We copy from the Boston Evening Courier some beautiful and touching lines from the pen of Mr. Sprague, a poet who throws his whole soul into every thing he writes. On the score of simplicity and feeling, we know of nothing in the English language superior to the sub-

THE FAMILY MEETING.

We are all here!

We are all here!

Father, mother,
Sister, brother,
All who hold each other dear.
Each chair is filled, we're all at home,
To night let no cold stranger cone;
It is not often thus around
Our old familiar hearth we're found.
Bless then the meeting and the spot,
For once be every care forgot;
Let gentle peace assert her power,
And kind affection rule the hour;
We're all—all here.

We're an lere:

We're not all here!

Some are away—the dead ones dear,
Who thronged with us this ancient hearth,
And gave the hour of guiltless mirth.
Fate, with a stern, relentless hand,
Looked in and thinned our little band.
Some like a night flash passed away,
And some sank, lingering, day by day.
The quiet grave yard—some lie there,
And cruel Ocean has his share—
We're not all here.

We are all here!

Even they—the dead—though dead, so dear. Fond memory, to her duty true, Brings back their faded_forms to view. How life-like through the mist of years, Each well remembered face appears, We see them as in times-long past, From each to each kind looks are east; We hear their words, their smiles behold, They're round us as they were of old—

We are all here.

We are all here! We are all here!
Father, mother,
Sister, brother,
You that I love with love so dear—
This may not long of us be said,
Soon must we join the gathered dead,
And by the hearth we now sit round,
Some other circle will be found.
O then that wisdom may we know,
That yields a life of peace below;
So in the world to follow this,
May each repeat in words of bliss,
We're all—all here!

[From the Troy Daily Whig.] TRIAL FOR BREACH OF MARRIAGE PROMISE. Hon. James Vanderpoel, Circuit Judge presiding.

the cause for the Plaintiff. TESTIMONY FOR PLAINTIFF.

Jared Rifle Sworn .- Knows defendant and has known him 17 or 18 years; lived about fifty rods from him for the last three or four years; he is a man of wealth. Has known plaintaff by sight the same length of time; has not been acquainted with her until within two or three years; she went to live with defendant in the fall and left in June or July; before that time she lived with defendant's brother. The next day after plaintiff left defendant's witness saw de tendant at his brother's woodhouse; witness thinks he asked detendant why he and Huldah made such a devilish fuss about their wedding! why he was not more private or more sly about it? He (defendant) said the d——d fool told s the matter; defendant said she is too young,

tiff left defendant's house, she went to the wid-Goodrich's; witness went there; witness started from Goodrich's with plaintiff and went to de-

one of his daughters,) he said, "he did not know;" she asked him to step nearer the wagon,

a motion for a non-suit, but it was overruled by the court, and they then proceeded to introduce testimony on the part of the defence. TESTIMONY FOR DEFENDANT.

TESTIMONY FOR DEFENDANT. then settle with her but would in a few days; The Judge in his change to the jury recapituMrs. Sarah Douglass; witness's husband is she said there was some debts to pay for her and lated the evidence, and in a clear and impartial the brother of defendant; her husband's name is Benjamin; knows plaintiff; she boarded at witsettle with her for it; Mr. Barnes said then deness's house before she went to detendant's; she has no property; defendant's wife died in March said yes; Mrs. Smith said I heard defendant say counsel for plaintiff G. I by years ago; soon after defendant's wile's death he would call and settle with plaintiff; witness his daughter went to Waterford to school; he asked Mrs. Smith if she was present: she said had another daughter, who was married to Mr. Brower. He had a son, who was in Albany.—
After his daughter went to Waterford, defendant broke up house-keeping and boarded with one of his tenants during the summer, and in the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the witness to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live the fall came to witness to live. Plaintiff came to live the fall came to witness to live the fall came to witness to live the fall came to witness to live the fall came to l with witness just after or just before de fendant came there, and lived there while defendant did. While defendant lived at witness' Cross-examined—In the spring before she left Rev. E. T. Taylor and other religious friends plaintiff said to witness' daughter, come, let us go and keep house f r your uncle: daughter redant to go to Troy in a wagon, but he objected; he said Mr. Barnes would not like to have his

house for him; he said he did not know that it would answer, he must be particular who he hired on account of his family; that he wanted to get a small tamily to come into the house and he would board with them. He said if she came he would have somebody else there too; he did not know what might be said; he speke of D. he would have somebody else there too; he did not know what might be said; he spoke of Runot know what might be said; he spoke of Runot get another meal of victuals for him unless sha Button, an old maid unable to work; she he would tell her whether he would marry her had boarded with defendant before; after that he or not, and he told her to go work and he would said defendant said he could get a small family to come into the house as he expected; what destance into the house as he expected; what destance into the house as he expected; what destance is the said this was the winter before she left; she said this was the winter before she left; she said this was the winter before she left; fendant said, witness talked of in the family in did not think he'd live long, she nursed him, presence of plaintiff; heard plaintiff and the oth- made porridge for him, prayed for him, and now er woman talking about her going; she said she he won't marry me, how hardit is Mrs. Barnes;' had rather go there, as it would be near the meeting, and would be better than to live a lit- or two and he ought to have some one to take tle while in a place. Defendant was 66 last Au- care of him. gust. Prudence went to his brothers in a week r ten days-plaintiff also went. Heard plain- under the wood-shed when defendant had the or ten days—plaintiff also went. Heard plaintiff one night say to witness' daughter, come, let's go and keep house for your uncle Eli.— His daughter said she could not, she had so much to do.

under the wood-shed when defendant had the conversation with witness; considered the answer of defendant to be serious; never said this conversation was in jest or any thing of the kind; never told Mr. Barnes so, as he knows, nor Mr.

Hannah Douglass sworn.-Miss Button went Gardner; they asked witness whether defendant to live with defendant the fall after his wife's was not in fun; witness told them he did not death. Plaintiff asked witness to go with her know; nor to Erastus Brown witness and deand keep house for detendant; she said "let's you and I go and keep house for your uncle;" witness said no, I shan't offer my services, not called and testified that Rifle told them to even to my uncle; she should wait till she was conversation above alluded to with defendant asked: this was some weeks before she went to defendant's: she made this proposition to wit.

Mr. J. P. Cushman summed up the cause to defendant's: she made this proposition to witness a short time after she came to witness' house; she complained of being out of health when she came to stay at witness' father's.

the jury on behalf of the defendant with much eloquence and ability. He stated, that although an application had been made to the court at the

then she came to stay at witness' father's.

Mrs. Elizabeth Pierce sworn.—Is the daughter conclusion of the plaintiff's testimony for a defendant; witness was at school at Water- nonsuit, his client was not unwilling that an inof defendant; witness was at school at Waterford; went in June; came home on a visit in the
fall, two or three weeks before defendant resumed housekeeping; thinks some time in October;

onumber of the whole matter should be had in
the face of the county. The suit had been pending over him for a long time, and he owed it to
bunds in Juil."

with you through the fittle trap door, and weep
over you and returned home with a broken
hearts to say, "Rum and Brandy put our husbunds in Juil." this was about the time plaintiff proposed to keep his family and the community, that they should house for defendant; witness came home in know the precise relation in which he stood to

ALBANY

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(witness) sister that she had engaged to marry line to the plaintiff, I was induced to make in-defendant; witness told her she thought it was quiries whether my client's memory was per-

ALBANY, FRIDAY,

very improper; she tried to make witness be-lieve it was for the best; she said she would not I subpænaed half of Stephentown to appear on have him while the family felt so about it; witness spoke to her immediately after this to leave, in presence of defendant; she said she would go. of friendship, or of business have we seen. He then proceed to comment upon the plain-Mrs. Maria Barnes, lived 70 or 80 rods from defendant, and did before his wife died; recollected tiff's evidence, and argued with much point and when plaintiff went with delendant—she was frequently at witness' house while she lived at sion of the defendant, of an engagement on his defendant's. In March, 1833, plaintiff was at witness house with the widow Rogers; plaintiff jocund character, he contended, and were far asked witness if she had heard any bad stories about her and defendant; witness said she had with her sister, met the defendant, and asked with her sister, met the defendant. and she had not heard any thing said, and she did not think there had been, and she had talked, the fall before, of going to visit her brother. After she left defendant's and had come back from the west, she came to witness' come back from the west, she came to witness' duestion of the same character is put again, and shows one Sunday after needing, and requested still his constant rank is 'I don't know,' had safe the the the think the wouldn't marry her, notwithstanding him if he wouldn't marry her, notwithstanding him if

portunity of the youthful dame, walks off, hav-ing uttered no other declaration, admission, con-

What is my client's answer? That he would marry her? No. That he intended to marry

gugement on the one side to render service, and

an engagement on the other side, to pay for all

needful services rendered; and in conclusion, ap-

ealed in a happy and powerful manner to the

jury to return such a verdict as would be expect-

d from honest and intelligent men, and would

Mr. H. M. Romeyn addressed the jury in be-half of the plaintiff. He regretted that eminent

and learned counsel should have insidiously al-

luded to the artificial, unjust and illgrounded distinctions of society, and should have sought

to influence the prejudices of the jury and bar a-gainst his client, because she was in humble

circumstances, and a poor, unfriended girl.— She was not surrounded with the golden influ-

satisfy the just expectations of the public.

gainst his client,

marry her? No. That he intended to marry her? No. That he had even thought of mar-

house one Sunday after meeting, and requested still his constant reply is, "I don't know," until witness to go up stairs to talk with her—after finally Uncle Eli, apparently tired of the imthey got up stairs, she asked witness it she re-collected what she said in March-witness told her she did; plaintiff said she supposed witness had heard the report about her; leaving defendant's; witness said she had; plaintiff asked witness if she supposed from what she said in March, that she alluded to her being married to defendant; witness told her she did not—she day when the subject was lying heavily upon her day when her day said she had snoken to defendant about marrying her before March, and told him she should not stay there and make herself a slave to him and his family, unless she could be benefited by t hereafter, and defendant said to her, "Huldah. you know it would never do for me to marry you it I wanted to ever so much, on account of the children;" he said, what do you suppose my wife would have thought, if she had suppose my wife would have thought of any such thing, when she lay on her death bed; she told defend-ant she did not know but she was as good as his

wife, if she did belong to the Baptist, and his in age and circumstances between the parties, wife to the Presbyterians. She said she had which would form a just ground of opposition Mile to the Fresbyterians. She said she had tried to please defendant and the children; she did not say tha defendant had engaged to marry her; she said she had been advised by some of the members of the Baptist church, to go there and have him if she could; witness' hus-band came in while they were talking; they went down stairs soon after; when witness band came in, they were up stairs; stayed about one hour; she went away from witness' or Monday afternoon, and came back the next day she requested witness to send one of her children to defendant's, and tell defendant witness usband wanted to see him on some particula husiness, and get him to come up there; witness said her child should not go with any such

message; it was not doing as she would be done band to send the child; witness' husband refused to send the child on such a message; she asked witness then if she was willing defendant should come if she could get him to, by any other means; witness said she had no objections to him to say nothing about it, and she must go and blab it out. Nothing more passed at that ab it out. Nothing more passed at that Sometime after that, plaintiff went off to asked him to come in, and said she wanted to they had changed works—witness can't tell when or where it was; witness asked why he could not stop; plaintiff went out, said she wanted to see him a minute, and he finally came when or where it was; witness asked why he did not marry her; asked if she was not prudent; defendant said yes; she was a good girl and prudent; witness asked what good girl and prudent; witness asked what morning at witness' and then went away.

