, Natchito-hes, ets., had arrived, and enlisted in the army of Texas. The number sent from the different States amounts now to about 600 men.

[From the Franklin (Mass.) Mercury.] BRUTALITY.

We mentioned in our last that a brutal asault had been made by a father and a son, on the person of the son's wife. It being considered by many that the bonds taken on the first Levi Hubb examination before a magistrate were too low, another examination was had in Conway, on John Van Buren Friday, before Henry Chapman, Esq. of Greenfield, which eventuated in the parties being held John E. Lovett to appear, in joint bonds to the amount of \$1200.

The names are Joseph and Mayhew Boyden.
We have not space for the whole case as it appeared in evidence; nor are all its details fit for the public eye. It presented a picture of unbridled passion and brital outrage on the one side and of long continued suffering and dutiful side, and of long continued suffering and dutiful Thos. M. Burt Edward Livingston know and is saddening to remember.

Alexander Marvin

husband into the presence of his fitter, whom she received the grossest language, and by whom she was finally filled to the floor, her by whom she was finally letted to the head beaten against the floor, her hair puffed out by hands-full, (a hand-full combed guinzed next day was produced in protect her this put garded, her nose laid open by a blow from some sharp weapon, her throat grasped and choked with a violence which nearly deprived her of her senses—and when she final y made her escape, securing the door behind her with an

ner escape, securing the door behind her with an ox-goad, her track to a neighbor's house (where she was received and most kindly treated) was traced afterward for a mile by the blood shed from her wounds. It was farther proved that this last outrage had been preceded some months before, by an attempt upon her chastity by the old man, and a threat of her life if she should ever disclose this attempt. ver disclose this attempt.

This poor mangled victim is spoken of by all who knew her, in terms of marked affection and respect, and as having borne all her accu and respect, and as having borne all her accumulated woes in a dutiful and exemplary spirit. Her husband, according to her testimony, always treated her well except when under the influence of ardent spirits. Both father and son

had been drinking more than usual when the last assault took place.

The case excited intense interest in Conway, an interest honorable to the feeling and humanity of its inhabitants. The Court was adjourned on Saturday to the Baptist Meeting House in the town the towns hall path laint level. that town, the tavern hall not being large enough to accommodate the spectators.

[From the Baltimore Patriot.] THE LATE BISHOP EMORY.

The following is a true statement of the facts connected with the death of the excellent and lamented Bishop Emory, so far as can be ascertained by the undersigned Committee of Investigation, which you will please publish in the Baltimore Patriot, together with the notice of his funeral, as you will herein find it stated. The late Bishop Emory left his residence, one

mile this side of Reister's Town, on the morning of the 16th inst, about 6 o'clock, and proceeded on his journey towards Baltimore, as far as the hill north of Weaver's Tavern, where it is supposed the horse ran away with the carriage, and on passing violently down the hill, a short distance bolow Weaver's at a water break, it is believed the Bishop was thrown from his carriage, with great force, the back of his head coming in contact with a large stone, broke the skull, and the brain protruded out.

The horse becoming disengaged from the

The Wilmington (Del.) State Journal, of Friday, says:—"The steamboat Robert Morris, of the New Castle and Frenchtown line, arrived here yesterday, with the remains of the Hon. Nathan Smith, late Senator from Connecticut, on board, accompanied by the family of the deceased. The corpse was brought to the hotel of Mr. John M. Smith, from the steamboat; and in Mr. John M. Smith, from the steamboat; and in the afternoon proceed to its destination in Connecticut. The Robert Morris, we understand, puts in here to winter."

Shipporeck.—A slip from the Charleston Courier Office, dated evening of the 10th inst. states that the schooner John Denison, arrived that the schooner John Denison, arrived that the schooner John Denison, the country. It is composed of eight different articles only, and is warranted to be as good as any English or ofference of the principal part of her cargo to get off. She was taken to Key West by the wreckers, considered with mercurial, or any chymical substance.—This compound is the best that can be found in this or any other country. It is composed of eight different articles only, and is morning from Key West via Cape Florida, reports that the schooner Exit, Sission, thence for Mobile, went ashore on Carrysford Reef 3d inst. and was compelled to throw overboard the principal part of her cargo to get off. She was taken to Key West by the wreckers, considered with mercurial, or any chymical substance.—This compound is the best that can be found in this or any other country. It is composed of eight different articles only, and is morning from Key West via Cape Florida, reports that the schooner Exit, Sission, thence for Mobile, went ashore on Carrysford Reef 3d inst. and was compelled to throw overboard the principal part of her cargo to get off. She was taken to Key West by the wreckers, considered with mercurial, or any chymical substance.—This composed of eight different articles only, and is morning from Key West via Cape Florida, reports that the schooner John Denison, arrived that the schoone

The Canal which the late severity of the weather had partly closed, is again open, and several New Bedford, Dec. 17.

Severe Weather.—Yesterday was a cooler—
thermometer 10 deg. below 0. Winter has very unceremoniously established non-intercourse on our waters. The harbor is frozen over some way below Palmer's Island.—New Bedford Gazette.

Was destroyed in one of the stocks. It was also a large loser, but we learn that some hides only, being a small part of the eargy of the ship Sapphire, owned by him, were burnt; the remainder of the ship's cargo was either on board, or had been previously sold, and removed beyond the reach of the fire.

The harbor is frozen over some way below Palmer's Island.—New Bedford Gazette.

The harbor is frozen over some way below Palmer's Island.—New Bedford Gazette.

The harbor is frozen over some way below Palmer's Island.—New Bedford Gazette.

The harbor is frozen over some during the Canal open and several extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are glad to learn from the extensive arrivals of flour are expected to-day and to-morrow. We are gla

The Albany Eve. Journal of the 17th inst. states that sleigh loads of merchandize had left that place for Buffalo. Several loads arrived here this morning in waggons. The snow has nearly disappeared, and the air is now of a very moderate temperature. The bringing of merchandise to this city by land has been a rare occurrence, since the construction of the Erie Canal, and the necessity for this measure now, has been brought about by the early freezing of the

canal. - Buffalo Com. Adv. [From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.] Mal-Practice. - The case of Stephen Hoag, vs. Drs. Dean and Jones, of Hamburgh, came on for trial, last week, at the court of General Sessions. The cause occupied over two days and resulted in a verdict of \$500 for the plaintiff. Messrs. Hawley and Sherwood for the Plaintiff and Barker and Fillmore for the defence.

[From the Schenectady Cabinet.] TRIAL OF FIRE ENGINES. Mr. Riggs .- As there has been some contention about the qualities of the new engines latey introduced in this city, and some pains hav-ng been taken to prejudice our citizens in favor of those made at one place, to the disparagement of those made at another-it may no improper to state, that on the occasion of filling one of the public cisterns on Saturday last, Engine No. 2 manufactured by Mr. Seely, at Rochester, overflowed Engine No. 6, manufac-tured by Mr. Platt Watreford—both companies

es working to their utmost.

A LOOKER ON. JACK FROST.

When by my own hearth, secure from the storm, And Puss in the corner, sits musing and warm, Jack's oft at the window, and sketches with skill, The cottage, the forest, the brook, and the mill; So nice is his art, so great is his care, E'en the dusty old Miller in white is seen there; The scene is so tranquil, I say to my wife, If on earth there's enjoyment, 'tis felt in this life; His alone is the skill which of gives delight, To derk as with crystal, the forest in white,

MARRIED.

At Albany, by the Kev. B. T. Welch, Mr. John J. Davis, publisher of the Amsterdam Intelligencer, to Miss Ann M. Vedder, of Schenectady. DIED.

Woburn, 8th inst. Mrs. Davis, 85. She drop ped down and died instantly, while retiring to bed; and on the 11th inst. NATHANIEL DAVIS, her husband, 76, a revolutionary soldier and pensioner—a respectable yeoman and an honest man. On the 19th April, 1775, he resided in Concord, Mass. with his parents, and though a boy and forbidden by them, he stole away with an old gun, and opposed the British at the North Bridge, and followed them towards Cambridge, and afterwards served several terms in the revolutionary war. Also, 13th inst. Mr. Elijah Leathe, 80. He fell dead in his house. He was a highly respectable farmer, and worth citizen; a revolutionary soldier and pensioner. He was in the buttles at Bunker's Hill and Bemas' Heights, and at the surrender of Burgoyne. Over 50 years ago, he was about the first who carried shoes, in saddle bags to market to Bosdled them out from a bench, north side Faneuil Hall, where gentlemen and ladies, of all classes resorted to buy,

At Middlefield, Otsego county, on the night of the 22d inst Mrs. Candace Cook, aged 70 years.

The citizens of Albany are requested to con vene at the Capital THIS EVENING at 7 o'clock, relative to the recent calamitous fire in Erastus Corning

Stephen Van Rensselaer A. C. Flagg Francis Bloodgood Isaiah Townsend John A. Dix John Townsend Abraham Van Vechten Jared L. Rathhone Gideon Hawley B. R. Wood Watts Sherman M. T. Reynolds James Vanderpoel Greene C. Bronson ner J. V. L. Pruyn Tho. W. Olcott Wm. P Van Renss James King Ambrose Spencer Charles E. Dudley J. K. Paige Thurlow Weed E. C. Delavan James M'Kown James Porter D. D. Barnard

Friend Humphrey Augustus James James Horner Garret W. Ryckman John S. Walsh M. Van Alstyne John T. Cooper.

North Market st. Punctual a R. K. VIELE, Sec'ry

CARAWAY AND CORIANDER SEEDS. Druggists, 46 State street. 50 POUNDS Ground Cinnamon Nutmegs and Cloves, received and for sale by SANDS & SHAW.

300 POUNDS Carbonate of Ammonia.

Magnesia; for sale by d2 SANDS & SHAW, Druggists, 46 State.

SILK CORDS, for ladies bats, for sale by the subaribers, at the remarkable low price of 2s. at No.
6 South Pearl street.

HOWE & WATSON. Por Parties, &C.—The fashionable style of hair ornaments, composed of floss silks and worsteds; also, white chains for the head; just received at the d24 BAZAAR, next to the City Hotel.

BAZAAR, next to the City Hotel.

100 SHARES Genesee County Bank Stock, for sale. Apply to THOS. GOUGH, d24 Stock and Ex. Broker, near Canal Bank.

THE owners of lots on the Albany Pier, are requested to meet at the City Hotel in North Market st. on Saturday, the 26th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M. on business of importance. By order of the President. d24 2t JAMES GOOLD, Sec'ry of Pier Co.

BEAUTIFUL copies of the publications of the London Tract Society, in various fancy bindings, for holyday Giths, for sale only at the Depository, corner of Green and Beaver sts.

BERT SCHOOL BOOKS. Just received, a fresh supply of Day's, Bridges' and Euleyas' Algebras, Bennett and Preston's Book-keeping, Smith, Olney, Maltebrun; Woodbridge, Parley and Huntington's Geographies and Atlas, Ostrander and Ryan's Astronomy, Gibson's Surveying, Smith, Adams, Daboll, Colburn and Emærson's Arithmetic, together with a general assortment of Classic and Common School Books, at unusual low prices, for sale by the single copy or dozen, at d24 R. O'HARA'S Bookstore, 5 Green st. CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEARS' DO-NATIVES, at the Variety Store.—The subscriber (as usual) is well prepared to furnish, and respectfully solicits the patronage of persons who intend to please their young and old friends and acquaintances with

Christmas and New Years' presents. STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK,

believed the Bishop was thrown from his carriage with great force, the back of his head coming in contact with a large stone, broke the skull, and the brain protruded out.

The horse becoming disengaged from the carriage, continued down the road, was first discovered by Mr. Simpson going up the road, near the bridge, at Owings' mills, who made an effort to stop the horse, but failed. Mr. Simpson, on approaching the water break, discovered the Bishop lying on the margin of the east side of the road, and the carriage nearly opposite on the west side. He was taken to Mr. Weaver's, where every kindness and attendance of Drs. Addison and Larsh procured without delay.

He expired about quarter past seven on the evening of the same day. He was found speeches, and continued so until his decease.

The Wilmington (Del.) State Journal, of Friday, says:—"The steamboat Robert Morris, of the New Castle and Frenchtown line, arrived here yesterday, with the remains of the Hon. Nathan Smith, late Senator from Connecticut, on board, accompanied by the family of the deceased. The corpse was brought to the hotel of Cassed. The corpse was brought to the ho

BOTANICAL HYGEIAN VEGETABLE B Universal Medicines.—This medicine is warranted to be good in all cases where the patient needs a cathartic, and the oldest and the youngest, the richest and the poorest, may use this medicine without danger of taking celd, or altering diet or dress. This medicine is a compound of vegetable matter of the first quality, and is not

Engravers.
A. B. Durand,
Casilear,
Casilear,
Rolph,
Kelly,
Rolph,
Graham,
Parker,
A. B. Durand,
Rolph,
Smillie,
Kelly,

HOLYDAY P. ESENTA

W. C. LITTLE'S Catalogue of Christmas and New-Year Gifts.

"These are the productions that form an elegant tribute of friendship at that festival season of the year, when Nature presents her gloomiest aspect without; but when the ties of friendship and kindred are drawn closest, and the joys of home are at their height."—Anon. THE DRAWING ROOM SCRAP BOOK, quarto, creently bound 35 plates music &c. elegantly bound, 36 plates, music, &c.

"We refer our readers to the D. R. S. B, for the richst treat the year can give them,"—New Mon. Mag.

THE ORIENTAL ANNUAL, 22 superb engravings,
scenes in India, from the original drawings,
JENNING'S LANDSCAPE ANNUAL—Andalusia -Hustrated, an elegant book, edited by Roscoe. HEATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL—Russia— Hustrated, 21 highly finished engravings, edited by Rit-THE KEEPSAKE, 20 plates, by the most eminen THE ENGLISH ANNUAL, edited by Mrs. Norto: th numerous portraits, &c. large size.
PHE CHRISTIAN KEEPSAKE, edited by Rev. W.

is, much enlarged, 17 plates, bound in morocco. FRIENDSHIP'S OFFERING, 12 plates, beauti-ACKERMAN'S LONDON FORGET ME NOT, O beautiful engravings, bound in morocco.

"Appealing by the magic of its name,
To the gentle feelings and affections kept
Within the heart, like gold."—L. E. L.
THE AMULET, edited by Mrs. Hall, moral and reli-

THE BOSTON TOKEN AND ATLANTIC SOU- was \$100. ENIR, 13 engravings, edited by S. G. Goodrich, HEATH'S BOOK OF BEAUTY, a splendid work, tited by Countess Blessington, not yet received.
THE LONDON JUVENILE FORGET ME NOT.
THE AMERICAN JUVENILE KEEPSAKE.
THE YOUTH'S KEEPSAKE, Boston.
THE RELIGIOUS SOUVENIR, with portrait of or. Bedell.

THE MAGNOLIA, a new annual, with superb steel ngravings, elegantly bound, New York.

THE GIFT, Philadelphia, edited by Miss Leslie, with llustrations, beautifully bound.

THE POETICAL ANNUAL, selections from Spen-

er to Beattie, with numerous plates.
HISTORICAL KEEPSAKE, 13 engravings.
THE PEARL, with mezzotinto engravings THE PEARL, with mezzotinto engravings. PICTURESQUE BEAUTIES of Great Britain uarto.
MODERN ATHENS, Edinburgh, illustrated.
IRELAND, illustrated, a series of views.
PARIS, and its Environs displayed in a series of
iews, by Mr. Heath, 200 views, elegantly bound, quar.
ALBUM WREATH of Music and Literature, superb-

ngravings, 25 views. THE ARTIST, or Young Ladies' Instructor in orna ental painting and drawing, with different plates.
THE LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, cord plates. SOOK OF MANLY EXERCISES, 56 plates.