After the suit was brought plaintiff and her sister, (Mrs. Smith,) and Mr. Smith came to will lay together in the dust. Aurelia Smith sworn—Is a sister of plaintiff; aintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 39 years old in April; after plaintiff will be 30 years o

Mr. Rifle cross-examined .- There was a man

[Homer Barnes, Erastus Brown were here

called and testified that Rifle told them that the

fendant's in Goodrich's horse and wagon; met defendant before they got to his house; d defendant before they got to his house; defendant stopped and spoke to them and plaintiff about their engagement; she asked him if he did not think it best to go and be married notwithnot think it best to go and be married notwithstanding the opposition of his children; he leans and said, "I do not know:" plaintiff asked defendant and said, "I do not know:" plaintiff asked defendant in the had promised; she did not think it probable that Elizabeth would be married before long: (Elizabeth was more of his daughters.) he said (the did not had a long the plaintiff could do not; at this plaintiff left witness' house the same day she came, before dinner—

and said, "I do not know:" plaintiff asked defendant in sickness and in health—she had prayed over his sick bed—she had shown a kindness towards him on all occasions, such as he could expect from no other human being, and it was not surprising, when the defendant found himself alone in the world, his children married and unable to house the same day she came, before dinner—

attend to other reares the other cares the relation of the American Sunday School Union, and will devote himself, hereafter, exclusively to a service which has always been very near his heart. Having been, for many years, a victim to the rigors of a severe climate world at any time of the quantity of the American Sunday School Union, and will devote himself, hereafter, exclusively to a service which has always been very near his heard to make the quantity of the American Sunday School Union, and will devote himself, hereafter, exclusively to a service which has always been very near his him on all occasions, such as he could expect from no other human being, and it was not surprising, when the defendant found himself alone in the quantity of the American Sunday School Union, and will devote himself, hereafter, exclusively to a service which has always been very near his him on all occasions, such as he could expect the quantity of the American Sunday School Union, and will devote himself, hereafter, exclusively to a service which has always been very near his him sickness and in health—she had prayed over his sick bed—she had shown a kindness towards him on all occasions, suc

one of his daughters,) he said, "he did not know;" she asked him to step nearer the wagon; she wanted to talk with him a moment; he rather of refused and turned away: witness thought he er refused and turned away: witness thought he rather the house and got some of plaintiff's things; Elizabeth gave them to her; plaintiff did not go in, whe remained in the wagon; defendant went in with her; Elizabeth or her cousin asked with the mass where plaintiff was; witness said she was in with her: Elizabeth or her cousin asked with ness where plaintiff was; witness said she was in the wagon, Eliza said she thought it was better for plaintiff took so ill as she did when she came to witness' house; she appeared distressed; she went to the west for her health.

The counsel for the plaintiff here rested the cause of the cause Mr. Barnes asked her if defendant settled with were satisfied of a promise to marry on the part ause.

The counsel for the defendant then submitted motion for a non-suit, but it was overruled by he court, and they then proceeded to introduce estimony on the part of the defende.

Mr. Barnes asked her if defendant settled with her at that time; she said he did not; she said he passed through the entry and saw her sitting in the portico; he stepped to the drawer, took out \$5 and handed it to her, and said he expected \$10 that day and could not said her part of the defendant, and that he had without good eause violated his plighted faith to the plantiff they should render a verdict which would remure at her for such unmanly treatment, and said he expected \$10 that day and could not the part of the defendant, and that he had without good eause violated his plighted faith to the plantiff they should render a verdict which would remure at her for such unmanly treatment, and said he expected \$10 that day and could not the part of the defendant, and that he had without good eause violated his plighted faith to the plantiff they should render a verdict which would remure at her for such unmanly treatment, and said he expected \$10 that day and could not the part of the defendant them submitted to the part of the defendant, and that he had without good eause violated his plighted faith to the plantiff they should render a verdict which would remure at her for such and the part of the defendant settled with the part of the defendant, and that he had without good eause violated his plighted faith to the plantiff they should render a verdict which would remure at her for such and the part of the defendant and the part of the defendant the part of the part o

> Counsel for plaintiff G. R. Davis and H. M. Romeyn.
>
> Counsel for def ndant J. P. Cushnan and S.

A VOICE FROM THE GALLOWS!! Crockett and Russell expiated their crimes

Rev. E. T. Taylor and other religious friends were in their cell engaged in devotional exercises to the time of execution. Just before the fatal hour they were brought together and confatal hour they we fused. Sometime after that plaintiff asked witness did not think defendant would let her come and keep house for him; witness did not see that there could be any thing wrong about it; she wanted nothing of him, and she did not suppose wanted nothing of him, an

about it; and she did speak to her husband and got him to speak to her about it.

Cross-examined—Defendant's wife was a very fine woman; never understood she was rich.

*Defendant, but she would speak to her husband and got him to speak to her about it.

Cross-examined—Defendant's wife was a very fine woman; never understood she was rich.

*The wagon; she had him for the wagon; she paid him for the wagon after she left defendant.

*On the Sunday afternoon she said when they went to Troy she intended to speak to defended to s Cross-examined—Defendant s whie was a very fine woman; nevér understood she was rich.

Benjamin Donglass sworn.—Is bother of defendant; had a conversation with defendant, and would marry her she would get a light silk fendant; had a conversation with defendant, and would marry her she would get a light silk before his execution, and which was put by him the matter at all is not very clear.

> Under a deep sense of my situation, I write a few lines, which I leave in the hands of Rev. cheat, or steal for a living; but designed to get it honestly, by labor. And it would have been so to this day, if I had not fallen into bad company. I never was accustomed to crime. My mind has always been far from it; and I never consider it the surest weapon a man can use to take his life with, and make him eternally miserable. I would warn you as a dving friend in lead a man into trouble, and then leave him to "The Stowic," and "Lansby of Lansby-Hall." get out as he can. But, remember you have to pass through the course of law, to get out; and when you are enclosed within walls of stone you will begin to reflect upon past life, and wish you had read your bible, and attended meetings or the Sabbath, and remain at home evenings with your wives, or at your boarding houses. your wives would not have to obtain permission of the Jail Keeper to allow them to converse with you through the little trap door, and weep over you and returned home with a broken

was composed of defendant, plaintiff, Miss But | produce certain letters from the defendant on ed. The particulars reached us in a letter ton, until she left, and occasionally Elvira Deug lass before witness came home; and of defend ant, plaintiff, and witness, after witness came home. In the summer of 1832, one time plain, which were wall calculated to fill him several times divers sentences therefrom, home. In the summer of 1832, one time plain, which were wall calculated to fill him several times divers sentences therefrom, home to the trial, which were wall calculated to fill him with to the defendant on the trial, which would settle the whole controllers to the trial, which were the tr home. In the summer of 1832, one time plain-tiff called witness daughter; witness told her ror and alarm for the fate of his client. He in called witness daughter; witness told her she need not call her so, for she never would have her father; witness supposed she was joking members of a family, the father and mother of which (one eighty-two, the other eighty years old) have the father she had engaged to marry witness had heard that plaintiff had said to her (witness) sister that she had engaged to marry line to the plaintiff. I was induced to make in the same house fifty three years.] of the boilers carried to an immense with the pilot and one of the hands. The pilot fell on the dock at the distance of a hundred and three hundred feet, and was dreadfully mutilated. I saw the bodies of two or three persons who were killed instantly, and of many others who were seriously, perhaps fatally wounded. I fear the list of sufferers will be large, perhaps ten or the list of sufferers will be large, perhaps ten or we are no longer in the dark as to the precise cause of the sudden br aking up of the late Conneil, by the unanimous regult he seen by fifty yards, having been thrown in the air near



TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29, 1836.

sion of such magnitude."

The Coburg Reformer—a radical paper—says

"The cause assigned for breaking up the Council, is, that the governor refused to take advice from them on any subjects but in the land-granting department; and considering to reduce the wages of the females employed to reduce the wages of the females employed therein. The girls "struck," proceeded to the Baptist neeting House, organized, appointed committees, adopted a Preamble setting forth their wrongs, and Resolved to resist and dely the proposed the motion, and stated to the Executive Council upon whom the odium if the trip wrongs, and Resolved to resist and dely the proposed the motion, and stated to the Executive Council upon whom the odium if the trip wrongs, and Resolved to resist and dely the proposed the motion, and stated to the Executive Council upon whom the odium if the trip wrongs, and Resolved to resist and dely the proposed that the taxing of the debts of non-residents in that portion of the State would benefit the people and operate beneficially, he had no wish to take from taxation.

Mr. Young was opposed to the motion. He dents freed from taxation.

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Mr. Young was opposed to the taxing of the debts due non-residents freed from t marry than an emphatic and distinct "I don't reader! It is no Jackson, or Van Buren or even mind, that she won't get another meal of vict-uals for him unless he will promise to marry her.

inusual activity of business of every description unusual activity of business of every description in the Village of Ogdensburgh. The Sackett's-Harbor Courier gives a cheering account of the revival of business in that place. Real Estate had advanced handsomely. This had given an impulse to every other branch of business. The Jamestown Journal says that a "go-ahead" spirit has broken out in that village. We rejoice in all these indications of prosperity. Unless crippled by the narrow and partisan views of those who administer the National and State Governments, we shall have a season of unpar-

companion of his bosom. No, gentlemen, he added, the time will come when high and low, Mr. R. in an eloquent manner resisted what northern Ohio.

he called the wire drawn interpretations which We regret to learn that one of our eminent been sought to be circumvented by the arts and preached his farewell sermon on Sunday after. was preparing for their consideration impor-

Sunday School Union, and agitated, would have proved practically to be as

abstraction of Funds from the Commercial

ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE. FOR THE JOURNAL.

ALBANY, March 17th, 1836. Dear Sir-The Senate as you will undoubted. ly have perceived befor this time, have rejected the bill to levy a state tax. Their time has been principally occupied of late with local bills, and in attending to the organized system of persecution directed against Messrs. Kemble and Bishop, by a few desperate and disappointed men, who have very raturally selected Col. Young as their organ. If there is any work to be done, which requires the aid of cool, calculating, heart-less management I know of no one better qualified of the house until the select committee to whom nor or less than the Commercial bank itself and its directory. What the senate have to do with the matter at all is not very clear.

"On the other hand, in favor of the original motion, it was urged, that as the question in dispute between His Excellency and his late the purpose of Pall relationship to the work beth ways."

With great regard, your friend, "With great regard, your friend, "The bill for the purpose of Pall relationship to the referred should be referred should report,—when all they would be referred

Lea & Blanchard, of Philadelphia, have published, in two volumes, the Letters of N. P. Willis, during his rambles over the continent.

Willis, during his rambles over the continent.

Willis, during his rambles over the continent. Most of these Letters have been published in the Mirror, and re-published in the newspapers.—

The debate was continued for nearly six hours:

Mr. Stetson addressed the committee in reply got up in a more durable shape, which is now re-printed in America. Those who have not read these Letters will find in them a treasure. The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed with talents and The writer of them is endowed to add the names of Messrs. The bill was rejected. This question, however, the bill was rejected. The question, however, was subsequently re-considered. The average depth of snow and ice is now, and has been for 125 days, about 3 feet over the whole country, and there can be no prospect of grazing the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now in the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show of Tuesday last, which is now if the deep show if the deep show if the deep show if the deep show is the deep show if the deep show if the deep show is the deep show if the deep show if the deep show is the deep show is the deep show if the deep show is the deep show is the deep show in the show is the deep show in the show is the deep show in the show is the deep show is the deep show in the show is the deep show in th should have been engaged in this, if they had not caught me intoxicated. I knew not what I was about, nor where they were getting me to.

Now I feel the effect of falling into bad company. I would warn my young friends to keep out of it, and NEVER to drink Ardent Spirit.

I he writer of them is endowed with talents and sharp debate—yeas 27, nays 21.

From the Lower province, too, we learn that the conciliatory and complying governor general who had and grain has been distributed until few have retained sufficient to last until May. In the mean time the stock of hay and grain has been distributed until few have retained sufficient to last until the middle of April.

The committee rose and reported without making any final disposition of the questions.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Patterson in the Chair, resumed the consideration.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Patterson in the Chair, resumed the consideration was about, nor where they were getting me to.

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The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Patterson in the Committee of the whole without the consideration.

The writer of them is endowed with talents and sharp debate—yeas 27, nays 21. Mr. O. STEELE for a copy of this work.

'The Early Called."—Messrs Cary, Lea & get, we increase our demands. We have noticed in the Canadian papers within a few weeks ing three Tales, viz:—"The Early Called," advertisements for the sale of certain of his Britwere also read. "where Rum is in, wit is out;" and the Devil is always ready to aid in doing mischief. He will ing three Tales, viz:—"The Early Called,"

> The fate of a Murderer-Horrid end of a Tragedy—Washington Whitaker, who murdered the barkeeper Murphy, at the planter's Hotel, New Orleans, and who was lately sentenced to death,

June 1832, and remained there till after plaintiff against me. The act which I am about to complete the family.—Miss Button stayed at her father's the winter before, but left a short time before witness came home; defendant's family when he stood to June 1832, and remained there till after plaintiff had against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The act which I am about to complete the scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of fire, against me. The scenes of the night of 16th December, when hundreds of walls, by the mere agency of

[From the Upper Canada Gazette Extraordinary.] GOVERNMENT House TORONTO, March 14th, 1836.

The lieutenant governor has been pleas appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the executive council of this province, until the King's pleasure shall be known,

ROBERT BALDWIN SULLIVAN. John Elmsley, Augustus Baldwin, and

WILLIAN ALLAN, Esqs.
The lieutenant governor has also been pleased to appoint lieutenant FREDERICK HALKETT, of the Coldstream Guards, to be his Excellency s

'A report was current that a misunderstanding had arisen between His Excellency and the Council relative to the propriety, on the part of His Excellency, of submitting to them all to the committee of the whole, for the purpose of making some amendations which had been publicly promulgated. Nothing definite, however, was known, but it is certain that no com-mon occurrence could have produced an explo-

on of such magnitude."

cellency communicated to the house the correspondence between himself and his late councillors, which documents are before us. They are fact, the owners of a great tract of land in the

GENTLEMEN—Nothing can appear more reasonable to my mind, than the surprise and anxiety will operate unjustly appointed professor of law and political economy, in the Collegiate University at Oberlin, in at the intelligence they have received of the sudden resignation of the six members of the executive council; for with both these feelings I was myself deeply impressed, when, firmly relying

would be advisable to adopt, and had they but afforded me those few moments for reflection which, from my sudden arrival among you, I fancied I might fairly have claimed as my due, the question which so unnecessarily they have

from no other human being, and it was not surprising. when the defendant found himself alone prising, when the defendant found himself alone prising when the defendant found himself alone heart. Having been, for many years, a victim to me in Council, that the responsibility, and to me in Council, that the responsibility to me in Council, the power and patronage of the council that the responsibility to me in Council the responsibil prising. when the defendant found himself alone in the world, his children married and unable to attend to other cares than their own, that Huld has should have found favor in his eyes and have made a deep impression on his heart.

Having been, for many years, a victim to me in Council, that the responsionity, and consequently the power and patronage of the lieutenant governor ought henceforward to be it in the characteristic of the whole, Mr. The Senate in committee of the whole, Mr. Van Schark in the chair, resumed the consideration of the will exert a benign influence upon his impaired in the unusual form of a written petition, resumed the consideration of the whole, Mr. Van Schark in the chair, resumed the consideration of the whole, Mr. Van Schark in the chair, resumed the consideration of the whole, Mr. Van Schark in the chair, resumed the consideration of the consideration of the whole, Mr. Van Schark in the chair, resumed the consideration of the consid Academy, the Female Academy and the Orphan that a Council, sworn in secrecy to assist me, Asylum.—Institutions which shed a lustre upon

indication of the views of Senators in relation to the pending investigation growing out of the pending investigation growing out of the

house of assembly the documents they have requested, feeling confident that I can give them no surer proof of my desire to preserve their privileges inviolate, than by proving to them that I am equally determined to maintain the rights and prerogatives of the crown, one of the most prominent of which I have just assumed, of naming those councillors in whom I conscientiously believe I can confide.

Mount Morris canal company, and against the erection of a dam in the Genesee River.

Mr. Guinvir, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill for the relief of Timothy Fannaly, a resident alien—ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The House then passed over the morning business, to resume, in committee of the whole, Mr. Partræson in the char, the consideration of the chan-

naming those councillors in whom I conscientiously believe I can confide.

For their acts I deliberately declare myself to be responsible, but they are not responsible for mine, and cannot be, because being sworn to silence they are deprived by this fact, as well as by the constitution, of all power to defend themselves.

Mr. Patterson in the chair, the consideration of the bill for the re-organization of the chantory cryclicuits and for the appointment of additional Vice Chancellors.

The proposition submitted by the Judiciary Committee of the House, providing for the appointment of fire chancellors, with concurrent invisidations, was also under consideration.

selves.

After the documents had been read, wanted nothing of him, and she did not suppose the wanted any thing of her. She spoke to withes two or three times about it; witness told her want to say any thing about it to go and if he was willing his horse should go defendant, but she would speak to her husband defendant to go on the stage, and for def they trusted their fortune in his hands—and he deceived and ruined them. In all this they did of the house until the select committee to whom what they esteemed reflections upon the charac-

good deal more, and with every thing that we get, we increase our demands. We have nolics, in favor of the bill, was read.

tannic majesty's naval stores; and it is in regard to these, that his excellency the governor general is likely again to be embarrassed by "the Mr. Kiersted moved to strike out the e democracy," as the Albany Argus would say.

ound on the table of his cell covered with blood: prince over the ruins, and one of the most beauti- and reported. To Father Kendelon—
Publish this to the world. The crime which brought me to my end, I am not guilty of—that the time I thought I

full and interesting objects which any country has exhibited among the ravages of time or the elements, was levelled to the ground, with a tremendous crash, which brought vividly to mind the elements. is, wilful murder; for at the time I thought I tremendous crash, which brought vividly to mind was acting in self defence for I was fighting the scenes of the night of 16th December, when Legislature of Massachusetts held an adjourned

slabs haveing been scaled off from them by the heat of he configution .- [Jour. of Com.

NO 632.

JOURNAL

APRIL 1, 1836.

Legislature of New-York. IN SENATE-TUESDAY, March 29.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. HUBBARD-Ot inhabitants of Butternutts, Otsego co., for the Oxford Bank; also of inhabitants of Cortland county, for a Court House and Jail in the village of McGraw, in said county; also of the supervisors and a public them. These drunkards were, under the blessing of meeting for the same object.

By Mr. Van Schaick—Relative to the Com-

Council, by the unanimous resignation of the members of both parties, as will be seen by what tollows. The Kingston Chronicle ceded from their amendment On motion of Mr. BEARDSLEY, the Senate receded from their amendment to the bill authorizing the establishment of a State Lunatic Asy-

Mr. Maison moved to re-commit the bill re-pealing the law taxing the debts of non-residents, suggested to him by some members of the other House. Mr. M. appeared to be opposed to the amendments which were yesterday made to the bill. He wished all debts due non-resi

their wrongs, and Resolved to resist and defy their oppressors. In Union, the girls found strength. The employers, when "cool reflection, finding him inflexible, the Council had no district have already too long borne the oppressors. sign on the part of the plaintiff, from the begin ing, to entrap his client, animadverted in moderate terms upon her views of the nature of the supposed contract; alluded to the unsuitableness of the match; on account of the great disparity in age and circumstances between the parties, which would form a just ground of opposition on the part of his client's family to such a measure; remarked that it was true there was an engagement between the parties, but it was an engagement between the parties of the employers, when "cool reflection, finding him inflexible, the Council had no district have already too long borne the oppression of taxation for the benefit of the Holland alternative but to resign."

We stated on Wednesday, that immediately on receiving information of the resignations of the Councillors, the House of As embly adjourned over until Monday, directing for that morning a call of the House. We now learn that the House having been called on that morning—

The St. Lawrence Times speaks of the proposition of the council had no district have already too long borne the oppression, finding him inflexible, the Council had no district have already too long borne the oppression of taxation for the benefit of the Holland Company. He strenuously maintained to receiving information of the resignation of the Councillors, the House of As embly adjourned over until Monday, directing for that morning a call of the House already too long borne the council had no district have already too long borne the council had no district have already too long borne the council had no district have already too long borne the council had no district have already too long borne the council had no district have already too long borne the council had no district have already too long borne the council had no ing"Mr. Perry immediately moved an address to tinued. If the Legislature say that that company is a privileged order—that they shall be

ences of fortune, and in the holy contract, for a wanton violation of which she had been compelled to seek some pitful and scanty redress in a court of justice, she had nothing to recommend her to the affections of the defendant, but an unblemished character, an industrious hand, and a true and faithful heart. And it was not, he continued, until opposition from family and friends had moved the defendant's purpose, that the humble Huldah was thought unfit to be the companion of his bosom. No, gentlemen, he

Mr. Young further opposed the motion; When Mr. Maison withdrew it. BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

For the erection of the new town of Stocktiff left defendant's house, she went to the wide of Douglass'; she came to witness' house in about a week after she left defendant's, and a day or two after took the stage and went to the sees; she was gone about two months. After plaintiff returned from the west she was gone about two months. After plaintiff returned from the west she was gone about two months. Goodrich's; witness went there; witness started

We regret to learn that one of our eminent of the new town of Stock defendant's house, and extend-on the defendant's counsel had never heard her say defendant that he had agreed to plaintiff; witness wind the defendant that he was under a defendant that he was under a contract of marriage with the plaintiff, and reputations which of the defendant that one of our eminent of the new town of Stock defendant's house, she went to the wide of our eminent of the defendant's counsel had never heard her say defendant that he was under a contract of marriage with the plaintiff, and reputations which of the defendant's counsel had never heard her say defendant that he was under a contract of marriage with the plaintiff, and reputations which of the defendant's counsel had never heard her say defendant that he was under a contract of marriage with the plaintiff, and reputations which with the defendant that he was under a contract of marriage with the plaintiff, and reputations which of the defendant that he was under a contract of marriage with the plaintiff, and reputations which and effect the importance of diffusing these principles, and extend-the defendant was engaged to plaintiff; witness to defendant was engaged to plaintiff; witness to defendant was engaged to plaintiff; witness to defendant was engaged to her; witness to learn that one of our eminent to defendant was engaged to her; witness to defendant w

> For the relief of the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of the city of New York.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

Asylum—Institutions which shed a lustre upon our city—have each found in Dr. Ferris, a constant, zealous, valuable friend and patron.