R SPRAGUE'S LETTERS to a Daughter, in su-

orb binding, morocco gilt.
THE CHRISTIAN FLORIS'T, col'd plates.
BOOK OF BOTANY, with beautiful col'd plates.
BIOGRAPHICAL Portrait Gallery, 240 portraits,
TURNER'S Annual Tour on the Rhine and Scine, gravings to each. ELEMENTS of Drawing and Flower Painting. stord Blues, it was to bindings, just imported. The Book of Common Prayer, with the new Psalms beautifully bound in mo-

lymnis, the variety of the Reformed parties, Watts' and Rippon's, and the Reformed of Church Psalms and Hymns, in rich bindings, the The Works of Hannah More, complete in 6 vols. Lon-The Youth's Sketch Book, illustrated with eight beau avings. Cruikshank at Home, a new family Album of endless

nusement. Maunder's Treasury of Knowledge and Library of Rerence, London edition. Roscoe's Novelist's Library, with Cruikshank's illuse Geographical Annual, a Cabinet Atlas. norama of Paris; thirty eight views of public buildgs, monuments, &c.
Cunningham's beautiful edition of Burns, with illusations. De La Rue's Album Wreath, ornamented. Mrs. Sherwood's, Maria Edgworth's, Mrs. Hofland's,

Ans. Suerwood's, Maria Edgworth's, Mrs. Hofland and other popular Juveniles, a great variety. The Young Lady's Book, 750 engravings. The Young Man's Own Bock. The Young Lady's Own Book. Superb London Albums, with engravings, music, &c. Drawing Room Scrap Books. Portfolios, elegantly illustrated, with locks. Milton's Paradise Lost, with Martin's illustrations. Burke's Works, complete in 3 vols, elegantly bound, ith portraits. See traits, &c. can Portrait Gallery, elegantly bound. ins, splendid edition, 2 vols, Italy and oth-Bulwer's Pilgrims of the Rhine, illustrated, in one

owers and Poetry, by a Lady, 26 col'd plates. rs. Hemans' Poetical Works, elegant bindings.

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Wallis' elegant instructive game, exhibiting the wonlers of nature in each quarter of the world

The Panorama of Europe.

A voyage round the world.

Fashionable Circassian Puzzle, forming 52 elegant deices, adapted for tesselated pavements.

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Mosaic Game.

Mosaic Game.
A complete cure for hypocondrias.
Gypsey's last legacy.
Cards of Fate.

A new Game in aid of benovolent institutions

Ghost Appearances. French Writing Apparatus. Miniature Globes. oxes containing implements for crayon drawing. proven spelling Púzzle, sographical Game. Game on Grammar, ame on History of England. me on Geography of Europe, le Sybyl Leaves. Architectural Games, e Little Builder, niature Printing Presses, inese Sensitive Leaves ry Ppyzilia. Dia. Miniature Printing Presses.
Chinese Sensitive Leaves
Ivory Puzzling Rings. Magnetic Curiosities.
Dissected Maps of U. States, England and Wales, &c
Dissected Pictures of the Creation, Capt. Ross's Voy
ge, and Zoological Gardens.
Game of Goose, (Royal.)
A. B. C. in wood, ivory and bone.
Pair Plays. Game of General Knowledge.
Comic Conversation. Game on Music.
Jack's Straws. Loto or Lottery.
Boxes Carpenter's Tools.
Boxes Carpenter's Tools.
Boxes Carpenter's Tools.
Cantel Charles Hearts Unveiled.
Conversation Cards. Surprise Boxes.

Ladies Hearts Unveiled.
Conversation Cards. Surprise Boxes.
The Wheel of Fortune. Laugh and lay down. Why! How! and Because, on subjects not generally Fumbling Chinese Figures.
cal Apples and Pears. Microscopes.

CATALOGUE OF PRESENTS FOR CHRIST.
MAS AND THE NEW YEAR.
Diamond Breast Pins, worth from \$5 to \$300
do Finger Rings, 5 to 265
Gold Watches, 25 to 264 Gold Watches,
Silver do
Ear Rings and Pins,
Mantle Clocks,
Plated Tea Spoons,
Plated Urns
Breast Pins,
Finger Rings,
Gold and Silver Snuff Boxes,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets,
Plated Pitchers.
Gold Safety Chains,
Ladies Gold do
Gold and Silver Pencils. old and Silver Spectacles, ons ter Knives,

Postscript



One O'Clock P. M.

We are indebted to the politeness of Dudley SELDEN, Esq. of New-York, who came up in adance of the Mail, for Wednesday's Journal of

The River is open, and Steam-Boats running Poughkeepsie.

The Stock of the New-York Ætna Insurance Company had sold at \$4, and that of the Howard, at \$2½ a share. The par value of the shares was \$100.

Mr. Kic, of Alabama, maintained that it was an enquiry proper for the Standing Committee, would be likely abroad, to give a party complexion to the matter; or, at any rate, to raise

The Mayor of Philadelphia, at the head of habitants of that philanthrophic City.

ceedings of the General and Sub-Committees aptentive perusal: MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMIT-

TEE OF CITIZENS AT THE MAYOR'S OFFICE-Dec. 21, 1835.

at the Mayor's Office.

Mr. Gallatin from the Committee on the application to Congress for remission and extension of credit on duties, and for each of the Mayor's Office.

Mr. But difficult which had been paid to the correct feeling which prevailed among the intelligent classes of the Northern section of the Union.

the 16th of this month. 4. An investment of a portion of the unap- should be. propriated surplus revenue of the United States such funds and such manner as will afford

General Committee of the Citizens of New York n its behalf and be immediately transmitted. proceed to Washington and enforce the application aforesaid.

long Report, concluding with the following: RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Comature of the state for power to issue the bond of the city, or a stock for a loan not exceeding Six Millions of dollars, to be applied under the direction of the Common Council, for the relief of the city in the present emergency, by enabling them to make loans upon good and valid bonds and mortgages now held by the Fire Insurance Senators.

can be made for the enacting of some level protection to the legislature can be made for the enacting of some level protection and although he thought the Post Office Committee might legitimately and properly fairs without delay and expense, and that said companies be requested to unite in such an application to the Legislature.

The following committee were requested to unite in such an application to the Legislature.

The following committee were requested to unite in such an application to the Legislature.

Mr. Ewing also, although a member of the Post Office Committee.

The Religious Souventr
Friendship's Offering.
The Gift, edited by Miss Leslie.
The Token.
Polygiout Bibles, elegantly bound in Turkey morocco and cali.
Paragraph Bible, embossed and plain, and various other books splendidly bound, suitable for presents.
Also, a great variety of colored Toy and Juvenile Books; for sale by ELIAS GATES, 71 States st.

THE Ghristian Keepsake edited by Rev. Wm. Ellis, the Christian Keepsake edited by Rev. Wm. Ellis, whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the many that the Committee had as yet received information from only 189 firms, and that their losses amounted to \$4,044,000 in merchandize, and in an an antifect of the subject, and in the case of the subject, and the social representation of the princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the waged portrait of the Princess Victoria, to whom the subject, and in the social resolution:—Philip Hone, Daniel ackson, Stephen Allen, Charles A. Davis, Ja's.

Mr. Bush ICAL KEEPSAKE, with 32 elemore than the subject, and an official under the social subject, and an open the social committee.

Mr. Eving also, although a member of the Post Office Committee.

Mr. Eving also, thougher of the vereise of power, the subject, and an open the social under t

THE TREASURY. The following letter from the Secretary of the Treasury was read by the chairman and ordered to be published. Also a letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury, [the same which was published.]

lished in our last.] TREASURY DEPARTMENT, 19th Dec. 1835. Dear Sir-Your letter of the 17th inst. communicating the disastrous intelligence concerning the late fire in the city of New York, has

I hardly need assure you, that under this great calamity, your citizens shall have extended to to them, from this Department, every indulgence

der.

I, therefore, approve of your course in furnishing temporary accommodations for the Post Office, and have sanctioned the proposal of the Marshal to tender also for the same purpose the use of the rooms in the City Hall now occupied by the United States Courts.

In respect to delay in the collection of bonds

In the same purpose the to 5.

Jacob Beecker late Sherif Lorent Lo

or to remission or reductions of duties in cer-tain cases, they both deserve very favorable consideration, but, as you remark concerning your own power about the former, it may be added, as to my power about both, that the acts of Congress now give me no control over the subject.

I do not doubt, however, that the subject will be taken up by Congress on Monday, and some expression of its views soon given; and in the mean time I do not hesitate to believe, that you and the District Attorney would be sustained and justified, if, in the exercise of a sound discretion under the afflicting expression. under the afflicting emergency you did not press the collection of bonds in all cases, where the public security would not be impaired by a short

ty that something would be done by Congress for the sufferers by this most calamitous fire—
He referred generally to the practice which had existed of relieving those who had suffered, from a similar cause, on former occasions: and advertage of the suffered suffered similar cause, on former occasions: and advertage of the suffered suf Silver and Gilt Buckles and Slides

Silver and Gilt Buckles and Slides

for the waist,
Coral Necklaces,
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ents, and were better qualified to act on the subject, s outdealt the subject in the other House; and all he now asked was the adoption of the resolution, so that the question might be at once submitted for the consideration of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Ewing introduced his bill to define and settle the Northern Boundary of Ohio. He made a very argumentative speech on the occasion, to illustrate the provisions of the bill, which is the same as has been twice passed by the Senate since he has been a Senator, and lost in the House for want of time to act upon it; and also in reply to the arguments which had, at various times, been urged against the measure. After he had concluded, Mr. Morris, his colleague, inroduced a resolution and preamble, in which a lifferent adjustment of the boundary line is con-

Mr. Calhoun moved the reference of so much of the Message of the President as refers to the transportation of incendiary publications by the mail, to a special committee, on the ground that

the subject involved a complicated enquiry which did not come within the range of duties assigned to the ordinary Standing Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads. Mr. King, of Alabama, maintained that it was

it to an importance which it did not merit.

Mr. Grundy also advocated the reference to a Committee, arrived in New-York to discharge the Standing Post Office Committee of which he the duties assigned to them by the generous ineral government could do very little in the business; except through the Post Office.

A note hand of \$57, in favor of the Ocean Insurance Company, was blown during the fire from a store in South street, to a garden at Flat bush, Long Island, five miles.

Post Office Committee were properly limited to the regulations of the Department, Post routes, &c., but that this suggestion of the President must be deliberated on, in connexion with the constitutional powers of the government. He did justice to the feeling which prevails among all the intelligent part of the Northern and Fastern sections of the country, hostile to any nterference of the government with the slave pointed on the subject of the late conflagration holding states and especially adverse to the cirn this city. We need not be speak them an at- culation of incendiary documents. He expressed his apprehension lest the subject should become entangled with party movements and tho't

the best way to avoid such a result, was to send it to a Speial Committee. Mr. Leigh advocated the reference to a Special The Committee appointed at the General meeting of citizens, at the City Hall on Saturday last, held an adjourned meeting this evening at the Mayor's Office.

Committee on peculiar grounds, and because the subject involved constitutional questions of great delicacy. He united in the tribute which had been paid to the correct feeling which prevailed

pication to Congress for remission and extension of credit on duties, and for such other aid as the General Government may afford, Report,
That in their opinion application should be made for the following objects, viz:

1. A remission or refunding of duties on goods, in the original packages, which have been destroyed by the late conflagration.

2. An extension of credit on all the existing bonds for duties payable in this city and failing. 2. An extension of credit on all the existing dered necessary by the recommendation in the mass for duties payable in this city and failing dered necessary by the recommendation in the leaster the 16th of this month. due after the 16th of this month.

3. A general temporary extension of the time

Message, could be as effectually made in the Standing Committee, as in a Special committee. of payment of cash and other duties on goods imported in the United States subsequent to the 16th of this month.

Every man was disposed to go as far as Congress could go, and he thought the Post office Committee the most proper to say how far that

Mr. Mangum hoped that nothing would be done to give a party character to the enquiry.— He disclaimed any disrespectful allusion to the They therefore submit the following Resolutions:

Resolved, that a memorial to Congress praying for aid and relief in the manner above stated be prepared and signed by the President of the General Committee of the Citizens of New York.

He disclaimed any disrespectful allusion to the Standing Committee, when he thought this was not within their duties. He did not entertain those apprehensions of excitement which some gentlemen seemed to feel, concurring as he did in the suggestions that public opinion in the North was sound. North was sound.

Mr. PORTER admitted the entire soundness of Resolved that a Committee be appointed to rocceed to Washington and enforce the application aforesaid.

ALBERT GALLATIN, Chairman.

Con Throng for the Committee of appointed to the Northern community, but said it was not to be denied that there was a set of vile and desperate men who were busily occupied in scattering fire brands in the South. He desired to act on Gov. Throop from the Committee on applica the subject with proper solemnity, and thought tions to the State and City Governments, made a long Report, concluding with the following:

the Special Committee the proper Committee. The Standing Committee had four Northern members, out of the five, and he believed that there ought to be a majority of Southern Senators on the Committee which should examine the subject.
Mr. CLAYTON said that it any Standing Com-

should be the Judiciary, as questions of Consti-tutional law were concerned in it. But he would prefer sending it to a special Committee, because ne wished the report to come from Southern Resolved, That a committee of five persons be the South to give the subject to a special Com-Mr. Goldsborough thought that it was due to

nittee was to have charge of the subject, it

and, if neccessary, to repair to the city of Albany to represent to the Governor the extent of the suffering of the city, and its wants, and to confer with him on the subject of the several measures that at the time when he was a member of the several that at the time when he was a member of the panies of the city which may be obliged to discourteous that none of those who came from discourteous that none of those who came from the section most deeply interested, were placed postpone taking any measures to vest their funds in the hands of receivers under the existing laws of any such discourtesy to the Southern gentle-

ings of the House have not reached us.—Eds. J.

There is a greatembarrassment as to the disposition of the millions of loads of rubbleh in and about the ruins. Would it not be advisable to increase the battery on the north end? An acre of ground may be thus made at trifling expense, and afford great relief to the public. - Gaz, At three o'clock, when this paper goes to

Press, the New-York Mail is not up. Court for the Correction of Errors .- The which their misfortunes require, and which the Court set down the cases of Coster and others, laws and my official duty will permit me to ren- v. Lorillaad, for decision for Monday next. The judgment of the Supreme Court in the

> Jacob Beecker late Sheriff of Albany v. Tay-The case of Jos. Hatch v. Russel A. Mann, was rev. 18 to.

> The case of George Wells v. Abraham Laine. The judgt of the Supreme Court, was reversed

FATH'S PICTURESQUE ANNUAL for 1836. Edited by Ritchie, with 25 splendid engravings by the first artists, after drawings by A. G. Vickers, elegantly bound in crimson morocco.

This volume contains views in Russia St. Patershyreh

Also, a complete set of this work from commencement. The would probably cause Congress to extend to them some relief.

With much sympathy and regard, Your ob't svt.

LEVI WOODBURY.

Gen. Swartwout, New-York City.

Congressional Proceedings.

(By Express.)

[From the Journal of Commerce.]

IN SENATE—Dec. 21.

Mr. Niles, appointed a Senator from Connecticut to supply the vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. Nathan Smith, appeared today, produced his credentials from the Governor of Connecticut, and was sworn.

Mr. Webster offered the following resolution, which on his motion, was considered, and adopted, nemine dissentiente.

"Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to enquire what measures should be adopted by Congress, in consequence of the destruction of merchandise and other property by the late fire in N. York."

In introducing the Resolution, Mr. Webster expressed his hope that some measure of relief would be devised to meet the strong excited expectation which prevailed among the community that something would be done by Congress for the sufferers by this most calamitous fire—He referred generally fet the sentiments.