The following Letter is copied from the Norwich Journal. If written, as we infer, by the Editor of that paper, it may be taken as an indication of the views of Separators in relation to the indication of the views of Separators in relation to the indication of the views of Separators in relation to the indication of the views of Separators in relation to the indication of the views of Separators in relation to the indication of the views of Separators in relation to the from the public, I felt it opinion, to communicate with the ded responsibility, except that which proceeds repealing certain tolls; remonstrance and affida-from a just desire to be constitutionally answera-vits in relation to the bill to incorporate the ble to his majesty, in case I should neglect the German Catholic Society: of citizens of Mount Morris and Groveland, for an amendment to the interests of his subject in this province.

With these sentiments I transmit to the house of assembly the documents they have re
Mount Morris canal company, and against the

jurisdictions, was also under consideration.
Mr. Romeyn, who evinced a familiar practical "Mr. McNab moved that 5000 copies of it be printed for the information of the country. Mr. Romeyn, who evinced a familiar practical knowledge of the whole question, addressed the performed to a solvet committee at length, and with much ability in

E. T. Taylor. I would leave them to show how I came here. I never was inclined to lie, cheat, or steal for a living; but designed to get in the name of the name o

with concessions to us, however great. We always demand all that we hope to obtain, and a man Cotholic Society in the city of New-York.

Mr. KIERSTED moved to strike out the enact-

ing clause of the bill.

Mr. Walworth supported the motion. He THE LAST OF THE RUINS.—The massy walls was opposed to interfering in a controversy of the late Exchange building have been under the process of demolition for a few days past.

The motion to strike out was lost, after which tabbing himself three times with a knife. The Yesterday afternoon, by means of iron cables, the motion to strike out was lost, after which the bill was adopted, and the committee rose Adjourned.

Massachusetts .-- The Whig members of the

LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH. PETERBORO, March 25, 1836 SAMUEL M. HOPKINS, ESQUIRE,

My Dear Sir—The reading your letter of the 14th inst. addressed to the editor of the Albany Evening Journal, has left me very desirous to obtain your views on a ques-tion of great interest to the friends of Temoerance. This question is, how shall the half million of drunkards in our land be reclaimed; and the millions who are connected with them in the family relation be lifted up out of the depths of their debasement and woe? Can drunkards be reclaimed whilst they drink intoxicating liquors, and can they be induced to refrain from them, whilst the ober, with whom they associate, continue to drink them? I know your humanity and intelligence; and am sure, that the theory of temperance, which you would have adopted, does not leave this mass of our wretched fellow beings unprovided for. What is the provision which your theory makes for them? I am led to this inquiry, because your letter informs the public, that you

frink intoxicating liquors.

In this neighborhood the friends of Temperance gave God, nearly all reformed. Some of them returned to fermented liquors; and thence, by a step which was sure to follow, to distilled liquors. Now, whatever other, mon Schools of the city of Brooklyn. [Ordered engrossed for a third reading.]

The Governer sudmitted to the Senate the from fermented liquors, I think no better of them than to and however good, reasons might have been presented to Resolutions passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature, upon the subject of the distribution of the REVENUE FROM THE PUBLIC LANDS have screwed themselves up out of their wine and cider and beer drinking habits to the point of their present self denial. And even now, weakened as the force of these habits must necessarily be, if they could learn from yourself or from some other source of a way to save palates, I believe that not a few of them would return again to their long-loved drinks.

I beg leave to advert to some other portions of your letter. I must think that you misapprehend the feelings of your temperance brethren towards you. They are, so far as I know them, feelings of great respect and kindness. The difference between yourself and most of us, on the subject of fermented drinks, does not prevent our loving and honoring the man, who, having been "pledged against the use of ardent spirits more than forty years before (he) ever heard of any pledge from any society, was first amongst the foremost against the giant enemy

I believe you are very nearly right in your position, that t was "universally understood" in the first stages of the temperance reformation, that we were to combat the use of distilled liquors only. There is, however, reason to believe that a few men, even at that early day, descried enemies to our cause, beyond disulled liquors. I admit the change in our plan of operations; and that we have adopted a plan little thought of, when we began the war against intemperance. You speak of this change, as i you thought it morally wrong; and morally wrong, not nly because it is rash or unwise or otherwise improper but because it is a change. Here we differ. I do not see why the old pledge and the principles of action correspon-ding with it should be deemed, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, unalterable. If the change is for the worse, then, indeed, we are to lament it, and perhaps, to blame its authors; but if it be for the better, then, we are to rejoice in it, and to thank those who promoted it. I am ware, that there is a numerous class of minds which have a great dislike of change; and doubtless, the pride of consistency oft in contributes to this dislike; but I believe God requires far more frequent changes at our hands, that we perform. Only let us see to it, that these changes are all improvements, and then they cannot be too numerous. If our old principles of temperance do not meet the necessities of the drunkard, then, in the nameo f humanity, let us substitute principles which do; and let us not be ashamed to own, that the developement of Providence, in the course of the temperance reformaion, have instructed us.

You are, doubtless, right in saving, that it was originlly intended to embrace in the temperance societies, 'men of all sects, parties, denominations and opinions religious and irreligious:" And I am amazed, my dear sir, your declaration, that these societies have become the property of a sect or a party in morals." I assure you, that it is not so in respect to the Temperance Socieies of this county. They are, as much as ever, made up of men of all sorts of religious and irreligious opinions.

It seems to me, that you lay undue stress on the imortance of what you call the "universality," or universal spread of temperance principles. Now, instead of agreeing with you, that "the very point to be obtained (is) universality," I would say, that "the very point"the point above all others-is to have the principles we d sseminate and the system we recommend, the best which can be chosen. This point being secured, then follows To amend the act subjecting the debts of noninder the new temperance pledge. Both these pledges are too good—have too much of truth, to commend them. selves extensively to any others than the friends of truth. Company of the city of New York.

Relative to the Greenwich Savings Bank.
To authorise the Supervisors of Wayne county to raise money in the town of Galen, for the purpose of building a bridge over the Clyde rito truth and virtue, we have only to learn which of these production the more marked with "the wisdom that is pure," and the more traught with safety, in order to determine which would outgo the other.

I look ,as unfavorably as you do, on the scheme of

The same papers that publish these names inform us that physicians and members of Congress, and the President and ex-President of the United States, are the friends of nunciation and despotism :-- and yet readers of your letter, who are strangers to your candor and generosity, might suppose, that you really intended what your lan-

I am sorry, that you think so unfavorably of the efforts of our temperance friends, who control the Albany publications; and most sorry, that you should think it ne cessary to characterize those efforts by such hard names as "delusions, sophistry, impostures," &c. Do let us deal kindly with one another, and check our spirits when they would impel us to employ reproachful charges, instead of persuasive arguments.

If, my dear sir, you will condescend to accept of me for

your correspondent, I shall be pleased to exchange a few letters with you, on the subject of the drinking of fermented liquors. But, let me here say, that I must decine such a discussion, as you justly think it appropriate to vourself and to "professors of mental and physical science:"for besides that I have no learning to fit me for such a discussion, I have no taste for it, where it is so little demanded as in the present case. If we engage in a discussion, let it be of such a character, that the democracy of the Temperance Society-the farmers and mechanics, who compose the great body of it-will be able to understand the benefit there is to the drunkard in keeping open the streams of intoxicating liquor, and the good rea son there is for continuing to adhere to a system of temperance, which, as it takes from them their jugs of whiskey, and leaves to our lawyers and state

heard it estimated, by a clergyman living in the interior, that one tenth of all the cattle and sheep of Orange County had perished previous to the deep snow of Tuesday last, which must

The petition of 620 German Roman Catho-Remonstrances and affidavits against the bill vere also read.

Mr. Cowdrey explained the nature of the con-

THE subscriber wants to hire a young unmarried man to assist in the management of a farm in Saratoga co. To a sober, industrious man, understanding his business, the highest wages will be given. Enquire at 385 South Market street.

mh3 diwctf GEO, A. HOYT.

COPARTNERSHIP.-STAPLES & CLARK

COPARTNERSHIP.—STAPLES & CLARK have associated with them in business, JASON PAIGE, of the late firm of WILDER, HASTINGS & Co. of Albany, and will transact the WHOLESALE DRY GOODS BUSINESS, for the present, at No. 57 Broadstreet, New York, under thefirm of STAPLES, CLARK & PAIGE.

WOOD—Scaled proposals will be received by me, through the Albany Post Office, until the 30th inst. (12 M.) for the delivery into my wood house, 71 Second street, Albany, properly corded and measured, of sixteen cords of directate fire wood, (hickory excepted)—The wood to be delivered any time between the first of May and 20th of September next. Whoever proposes, will please state the kind of wood he will deliver.

M. A. FAY, Qr. M. Dept,

AND THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF [From a late London Paper. SINGULAR DISCLOSURE OF HIDDEN TREASURE. The village of Stanmore, Middlesex, has within the last few days, been a scene of extraordinary excitement, in consequence of a singular discovery of a large sum of foreign gold coins, computed by some at not less than £4000, in a ditch upon the glebe lands of the Rev. Arthur Chauvel. It appears that on Saturday evening week, a coachman and gardner of the reverend gentleman were engaged in cleaning out a ditch, in a field not far distant from the church, and in the course of their operations observed some pieces of metal among the dirt. These they examined and found them to be gold, and they subsequently turned out to be "louis d'ors," and Portuguese coins, called "ports or Johannes," of the value of about 36s each. As it came on to be dark the men did not pursue their search the same night, but resolved on the following morning to make a more minute examination of their house the same night, and on reaching the field the next morning were not a little mortified to find a crowd of men women and children, as-sembled on the spot before them, many of whom had been equally successful in their discoveries, and showed several of the large and small pieces which they had collected. The coachman and gardener then commenced digging about the stot on which they had been at first engaged, when suddenly a shower of gold fell into the ditch from the bank, which came from a tin box they had forced open. A simultaneous rush was beggaring description ensued. The men above kept those that were below down, till they were

ever, taking care to reserve the better share for themselves, and especially to keep the larger pieces. New arrivals led to a fresh search, gen two more boxes were found equally well stored. With one of these a farmer's man made shavings, coal ashes, cinders and other improper off, but the bottom coming out another scramble followed, and another division took place—some getting from twenty to thirty pieces each and tend to fill in the basin? If not, whose duty is hundred each, and the coachman and gardener tainly is a hardship upon the owners of pier and and friends of the unfortunate men whose bodies receiving about three hundred and twenty each.
The news soon obtained more extended circulation throughout the town, and the whole parish cavating the basin when thus filled in. flocked to the spot, the church being thereby stripped of nearly the whole of the humbler classes of the congregation, to the no small as-tonishment of the parson. The cause of this de-fection was ascertined by the Rev. Mr. Chauvel, after the service, who sent for his gardner, and ob-He immediately declared the whole of the property to be his having been found in his glebe land, and deminded from the gardener the amount of his prize. The gardener was not disposed so quietly to relinquish his unexpected gains, and, on consulting with the coachman, they resolved to put both their sums together. and consult a lawyer as to what was proper to

a time, to each, the gardener and coachman, how

be done. The money was accordingly left in charge of the coachman's wife; but no sooner was she alone than Mrs. Chauvel, having discovered the fact, went to her, and, working on her valuable charge, to the deep mortification of her husband and co-partner. The money was then conveyed to the Rev. Mr. Chauvel, by whom it was taken to a magistrate in the neighbourhood, in whose charge it now is. In the mean time the other 'lucky ones' were display ing their boasted gains in hands full, and a brewer in the neighbourhood bought several of the pieces at the rate of 12s. each; he soon OSEOLA's interview found a competitor at thirteen shillings each and by the next morning a foreign servant, who lived with a gentleman in the village, stated the had on such advantageous terms. Several hearing of the claims of the Parson, kept their own dealers—while one or two altogether retired from the chance of immediate inquiry. Under hear it cannot fall much short of the sum we the west. stated. The parson still asserts that the whole owner cannot be found, it properly belongs to the crown. It is not likely, however, with the [From the Jacksonville (Florida) Courier.] any legitimate purpose hereafter. Mr. Chauvel.