Also, a complete set of this work from commencement. For sale by Weare Chirthe, 190 Chirthen Annual 190 Calamita, 190 Calamita, numbness of the limbs, stiffness of the joints, indonent tumors, sore throat, cramp, sprains, bruitses, chapped hands, numbness of the limbs, stiffness of the joints, indonent tumors, sore throat, cramp, sprains, bruitses, chapped hands, numbness of the limbs, stiffness of the joints, indonent tumors, sore throat, cramp, sprains, bruitses, chapped hands, numbness of the limbs, stiffness of the joints, indonent tumors, sore throat, cramp, sprains, bruitses, chapped hands, numbness of the limbs, stiffness of the joints, indonent tumors, sore throat, cramp, sprains, bruitses, chapped hands, numbness of the limbs, stiffness of the joints, indonent tumors, sore throat, cramp, sprains, bruitses, chapped hands, numbness of the limbs, stiffness of the joint,

Adjourned until Saturday morning.

public security would not be impaired by a short delay, and where the parties are in a situation which would probably cause Congress to extend to them some relief.

Also, a complete set of this work from commencement For sale by WEARE C. LITTLE, 67 State st.

(A) denotes the place where the fire originated

[From the Buffalo Daily Star.] TRADE OF THE CANAL.

Through the politeness of the Canal Collector in this city, we have been enabled to furnish the following abstract from theamount of bu-siness done at his office. We have made no minute of any business passing east; but have confined our abstract to that coming from tide

Property received at Buffalo, passing to places out of the State, during the year 1835.

	Mdz.	Furniture		
Virginia,	2,763			
Missouri,	58,846	18,425		
Alabama,	59r831			
Tennessee,	333,766	8,470		
Upper Canada,	05,788	122,679		
Pennsylvania,	1,392,319	128,834		
Michigan,	13,253,589	1,198,326		
Indiana,	3,254,986	136.403		
Illinois,	3,320,718	945,263		
Ohio,	14,229,961	3,732,409		
Kentucky,	918,915	57,580		
Total	90 001 000 11	0.040.000		

Total, 36,921,062 lbs. 9,348,389 Property left at Buffalo, coming from the

22,345,354 Total amount rec'd at Buffalo, 10,879,046 Grand Total, 70,145,462

or 35,0724 Tons; besides sundries of an amount

and variety too numerous to be embodied in an by 11.250,000 pounds; and the am ceeds that of last year, by more than 9,000,000

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce. WASHINGTON, DEC. 16, 1835. Annual meeting of the American Colonization So

The meeting was held in the Hall of Repre The meeting was held in the Hall of Representatives on Tuesday night, the 15th inst, and was fully attended, by members, and delegates from auxiliary Societies, and by many of both sexes, who are friendly to the object of the asso-

The Hon Mr. CLAY took the Chair and called the meeting to order.

The Annual Report was read by the assistant

The Annual Report was read by the assistant Secretary of the Society, Philip Fendall, Esq.

The Report is very long;—enters fully into the operations of the Society during the past year; of the situation and progress of the Colony; and of the prospects of the institution, its policy, wants, and claims upon the confidence and patronage of the American public. The Report shows that the confidence of the management is the engages and in the beneficial effects of gers in the success and in the beneficial effects of the Institution has been greatly increased by the

association from the charges which they had brought against it, Mr. Duer submitted a reso. ac. which was adopted.

The Rev Mr. Gurley, in a very animated and

a their objects.

Mr. Atkins was opposed to the resolutions,

takes place to-night.

Mr. Clay made an animated address to the Society, in which he declared himself to be now man but a kind hearted man. more than ever convinced of the usefulness of the Society, and encouraged as to its success He drew a forcible contrast between the achiev onization Society, and made the mention of the

Association in the well known language of the Western Waters, to "go ahead."
The Society adjourned to meet again this even-

the negative were-

essrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Banks, Borden, gs, William B. Calhoun, Carter, George tico, supporting an entablature of six feet in theight, on which rested the third story, making.

Exercit. Galbraith. Granger, height of sixty feet from the ground. Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Banks, Borden, lington, Evans, Everett, Galbraith, Granger, Grennell, Hiland Hall, Hard, Harper, Hazeltine, Henderson, Heister, Hoar, Hubley, Hunt, Ing-ersoll, William Jackson, Jones, Lawrence, Lay, Lincoln, Love, Milligan, Morris, Parker, Dutee J. Pearce, Phillips, Potts, Reed, Russell, Slade, Sloane, Sprague, Vinton, Wardwell, Webster,

Letter from Rothschild on the Indemnity Ques- | 1825, and occupied 27 months in its erection tion.—We have been favored says the Philadel-phia Gazette, with the following copy of a letter from Messrs. Rothschild & Co., the Bankers of the American Government at Paris, to their correspondent in this city dated,

Paris, 23d Oct. 1835

Paris, 23d Oct. 1835.
Public attention is very much taken up now by note which it is said the American Charge d'affairs had here to deliver to the government, asking for the immediate payment of what is due on the treaty of Indemnity, without taking any notice of the condition which the chambers have thought proper to add in granting the movement which unfortunately the minister is by ney and which unfortunately the minister is by no means at liberty to forego. We cannot conceive that even the most punctilious assembly could consider it against their national dignity, or that of any of the parties concerned, to qualify, by a few words, language which has been susceptible of an unpleasant interpretation, and merely to express that it was not meant as injurious to a friendly nation. Every one is persuaded that the intention of your honorable President never was to hurt the feelings of France. It seems to us impossible that such a sound policy as that by which your government is guided, will permit such immense interests to compromised and put in jeopardy by a mere matter of form, when one party is quite ready and willing to pay, and will be satisfied with the simplest admission of its having acted honorably: and the great majority of people connected with trade in both countries, will no doubt do all in

Fire and Loss of Life.—On Saturday morning embracing every imaginable article of far pounds, or nearly 70 per cent increase per an- the 12th inst. the house of Christopher Houghalin, of La Fayette, Onondaga co. was consum d by fire himself and one child perished in the and two children out at a window; but while at

empting to get out the last, was overcome, and all down on his child, and there perished. On Saturday evening, the night following the bove, in the adjoining town of Porcey, the welling house of Col. Tiffany was also consumd by fire, and the inmates barely escaped with

[From the Keesville Arous.]

lord, who testified that Conoly was so drunk on the evening of the fire that he threw him into room and locked him in and found him there

RICHMOND, Va. Dec. 14, 1835. At the meeting held on Saturday night, at the events of the past year.

President Duer, of New York, addressed the BUREN, Hugh Lawson WHITE was unanimously meeting, principally in reference to the opposition which the Society had met with from the or this movement will, in due time, be given to Abolitionists of the North and the Apologists for slavery at the South, and forcibly vindicated the

c. which was adopted.

The Rev. Mr. Atkinson, of Virginia, deliverconvene on the 1st of next month. Among othed an eloquent speech on the objects and history of the Society, in support of the resolution which he offered, declaring that the establishment of Christian Colonies on the African coast possibly may continue so until the meeting of the Legislature. The Natchez Courier of the fording a happy home to the colored emigrants, 25th ult. states that the Secretary of State, der the influence of gospel truth.

Accordance with the Constitution, convening the Senate on Thursday week next, for the pur support of a resolution, requesting the Board of Managers of the Society to take measures for without a Governor until then, by an oversight of the Framers of the Constitution.

From the Boston Traveller.

The Rev Mr. Gurley, in a very animated and eloquent speech, urged upon the South and upon all, who feel as an evil the presence and situation of the colored race in this country, to come forward in aid of the Colonization plan, as the only adequate and practical remedy for that the Hudson river, was overturned at 2 o'clock at night within a mile of the village. There at night within a mile of the village. There were nine passengers inside; one gentleman had his head badly cut, and Mrs A. P. White of the Managers to take into consideration the expediency of making an early application to Congress in behalf of the Society for procuring aid lower side, and received the whole weight of the society for procuring aid but, as the occasion was not suitable for the discussion of them, their further consideration was postponed to the next adjourned meeting, which fixed that she came near being smothered. His attention to her during the whole distance to

> [From the Commercial Advertiser.] THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

Wednesday, a motion was made to have it printed. The front on Wall street was of Westchester as much precipitation as possible, but he will, a motion to print, on the table; i. e. reject it. The motion to print, on the table; i. e. reject it. The lonic order, from the temple of Minerva Polias, to "his account" find them true, the words Weas and Nays on the question of laying on the table, being demanded, stood as follows: Yeas 168, Nays 50. The gentlemen who voted in the negative were—

1011116 order, from the temple of Minerva Tohas, to at Prigne, in Ionia. A recessed elliptical portation of forty feet wide introduced in front. A that the negative were—

101116 order, from the temple of Minerva Tohas, to at Prigne, in Ionia. A recessed elliptical portation of forty feet wide introduced in front. A that the negative were—

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> ng a height of sixty feet from the ground.
>
> The principal entrance to the rotunda and exthe portico, three doors opened to the vestibule in front, while one on each hand opened to offices. The vestibule was of the Ionic order from the little Ionic temble of Illyssus. The exchange

The loss of this edifice is a serious inconvenience to the mercantile community, thrown in-to disorder and confusion as it now is. In it, besides several insurance offices, offices for the great sales of real estate and merchandise, rooms for artisans of various descriptions, &c. were the great hall for the congregation of merchants not only of the city, but from all parts of the country and Europe; rooms for the chamber of commerce and board of brokers; our extensive post office establishment; ship letter office and news room; the telegraph office; several news-paper offices, extensive refreshment rooms, &c.

[From the New-York Times. POLICE-OFFICE.—PARK.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.

Plundering from the Fire.—Since 12 o'clock on Wednesday night the Police Department have been wholly and incessantly occupied in a prescript prescription. arresting persons making their way from the scene of the late destructive conflagration laden with booty, recovering plunder from almost in-numerable depositories in almost every section of the city, and as far as possible restoring it to its distressed owners, and disposing of the immense number caught in the act of conveying property away, or who had it deposited in places of supposed security.

More than four hundred persons, for the most

heir power to prevent the ties which unite them part idle vagrants, have been brought up to the Police Office under such circumstances during being broken by quarrels from which none have any good to expect. We are therefore still confiand variety to billine to be embodied in an any good to expect. We are therefore still confident of a peaceable arrangement, and hoping to learn that you concur in that opinion, we re-

bly more than 100,000 dollars worth of goods staple dry goods, have been lodged at the polic have been identified and recovered by the unfor-The vigilance of the Police Officers in ferret-

ing out the depositories of stolen goods, and dispossessing the spoilers of their plunder, is beyond all praise. Many of them have scarcely known an hours rest since the commencement of the conflagration, and have shown a persever-ance and indefatigability exceeding all reasonable rich Merino, Thibit, silk, and other shawls, cases of the costliest laces, entire pieces of the richest broadcloths and cassimeres, velvets, silks, The Benefit of getting drunk.—A man by the name of Conoly was arrested for burning a barn "down south," but fortunately, was able to prove a most clear and positive alibi, by his landderneath wood piles, in holes dug under the floors of cellars, and even from places of greater nominal respectability, in almost all parts of the city, and probably there still remains in such and similar hiding places throughout and adja-cent to the city, hundreds of thousands of dollars worth, which will never be recovered by the

owners or the police Department.

The scene at the office, since the first breaking ut of the devastating element which wrought all this ruin, panic and distress, is indeed heart rending. The squalid misery of the greater part of those taken with the goods in their possession, the lies and prevarications to which they resorted to induce the magistrates not to commit when they found they must relinquish the splenbrought by the police and military, exceeded any scene of a similar kind on record. For the last ention has been crammed with these miserable g in confinement at the same moment. Hunwere discharged without detention or other worth, can ever be convicted in consequence of the impossibility of the identification of the prop-

To the Editor of the Mercantile Advertiser and

Passing along one of the streets, then a pray to the devouring elements, his ears were assailed with the agonizing cries of a female, to whom he immediately rushed, and on hearing from her that her only child, an infant, was then in the upper part of a house already in flames, and would inevitably be burnt up if some one did not instantly fly to its rescue, he forced his way up stairs, notwithstanding the repeated conscious of its danger, was playing with its little hands, pleased no doubt at the brilliancy of the scene; (for the room itself was a conscious of its danger). Heessis. Downing, Edmonds, Edwards, Fisk, Lansing, Mack, Maison, Tracy, Van Schaick—
9. The Chief Justice, Messrs. Tracy and Edmonds, edwards, Fisk, Lansing, Mack, Maison, Tracy, Van Schaick—
9. The Chief Justice, Messrs. Tracy and Edmonds delivered written opinions. that he would inevitably perish in the attempt, and there found the innocent in bed, who un-He seized it, and happily succeeding in effect This edifice which was consumed by the flames ing his escape, restored it to the embrace of its almost distracted mother, who, with frantic joy on Wednesday night, was one of the largest in almost distracted mother, who, with frantic joy the city, situated on the south side of Wall st. The Society adjourned to meet again this evening at the City Hall.

The Society adjourned to meet again this evening at the City Hall.

An Abolition Memorial being presented to the House of Representatives at Washington on Wednesday, a motion was made to have it print.

The Society adjourned to meet again this evening at the city, situated on the south side of Wall st. and embracing 115 feet of the front between William and Hanover streets.

It was three stories high, exclusive of the basement, which was considerably elevated.—

Its south-west front 114 feet on Exchange street. The front on Wall street was of Westchester was followed by a motion to law the street was of Westchester was followed by a motion to law the street was of Westchester was followed by a motion to law the street was of Westchester was followed by a motion to law the street was of Westchester was followed by a motion to law the street was of Westchester was followed by a motion to law the street was of Westchester was followed by a motion to law the street was of Westchester was followed by modestry, and by feelings overpowered by scenes like this, he made his escape from the applauding crowd, with as much precipitation as possible, but he will. of one of them exclaiming as he passed, that act alone you have gained a place in heav-

No reward that could be offered to him on

No. 3, in Buffalo, was lost in the schr. Comet, during the great gale. The company have presented his destitute widow and orphan child a purse of \$50. The building was began on the 1st of April death .- Mobile Com. Adv. Nov. 30.



TUESDAY EVENING, DEC. 22, 1835.

Their being no Mail to-day, we give up our columns to articles and Advertisements that have been crowded out to make room for accounts of the great New-York Fire.

Custom House Bonds .- The Editor of the Courier & Enquirer, urges one argument in favor of a remission of the duties on foreign goods consumed at the fire in New-York, which seems to us conclusive and unanswerable. It is this:--We are aware that Congress have frequently

refused to remit the duties on goods destroyed by fire, but it has been on the principle, that the importer might have secured himself against loss from fire by insurance. And the principle we take to be a correct one, on the part of the Federal Legislature, viz., that when the losing party might have protected himself against in jury by any of the precautionary means which merchants usually resort to,—when it was in his power so to protect himself,—that then they would not interfere to save him from the consequence of his own imprudence or neglect. But the present is assuredly a very different case .-Here is a calamity which is of such extent that it has baffled all the calculations of prudence and foresight, and rendered every precautionary measure which human ingunuity has devised,

It is therefore, we maintain, but an act of justice which Congress would be rendering us; in this hour of distress, and no way incompatible in this hour of distress, and no way incompatible with the principles heretofore laid down, to return and remit the duties on goods destroyed at the late fire. The injustice of refusing so to do would be the more striking, because the Federal treasury would lose nothing by it. If they had not been wanted for the uses of the country, the goods destroyed would not have been here; others will be imported to fill their place and the treasury will on them receive the duties now returned: indeed if Congress could be gui y of the injustice of refusing to return the duties from the goods de stroyed by fire, the Treasury will receive double duties, one set of duties on the goods burned, and another on those which will be brought here to sup-

The citizens of Bufalo should be the mos wealthy, as they are the most liberal in the world. Almost every Buffalo paper furnishes us with new manifestations of liberality and munificence. The last Commercial Advertiser an nounces the fact that EBENEZER JOHNSON and LE GRAND MARVIN have each given \$7,500 to endow a Professorship in their new College .-The same paper contains the acknowledgment of the receipt of \$500 from Col. PALMER, for the benefit of the Springville Academy. It contains, also, an acknowledgment of \$50 from E. John son, for the relief of the Poor.

Ladies Fair at Stanwix Hall .- The Ladies beonging to the Congregation of the 2d Presbyterian Church, hold a FAIR this afternoon and evening, at Stanwix-Hall. We understand that the articles prepared are highly creditable to the taste, genius and industry, of the Ladies who made, and now offer them-as the Merchants say in their Advertisements-"to their friends and the public generally-AT COST." The avails of the Fair are to be devoted to Charitable and Missionary purposes.

IF We understand that the Rev. Mr. COVEL, f Whitesboro, has accepted a call from the 1st Baptist Church in this city, and is expected to enter upon his Pastoral duties on the first Sabbath in January. Mr. C. is a gentleman of talent and well qualified for the important station which he is about to occupy.

Winter Asparagus .- Gentlemen who visited the Garden of Gen. VAN RENSSELAER, this morning, saw a bed of Asparagus, 24 feet by 6, in as fine a state of maturity as it could be were it May instead of December. The Patroon's gardener has a happy mode of reversing the seasons.

WILLIAM BLACK, an enterprising Traveldied suddenly of apoplexy, at Troy

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15, 1835.

magnificence. Its plan is magnificent: so are its gle, North River, Guardian, United States, New distances. Its streets are magnificent-so is its nificent-and so are its pastures and its Canal. It's expenditures are certainly magnificent-so are a good many of its men and other things .-Surrounded by such a collection of magnificences, it is not very surprising that Congress should itself become, by assimilation, somewhat expectation. In multitudes of cases, piles of magnificent in several particulars. I will only notice, now, its movements. The members gathered themselves together on the 7th of this present month, and they have not net organized. They finished balloting at 4 this afternoon, for a Sergeant-at-Arms, and being an hungered, work. they sought food. To-morrow they will proceed to select a Door-keeper and his sub, and should time not fail them, a man of prayer may also be chosen from among the sons of Aaron who abide in this great nation. The spirit of sundry of these men yearneth to pray; one of them shows, by way of recommendation, a letter to or from, your Mr. Eli Moore, of New-York, who is detained by illness. Another of them hath written a letter, endorsing Tecumseh's moral and religious views and practices, and so his claims are to be examined. I doubt if they will get sylvania. did prizes they had made during the raging of the fire, and the numbers in which they were brought by the relies and will be an additional through the sepiritual beauties. In due time, however, preliminaries will be quieted and business will begin. But the real business matters which must come under the review of the 24th Congress, are of too grave import to make up the fag end of a letter. Your Mr. Beardsley as- dent, and FRANCIS GRANGER for Vice Prebunishment than merely taking from them their sumes the port and tone of a ministerial leader, sident.

under, and but very few of the whole number, but did not aspire to the place of heading the ven those who had stolen hundreds of dollars ways and means. The chivalry of Virginia hath been cheaply pacified; Mr. Mason, a very gentlemanly man, takes foreign affairs, and seems thankful.

Mr. Webster came in this morning. They Advocate.

Gentlemen—I have just heard (through a friend) of a very gallant and heroic deed, performed by a young gentleman, during the late awful conflagration, and think it but justice to make their committees to-morrow, in the Senate. him, and indeed to our frail human nature, that the rub will pop in upon us by and by—and then comes the rub. the rub.

COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS-Monday December, 21, 1835:

Jane Elizabeth Johnson vs., Enos Ward Johnson. The decree of the Chancellor in this Suvage, Justice Nelson. Messrs. Armstrong Beckwith, Bishop, Cropsey, Griffin, Kemble, Lacy, McDonald, Willes—11. For affirmance, Messrs. Downing, Edmonds, Edwards, Fisk,

and. The decree of the Chancellor was affirmed. For affirmance 18; reversal 1. Andrew Mitchell vs. Robert Lenox. The decree of the Chanbellor was affirmed. For aff. 19: rev, I. Judge Nelson, Messrs. Tracy, Ed-

extensive a portion of their great metropolis, and of so vast an amount of valuable property, and in the unavoidable and wide spread desolation it wards and Edmonds, delivered written opinions William E. Ross vs. William Ross and others.
The decree of the Chancellor was unanimously must scatter among a free, virtuous and enter-From Laguayra.—By the arrival of the brig Virginia Trader at Philadelphia, from Laguayra advices have been received to the 18th of Nov.,

her day of sailing. The following is an extract from a letter published in the Philadelpeia Enanirer. "Gen. Paez'is now on his march from the

windward provinces, which he has restored to tranquility. Monagas and his followers surrendered themselves; and their lives, property, and Mysterious.—About a week or ten days since, the body of a likely looking Mulatto Girl, with a fine form and rather below the ordinary size, was found floating in the Tombigbee river, at Alston's Bend, near Judge Crawford's upper plantation, a short distance from St. Stephens. On examination it was found she had been shot in the head and hip—the larger charge (if there were two) in the hip. The body had apparently lain in the water seven or eight days. Nothing else known of the girl or the manner of her death.—Mobils Com. Adv. Nov. 30.

military rank have been guaranteed them by Gen. Paez; but we strongly suspect that they by Gen. Paez; but we strongly suspect that they hill decided that they will be expelled from the country. An attack was made by the reformists on Valencia the 28th will be expelled from the country. An attack was made by the reformists on Valencia the 28th was found floating in the Tombigbee river, at Alston's Bend, near Judge Crawford's upper plantation, a short distance from St. Stephens. On examination it was found she had been shot in the head and hip—the larger charge (if there were two) in the hip. The body had apparently lain in the water seven or eight days. Nothing else known of the girl or the manner of her death.—Mobils Com. Adv. Nov. 30. military rank have been guaranteed them by Gen. Paez; but we strongly suspect that they

[From the Commercial Advertiser.] CONFLAGRATION. We paid another visit to the scene of the re-

ent conflagration last evening, and walked thuoughly over the ruins-thinking of Carthage Pompeii. The fire was by no means extinguished, and was smoking through hills of brick in one place, and blazing in another, in all directions. In all places where the heat would a rections. In all places where the heat would a for such remains of property as might be found worth preserving. Near the site of the late Franklin market, a cargo of indigo, which we had observed in a blaze on Thursday, was yet burning in bright yellow flame. The heap was however, much reduced, and laborers were cudeavoring to save a portion of the remainder. Along the line of South Street, particularly, and to the adjoining corporate bodies of the county.

Along the line of South Street, particularly, Resolved, That the committee of fifty be instructed to accept the service of such volunteers throw a motion for rejection.

Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, regretted the nemittee of Fifty, to cause to be prepared and submitted to the above mentioned public meeting, a memorial similar in its object and tenor to the foregoing addressed to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, and to the adjoining corporate bodies of the county.

Resolved, That the committee of fifty be instructed to accept the service of such volunteers throw a motion for rejection.

Mr. Peyton, of Tennessee, regretted the nemittee of discussion. The member from Geornial similar in its object and tenor to the foregoing addressed to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, and to the adjoining corporate bodies of the county.

Resolved, That the committee of fifty be instructed to accept the service of such volunteers throw a motion for rejection.

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Sessity for discussion. The member from Geornial similar in its object and tenor to the foregoing addressed to the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, and to the adjoining corporate bodies of the county.

Resolved, That the committee of fifty be instructed to accept the service of such volunteers that the county is a county of the county. of coffee—mixed, of course, with sand and rubbish, but it is presumed that considerable will be saved. We saw them taking out from below masses of bricks mingled with fire, a number of bags of coffee uninjured. Near to this, and thoroughly on fire, we were pointed to the cargo of tea, which arrived in the Paris, but a few days before the fire. I'ne importer resides in Salem and it was supposed that he would realize a fortune from this single voyage. The fortune has disappeared in a night. But it is in vain to continue the enumeration. On every hand, at every step, they were pulling bales and pieces of JOHN SWIFT, Chairman. every step, they were pulling bales and pieces of goods from among the rubbish—blankets, silks, linens, calicoes—every thing—some ruined by water, some by fire, some by being trampled in the mud—some half burnt, and many yet on fire, and blazing up, as brought forth to the air. But we doubt not that some valuable merchandize will yet be recovered from the cellars and base ments of many of the stores that have been de-

stroyed.

We are glad to find that the United States Is we are glad to find that the United States Insurance Company will not only be able to pay its risks, but will go on, indeed enough is already known to enable them to continue business, as they now are doing. They have a large surplus over their liabilities—of which a statement will be published in a few days.

If We also learn that the City Fire Insurance Company not beginning learn these backs their

Therefore, Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to call a town meeting of the citizens of pullar than the fire representation of the fire yesterday, we erroneously inserted the names of 1. & D. Dissosway, as having been burnt out. We are happy to state that this was an error, and that the Messrs. Disosways, who were focated at 190 Pearl street have sustained no injury whatever. To the list of sufferers, however, we have to add the house of Messrs Swords, Halsted & Corning.

COMMERCIAL.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to call a town meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, in order that the proper measures may be taken to relieve our suffering fellow citizens of New York, from the effects of the recent confiagration in that city.

Resolved, by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, that they have heard with unfeigned feelings of regret, that a destructive and wide spread conflagration has occurred in one of the most active seats of business in our sister city of N. York, and that they have heard with unfeigned feelings of regret, that a destructive and wide spread conflagration has occurred in one of the most active seats of business in our sister city of N. York, and that they have heard with unfeigned feelings of regret, that a destructive and wide spread conflagration has occurred in one of the most active seats of business in our sister city of N. York, and that they have heard with unfeigned feelings of regret, that a destructive and wide spread conflagration has occurred in one of the most active seats of business.

COMMERCIAL.

From the N.Y. Daily Advertiser. ? NEW-YORK MARKET-Dec. 19.

REMARKS-The conflagration of this city will hereafter be as memorable in the history of this country, as that of Moscow, in Russia, and the great fire in London. Up to Wednesday night, the public were eager for news from France. ince the fire France, Congress, nor any other abject has been of the slightest importance.— The particulars we have given from day to day, it is therefore unnecessary to repeat. We shall therefore state that up to last night all business has been laid aside. The merchants however have now commenced holding their daily sessions, and business will no doubt soon revive.— The banks are to be as liberal as possible, and there is an appearance of a better feeling. In the enumeration of the few articles the transactions all took place before the fire.

The destruction of goods, such as Teas, Spirits, Sugars, Coffee, and all the leading articles of nerchandise, has been very great, and will sen ibly diminish the stock at market. Ashes—Both sorts have gone up more than a dollar, owing to the rise in France. For a day or

two there has been no established price.

Coffee—In the forepart of the week there was some sales, but nothing since. No change in price. COAL.—Prices keep up as high as ever, and if the present cold weather continues there will be no falling off.

Corron-All transactions have been entirely suspended for three days past. FLOUR-The market during the first three ays in the week was unanimously dull at 7 75 a

8cts. for Western. GRAIN-Nothing done for the last three days; sales early in the week Corn at 97, and Rye 1

HAY-Is up to 75 cts. SUGARS-We calculate that at least four thou sand boxes of Sugars are burnt, and the stock left not over 2000 boxes, holders have put up prices; Muscovadoes not so many destroyed, the stock was low.

TEAS-The only cargo in first hands was destroyed, and a large portion of those in se-Dear Sir:-This city is famed, you know, for its form an estimate of their own affairs. The Ea-York, and Bowery, will pay every dollar; many others we believe will, with the reduced stocks and the amount of property saved, appear better than was apprehended. The rate of stock

cannot be guessed at. Money -- The great loss of the merchants has been sympathised in by the Banks, who have nobly resolved to be as indulgent as possible.—
The French question is not thought of.

STOCKS-The Board of Brokers have sus pended all operations until next week. All fire Stocks will be valueless. Other stocks ought not to be affected by the fire; still it is believed that all stocks will be comparatively affected. We might notice many other articles, but as

Postscript! THREE O'CLOCK P. M.

The New-York mail has just arrived, and

we hasten to lay its interesting contents before our readers. THS. H. BURROWS, Esq. of Lancaster, has

peen appointed Secretary of the State of Penn Pennsulvania Anti-Masonic State Convention.

-This Convention, by a vote of 98 to 36, resolv ed that it is inexpedient to hold a National Anti-Masonic Convention. The minority protested and withdrew. The Convention nominated WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON for Presi-

The New York Banks discounted liberally on Saturday.

The Courier & Enquirer gives the names of 700 men of business who were burnt out by From the Philadelphia Inquirer

MEETING OF CITIZENS, WITH REFERENCE TO THE NEW-YORK SUFFERERS.

At a Meeting of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, convened by a public no-tice in the morning papers, at the Philadelphia Exchange, on the 18th of December, 1835, in relation to the dreadful calamity experienced and still continuing in the city of New York,
JOHN SWIFT was called to the Chair, and
BEORGE M. DALLAS and THOS. BIDDLE

appointed Secretaries.

The following resolutions were offered by Mr. Dallas, and unanimously adopted:
Resolved, That a Committee of Fifty be appointed by the presiding officer of this meeting, who, as representatives of the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, shall forthwith take measures to the corporation and people of the city of New-York, the deep and abiding sympathy universally felt throughout our community in the overwhelming calamity by which they ave been visited, in the destruction by fire of so

prising population.

Resolved, that it be the duty of the com. of fifty to Resolved, that it be the duty of the com. of my to ascertain as expeditiously and as accurately as possible, and to report to a public meeting of the citizens of this section of Pennsylvania, to be held on the 28th day of December instant, the probable extent, less or damage sustained by our brethren of New-York, by the awful conflagration now raging in

Resolved, That it be also the duty of the said Resolved, That it be also the duty of the said Committee of Fitty to cause to be prepared, and reported at the public meeting above mentioned, a memorial address to the Congress of the United States, from the citizens of the city and county of Dishelability.

calling upon them to adopt such measures as they may deem appropriate and expedient to express the sympathy of the people of this State in the deplorable and destructive visitation which has desolated the splendid and and patriotic city of New-York, and carried ruin, wretchedness and sorrow to the families and hearts of thousands; to make an immediate ampropriation of money for their selection. diate appropriation of money for their relief, and to devise and adopt an efficient scheme by which the entire people of Pennsylvania may speedily and with certainty contribute to the relief of their brethren to an extent commensurate with their common feelings and resources.

Resolved, I hat the committee of hity be instructed to accept the service of such volunteers as may tender them, to be enrolled, and forthwith proceed, under the auspices of the committee, to aid their fellow citizens of New-York, in extinguishing the conflagration now raging there.

Resolved, That the committee of fifty be au-Resolved, That the committee of fifty be authorised to appoint suitable agents for the purpose of making immediate collections of money, and, if need be, articles of clothing to be applied forthwith to the wants and necessities of the humble and suffering poor who may have been thus suddenly deprived of their comforts and

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meet-

JOHN SWIFT, Chairman.

G. M. Dallas, Secretaries.

Thos. Biddle, Secretaries.

The above named gentlemen composing the committee, are requested to meet at No. 15 in the Merchants' Exchange, this day, at 12 o'clock precisely. SYMPATHY WITH NEW-YORK.

The following preamble and resolution were nanimously adopted by both Councils. Mhereas, by recent information from the city f New York, it appears that a large and valuale portion of that city has been destroyed by re, and whereas such an extensive calamity is

calculated not only to excite our warmest sympathy for the sufferers, but to excite benevolence of our citizens for their relief.