of tastes. Men's appetites differ in every part of the globe? some are carniverous, some are graniverous, some are both, and some are neithlads produced virtue and goodness; others are more loudly eloquent in the praise of animal food, and find patriotism in a round of beef and valor in a rump steak. But food, has different valor in a rump steak. But 100a, has unified effects in different climates. The respectable gentoos live upon rice, and are effeminate fools; the lower Irish starve upon potatoes, and are the lower Irish starve upon potatoes, and are observed informed them that General Clinch Oseola informed them that General Clinch of the Fort, waved his winter has a constant of the Fort, waved the lower Irish starve upon potatoes, and are murderous vagabonds. Nothing is more true than the old proverb, 'What is one man's meat is another's poison.' The Turks chew opium, swine's flesh of every denomination. The Esquimaux epicares mix saw dust with their train oil. The Laplanders find nothing so delicious as a dish of fir bark and raindeer tallow. Some ous clay. The Quarymen of Kiff hæuser spread a similarly rich earth upon their cakes and eat it with the gott of a school boy who puts sugar on his bread and butter. Sir John Franklin and his companions, in one of their arctic expeditions, made a charming repast of fried bones and old shoes. The Chinese consider a certain bird's nest the greatest delicacy they can enjoy—and they fatten dogs for the table. The people of Madagascar prefer locusts to any other food. Elephants, lions, bear, ants, moths, spi food. Elephants, lions, bear, ants, moths, spiders, snails, rats, serpents and snakes, are all in Every thing may be eaten; there is no need

of waste. A modern philosopher has discovered that the deal boards may be ground into quartern loaves; and doubtless somebody equally wise will find out a method, by means of which pigs of lead may make excellent hams.

There is also a vast difference in the mode of ter their arrival, contains some interesting par-

mal, sews up the wound, and drives the convenient larder forward while he makes his meal.

The Tartar uses his meat as a sadile, and any of the convenient larder forward while he makes his meal.

The Graft uses his meat as a sadile, and any of the convenient larder forward while he makes his meal.

The Graft uses his meat as a sadile, and any of the convenient larder forward while he makes his meal.

The Graft uses his meat as a sadile, and any of the convenient larder forward while he makes his meal.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Transmit end that the convenience of the whole, Mr. Transmit end that the convenience of the propose of the stantistic of the convenience of the stantistic of the propose of the stantistic of the convenience of the propose of the stantistic of the convenience of the convenience of the stantistic of the convenience of the co was the fashion to eat the porpoise; the sub-jects of the sanguinary Mary devoured cygnets, storks and cranes; those of Elizabeth preferred boars' heads and barons of beef; and in the reign quantity of hides, some rice, &c., were found, so of Queen Ann, some delighted in cats fattened upon oysters; and barbacued hogs.

now suspected at the Tuileries, where the elopement has given much displeasure, that Prince Charles of Naples and Miss Smith may have in conversation sailed for the United States. In their flight the Prince has assumed the name of Mr. Richard Prince has assumed the name of Mr. Richard Connor, and his fair companion that of Mrs. O'Connor, and his fair companion that of Mrs. O'Connor. There is with him a genuine Mr. O'Connor, whose family has been since desired in a state of starvation. They had killed and



THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1836.

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

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Francis Granger.

Deposites, was based upon the fact that Col. Benton, the Ajax of the party, concurred in the golden mine. Instead, however, of keeping their own counsel, they let out the secret at a public the condition of those banks. the condition of those banks.

LJAn important bill, introduced by Mr. ly surrounded by his followers for several days, GRUNDY, is now before the Senate. This bill is inexplicable, and seems to have taken all by and authorises the Post Master General to make Indians within the breastwork under the prethe contracts, for this purpose, with the various

The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer says that immediately made to the spot, and the crowd jumping into the ditch, a scene of confusion, beggaring description ensued. The men above cil, a proposition to loan the Surplus Revenue sooner than was anticipated, prevents us from kept those that were below down, till they were in danger of suffocation. "More sacks in the mill," was the cry, and it was not till a solemn rata according to their respective Representa-

FOR THE ALBANY EVENING JOURNAL. Is it lawful, according to the 13th sec. of the neral's fame. City ordinance, entitled "of the wharves," to leposit on the ice in the basin near Orange-st. more, one or two to the extent of two it to ascertain and punish the offenders? It cerdock lots, to be subjected to the expense of ex-OBSERVER.

> [From the Courier & Enquirer.] LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM FLOR-

IDA.
We give below the details of the most recent events in Florida, by which it will be perceived that notwithstanding the junction of the forces under the command of Gen. Gaines and Clinch the Indians have not yet been subdued; and in the meanwhile, our troops have fallen back upthe conduct of affairs in Florida, but we cannot discover any justification for so precipitate a retreat, leaving an inferior force of Indians in posession of the battie field after some ten days her fears, forced her to deliver up the whole of fighting. True, our soldiers are said to have been hungry, but we much doubt whether with the enemy in their front, they had not stomach for another trial of their strength, before they fell back upon their depot of stores. As it is, all the honor of the late contest belongs to Oseo-

OSEOLA's interview with Gen. GAINES is in explicable, upon any other supposition, than from Mosquito. We learn that there are numthat of the Georgian—that it was one of those bers of Indians in that neighborhood, had on such advantageous terms. Several hearing of the claims of the Parson kent their own was intanded, was fortunately frustrated by the came within the hail of a sentinel, who shot a counsel; others came up to town on Monday and sold the coin at its fair value to the bullion timely arrival of Gen. Clinch. Gen. Gaines, it came within the hail of a sentinel, who shot at him, but without effect, when he uttered a yell will be seen, did not wait the arrival of Gen. and disappeared. Scorr at Fort Drane, but leaving his forces these circumstances, it is impossible to collect the precise amount found, but from what we in command of Gen. Glinch, had set out for

belongs to him; but there can be no doubt he has no legal claim to any part of it, as, if an office of the Savannah Georgian of the 20th

Gaines requesting an interview, and promised to stop killing white men if he would stop kiler. A few wish for the general adoption of a vegetable diet, and argue that cabbages and sal-

was on his way to join them with a large numthan the old proverb, 'What is one man's meat is another's poison.' The Turks chew opium, the Dutch tohacco. The Hampshire boor loves nothing like tat bacon, and the Jew abominates swine's flesh of every denomination. The Essemble 1. The provided himself to proceed agreement by which he bound himself to proceed agreement by the bound himself to proceed agreement by the bound himself to proceed agre for the Mississippi. Some say that Oseola objected to this mode of removing, and wished to as a dish of hr bark and raindeer tallow. Some Japenese delight in a ragout made of scraped whalebone. Rotten eggs, in Cochin China, are eaten as delicacies. A South American tribe, when deprived of fish by the inundations of the Organic forders hall of a rain of the product of the Withlacocchee and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites.—

Their discussion was interrupted by the arrival out discovering any traces of Indians. As they looked upon the silently moving water, and its banks thickly shaded with evergreens, one of the Withlacocchee and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites.—

Their discussion was interrupted by the arrival of the banks thickly shaded with evergreens, one of the Withlacocchee and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites.—

Their discussion was interrupted by the arrival of the withlacocchee and to have that for the boundary line between them and the whites.—

Their discussion was interrupted by the arrival of the withless of th Oronoko, feed on balls of a peculiar nice unctual of Gen. Clinch. During the course of it, Oseola a similarly rich earth upon their cakes and eat it

> raised the whoop, which was immediately followed by one from the hostile Indians. The men immediately formed and fired a platoon.—
> The Indians fled and were closely pursued. A runner then came from Gen. Gaines ordering than to ston and infamins them. them to stop, and informing them Oseola was treating with them. At first those in pursuit, fully aware, as will be seen by the following apcould not be restrained; but the cry of "treaty," "treaty," soon checked them. Gen. Clinch

then formed and proceeded to camp.

The following extract of a letter, written af-

when we discovered a considerable body of Indians on our left flank. We crossed up a little, faced to the left and gave them a fire—two only returned it, (and one of the balls struck near me,) they instantly fled into the hammock; it is said we killed one and wounded two; to-day the spot has been visited, and a considerable lights of Man. the spot has been visited, and a considerable I guess they left in a hurry. They have had General Gaines completely surrounded for seve-The Royal Elopement.—Paris, Feb. 13.—It is ral days previous to our arrival; they had fought him all the day before without much execution

Hearing the attack of Gen. Clinch, the officers

O'Connor, whose family has been since desired to quit Naples. A courier, who is also of the party, goes by the name of Mr. Archibald O'Connor. It is said that Lady S——, well known in your fashionable circles, has had a prominent share in this love affair, and that Miss Smith must have obtained a mighty sway over his Highness of Padua, if she cculd have prevailed upon him to venture across the Atlantic.—Morning Post. known in your fashionable circles, bas had a prominent share in this love affair, and that Miss Smith must have obtained a mighty sway over his Highness of Padua, if she could have pre-wailed upon him to venture across the Atlantic.

Two millons of the capital of the capital of New-Orleans, negotiated with Messrs. Hope of New-Orleans, negotiated will go into operation, and every man was prompt in the bank will go into operation next month.

Reward of Merit.—Four of the Philadelphia Insurance companies and two of those of Boston, but the goard of Merit.—Four of the Philadelphia Insurance companies and two of those of Boston, but were presented (Capt. Shankland, of Philadelphia, surance companies and two of those of Boston, but were presented (Capt. Shankland, of Philadelphia, surance companies and two of those of Boston, but were presented (Capt. Shankland, of Philadelphia, surance companies and two of those of Boston, but were presented (Capt. Shankland, of Philadelphia, surance companies and two of those of Boston, but were presented (Capt. Shankland, of Philadelphia, surance companies and two of those of Boston, but were presented (Capt. Shankland, of Philadelphia, surance companies and two of those of Boston, but were presented (Capt. Shankland, of Philadelphia, surance companies and two of those of Boston, who was any a prompt in the sum of tour hundred dollars, as a testimation of the chird of the editor of the Essex Banner, for Chilose.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.—Just received at the port of St. Carlos, in the Island of Chilose.

Strands of Merit.—Four of the Philadelphia Insurance companies and two of those of Boston, who was any of the testing of the chird of the editor of the Essex Banner, for this deliver.

Strands of Merit.—Four of the Carlos, in the Island of Chilose.