Therefore, Resolved, That the Mayor be re-

large throughout the U. States.
Resolved, That the Presidents of Councils be requested to forward a copy of these resolu-tions to the Presidents of the New York City Councils, and to express to the citizens of New-York, through them, the deep sympathy felt

Washington, Dec. 19, 1835. To the Editor of the Cour. & Enquirer: I regret to state that Mr. CLAY is overwhelmed in deep distress, by the information received of the death of his only daughter. This circumstance may prevent the intreduction of his land bill, on Tuesday next, as was intended.

Congressional Proceedings.

(BY EXPRESS.)

[From the Courier & Enquirer.]

EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE COURIER & ENQUIRER.

We have the pleasure of laying before the readers of the Courier & Enquirer exclusively, this morning, the following highly interesting intelligence from Washington, relative to the all important and exciting question of Abolition.—

By means of our Daily Express, we shall in future be enabled to publish regularly on Monday the same Congressional Intelligence as will be contained in the Washington papers on that day. In the meantime it will be forwarded proth and east, two days in advance of the court of the meantime it will be forwarded proth and east, two days in advance of the court of the meantime it will be forwarded proth and east, two days in advance of the course taken on the presentation to be settled was whether thouse would consider the petition or not.—

He had hoped that the overwhelming vote which had been given on this subject the other day, would have induced a compliance with the implicit, if not expressed sentiments of a large majority of the House, not to receive expression of sentiment, would be the adoption of the metion of the member from Maryland, (Mr. Thomas.)

Mr. Beardsley said the House was bound to receive these petitions: for the right to petition on the receive these petitions indefinitely, lay the petitions on the table or refuse to consider them at all.—

For himself, when the presentation to be settled was whether thouse would consider the petition or not.—

He had hoped that the overwhelming vote which had been given on this subject the other day, would have induced a compliance with the implicit, if not expressed sentiments of a large majority of the House, not to receive expression of the metion of the member from Maryland, (Mr. Thomas.)

Mr. Beardsley said the House might postpone their consideration indefinitely, lay the petitions on the table or refuse to consider them at all.—

For himself, when the petition on the table, he was the first question to he does vey to our readers and the public generally, the latest and most important Congressional and other intelligence from the South

| From the Courier & Enquirer.] HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. SATURDAY-Dec. 19.

order of States and Territories. ABLITION OF SLAVERY.
Mr. Jackon, of Massachusetts, Frankin, in said State, praying for the a

of Slavery in the District of Columbia:

After reverting briefly to the contents of the petition, Mr. J. moved its reference to a Committee of the House:

Mr. Hammond, of S. Carolina, hoped the petition would not be received. The house ought to pursue a decided, not an evasive course, in Mr. Hammond, of S. Catolina, appeared tition would not be received. The house ought to pursue a decided, not an evasive course, in the course of this character: If

relation to all petitions of this character: If they did not, they would be harrassed with them during the whole session. He begged, nay, he would demand, that all such petitions should he at once rejected; and he would move that the petition in question be now rejected.

rhe Speaker said, that though he did not feel authorised in saying that such a motion could not be received, yet he doubted much whether it could or not. Under the 45th rule of the House, a petition was not debateable on the day of its presentation, nor could a question upon it be decided at that time, unless otherwise ordered by the House.

Mr. Hammond again said that, if he was in order, he would move that the petition be rejected:

The Chair said that the petition must lie over until to-morrow, subject, however, to the order of the House.

Mr. Wise of Virginia poincided to be the judges of the member with on moved to rejected to the doubt with such views, then they would at once vote to reject the petition. He hoped the member who moved lay the petition on the table would withdraw the motion. When it was found that these petitions were rejected by a great majority of the House; twould have a good effect upon the feelings of the fanatic who, without understanding the feelings of the people of the South, pretended to be the judges of them.

until to-morrow, subject, however, to the order of the House:

of the House:

Mr. Garland, of Virginia, moved to lay the petitition on the table. He was anxious to see what extent these petitions for the abolition of

Slavery, would go.
Mr. Mercer supported the motion.
The Chair said, that the motion to lie on the table was entitled to preference:
Mr. William, of N. Carolina, submitted that

the motion to reject was entitled to priority, and and proceeded to support his position.
The Speaker said, the point was not debateale, unless the member from N. Carolina, appealed from the decision of the Chair. Mr. Williams said, he was well satisfied, that

member had a right first to move the rejection.
Mr. Hawes, of Kentucky, called to order.— He had not yet understood that the member from N. Carolina, had made an appeal. Mr. Williams said he did appeal from the de-

cision of the Chair. He could not consent that motion to lie on the table, should be permitof priority. The question whether the petition should be received or not, decided the question whether the petition should be brought before the House at all. He declared himself in favor of the motion of the member from Virginia, (Mr. Garland) to lay the petition on the but he was also desirous that the rights of the members of the House should be clearly ascer-

tained.

The Speaker said the question now before the House was "Shall the decision of the Chair stand by the judgment of the House?"

Mr. Bell, of Tennessee, said it appeared to

him that it was not necessary to take the ques-tion on the lying the petition on the table; for that the petition would lie over one day, under ed, the question of consideration might be put to the House now. He thought it right that the subject should lie over one day, in order that members might not commit a mistake by acting from any impulse of feeling. On Monday the motion to reject would be in order; this would afford an interim for consideration, and members might then come to a decision in calmness and deliberation. He thought the decision of the Chair was, in substance, correct. Mr. Glascock, of Ga., did not see why the

docisive vote heretofore given on this subject, when it was last before the House, should now assume a different shape: yet if the House was wrong in its former decision, (on a similar memorial presented last Monday by Mr. Fairfield of Maine, and which was laid on the table) let of Maine, and which was laid on the table) let it be known, that the error might in future be corrected. He saw nothing in the rules which came in conflict with the course now proposed to be pursued by the member from Virginia. He should be glad if some additional measures were taken to shew the members of the House how useless it was to present such petitions, and to convince their constituents that nothing could be expected from them. He should be sorry, it the House were compelled to receive any petitions of whatever nature it might be, or was in itself respectful or not. If a gentleman were to present a petition disrespectful to any member of the House, would it not be in order to reject it? Had the Chair decided that the

motion to reject could not be taken on the presentation of a petition.

The Speaker said, the chair had not decided so. The chair had stated, that he had doubts as to the power of the House to entertain the mo-

Mr. Glascock hoped the motion of rejection would be now decided.

Mr. Hammond defended the competency of

His reason for the motion was, not that he His reason for the motion was, not that he would shrink from a fair discussion of the subject, but that he did not wish to see the House perpetually harrassed by these petutions, the South had been assaulted at all points, day after day, by rude and ignorant fanatics, and he called upon the House at once and for ever to put the stamp of its reprobation upon their proceedings. If the House decided to lay the petition on the table, he would to-morrow renew his

was not in order.

Mr. Peyton said, he was merely giving his reasons for sustaining the vote of the member from South Carolina. He hoped that now, in the beginning, the question would be met decidedly either in one form or another. The petition could not be laid upon the table until received—therefore, the question of its reception must be first determined. For this reason, he must be first determined. For this reason, he considered the motion to reject was in order. If something was not done to check the evil, these petitions would fall upon the House as thick as locusts in the land of Egypt, and the more the House received the more would it have to receive. The proposition to lay on the table, involved nothing decisive, and he desired to have some decision now.

some decision now.

After some further debate the Chair decide that neither the motion to reject, nor the por-tion to lay on the table, nor any other decision could be had this day, except under the vote mo

Mr. Garland then withdrew his motion, to lay the petition on the table, and moved that the House do now consider the petition: And the House, by its vote, decided that it would now consider the petition:
When Mr. Beardsley renewed the motion of
Mr. Garland, to lay the petition on the table.

which were ordered:
Mr. Janes of Vermont, called for the reading of the petition, which having been read,
Mr. Thomas, of Maryland, moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House had de-Councils, and to express to the citizens of New-York, through them, the deep sympathy felt throughout this community, at the distressing intelligence which has been received, and their disposition to adopt such measures as may aller that yote. They were not aware that by this content to the vote by which the House had decided to consider the petition; because he tho't that the majority of the House had decided to consider the petition; because he tho't that the majority of the House had decided to consider the petition; because he tho't that the majority of the House had decided to consider the petition; because he tho't that the majority of the House had decided to consider the petition; because he tho't that the majority of the House had decided to consider the petition; because he tho't that the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet the total the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet the total throughout the petition; because he tho't that the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet all the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet all the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet all the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet all the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet all the majority of the House had been taken by surprise, without understanding the nature that yet all the majority of the House had been taken by surprise. vote, they had surrendered the right to test the

sonse of the House as to the propriety of receiving these petitions bt all.

Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, called to order:
Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, called for the yeas and nays on the question of reconsideration, but the House refused the call:

but the House refused the call:

Mr. Mason said that the right to petition was undoubtedly a constitutional right. No vote was ever taken on the presentation of a petition, and the first question to be settled was whether

day. In the meantime it will be forwarded north and east, two days in advance of the Washington papers and the Mail, and thus con-Mr. Bouldin, of Virginia, desired that the peo-ple of the Union and of the whole world, should

be satisfied this day what were the feelings of the people of the South in relation to this agita-Mr. Ripley of Louisiana, said he was sent here to oppose every effort of a certain caste of the people in the community in relation to the discussion of this question, so far as it effected the District of Columbia. But he was apprehensive that a vote might go forth to the world which, instead of allaying, would tend more and

tion, namely when there was a manifestation of indecorum towards the House. People might petition for a change in that House; for a change in the Government itself: and if the petition was couched in respectful terms, the House must receive it in the usual order of business. Then it

hem. Mr. Wise, of Virginia, objected to the reception of the Mr. Wise, of Virginia, objected to the reception of the petition at all—for it was disrespectful in its language, inasmuch as it designated the Slaveholders of the South as land pirates. He had hoped, after the report which he had read of the proceedings of the member from New-York, (Mr. Beardsley) in Utica, during the last summer that the latter gentleman would have given his vote not to receive any petition of this nature.

The Speaker said, it would be impossible to end this debate, unless the rule of the House were enforced. The simple question was, would the House re-consider its vote?

ote? Mr. Wise urged a decision of some kind or other, he Mr. Wise urged a decision of some kind or other, he wanted the point distinctly settled. He denied the right of Congress to legislate at all on the question of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Cambreleng called to order; Mr. W. said, he iewed the motion to lay on the table, as an evasive one. The petition was not respectful to the House; he hoped the House would reject it, and he should vote in favor of the motion of the member from Maryland.

The debate was further carried on by Mr. Hammond and Mr. Beardsley.

Mr. Vanderpoel avowed his intention to vote against the object of every petition which should be provented of a similar character to that on the table. He would vote for the re-consideration. He had hoped that the subject had received its quietas by the vote of the other morning.

In the received its quietas by the vote of the other morning.

He still thought, that the subject would have been put to rest, but for the determination manifested to enter into unnecessary discussion. He had no design to impugn the motives of any one, but it could not be disguised that there were persons, both in the North and the South, who were desirous of agitating this question.

Mr. Wise (in interruption) said, hewas willing to explain what his motive was. It was to show, that there were persons on both sides, who were desirous to inflame the minds of the people in the North and the South, it was to show that, if there were fanatics on one side, there were false pretenders on the other; and it was his design to expose them.

After some further remarks from Mr. Vanderpoel, Mr. Harper, of Penn., hoped the subject would be sent to a Committee, which would make a report calculated to save the trouble of all future legislation on this subject.

ubject.
The debate was continued by Messrs. Mason and

The decate was continued by Messrs. Mason and Pierce of N. H.;

When Mr. Beardsly, in reply to a suggestion of the latter requested that, if the motion to re-consider did not prevail, he would so modify his motion as to say, "that the House would not further consider this petition." the House would not further consider this petition."

Mr. Pickens, of S. Carolina, in a speech of some ength, vindicated the South from the aspersions which had been cast upon her in relation to slavery; and said that the expression made use of by the member from N. York (Mr. Vanderpoe) as to a desire on the part of the South to agitate the question was a fowl and infamous calumny, and that the gentleman who made use of it knew it to be so.

Mr. Howard, of Maryland, moved to lay the motion to re-consider on the table.

The House rejected a motion for adjournment, submitted by Mr. Hamer.

And, the question having being put upon the motion, to ay the motion to e-consider on the table, it was decided

And, the question faving being put upon the motion, to lay the motion to re-consider on the table, it was decided in the affirmative: Ayes, 119: Noes, 72.

So the motion, to lay the motion to re-consider upon the table was carried.

The a sign then recurred on the motion of Mr. Berds lay to lay the partial upon the table. ley to lay the petition upon the table;
The the motion was deiden by Yeas and Nays: Yeas, 50; Nayes, 121:
So the House refused to lay the petition on upon the

The anestion then recurred on the motion of Mr Hamnond, "that the sald petition be rejected."
The debate was continued by Messrs'Hunt of New-ork, Glascock and Sutherland.

SENATE.

The Senate did not sit to-day, having adjourned over from Thursday to Monday. The House likewise, adjourned till Monday morning. MARRIED,

This morning, by the Rev. H. Potter, Mr. JESSE orrs, to Eurice U., second daughter of Asht el Walker, il of this city. DIED. Recently, at Lee, Mass. Mrs. Porter, consort of Wil-iam Porter, Jr. Esq. She died as she had lived, giving evidence of genuine faith and confidence in her Redeem-

YOUNG MEN'S ASSOCIATION. Dr. BARBER'S Lecture on Elocution, will be delivered before the Association THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. THE FIRE .- Messrs. Winne & Nelson return their sincere thanks to their friends and citizens generally, for

the timely assistance on the night of the 18th inst.

The office of Chief Magistrate of a large and growing community is, at all times, one of much responsibility. Most especially so at the present juncture in Pennsylvania. Questions of great noment, many of them novel, and all intimate. ly connected with the feelings and interests of ne people, demand his care and attention. Perhaps a selfish caution would, on those subjects, indicate silence as the safest course for one ust entering on the office of Chief Magistrate. But he who assumes that station is called to it,

not for the purpose of consulting his own cor venience or his own feelings but the wishes and prosperity of the whole community. ciples for the regulation of my Executive duct. To an early knowledge of them, my fellow citizens have an undoubted right.

And here, before entering upon questions of more intimate interest tous, as citizens of this Pennsylvania, a State, I would desire it distinctly to be understood that I possess a proper sense of the importance of Pennsylvania, both as a State, and as a memwill be scrupulously respected, and its perpetua-tion and honor cordially promoted, I shall not

Internal Improvement, in which we have been for years engaged, has encumbered the resources, and deranged the finances of the Commonwealth; produced new but as yet nearly untried bits friends in N and interests of the people. The cares and duties of those who administer the Legislative and tive Departments of the Government, are in the same proportion increased. Sound policy demands that operations which have thus shaken the old order of things, and that public works which have cost so much, should, as speedily as rossible, be made to answer the great object for which they were originally designed—the public good. To accomplish it, the most vigorous measures and the most rigid economy are actually necessary, and will be enforced.—

commensurate with the sacrifices made for its With the vast debt already contracted before now in operation and in progress, prove, by actual experience, to be capable of sustaining them selves, and furnish evidence that they will, in a reasonable time, extinguish their original cost, without resort to taxation. But where further extension of the public works is necessary, to render those already made or in progress, profitable and beneficial, economy and sound policy, a just regard for the interests of the people, would require such extension to be authorised and com-

Next in order to the developement and care o the physical resources of the commonwealth, though of vastly higher moment in itself, is the cultivation of its mental energies. A system of common school education has been recently numenced. It will afford me sincere pleasure to co-operate with the Legislature, in the at tempt to give it real usefulness, by adapting i to the wants and the feelings of the people.

The permanency of a Republic depends on the viriue of the people. Whilst they are virtuous and intelligent, the acts of their agents will be restrained and directed to the public good, w. ich is the only legitimate object of all governments. Industry and economy, in all the transcipal promoters of that independence of charac acter, and of that virtue, on which so far as mere human agency avails, depends the existence of a government, Republican not solely

The maintenance of a sound currency is one to which we belong. Convenience, and that consideration alone, has caused the substitution

ing all the utility and value, without any of the nconvenience of the thing represented. In this point of view the increase of the substitute be-

task of much delicacy. The present constitu-tion has entrusted it to the judgment and dis-cretion of the Chief Magistrate. His object should be the selection of officers who will advance the comfort and prosperity of all, by a faithful, honest, and efficient discharge of their

sailed by intriducials, of by sections, I shall, so far as may be compatible with the Constitutional power of the Executive, endeavor to maintain, as well in compliance entire capital. with the known will of the people; as from obligations of duty to the Commonwealth. In these endeavors I shall entertain no doubt of zealous co-operation by the enlightened and patriotic Legislature of the State. The people

In the attempt to render the power of the Laws equal and supreme over all, that certainty ductive to the prevention of crime, should be also kept in view. In a community possessing a criminal code so proverbially mild, and a mode of trial so fair and open, as that to which we belong, the pardoning power should be rarely and with extreme caution interposed. I trust I shall be enabled, in the use of it, to listen only to the demands of public justice and the general good. No consideration arising from feelings of mere pity, or from respect of person or station, shall influence my conduct. When punishment is certain, crime decreases, and then only may the severity of the laws with safety be still fur-

I ente, upon the discharge of the arduous duties of the Office of Governor, with the consti-tution which I have just sworn to support, as the guide, and the prosperity of the people of Pennsylvania as the object of my labors; relying upon the Legislature for aid in my endeavors to serve our common constituents, and upon the candor and liberality of my fellow citizens to excuse the unintentional and unavoidable errors that may occur in my administration of the Government. That those errors may not be permanently injurious to my native State, is my sincere prayer to that Being on whom alone

The loss sustained by French commerce is immense. It is stated that but three French importers of Lyons goods have escaped. We have said that the loss sustained by French commerce is immense, but as it has fallen en-tirely upon rich houses, their capital alone will suffer, not their credit. We do not know of one which will not be able to sustain this misfortune without entertaining any apprehensions for the future.—Courier des Etats Unis.

At all times it is individuals and not the age which have influenced knowledge. It was his age which poisoned Socrates, his age which con-demned Huss to the stake. Ages have always been alike.

Truth is like God; it does not show itself directly: we must seek it in its manifestations. It would not be worth while to live to seventy, if all the wisdom of the world is foolishness be-

teaches us to govern ourselves.



WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. 23, 1835

PENNSYLVANIA NOMINATIONS.-The Sun is breaking through the "clouds that lowered o'er our house." The political atmosphere is brightening. The "Key State" has taken the field, and we now have hopes that the ARCH may be preserved. PENNSYLVANIA, by two formida ble State Conventions, has declared for Gen HARRISON. These nominations are the more valuable, emanating, as they have, directly from the People. The leading and influential politicians of our own party, were against Gen. HAR-RISON. In the Anti-Masonic Convention, STE be supposed that I have entered upon it without having previously adopted certain leading pringates, were inflexible in their opposition. But gates, were inflexible in their opposition. But the yeomanry were equally inflexible, and the Candidate of the People was nominated by a

Election, when going for Gen. Jackson by an ber of the great national family. While the rights and feelings of every part of the Union vote for Vice President, rather than cast it for ticularly directed towards me, took out my Van Buren, though he was running on the ticket consent to sacrifice the interests of Pennsylva- with their favorite Chieftain. Nothing but una- had first taken notice of me, and made myself

In the spontaneous nomination of Mr. Granand deranged the finances of the Common-wealth; produced new but as yet nearly untried channels for business, and springs to private enterprise; and materially affected the occupations and interests of the people. The cares and duties of those who administer the Legislative and tain. Indeed the entire Whig strength will be sporting purposes, to hunt fleas and bed-bugs.—

by this exhibition I had an opportunity of comcheerfully exerted for a man who has, and will, on all occasions, prove himself worthy the con-

fidence of a free People.

We have waited with great solicitude, for the Every exertion will be made to give energy and certainty to a system which, as yet, has exhibited little more than a doubtful promise of utility liberation, have been embodied and procisimed. sive. Those sentiments, after full and fair deliberation, have been embodied and prociaimed. distinguished her support of Gen. Jackson, has us, prudence would forbid the undertaking of any new, separate and independent, work until those as her Candidate for President. This will redeem the Government and preserve the Union. Henceforward let the watch-word that calls Freemen to duty, be HARRISON and GRAN-

Gov. Ritner's Inaugural Address .- This docu ment will be found in to-day's Journal. We scurity about it. Such a frank, bold, direct aappoint the hopes and confidence of his friends. He is, as the Governor of the great State of Pennsylvania, the same honest, sturdy Wagoner who formerly drove his six horse team through her Vallies and over her Mountains. He came from the PEOPLE-knows their interests, and will be true to their cause.

The Inauguration of Gov. RITNER was brilliant affair. A large procession of distinactions and conduct of individuals, are the pringuished citizens, under Gen. M'Cullough, of form Companies, with music and banners, rees of the East, I entered the long looked for city ceived the Governor at his Lodgings. On their of Smyrna—a city that has braved the re-terated ceived the Governor at his Lodgings. On their in name, but in reality. It is therefore the imperative duty of those in authority, to protect the weak against the powerful, and to foster and ful rival, proceeded with him to the capitol. return, in passing the residence of Gov. Wolf, perative duty of those in authority, to protect the weak against the powerful, and to foster and encourage the laborious, the industrious, and the acconomical, in every class of society. To the performance of this duty I pledge the co-operation of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Executive branch of the Executive branch of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Executive Branch of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Executive Branch of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Executive Branch of the Executive Branch of the Executive Branch of the Government of the Executive Branch of the nor by his side, received the oath of office, and de livered his Inaugural. The Hall was filled with of the most difficult but indispe sable duties of Ladies, Heads of Departments, Members of the those who administer the government, in a community possessing such various interests as that tions then sitting at Harrisburg.

The Harrisburg Telegraph stated that the Members of the Anti-Masonic Convention who quently protested against the proceedings of the realize large sums by turning the act of its creation to their own account, never, for a moment contained the minds of those who first adopted to the minds of th was the obtainment of a representative possess- there were but nine, five of whom were from Allegany, two from Lancaster, one from Adams,

and one from Somerset. point of view the increase of the substitute beyond the actual value and amount of its principal, is a fraud upon the public. The man who takes it in payment for his labor, his goods, or his land, is cheated. My object will, therefore be, on one hand, to confine, as far as in me lies, the amount of paper money within the bounds just stated, while on the other, public accommodation and the demands of business will be good to be a substitute of the substitute

The holders of Stock in Fire Insurance Companies, are among the greatest sufferers by the late calamitous Fire in New-York. And duty. While the power remains in my hands, that object will be kept in view.

The supremacy of the laws and the equal rights of the people, whether threatened or assailed by individuals, or by secret, sworn assailed by individuals.

> COURT FOR THE CORRECTION OF ERRORS-Dec. 22, 1835.

The court unanimously affirmed the decree of the Court of Chaneery, in the cause of Elizabeth have willed the destruction of all secret societies and that will cannot be disregarded.

Leycraft Executrix &c. v. Jane Dempsey.

In the case of John H. Gregory and Ron In the case of John H. Gregory and Benjamin Silman v. Daniel Dodge, the Chancellor's degree

was affirmed. For aff. 14. Rev. 6. Elias Braman v. Matthew Bradbury and others. The Chancellor's decree in this cause was affirmed. For aff. 12. For rev. 10. Justice Nelson, Messrs. Maison, Tracy, Edmonds and Edwards,

Direct Canal from Albany to Schenectady .-- The Syracuse Standard says:

delivered null opinions.

"We see it stated in several of the papers, that the Erie Canal may be shortened a considerable distance, by being taken across the country directly to Albany from Schenectady. It such be the fact, it should by all means be effect. ed. The present circuitous navigation is entire ly born, both in delay of time, and expense, by the west, and the west is deeply interested in changing the route if practicable. We presume a survey will be made as a matter of course.

[From the Columbia Republican.] Distressing Academt.—On Wednesday morning the 16th inst., about 2 o'clock the dwelling hou e of Mr. William Deyo, of the town of Ghent, in this county, was descovered to be on fire by some of the children in the first story, sure reliance can be placed, and from whom cometh that wisdom which cannot err.

JOSEPH RITNER.

December 15, 1835.

An extorted but candid confession.—The Cleavland Herald says, in reference to the late Ohio the stairs, but could not in consequence of the fire being in that part of the house. She then "The fact is, the name of Gen. Harrison was in no way connected with the late election; and, if things remain as they now are, he must carry the state by an overwhelming majority. We the state by an overwhelming majority. We have been forced to this conclusion, by the irresistible evidence daily presented; and contrary, too, to our own feelings and predilections."

but contract, the beginning of the state door leading to the stairs, when the fire burst in upon them, and burnt one of them quite seriously, though not enough to endanger his life.— The father called to them to make their escape from the window, which they did by jumping. The whole family then proceeded to a neighbor's house, about 50 or 60 rods, but were all more or less trozen—Mrs. Deyo so much so that her re-

covery is doubtful.

It was the coldest morning we have experience ed this month, and not one of the familyhad any clothing on with the exception of a shirt—neither shoes nor stockings. Mr. Deyo has lost ther shoes nor stockings. Mr. Deyo has lost not only his house, but all his furniture, clothing provision, and every thing that could be burnt by fire. How the fire originated is not known, but most likely from the chimney on the roof.— There was no insurance on the property.

Mississippi .- Official returns from all the coun fall the wisdom of the world is foolishness be-ore God.

ttes in the State, except seven, and unofficial from five of these seven, give Lynch (W) a ma-jority of 411 votes over Runnels, the Van Buren

the interesting Journal of a Mexican Tourist and study and long practice. Smyrna, where the Tourist lodged:-

each of them were the eternal pistols and yata-ghan. There was nothing there to defend; their m.serable lives were not worth taking; what were these weapons for? thought I. The Turks at first took no notice of me, and I had now to make amends for my backwardness in entering. I resolved to go to work boldly, and at once el bowed among them for a seat around the brazier. The one next me on my right seemed a little struck by my easy wavs; he put his hand on his ribs to feel how far my elbow had penetrated, and then took his pipe from his mouth and offered it Pennsylvama, as is well known, was always against Van Buren. At the last Presidential to the last whiff, and handed it to him to be refilled; with all the horrors of dyspepsia before my eyes, I scrabbled with them for the last doughwatch, held it over the lamp and wound it up I addressed myself particularly to the one wh Among subjects of State policy there is one of most prominent interest. The great system of Internal Improvement, in which we have a subject of the Huck which which we have a subject of the Huck which which we have a subject of the Huck which we have a subject of the Huck which which we have a subject of the Huck which which we have a subject of the Huck which which we have a subject of the Huck which which we have a subject of the Huck which which we have a him upon his mat, at which I slapped him on the back and cried out "Bono," having heard him use that word apparently with a knowledg

> paring Turkish bed-bugs with some I had brought with me from Greece, and though the Turk had great reason to be proud of his, I had no reason o be ashamed of mine. I now began to be irowsy, and should soon have fallen asleep, but action of Pennsylvania, upon the Presidential question. Concurring with Mr. Van Buren (for mental young man, melancholy and musical, and, no doubt, in love, brought out the common and, no doubt, in love, brought out the common which Turkish instrument, a sort of guitar, on which he worked with untiring vivacity, keeping time with his head and heels. My friend accompanied him with his voice, and this brought out PENNSYLVANIA, with the same enthusiasm that my Tartar, who joined in with groans and grunts, which might have waked the dead. But my cup was not yet full. During the musical festival my friend and intended bed-fellow, took down knew that the plague was about Symrna: I had heard that it was on this road; I involuntarily repeated to myself an Italian prayer current here -God save me from the three miseries of the like it much. There is no equivocation or obirs the night before-I had ridden 12 hours vowal of sentiments, is worthy of the best days that day on horseback-I drew my cloak around of our Republic. JOSEPH RITNER will not dison the bottom of a pewter plate. Once during the night I was awakened by my bed-fellow's mustachios tickling my lips. I turned my back

> ood me upright on the floor, and holding me in that position until I got awake, kicked open the door and shewed me my horse standing be-fore it ready saddled and bridled. In three hours I was crossing the Caravan bridge,—a bridge over the beautiful Melissus, on the banks of which Homer was born—and picking my way guished citizens, under Gen. M'Cullough, of the Senate, as Marshall, escorted by several Uni-to cross this bridge laden with all the rich efforts of conflagrations, plagues, and earth-quakes; ten times destroyed, and ten times riser following, that is to say—"Brig Betsey, Baker, 57 days from Smyrna, with figs and raisins to order. Mastic dull; opium rising."
> In half an hour I was in full enjoyment of a Turkish bat; lolled half an hour on a couch, with

chibouk and coffee, and came out fresh as if I had spent the last three weeks training for the

LECTURES ON ELOCUTION. I have attended the course of Lectures on Elocution recently given by Doct. Barber, in We observe that Mr. Henry Dana Ward the Chapel of the Female Academy, and the or was in attendance on the Pennsylvania Anti-Ma- reading classes connected with them. All who have heard them will, I believe, unite in testifying, that however highly they might have previously estimated the value of this science, their impressions of its importance have been much Buren. His mission, it would seem, has met deepened by his elucidations of its elementary The exercise of the appointing power is a with little favor from the Anti-Masons of Penn- principles, inherent in the construction of the organs of speech.

There are two prevailing mistakes in relation to any attempts to teach Elocution. One is, that its effect will be to produce an artificial, perhaps an affected, manner, -to substitute the mouthing of the play actor for the simplicity and dignity of the orator. And it must be confess ed, that too many of the the attempts to teach it is a fundamental principle in Doct. Barber's instructions, that the great object to be aimed at impressed on his own style of eloquence. This objection is well exemplified by the anecdote of the countryman who went to see the play in London. On being asked what he thought of Garrick, who acted the part of a clown. he answered that "he thought nothing atall of him. He acted just like any common man. He could do as well himself. But the man that acted the to one of the merest understrappers of the stage) ah, that is the man for me-that is your real Ac-

tor." No doubt he was a real Actor. The other objection, and one which is made by a more numerous class of persons, is, that a knowledge of this science will do them no good; they are not lawyers nor preachers. But-to say nothing of the importance of elocution in the domestic circle, as well as in the public assembly-nay, of its value to correct the indistinct utterance, so common, so ungraceful, so annoving, in common conversation-a knowledge of it is equally indispensible justly to appreciate the force of common composition, or fully to relish the beauties of eloquence. The organs of speech with all their varied powers of intonation, pitch, force, quantity, transition, were made, as well as the intellect, for the purpose of expressing all the varied shades of thought and feeling, of transmitting, from mind to mind, the most delicate gradations of conception, and the strongest emotions of the heart. When, therefore, a speaker employs those powers, though in their perfection, much of their force is lost to persons who do not understand their meaning. Such persons also, by being accustomed to hear bad speaking, dull, inanimate, monotonous, affected, become, by habit, so reconciled to it, that they are afterwards displeased with even what is excellent. Hence elocution rises to a much higher province than the mere business of graceful enunciation. Not only must a speaker, in order to make the impression on the minds of his hearers which he designs, know what modulations of voice express his thoughts and feelings, but the reader, in order to convey those thoughts and feelings to his hearers, must equally know what modulations of voice express them. He must therefore throw himself into the spirit of his author.-

In short, whoever desires justly to es-

timate the force, fully to feel the pow-

er, and highly to enjoy the beauties of speaking or reading, public or private, must understand

American Monthly Magazine. - This periodical is as impossible as it is for a mere sign painter having been united with the New England to understand and relish the productions of Ra give all that we find of importance. Monthly Magazine, is now in the hands of Messrs | phael and Hogarth. But this requires an HOFFMAN and HERBERT, of New York, and PARE acute analysis of what he reads. Elocution, Benjamin Esq. of Boston. Three such pens, then, comprises all that belongs to sound critiwith the aid of their auxiliaries, cannot tail to cism and cultivated taste, and this again embracraise the American Monthly Magazine to the es the whole scope of composition. All this first rank in literature. The December num- Doct. Barber illustrates with an an ability which ber, in addition to its other matter, continues evinces great perspicasity, deep research, much

the sketches of "Scenes in the Levant." From It is said that the impression his lectures have the latter article we make the following extract. made on the gentlemen who have charge of our The scene is a Public House, in the vicinity of literary institutions, has induced the Trustees and Teachers of the Albany Academy, Female "Three Turks were sitting round a brazier of Academy, the Female Seminary and the Classicharcoal frying doughballs. Three rugs were cal School, to unite in a plan for securing advan-spread in three corners of the cabin, and over tages not likely soon to recur, by engaging his services for the instruction of their scholars and teachers; and that the Young Men's Association have also engaged him in a course of lectures on English Literature.