SEEDS FOR HOT BEDS.—Just received at the port of St. Carlos,

discharge of his duty. The Alachua volunteers cheerfully distributed their biscuits and corn, re-serving none for themselves. It was affecting witness the greediness and thankfulness with which they received a whole or a half biscuit

om their deliverers.
The evening of the day on which their interview was interupted by the arrival Gen. Clinch, Oseola sent word to Gen. Gaines, that if he would send away the horsemen, (Alachua militia) they would come and surrender their arms. We know not whether from suspicion or otherwise, the horsemen were not sent away. After waiting three days to hear more of Oseola, and not having provisions to remain longer, Gen. Gaines returned to Fort Drane, at which place Oseola was to have met him, Monday or Tues-Government, yesterday, that Congress was getting alarmed about the safety of the Public New Orleans by the way of Tallahassee. During some of the engagements he received a wound; the ball, passed through his lip, knocked out two of his teeth, but its force being near-

> to make an attack with his main force, and taking advantage of the confusion, to massacre the whole before Gen. Clinch could render them

determining, and time alone can now decide. Though Oseola has courage and cunning to mini, was the cry, and it was not thin a solemn promise was made to make an equal division of the spoil, that the discoverers of the treasure were allowed to rise. A collection was then made, and all standing in a ring, men, women and boys—the pieces were handed round, one at a time to each the gradener and coschman how. will receive a Nation's thanks and a valiant Ge-

> To the manner in which he has conducted his part of the campaign much credit is due. His alacrity in bringing to the theatre of action so large a force, his march from Tampa Bay, and materials, which will inevitably sink, and thus tend to fill in the basin? If not, whose duty is it to ascertain and punish the offenders? It certains it is a scalar and punish the offenders? It certains is a scalar and punish the offenders? It certains of Florida, at whose cry of distress he so promptly came, and of the afflicted relatives were strewed over the plain, and upon which

A correspondent of the Charleston Courier in the office of the St. Augustine Herald, writes under date of March 13th, that news had arrived there by express, of a skirmish with the Indians, by a volunteer detachment at Camp McRea, in which three of the volunteers were killed. One of them was a Mr. Kennedy, of the Irish Volunof them was a Mr. Kennedy, of the Irish Volunteers, and the other two belonged to the Edge-field Blues. The detatchment had been sent out at sunrise to procure fuel, and while upon that repeal of the restraining law; for a Rail Road at sunrise to procure fuel, and while upon that at sunrise to precure fuel, and while upon that duty, were fired upon by the Indians, about fifty in number—and the three poor fellows shot tain inhabitants of the town of Chatham setting on Fort Drane! We are not disposed to cavil at duty, were fired upon by the Indians, about fifty down, and two of them scalped. The savages were pursued, but could not be overtaken. Camp McRea is about sixty miles south of St. Augus

A party of Indians had visted the plantation of Mr. Arnan, a few miles from Picolati, shot his hogs and tore up the floor of his dwelling. It was remarked at Pensacola that the buz zards had all left the vicinity of the town, and followed the train of the Indians.

ST. AUGUSTINE, March 13. distance. On Friday night last, one of them

"McREA's. March 9. "We are still here-Gen. Bull is expected momently, and we only wait the arrival of the he west. Mounted men to go right ahead. Gen. Eustis We find the following on a slip from the will come down with them the moment they arrive; they should have been here ten days ago. We expected to march south to attack Philip (a colored man from Providence R. I.) and his 150 Indians, but as it is thought that the Creeks exception of the sum taken from the coachman's wife, that much of it will be forthcoming for INTERVIEW.

150 Indians, but as it is thought that the Creeks dock, Pardee, Patterson, Pettibone, Ringgold, have joined the Seminoles, we expect to go West in search of them. I heard a man offer \$1 for in search of them. The news from the camp of Gen. Gaines con- an ounce of Tobacco, and another preferred a

lief of General Gaines. The night before his arrival, Oseola sent a negro to the camp of Gen. "Three of our men were killed, viz:—Winter,

Mosquito, on the sea coast south of St. Augustine. Their fires are constantly seen. The son, O. Robinson, Romeyn, Searles, W. Sey-

of the Indians.

JACKSONVILLE, March 10. When Gen. Gaines encamped near the Withreconnoitre. They approached the river with out discovering any traces of Indians. As they cloud which has been unobserved, owing to the calmness around, the report of rifles, the whist-ling of badly directed bullets, and the accompanying w'loop, fell uon them. They made good their retreat, preferring their rifles to fishing rods,

The latest accounts represent that the Mexicans are making every effort to enter the field early, and to reduce the Texians to unconditional submission. Of this the latter seem to be

TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS

D. C. BARRETT, Chairman. J. D. CLEMENTS, ALEX. THOMPSON, G. A. PATTILLO, JOHN M'MULLEN, JOHN MALONE, JOHN S. LANE.

[The letter alluded to above represents that Gen. Coss and other officers are collecting large militia forces, at different points, for the purpose of a simultaneous march upon the territoy, and thus to overpower it by superior tactics and numbers.]

Legislative Proceedings.

IN SENATE .- THURSDAY, March 31. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. By Mr. Maison-Of inhabitants of Poughkeepsie, for the incorporation of a Female Aca-

By Mr. GRIFFIN-Of a Convention of dele gates from several counties, for the construction of the Genesee Valley Canal; also, of inhabi-

REPORTS. By Mr. Livingston-To annex a part of the City of Troy to the town of Greenbush. A number of bills were reported complete, and

On motion of Mr. GANSEVOORT, the bill providing for a GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE STATE, was made the special order for Monday next.

Mr. Maison offered the following resolution:

This movement of Oseola in requesting an interview, when Gen. Gaines had been entirecient to meet the interest on the cost of con-

Mr. Young thought this resolution unnecessary. All the information asked for had been already given by the Comptroller in his various reports to the Legislature. Mr. Marson had searched in vain for such information. If it had been given, he did not know where to look for it.

Mr. LIVINGSTON said it could be found in the assembly documents of 1830.
If such was the case, Mr. Maison said he was illing to allow the resolution to lie upon the table: which was done. Various bills were referred to Committees to report complete.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED. To authorize the supervisors of Orleans county to raise money by tax to build a bridge over the Oak Orchard creek, near Stillwater. BLACK RIVER CANAL.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, re-umed the consideration of the bill to construct the BLACK RIVER CANAL and Eric Canal Mr. EDWARDS continued his remarks against the bill.

Mr. L. BEARDSLEY replied to Mr. EDWARDS, and spoke chiefly in favor of the bill.

Mr. Young followed against the bill; but before he concluded, the committee rose and reported, and the Senate Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED. For the relief of the Chenango canal Contractors; for a road from Hamilton to Du Ruyter; for the appointment of commissioners to lay out

forth that deceptive means were used to obtain their signatures against a Bank at Hndson. Mr. D. in presenting this memorial, remarked that it was signed by citizens of the first respectability.
Mr. O. Robinson called for the consideration f the report of the Committee of the Whole on the bill to incorporate the Attica and Buffalo

Mr. YATES offered his section giving to indivduals the right to attach their Cars to the Locomotives of the Company.

Mr. TYRRELL stated that the applicants

this road had asked for bread and did not want a stone. They would rather not take the charter than to have it thus saddled. Messrs. YATES and BELLINGER supported the amendment, which was rejected, as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Alsop, Ayres, G. P. Barker,
A. G. Benedict, D. Benedict, Benton, Berry,
Bellinger, Blair, Campbell, T. C. Chamberlain,

Chambers, Comstock, Cowdrey, Denison, Ely, Foster, Gardner, Garritson, Gray, Hawks, Hert-King, Knapp, Lee, Munro, Ogden, Parker, Sibley, C. E. Shepard, Stimson, Sutton, Tubbs, N. West, Yates-38.

Noes-Messrs. Allen, Baker, A. Barker, Bar-

ney, Borland, Bradish, Brooks, Carroll, J. Chamberlain, Conner, Day, Dimmick, Dorman, Duane, Dutcher, Fisher, Fitch, Floyd, Gay, Graves, Griffin, Griffing, Groat, Hale, Holland, D. Johnson, J. Johnson, Jones, Keep, Kiersted, Kirby, Knowlton, Marvin, Mead, W. S. Pad-

"Three of our men were killed, viz:—Winter, (a substitute, a Swede, a clerk to Conrad, a Grocer, Tradd-street, Charleston,) Casefield, a Farmer from Santee, both of Captain Doucin's Corps from Charleston, and poor Kennedy, of Captain Henry's brave and generous Company of Captain Henry's brave and Ayes-Messrs. Allen, Baker, A. Barker, G. P. and Oseola was told to come next day with a white flag, when they would have a talk with him. The next day, in company with another chief, he came to within about one hundred yards of the Fort, waved his white flag around three times, and sat down upon a log. Three officers

Captain Henry's brave and generous Company of Irish Volunteers. Kennedy was not scalped, but the other two were. All three were near camp, getting wood."

There are a considerable number of Indians at the sea coast south of St. Augus-Mosquito, on the sea coast south of St. Hagaine. Their fires are constantly seen. The Turkey Buzzards, it is observed, follow the course of the Indians.

Stellar, Stimson, Sutton, Switzer, Stimson, Sti

O. Shepard, R. L. Smith, Speaker, Spencer, Starkey, Stetson, Stimson, Sutton, Switzer, Tomlinson, Topping, Tyrrel, Van Etten, J. J. Viele, S. L. Viele, Walden, Walworth, J. West, Wilbur—Ayes 83.

Noes—Messrs. Alsop, Arnold, Ayres, Bellinger, Dayan, Gray, Hale, Hawks, Herttell, Holland, Hough, King, Munro, Ogden, W. S. Paddock, Parker, Richmond, M. C. Robinson, Schwilder, Sangar, D. L. Schwalt, L. Schwalter, Schwilder, Schwild Schuyler, Seaman, D. L. Seymour, J. Sibley, C. E. Shepherd, N. West, Yates—24. Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Goodwin for 14 days and to Mr. Lockwood for two

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. PATTERSON in the chair, rose and reported on the bill and resolutions relating to the Court of

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. to the weighing of Merchandise in the city of

In the House, this bill was referred to the delegation from the city of New-York to be reported complete.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr.
Alsor in the chair, took up the bill in relation to

which they wished to have destroyed, to screen their guilt. Other persons we hear, before this, will have been arrested in the Western part of New York, one in Vermont and another in will have been arrested in the Western part of New York, one in Vermont and another in Ohio. The person that was taken in New York was brought on yesterday in the steam boat line in charge of Mr. Blaney, the High Constable of Philadelphia, Mr. Kelley, the Deputy Marshall of Ohio, and Mr. Merritt, of the N. York Police. These officers left Baltimore this morning with their prisoner for Washington, where the trial is their prisoner for Washington, where the trial is soon to take place. - Balt. Am.

helonging to the whaling ship Telegraph, at Sag Harbor, were separated from the ship and sub-jected to great hardship among the Islands, from the 2d of July to the 25th of October, when they

Correspondence N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

Washington, March 26. The North Carolina contested election again them endure a little longer. Its hours and minger, and it will be all over with Graham: but ot without having some strong blows struck in his behalf.