This is alike creditable to Dr. Barber and to the literary taste of our city. And it is matter of gratulation that the fugitive advantages to be derived from a short course of lectures, necessarily very brief for the extent of the subject, may thus be expected to be rendered permanent. It may be hoped that, in many a social circle, it will displace a frivolous, inane, evil minded and dissipating conversation, and substitute the delightful, elevated and invigorating enjoyments of mind. Dr. Barber, one of his sons, and Dr. Rush of Philadelphia, are, I believe, the only persons in the United States who are favorably known in teaching Elocution.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.] FROM HARRISBURG.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED, HARRISBURG, Dec. 17, 1835. The Antimasonic Convention was in session from nine o'clock this morning, until one P. M. Gen, WILLIAM H. HARRISON was nominated for the Presidency—and FRANCIS GRANGER for the Vice Presidency. The vote

FOR TRESIDENT. Wm. H. Harrison, Daniel Webster, 29 Francis Granger, 3 Mr. Gest, of Philadelphia, declined voting at all upon the Presidential nomination. Mr Fisher and Mr. Jones of the Philadelphia delegation, voted for Mr. Granger. On the nomination for Vice President, the vote stood:—

Francis Granger, W. F. Slade Hugh L. White. Gov. Palmer,
Mr. Gent then offered a resolution, calling upon Gen. Harrison to pledge himself, in the event of his election to the Presidency warmed over the brazier. He then unrolled his turban, took off a plaster from the back of his turban, took off a plaster from the back of his disclosed a wound, raw, gory, and disclosed a wound, raw, gory, and resolution was opposed by several gentlemen; when Mr. Miller offered an amendment to the effect, that the Antimasons of Pennsylva nia, having received sufficient evidence of the Antimasonry of Gen. Harrison, reccommen him to the support of their brethren through out the State. The amendment prevailed—on

ly three nays being recorded against it. A resolution was then unanimously adopted, pledging the delegates to use all honorable means to promote the election of W. H. Harrison to the Presidency, and Francis Granger to the Vice Presidency. An Electoral Ticket will be formed

"In the morning my Tartar with one jerk this morning, and after a session of about half this morning, and after a session of about half an hour, adjourned to meet again at 7 o'clock, this evening. Both Conventions will, in all probability, adjourn sine die, before twelve o'clock to-night.

[From the American Daily Advertiser,] HARRISBURG, Dec. 17, 1835. The convention met at three o'clock, when the following electorial ticket was adopted:

John Gest, of Philadelphia Alexander Plummer, of Westmoreland. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS. Levis Passmore 12. Ths. Carson Charles Waters 13. Lewis Evans Cadwal'dr Evans, 14. Samuel Ruger Jona. Gallingham, 15. Chester Butler Wm. Johns 16. Ner Middleswarth Samuel Grosh Isaac Meyeres

Ben. A. Marchand 22. Andrew Bayne 23. Samuel Orr.

draft an address to the people. The convention then adjourned sine die.
WHIG CONVENTION. This convention this evening adopted the nomination made by the Antimas

whole electoral ticket. So WILLIAM H. HAR-RISON and FRANCIS GRANGER are the Anti Van Buren candidates for the Presidency. "God send them a glorious election." [From the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.]

The matter settled .- We learn from Harrisburg, that the Whig Convention nominated WILLIAM H. HARRISON, as a Candidate for the Presidency, and FRANCIS GRANGER for the Vice Presidency—thereby uniting with the Anti-Masons, in their nomination.

[From the Columbia Republican.] Casualties .- Two men, were, on Wednesday evening last, suffocated, by placing in their bed-room a furnace with charcoal. They were la-borers, and boarders in a house in Second street. ed, that too many of the the attempts to teach it would seem to justify this apprehension. But family represent, they wished to warm their room for the purpose of sitting a while before going to bed, and ignorant of the effects of the burning charcoal, they had seated themselves on a chest is nature. If, however, any one still fears that the effect of subjecting speech to rule, will be a tradical constrained formality, let him go and len on the bed, which was almost within reach of the chest on which they had been sitting; and hear Doct. Barber, and his fears will soon vanish before the ease, the absence of all appearance of art or effort, which rule and discipline have

probably perished soon after entering.

Another.—A poor intemperate man, a blacksmith by trade was frozen dead in the street, in Athens, on Wednesday night last. It seems he was too drunk to reach his home, and fell in the street, where he was found in the morning. We have not learnt who was accessary to his death.

Another.—The Barn burnt in Canaan, mentioned in our last, belonged to a Mr. Gifford and not Mr. Kellogg. In this barn, a laboring man, who was intoxicated, was sent to feed the horses, set fire to the have and was hieralf. King (a part commonly, as in that case, given ses, set fire to the hay, and was himself, with one of the horses, burnt to death.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] COMMERCIAL.

To go over our usual enumeration of all the To go over our usual enumeration or all the principal articles of merchandise would to-day be a useless labor. In the three first days of the communicating it. Cotton and flour were especially dull. All of which was worthy of notice on those days we have already commuicated to our readers. the three last days another subject has been too engrossing to leave much energy for commercial enterprise, so that the following statement of the quantities of some of the principal articles destroyed by the fire, is all the information which we have, worth communicating.

Memoranda of goods destroyed. Tea. 20,000 chests, including the entire argo of ship Paris, in the store of Osborne &

Young. Coffee—12,000 bags. SUGAR-2500 to 3000 boxes or about half the SALTPETRE—500 bags. SPERM OIL-40,000 gallons.

PIMENTO-Several thousand bags, being most PEPPER-Very little. FLOUR—Very little and not a great quantity of bread stuff or provisions of any kind.

Brandy—A large proportion of all in market.

Indico—do do do do

Dry Goods—Two or three large stocks of American goods were burnt, but the destruction was chiefly of foreign fabrics and in proportion to the quantity in market beaviert of all on to the quantity in market, heaviest of all on French goods. Large purchases of Dry Goods have already been made by some of the persons whose stocks were destroyed.

In New York, on Wednesday the 16th inst. by the Rev In New York, on Wednesday the 16th inst. by the Rev T. S. Sawyer, Lyman Rhoades, (of the firm of Rhoades Weed & Co.) to Cornella R. daughter of Col. Corneliu

DIED,

At Rouen, (France) on the 24th of Oct. last, Mrs. Sarah T. Newton, consort of Edward A. Newton, of Pittsfield, aged 44, after a protracted and unusually painful illness. The hope of benefit from a sea voyage induced. her to undertake it—It was a forlorn hope—She died as she had lived, cheerful and happy, in full reliance on the merits of the Redeemer for salvation. the principles of elocution; for without this, it she had lived

The New-York papers do not mention th death of Dr. Hoosack, from which we infer that the statement in the Daily Advertiser is errone-

DEATH OF BISHOPEMORY .- The Rev. JOHN EMORY, one of the Bishons of the Metho dist Episcopal Church, who resides near Balti more, was thrown from his carriage a few days since, and found in the road with his skull broker

The Absconding Cashier .- It is reported about town-with how much truth we do not knowhat Bartow has been seen in Texas by a stag, driver who had known him at Albany.

> [From the Journal of Commerce.] A GOOD BEGINNING.

The annexed letter from the Solicitor of the Treasury to the U.S. District Attorney for this city, is not less welcome as an expression of sympathy on the part of the Government in the misfortunes of our citizens, than for the re lief it will afford in the cases to which it is appli cable. It will be seen from one of the letters of our Washington correspondent, that a measure of more general and efficient relief will probably be adopted by Congress. OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE TREASURY.

DEC. 19, 1835. Sir-The dreadful calamity which has befall en the merchants of New York by fire, is deem ed a proper occasion by the Secretary of the Treasury for assuming the responsibility of sus pending proceedings against them on duty bonds which may be falling due, and remain unpaid in consequence of this unexpected derangemen of their affairs. The attention of Congress will in all probabi

lity be directed to this subject immediately, with a view to such relief as they may deem proper on occasion of such an afflicting event. Until this disposition is known, therefore, you wil please to suspend proceedings on such Custon House Bonds as may be reported to you as un paid, provided, in the exercise of a sound ciscre tion, you shall be of opinion that they have not been paid in consequence of the present disturbed state of mercantile business, and that the in interest of the Government does not require im

mediate process.

I condole with you sincerely on this awful dispensation of Providencee to your city, and

Your most ob'dt servant, V. MAXCY Solicitor of the Treasury. To William M. Price, Esq., United States Attorney for the Southern Dis-trict of New-York.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser. BANK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, 21st Dec., 1835. At a meeting of the Committees of the Banks of the City of New-York, the Sub-Committee, appointed at a previous meeting, laid before the Committees a copy of a letter written by them to the President of the Bank of the United States

whereupon, Resolved; That the Sub-Com mittee return the thanks of this meeting to the President of the Bank for the prompt and satisfactory relief tendered to the city, and the grate ful manner in which he has communicated it. Resolved, That he said letters and the pro ceedings of this meeting be published.
BENJ'N. STRONG, Chairman.

Wm. Howard, Sec'ry. New-York, 21st Dec., 1835.

Sir,—In our conference of Saturday, you expressed in behalf of the Bank of the United States, an earnest disposition, to lend to this city, under the great calamity with which it has een afflicted, any aid consistent with the situation of the Bank, and the approaching termination of its charter. Several of the city Banks have extended their

loans nearly as far as they are permitted by their charters, and could not use additional funds, placed at their disposal, and although an increase of discounts might in many instances be useful, an additional capital which may enable the sufferers to render distant resources immediately after the resources and no depend. ilable, is still more wanted than an expansion of Bank credit. We cannot as yet form a correct estimate of

the actual losses; but we know that the capital of the Insurance companies pledged for that object, and which cannot be less than seven or ight millions of dollars, is invested almost altogether in bonds and mortgages, not immediately

that in our opinion, the sum which the Bank of the United States may be able to advance, cannot be better applied than in the shape of loans, on such satisfactory securities as those companies possess. This, by enabling them to make immediate payments to the parties interested, would give a great temporary relief, and tend to improve and restore confidence.

We must add, that any curtailment of its dis-

unts by the Branch, at this moment, would nflict an injury on this city, and that it is extremely desirable that the demand for payment may be prolonged after the 4th of March, as long as the situation of the bank and propriety will

We have the honor to be, respectfully, sir, Your obedient servants, ALBERT GALLATIN, CORNELIUS HEYER, PRESERVED FISH, GEORGE NEWBOLD, JOHN FLEMING.

Committee of the Banks of the city of New-York.
Nicholas Biddle, Esq. President of the Bank of the United States.

New-York, Dec. 21, 1835. Gentlemen: I have had the honor of receiving your communication of this day.

Under the instructions of the Board of Directors of the Bank of the United States, I have come to your city, to express the deep sympathy which, in common with all their fellow citizens of Pennsylvania, they feel in its misfortune, and to offer any assistance in their power to alleviate it. The arrangements for the approaching expiration of its charter have, as you are aware,

placed the means of the institution less than usual under its control, and constrain it to regulate its services rather under its ability than its dispo-sition. But all that it can do, shall be done promptly and cordially; and as you suggest that the most effectual relief can be conveyed through the Insurance Companies, I have directed the Directors of the Branch to make advances to those Companies, on such securities as they may approve, to the amount of two millions of dollars.

For the permanent restoration of the prosperi

ty of the city you will soon find ample resources, where they have so often been found, in the extraordinary advantages of its position, and stil more in the elastic energy of its inhabitants.— They may confidently rely hereafter on every forbearance and every assistance which the state of the Bank will permit; and if, in the mean time, this effort to remove their temporary embarassment can be in any degree useful, it will be very satisfactory to the Board of Directors,

With great respect, yours, N. BIDDLE, Pres't. B. U. S. Albert Gallatin, Cornelius Heyer, Preserved Fish, George Newhold, John Fleming, Esquires, Committee of the Banks of the City of New

NEW-YORK, 22st Dec. 1835. Sir,-We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication this morning in reply to the letter which we addressed you in alf of the Banks of this city, and having comnunicated the same to the meeting of the com-nittees from those institutions, we have the leasure to inform you that we are instructed by them to express to you the just sense they enter-tain of the prompt and satisfactory relief that you have tendered to the city in behalf of the Bank of the United States, and of the grateful manner in which you have been pleased to make the communication.

We have the honor to be, respectfully, Your ob't servt's. ALBERT GALLATIN, CORN'S HEYER PRESERVED FISH, GEO. NEWBOLD, JOHN FLEMING,

To Nicholas Biddle, Esq. President of the Bank of the U. States. Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Washington, Dec. 18, 1835.

A most extraordinary development has been made in regard to the French questien. It is found that the President with all his pretentions to frankness, sappressed an important part of the correspondence on this subject.— It now appears that immediately after the passage of the indemnity bill, the Duke de Broglie, did, in an official manner, inform this government that, notwithstanding the clause in the bill, France was ready to pay the sum appropriated, as soon as the President would, by any explanation, afford her an excuse for so doing.

IF The mail arrived at 12 o'clock to day. we It further appears that, of this voluntary comnunication, no notice was taken by the ent, at the time, nor since!-nor even in the nessage. I forbear, at present, any remark upon these facts, further than to say that they will necessarily have a most important bearing upon the ultimate settlement of the question, and that they involve the property and happ If there was any spirit in the House, which could, for a moment, soar above the party feeling of the day, the Executive would at once be call d to account for this extraordinary proceeding

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.]

INSURANCE COMPANIES. Recent events will give interest to the annex d schedule from Wilhams' Register, compris-ng the names and capital of the different Fire nsurance Companies in this city.

	Capital.
Mutual,	\$500,000
Washington,	500,000
*Eagle,	500,000
Globe,	1,000,000
Merchants,	500,000
Franklin.	250,000
Manhattan,	250,000
*Fulton,	500,000
*North River,	350,000
*Equitable,	300,000
Phenix,	250,000
N. Y. Contributionship,	300,000
Jefferson,	250,000
*United States,	500,000
Etna,	400,000
Tiaders,	250,000
Firemens',	300,000
Howard,	300,000
American,	200,000
*New-York,	200.000
*City,	300,000
*Bowery,	300,000
*Guardian,	300,000
*East River,	250,000
Greenwich,	200,000

\$8,950,000. Total capital, The number of Companies, it will be seen, is wenty-five, exclusive of the Farmers' Loan. wenty-five, exclusive linton, Palladium, and Union, which are not n operation. The Companies marked thus* eleven in number, will be able to pay all their sses, and many of them will have a respec a obsecs, and many them are the repeated belonging the capital remaining. Further, it would not be strange if some of the other Companies, on ascertaining more exactly the extent of their loss es, should be found equal to the fulfilment of al

> [Fom the Commercial Advertiser.] THE FIRE.

The prospect continues to grow more cheer ng. It is believed that all the Insurance Comanies will be able to pay in full, or nearly so and most of them will also be able to go on The Eagle, Fulton, U. States, Bowery, Green vich, City, and New York, are prepared to pay

The Banks are behaving nobly. The Mechan ics' discounted on Saturday almost all paper that was offered. The City Bank renews all notes alting due, on the same securities.

The general impression is, that the city wil issue scrip to the amount of several mil ions.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co. will take isks in this city. The hands employed in Mr. Kemble's Four dry, (out of the fire limits) came down to the fire on Wednesday night, nearly two hundred in umber, with their engine and rendered most essential service.

A gallant effort was made to save the statue o Hamil on by a young officer from the navy yard with a party of tour or five sailors. They had actually succeeded in removing it from the pedestal, when the danger from the approaching fall of the roof, compelled them to seek safety Notwithstanding the immense losses sustained

by the merchants, and the horrible state of con-fusion occasioned by the fire, nofailures have as yet been announced or are expected. Not a note has been dishonored. There never was a more noble display of energy and fortitude than has been made on this occasion. The U. S. marines, eighty in number, under command of captain Walker, formed a complete chain of sentinels, on the night of the fire,

along South st. from the Fulton ferry to Wall street, and up Wall to the Exchange, thus affording great protection to the property exposed.

ence but their daily earnings.

A fine old sycamore near the corner of Beave and William streets, on the premises formerly occupied by Cadwallader D. Colden, stands unnjured amid the ruins.

Too much cannot be said in praise of the noble

conduct of the Philadelphia firemen. Immediately on the receipt of the intelligence from this and started to come on. Unfortunately by the breaking down of one of the cars on the rail road, a large number of them were obliged to go back but some arrived on Saturday morning, and the

remainder followed with as little delay as possible. They reported themselves immediately on arrival, and naving stations assigned them amid the ruins, went to work with excellent spirit and The fire has been exceedingly fatal to the fire proof iron chests. We have not heard of an in stance in which books or papers contained in them have been saved without injury.

The board of brokers meet again to-day and resume business.

Mr. Lenox is a heavy loser, but takes no thought of his own misfortunes. He remarked that his own loss did not cost him a pang-he felt not for himself, but for those who were suf-ferers, and who would be ruined; them he was willing to make any sacrifices and exertions t

Great benefits have resulted from the civic patroles tormed in several of the wards. Property to a great amount has been saved by them from lepredation. Stephen Whitney's loss in Stores, Stock and

Goods, is said to be nearly half a million.

An attempt was made on Saturday night to set fire to a large building in Pearl street, near Chatham, occupied by the New York Transcript, one of the penny papers. Some vilhan got in a back window, and set fire to a pile of paper.

3								
1		Sai	les on Mo	nday	at the	Stock	Exchange	
9	50						next week	
•	50	do	do	do	Canai	CO.	next week	900
,	100	do	do	do			next week	
	50	do	do	do			meat week	8
	100	do	do	do			this week	
•	75	do	do	do.			THE WOOM	8
	150	do	do	do			20 days	
,	50	do	do	do				8
	100	do	Dry Doc					13
ě	100	do	do	do				13
-	200	do	Morris C	anal &		g Co.	next week	
,	150	do	do		do		do	7
	50	do	do		do		15 days	
	50	do	do		do		this week	
	50	do	do		do		Jan. 6th	
3	40	do	do	0 771	do			6
	100 200	do	Ohio Life	e & Tru			s. 30 days	
	50	do	do	Y :0.	do			11:
	50	do	America			st	00.1	10
	50	do	K entuck	y Bank			30 days	9.
	100	do	do	do			20 days	9
1	100	do	Bank of				s. 3 mos	9
	50		Jackson				s. o mos	8
	250	do	Farmers					10
	50	do	do	Lioun	do	. 00.	20 days	
	100	do	Vicksbur	oh	40		20 days	101
	50	do	Bowery .	Însurai	ice Co	, h.	in a week	110
	50	do	Mohawk	Railro	ad Co		do	9:
	100	do	- do -		do		Salar Barrier	9
	100	do	do		do		15 days	91
	150	do	do		do		3 days	9
	50	do	do		do		35 days	91
	100	do	do		do		s. 30 days	91
	100	do	do	~~~	do		20 days	90
	50	do	Boston &			K. R.	00.7	94
	50 150	do	do	do			30 days	95
	50	do	Pattersor	do	aa		00 3	84
	50	do	Ohio Life		unat		30 days	85
	90	uu	Onio Lin	and 1	lust		60 days	113
	407032003	SPECIAL DESIGNATION OF THE PERSON OF THE PER		SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP SHIP	MATERIAL PROPERTY.	15 15 E TO 16		200000
	SERVICE DE LA CONTRACTOR DE LA CONTRACTO		ACTION STORY	2-30-50-65	1 600			

DUBLIC ATTENTION is most respectfully so

PUBLIC ATTENTION is most respectfully so licited by the subscriber to an invaluable preparation Dr. RELFft'S Botanical Drops! are every year increasing their long established reputation. They have outlived many rival preparations, and are continually gaining upon public confidence.

They have been successfully administered for many years, as a remedy for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Leprosy, St. Anthony's Fire, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Scur yy, Foul and Obstinate Ulcrs, Sore Legs and Byes, Scald Head, and Venereal Taint;—and are also successfully used in cases of violent eruptions after the Measles, Red Elotches, Pimples on the Face, Festering Eruption on the Skin, and other diseases of the external surface and are one of the best Spring and Autumn Physic known to free the system from humors.

A physician of eminence, who had witnessed the effica-

White Teeth, and Healthy Gums! Those who would re

Large discount to those who buy to sell agair, m22 ly [1] FINCY MCROCCO TRUNKS -ornamented

THE subscriber respectful THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he continues to furnish Bells for churches, academies, factories and steamboats, and warrants them equal to any imported or made in this country. He also manu factures and keeps on hand, the Bow Circomforenter, which is superior in point of utility to surveyor's compasses of the ordinary construction. The numerous recommendations in favor of this instrument in his possession, from eminent engineers and other scientific rem ession, from enument engineers and other scientine genemen, fully justify him in making such a pledge. He also keeps on hand Town Clocks at a reduced price. Drders from any part of the United States thankfully received and punctually attended to, on the most reasona ole terms. Troy, June 10th, 1835, si0 dite2m

DIACKWOODS EDINBURGH MAGA—
ZINE—American Edition—Vol. 1, No. 1, this day published. It contains nineteen distinct articles.—Public education in France; introduction to Law Studies; specimens of the Minor Greek Poets; Life of Kean. Family Poetry; Sabbath Sonnet, composed by Mrs. Heans a few days before her death; Stoddart's Art of Angling in Scotland; the Female Characters in our Modern Poetry, and translations from the Greek Anthology, are among the number. This being the commenteement of a new volume, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to be ome possessed of this valuable publication. In a few days will be published a Supplement, containing the former parts of several important articles, so that subscribers who now commence will have the advantage of a perfect work. This edition too, has the peculiar advantage of a perfect work. This edition too, has the peculiar advantage of precisely matching the Edinburgh edition. Terms \$5 per annum—payable on delivery of the third number. Subscriptions received by the publisher.

THEODORE FOSTER, 25 Pine st. N. York.
Subscriptions received by W. C. Little, 67 State st., Albany.

south side of the bulk head at Hamilton st., north to Maiden lane, agreeable to plans at the office of the subscriber. All necessary timber and piling machines will will be furnished, said docks to be built in the best manner, and with all possible despatch. Persons intending offering proposals will please call at the office of the subscriber for prefainter in formation. ber for particular information.

W. W. VAN ZANDT. Ciry Sup't. DUMPRIES' ITCH DINTMENT. -The ex-

Tensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' itch Gintment, encourages the proprietor to recomment to with renewed confidence to the public as a most inno cent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour by this esteemed Gintment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or pregnant females. Price 37 1-2 cents.

Dr. RELFE'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILL, for indigesor, RELEGE'S ANTI-BRIOUS PILL, for indiges-tion, loss of appetite, listlessness, headach, costiveness, flatulence, choic, bilions affections, &c. To comment on the effica y of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation, is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for re-dundancy of bile, flatulence, costiveness, headach, &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive or-gans, but improve the annetite and removate the system ut improve the appetite and renovate the sy.

Price 50 cents.

Dr RELFE'S VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, for sick headach, &: Price 50 cents.

**Pone genuine, unless signed on the outside printe wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor t the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Brug Store, corner of Contraind Hanover-streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by W. A. WHARTON, corner of Beaver and Market. sts, and R. M. MEIGS, corner of Market and Hudson-sts., Albany; and by CROSWELL & BRACE, Catskill.

[T1. arge discount to those who buy to sell again, m22 ly [5].

m22 ly [5]

DED CORN.—The subscriber has a considerable quantity of the celebrated 12 rowel Dutton Corn, to dispose of for seed, raised 50 miles north of Albany, from seed obtained of J. Buel, Esq. The advantages of raising this corn are its proflife qualities, being easily a deto yield from 70 to 80 bushels to the acre, and its early maturity, ripening in about 100 days from time of planting. Samples of the above corn may be seen at the store of the subscriber, 355 South Market street, Albany. Orders without expense, will be attended to, and the corn delivered in Albany during the winter. The price will be from five to six shillings the bushel of ears.

n5 diwcff

be from five to six shillings the bushel of ears.

n5 diwerf

GEO. A. HOYT

LARTHEN WARE. CHINA & GLASS.

GREGORY & Co. are now receiving by the Liverpool packets, their fall supply of Ware; their foreign business arrangements are such as to enable them to offer ware on the most advantageous terms. Merchants from the country are respectfully requested to call and examine the ware, prices, &c. which will be found as favorable as at any other establishment in this country.

The assortment is very complete, consisting of C. edged, and painted ware, in every variety of article.

Printed ware, in all colors.

Glass ware generally.

China tea sets, &c. of every style and variety.

Vials, junk bottles, &c. &c. GREGORY & Co.

No. 424 North Market street, one door south of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, Albany N. B. Particular attention paid to packing the ware.

1 / 10.425/TABLE PILMONARY RALSAM.

VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM.

is the most valuable remedy now in use for coughs, colds, asthma, or phthisic, consumption, whooping cough and pulmonary affections of every kind. Its sale is steadily increasing, and the proprietors are constantly receiving the most favorable accounts of its effects. The following new certificates are offered for public examination! From Dr. William Perry.

I have witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmona y Balsam, and have no hesitancy freexpressing it as my belief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficacious nedicine. Respectfully yours.

WILLIAM PERRY, M. D.

Exeter, N. H. July 17, 1232.

From Dr. Thomas Abell.

For the last five years of my practice I have had the satisfaction to witness the beneficial effects of the Vegetable Polynomary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough, and of other affections of the lungs. I would therefore confidently recommend its use in all complaints of the chest as being equal if not superior, to any other medicine within my knowledge.

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

Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1733.

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsamh: s been extensive y used, in the section of the country where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high repu Concord, N. H. May 11th, 1833.

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

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

medicine. It has been used in this place with complete success in an obstinate complaint of the lungs, attended with a severe cough, loss of voice, and the raising of much blood, which had previously resisted many approved prescriptions. After using the Balsam one week, the patient's voice returned and he was able to speak audibly. This case occurred some time since, and the man is now engaged not only in active but in laborious business. Respectfully yours, &c.

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

From Mr. Samuel Everett.

In October 1830, I was attacked with a cough accompanied with a severe pain in the side and difficulty obreathing. I resorted to several remedies but without offect. In January 1831, I was attended by a skilful physician, and subsequently received the advice of several others, but the disease steadily increased; the cough was incessant, attended with a bloody offensive expectoration; my flesh was wasted, my feet swollen and my strength extremely reduced. In April my case seemed utterly hopeless, I was told by my physician that medicine could be of no further service to me and it was not expected by any of my friends that I could survive a month. In this situation my daughter procured a bottle of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, (which she had heard highly recommended for similar complaints) and prevailed on me to make trial of it. It use was attended with the most unexpected and happy results. It gave me immediate relief, and one bottle effected a cure. I have since been free from pain in the side, and cough, except in the case of common colds.

Boston, March , 1832.

COUNTERFEITERS! BEWARE OF IMPOSITION!

Beach genuine bottle is enclosed in a blue wrapper, on which is a yellow label signed Sampson Reed. None other can be genuine. The great celebrity of the genuine Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, "Vegetable Pulmorary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmorary Balsam, as been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partually assuming the name of the genuine are calculated to mis lead and dece

Balsam.

Prive 30 cents. For sale wholesale and retail by J. & J. W. BAY, corner of South Market and State streets, Albany. Also, by B. I. MYNDERSE, State st. Schene tady.

ONSUMPTION! ASTHMA AND CATARRH. O in that long train of diseases which seem to grow with the growth of civilized society, CONSUMPTION takes the lead in its relentless inroads upon human life, Improper neglect in the timely administration of simple astimatic Pills.

This exceedingly powerful, and yet equally safe and innocent preparation, has effected thorough and rapid cures upon patients supposed to have been far advanced in a confirmed Consumption, and who have exhibited the appearance which usually indicate a fatal termination of the disorder.

Debilitated Females. The community have been long successfully treated by the administration of Dr. RELFE'S Aromatic Pills. They cleanse the blood from those disorders of the female constitution, for which the Pills are an effectual specific—they restore a free circulation, reform the rregular operations of the sanguiferous system,—revive and establish the desired healthy habits, and restore to the pallid countenance the natural glow of health and good spirits. Married ladies will find the Pills equally useful, except in cases of pregnancy, when they must not be taken—

e \$1 for whole boxes, of 30 pills, and 50 cents for

embracing a great many valuable books, in super indings, suitable for holiday presents, at d19 R O'HARA'S Bookstore, 5 Green st. A WATCH THERMOMETER.—Another of A these novel affairs, received at the Dazaar, potential the only one on sale in the country.

W. W. GROESBEECK,
No. 324 North Market street. A LMANACS FOR 1836.—Just received a fresh supply of Elton's Comic and Davy Crockett's Al-

A supply of Elton's Comic and Davy Crockett's Al-manacs for 1836.
Steel's, Clark's, and Parker's Christian and Temper-ance Almanacs, for sale by the gross, dozen or single, at R. O'HARA'S Bookstore, d19 5 Green, near S ate st.

d19 5 Green, near State st.

THE CHRISTIAN K & EPSAKE, for 1836, cdited by Rev. William Ellis, dedicated to the Princess Victoria, the future Queen of Great Britain, with a full length portrait—and 17 plates, by emiment artists, bound in Morocco. Among the embelishments are portraits of William Wilberforce, Dr. Morrison of China, Mrs. Fry. T. F. Buxton, Mohammed Beg, Views of Canton, Nazareth, Antioch, Mount Lebanon Cedars and the Holy Sepulchre of the Cross. The Christian Reepsake is much enlarged and is now the size of the "Landscape Aunual." For sale by W. C. LITTLE, 67 S(2), pt,