Yesterday Mr. Hard, one of the minority of tants of Cattaraugus and Allegany counties for the election committee, moved to refer the sub-the same object. pose of taking into consideration the additional testimony now lying on the desks of the members, and correcting the report of the majority. This gave rise to a lengthened and most animated discussion. Mr. Hard supported his proposition in a speech of great clearness and force. Henry Wise particularly distinguished himself. He boldly exposed the tactics of the party. He told them the plain truth-they were perfectly unqualified to determine this contest; and that he would now undertake to prophecy what would be the vote of every member, as his name should be called out by the clerk! He reminded the House that the use was the House that the same which the said States, corporations and companies asked to be paid by the United States for the use as aforesaid of the said roads, and will of the people. It was no personal contest. that he would now undertake to prophecy what will of the people. It was no personal contest for which the proposers will respectively agree to between the sitting member and the petitioner. for which the United States, and the personal contest for which the proposers will respectively agree to send ker to a boarding-school, to learn frivolous carry the mail of the United States, and the personal contest for which the proposers will respectively agree to accomplishments, and make romantic friend-Grundy, is now before the Senate. This bill is inexplicable, and seems to have taken all by surprise. Whether it was an artifice devised on learning of the approach of a reinforcement, plates the transmission of the mails, U. S. soldiers, munitions of war, &c., on Rail Roads, which was an artifice devised on learning of the united States, and the personance and other in war, and the personance

After some unimportant business, the election affair came up. Mr. Graham withdrew his moother thing, the public property of the United tion in reference to the admission of testimony for the purpose of enabling Mr. Rencher, of N. sons having the charge thereof, and the troops, for the purpose of enabling Mr. Rencher, of N. Carolina, to submit a motion to amend the report of the majority of the election committee, by striking out all after the word "resolved," and inserting certain propositions which he sent to the chair. The purport of them was, that the additional testimony be admitted by the testimony be admitted by the required by the President or any other efficiency of the United States having authority the additional testimony be admitted by the

I have not time to notice the speeches in de-

tail-it is now eight o'clock-the election question is still before the house, and Mr. Graves, talking against time. The majority are determined to press the main question to night; and vote Graham out. The minority have resolved to battle it out as long as possible. They will sit probably till midnight; and then an appeal will be made to the conscience of "the party. The proceedings to-day have been villanous, in a great measure. I will tell you more of them in my next.

[From the Journal of Commerce.] The original picture of Death on the Pale Horse.—It is a very unexpected gratification to the lovers of the Fine Arts, to learn, that Mr. the lovers of the Fine Arts, to learn, that BIL. West's greatest production is in this city. The liberality of the Pennsylvania Academy cannot be too highly appreciated for making the purpose. A committee of that Institution vicited this city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced the city a few days ago, and were induced to contact the city a few days ago, and were induced to contact the city a few days ago, and were induced to contact the city a few days ago, and were induced to contact the city a few days ago, and were induced to contact the city a few days ago, and were induced to contact the city a few days ago, and were induced to contact the city and cit to gratify our citizens by permitting the first exhibition of this great work to take place here. — In consequence of which, the picture is left in charge of two of our Artists, and the Exhibition room of the American Academy in Barclay street has been hired for its display; which will take place in a few days.

Whips .- The town of Westfield, Mass., says the Greenfield Gazette, is probably without a rival in the whip manufacture. Five or six extensive establishments in that town, turn out whips annually to the amount of \$500,000.—

Burning of the Treasury Office at Washington.

—We published yesterday, exclusively, an account of the arrest of a person suspected of having been concerned in setting fire to the Treasury office about 3 years ago. Since his experience of the present session, Mr. W.

Mr. Webster made the following observations observations in favor of Mr. Grundy's proposition. It will be remembered that soon after the commencement of the present session, Mr. W.

OFFER BILDERIAN under an injunction of secrecy which prevented our giving them to the public, and as the injunctions. our giving them to the public, and as the injunction has not yet been entirely removed, we are only now at liberty to state, that three persons were concerned in the crime, to which they were instigated by an individual filling a high station in society, Judge Temple, whom our readers may recollect, committed suicide by shooting himself at his residence near Montpelier, Verticular to the committee on Post Offices and Post Boads, of certain subjects which he had before brought under consideration there, but what he thought might well be left, with other matters, that continue to the committee of the position taken by the Sen. from Tennessee; and would take that opportunity to say that he should make a reference to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Boads, of certain subjects which he had before brought under consideration there, but what he thought might well be left, with other matters, the continue of the committee of the mont, in consequence of a discovery having to that committee. Mr. Webster would have been made that he had defrauded the U.S. Treasury, to an immense amount by means of essentially instrumental in their establishment forged claims for revolutionary pensions. Find-in all parts of the country, upon condition of serlarge reward to commit arson, in hopes that the fire would destroy every trace of his guilt. In this, however he was disapointed; the most valuable papers and vouchers of the Treasury those important directions to which public attacks. The numbers of the Herald for January, February a ner of Green and Beaver sts.

L. H. PEASE, Agent. N. B. The agency of the Herald daying been transfer. Department were rescued from the flames, and amongst them the proofs of his delinquency.

Upwards of a year ago one of the incediaries was arrested at Syracuse, in this state, by Mr. G. Finch, a police officer of Newark, N. J. on a A. G. Benedict in the chair, after some discussion in which Messrs. Parder, Cowden, combined and W. Seymour participated, rose and reported on the bill to amend the law relating ever that he must eventually be retaken he made a virtue of necessity and voluntarily surrendered himself under the hope of pardon, to secure which, he communicated to the police all the

Also of the following additional names of those badly wounded, viz. Mr. Thompson of Columbus, Miss, and the Slave of J. B. Norris, of this city.

The bodies of two persons, one a fireman, cal-

the Thames, presented by Congress to Governer Shelby, and by the Governer to the State of Kentucky.

the Baltimore and Susquehannah rail-road struck, a few days since, and interfered by viothe 2d of July to the 25th of October, when they lence with others who would not strike. Three ringleaders were thereupon immediately arrest-

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES.

THURSDAY, March 24. Mr. Grundy, according to notice, asked and

now completed, or which are now or may here- therefore beg leave to express my sorrow for m tion, and of which any section may have been completed between points important in the transportation of the mail, propositions specifying me. NATHANIEL HOLMES, Jr. neither of the parties should be injured by that haste and negligence.

After some farther desultory conversation, Mr. Peyton asked Mr. Hard to withdraw his motion, which was assented to. The question then recurred on Mr. Graham's motion for the admission of the additional testimony; and at this stage, the house adjourned.

Saturday night, half-past seven o'clock, and the contested election still in full sail—Mr. the contested election still in full sail—Mr.
Graves of Kentucky making a capital speech, and cutting up the party in fine style. But let me go back to the opening of the sitting.

Total and the agents of the Post Office Department, travelling upon the business of the Said Department, under the orders of the Postmaster General, and the officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, traveling under orders. Also,

to the chair. The purport of them was, that the additional testimony be admitted by the that certain votes given for Graham, and the formula of the same. And the Postmaster General is authorized to make contracts, in the name referred to in this evidence, be received, and that certain others, also referred to, and given roads as the interests of the public may require, roads as the interests of the public may require, having regard to the duration of the charters of the said corporations: which contracts shall secure to the United States the free use in manner aforesaid, of the said roads, and shall distinctly provide for the services to be performed by the provide for the services to be performed by the contractors, and shall specify the sum or sums A very long and desultory debate arose, invol- to be paid by the United States, immediately afing many points of order and raning in to the merits of the question. or by enstalments proportionate to the sec-tions of the said roads which are then or may thereafter be completed, payable when and as often as the said section shall be finished and

brought into use. Sec. 2. Be it further enacted, That all the contracts which may be made, pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be forthwith submitted to Congress, if in session; if not, then at the commencement of the next session; and if sanctioned by resolution thereof, approved by the President, the moneys agreed to be paid by the United States shall be paid out of any mo-ney in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, upon the certificate of the Postmaster General that the same is due according to the terms of

United States for the amount of money paid thereon, upon the road for the use of which it is made, and the lands upon which the said road is constructed, or appurtenant thereto; and all the fixtures pertaining to the said road, and the said lien or charge shall bind the said road, land and fixtures, in whose hands soever they may be, in preference to any other title, claim, or demand whatever, either of the owners, or stock-holders of the said road, or any other person, body politic, or corporate, claiming the same, or any interest in, or part of, the value or proceeds thereof, by any act of law or by any The business furnishes employ for a large number of hands, men and girls.

Railroad Accident.—The locomotive of the Lexington and Ohio Railroad, on the 16th inst. when within two mues of Frankfort, ran off the track, and was precipitated down an embankment of 20 to 30 feet in height—causing the pass.

however, we hear, intends to try the question how far the claim is tendbe—a point which he seer determined to contest. We have the camp of Gen. Gaines combined to the camp of Gen. The camp of Gen.

ury office about 3. years ago. Since his appre-tension, we understand, his wife has been arrest-tension, we understand, his wife has been arrested in Sussex county, (N. J.) on a warrant granted by Judge Baldwin, at Philadelphia, to which city she has been conveyed for examination touching her knowledge of the affair. Three months since we were informed of all the cirples of certain politicians. This bill of Mr. Gruncumstances connected with this buisness, but dy's seems framed somewhat in the spirit of

ng that his fraud must inevitably be discovered, e engaged these persons under a promise of a while the public purse was so well able to contriopes that the bute to works so valuable and so great. He those important directions to which public attention was every day invited. And what reason could be rendered, why the public funds should be withheld, when it could be so well in-

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The subscriber is receiving his spring supply of School Books, &c. which have been purchased at the very lowest prices, in large quantities, for cash, at the Philadelphia and New York auction trade sales, and is therefore enabled to sell at as low prices and on as good terms as they can be purchased in New York. Rags wanted sale in I wanted in New York. Rags wanted sale in I wanted in New York. Rags wanted sale in I wanted in New York. Rags wanted sale in I wanted in New York auction trades at the Philadel-phia and New York au which, he communicated to the ponce an the ported complete.

The House, in committee of the whole, Mr. Alsor in the chair, took up the bill in relation to the West Branch Feeder to the Chenango Cathe W that duarter of the world. We find it (translated into Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish) in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta, credited to the Monther active room to Spanish in the Gaceta of Spanish in

when we are permitted by our informant, we shall give a more circumstantial detail of the occurrence; for the present, the above statement must suffice.

The Gaceta of Dec. 28 says, that on the 25th Commodore Renshaw, commander-in-chief of the United States naval forces on the Brazilian station, accompanied by Mr. Dorr, U. States (Consul, had a long and private interview with the Governor, the result of which was an ining of the wounds received from the explosion of the Benj. Franklin's boilers. There are several others whose lives are in a very precarious condition. We are happy to learn that cautain is not improbable that it related to a letter, pub. of the Benj. Franklin's boilers. There are several others whose lives are in a very precarious condition. We are happy to learn that captain H. A. Slade and R. F. Gordon, Esq. of this city, lished some time ago in the Alexandria Gazette, day's paper went to press, of the following names to be added to the list of persons missing: G. W. Martin, of Rockingham, North Carolina, Samuel G. Simpson, carpenter of the boat, and Thos-dence took place on the subject between the as well as upon the government. A correspondence took place on the subject between the consul and commodore Renshaw, in which the latter expressed his regret &c. &c. and declared his belief that the letter was not written by any officer of the Natchez. The consul communicated copies of his own letter and that of commodore Renshaw to the minister of foreign affairs,

officially in the Gaceta.

Some disturbances appear to be still existing in the province of Tucuman, where an attempt has recently been made to revolutionize the govornment.

BARBER'S Grammar of Elocution, for sale at Darker of Troof Roses. The genuine Bassora Office of Roses, in small gilt bottles, for sale at the Vaccament.

merica generally, by the discovery, in one of the mines near Talca, of three immense fossil teeth,

supposed to be those of the mammoth. [From the Philadelphia Gazette.] HUMILIATING APOLOGY.

sent a letter to the editor of the Essex Banner,

Whereas an unauthorised, false and malicious advertisement, purporting to be subscribed by Hannah Hull, was inserted in the Essex Banner of last week, I, Nathaniel Holmes, Jun., of Bradford, hereby confess that I was the author obtained leave to introduce the following bill:

A bill to authorize contracts for carrying the mail and public property of the United States upon railroads.

On it, and that I have dieterly wronged this status and public property of the United States upon reason. I therefore penitently ask her par-Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Rep don, and also take this method of informing the public, that there has never been any impropriety Congress assembled, That, for the purpose of obtaining for, and securing to the United States the use, as hereinafter specified, of the railroads which have been or may be completed within the States or Territories thereof, for the transporta-tion of the mail, and for other public purposes, Farnsworth, through the post office, in a letter, the Postmaster General be and he is hereby authorized to receive from the States, corporations tuated by a blind infatuation, and a reckless dis and companies owning the railroads which are regard for principle, honor and humanity. I barbarous insult upon Miss Hull, and to solicit

The Widower and his Daughter .- He did not House, as a court of equity, to take care that neither of the parties should be injured by that results of the said roads; provided that the postmaster General shall not be authorized to fidence, must pervade female education, or mereof domestic pleasures, or capable of discharging learning, and knowledge of the world, can be-lieve that a week minded, sentimental, frivolous young lady; whose whole heart is devoted to dress, amusements and husband-hunting, will make a kind and submissive and judicious wife!
Such apparently gentle girls are the most unreasonable beings in the universe—as wives, I mean.
Men will not believe, till they find by conjugal the United States, traveling under orders. Also, to carry upon the said roads, in preference to any creature, whose deepest learning is a few French phrases, and a few tunes on the hibit passions violent as Queen Elizabeth, or be obstinate as Madame de Stael in an argument. Before proposing to marry a young lady, consider if she has qualities you would esteem in an intimate friend. If she has not, never dream your love will last, though she be beautiful as Houri. Beauty is a fascinating object-but who ever selected a FRIEND for his or her beau

Boat this if you can .-- There have been this winter one hundred and twenty-five snow storms at Haverstraw, Rockland Co. in the State.

On Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Professor Yates, of Union College, Isaac W. Vosburgh, to Mrs. Maria Pitcher, daughter of Joseph Russell, Esq.

DIED. On Tuesday the 22d inst., at his residence in Guilderland, Daniel Ogsbury, aged 76 years. At Harlem, on the 26 instant, Rev. John F. Jackson, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch church at Fordham, in the 68th year of his age. At Fort Winnebago, on the 18th February, Brevet Major Nathan Clark, of the 5th Regiment U. S. Infantry, aged 46 years. Major N. Clark possessed great excellence of character and sterling worth, united to all the firm sensibilities of human nature. His conciliatory disposition and blandness of manner, rendered him an ornament to society. He was a valuable and efficient officer; beloved and respected by the corps to which he belonged, and his death will

be lamented by all who knew him-The relatives, friends and acquaintances of ROBERT BROWNING are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 38 Franklin-st., to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

The special committee of the Common Council, to whom was referred the petition of B. Knower and others, for the opening of Spring street, between Swan and Dove streets, will meet at the Mayor's Room, in the Ci ty Hall, on Saturday afternoon at half past 3 o'clock, when persons interested will be heard upon the subject mh31 2t JAS. D. WASSON, Ch'n.

The special committee for opening Broad street, will meet at the Chamberlain's Office, on Friday, 1st April, at half past 3 o'clock. All interested are requested to atmh31 A. NELSON, Ch'n.

PRINTING .-- All kinds of BOOK and JOB PRINTING executed at this office. HOPS. - 5 bales first sort western Hops, for sale low

this invaluable German invention for making ee. Pots of various sizes, from one to twenty ist received by W. W. GROESBECC mh31 at the Bazaar, No. 324 N. Market EARLY SEED POTATOES—Early Mercer Shaw, Ross, Lady Finger, and white Kidney, alse early Peas, early Cabbages, early Radishes, with a gen-

mh31 Seedsman, opposite the post office.

TO LOT, house No. 44 Hudson street. mh31 JNO. I. OLMSTED, 37 State st. LAT 12 PUBLICATIONS.—Agnes de Mans-

ATT FUBLICATIONS. Agnes as a feld, by Grattan.
The Heavens, by Rott. Mudie.
Paulding's Life of Washington.
Horace, translated by Philip Francis, D. D.
Willis's Pencillings by the Way.
Barly Called and other tales.
Humphrey Clinker, illustrated by Cruikshank.
Impressions of America, by Tyrone Power. OLIVER STEELE'S Bookstore.

MISSIONARY HERALD for April, containing besides its usual matter, a memoir of Rev. B. B. Wisner, D. D. one of the late corresponding secretaries of the board, with a fine steel potrtait.

The numbers of the Herald for January, February and March, can also be furnished at the S. S. Depository, cor-

froduced. For sale at 345 N. Market st. opposite Mechanics' and For sale at 345 N. Market st. opposite Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank.

mb31 J. C. VAN SCHOONHOVEN. Druggist.

MUSTARD.—The subscriber continues the manufacturing of Mustard; has a constant supply on hand put up in packages to suit purchasers. The subscriber would further say, that after five years experience in the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard, he is able to further than the manufacturing of Mustard and the manufacturi

mish the public with as good a quality of Mustard as any in this county, at No. 454 South Marketst.

ml23

SUPERFINE FLOUR.—A few hundred barrels best western superfine flour made for family and the superfine flour made for family as

Considerable interest and curiosity have been riety Store, 392 South Market street, by mh30 STEPHEN VAN SCHAACK. HEALTH PRESERVERS, Ladies' gentlemen's and children's lambs M men's and children's lambs wool soles, for the inside of shoes and boots, prepared with India rubber cloth, which keeps all dampness from the feet, can be had at the BAZA B 324 North Market st. mh30 LATIS ND POPULAR NOVELS.—Agnes
De Marsfeldt, 2 vols. 10s.
The Naval Sketch Book, 2 vols. 10s.
The Outlaw, by Mrs. Hall, 2 vols. 10s.
New supplies of Rienzi, and One in a Thousand.
For sale by mb30 W. C. LITTLE, 67 State st. A young man in Bradford, in this state, lately

Mr. Hendricks submitted the following: Resolved, That the committee on revo ary claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of granting land to the officers of the

Lies one day for consideration. Mr. Clayton gave notice that he would call up at an early day the bill to establish a territorial government for Wisconsin, and he also presented an amendment which he moved to have printed, intending to offer it as a substitute for the bill when taken up.

The amendment was laid upon the table, and

ANTI EXPUNGING RESOLUTION. The resolution submitted by Mr. Calhoun, to instruct the committee on the judiciary to enquire into the expediency of protecting the journals of Congress from mutilation &c. coming,

up— Mr. Calhoun said that one good effect had rebeing made to expunge the journals, viz: that public attention was aroused to the state in public attention was aroused to the state in which they were. On investigation it was discovered that there was no law to punish any person who defaced or destroyed them, although there was a penalty for the mutilation of any ju dicial records. The Secretary, in their own pre sence might tear out leaves and otherwise stroy them, and yet no punishment would fol Setting aside their constitutional obligation to protect them, their intrinsic importance some guard should be placed over them. They 'keep' was the best the framers of the Constitution could adopt. Covering, as it did, the whole ground, implying the making, protecting, ened away by any sophistry. If a law was passed to punish for the offence, although resolutions should be passed, no man dare execute iournal, and no resolution of theirs could exempt him from the obligation of his oath. In case such a resolution was passed, he repeated, no Secretary hereafter would dare to undertake the their order. But although he had did not regard the sanctity of his oath-they tious feeling, and party disipline, that it was neof the Constitution had done, and to make it a punishable offence, for any hand hereafter to touch the journal of either House. It was a great mistake to suppose that the journal was their property and that they could do what they liked with it. This was not so: it was the property of the people, whose representatives and agents they were, and if any thing enhanced the obligation upon them to take care of them, it was that they were specially entrusted to their guardianship. He hoped the committee would

guardianship. He hoped the comme consider the subject early and report their views punishable at common law, to destroy a journal, which was under a Constitutional protection. Mr. Calhoun differed—although no great law-yer—from the hon. Senator. His object was to put checks and guards on themselves: to tie up their own hands and those who came after them. The resolution he said, was only one of inquiry and the merits of the proposition could be here-

rectly to interfere with the resolutions of a contrary tenor, under discussion before the Senate. Mr. Benton said, as the committee were known to hold opinions, four to one, against his. on this subject, it was easy to tel kind of a report would be presented. He wished Senators not to entrench themselves behind technicalities, but to place themselves at once

Mr. Clayton said, as it was the Senator from Pa. (Mr. Buchanan) to whom he presumed allusion was made, by the Senator from Missouri, as the unit in the committee, he could not conceive how he could reckon on him, to support a motion this year, which he had voted against last year. If he was prepared to reverse that vote, he did not know it. The question involved, however, was not what resolutions should be expunged, but whether it was necessary to pass legislative enactments for the protection of the journal. Upon this question the committee gave | had left Baltimore. no opinion, and it soared above political considerations. They sought not the enquiry, but if the first three hundred feet of the ascent, after

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The bill from the Senate, entitled an Act to authorise the Pensacola and Perdido Rail road and canal Company to locate their Railroad through the public lands, was referred, after some debate, to the Committee of the Whole,

and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Jarvis, from the committre on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in addition to the act enti-tled an Act to regulate the pay of the Navy of the United States: which, having been read twice was referred to the committee of the whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered

Mr. Gillett obtained the consent of the House to report a bill from the Select Committee appointed on the subject, directing the fabrication of certain gold coin On motion of Mr. G. further consideration of the subject was postponed until Monday week; and the bill and report were ordered to be print-

A number of private bills, reported from the various Committees, were read twice and com-

On motion of Mr. A. H. Shepperd, the

first was a repetition of the amendment of Mr. Graham in favor of the admission of depositions laid on the speaker's table, since the report of From the account thus given it will be at once

whole subject before the House, that a vote might be taken on each of these propositions. This was all he desired, and as soon as the House should have expressed their opinions upon the propositions, for himself he should be prepared to vote. He therefore asked for a division of the questions on the various amendates.

The was all he desired, and as soon as the House should have expressed their opinions upon the Rail Road Company have conferred upon the Rail Road system generally, and more especially in reference to it, as connected with the city of Baltimore. It is now a matter of common parlance, to assert, that the Alleghanies to our friends that not only would it give me no

ed by the company just named. Excepting the incompany just named and the sense by years and nays—so that the country might know what that sense was.

Mr. Bynum, of N. C. hoped the proposition would not be received; if the House had any regard for its own dignity, or for the interests of the country, they would not receive them. For what purpose were the committee established, if not to examine in detail subjects of this description; and after doing so, to produce one general result, to report that result to the House, and to call upon the House, by its action, either to maintained, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintain, whether in majorities or minorities, or in prosperous or adverse fortune. If in their opinion, our common principles and common cause, not in the tropic in question. While nature, therefore, has done much to facilitate the intercourse of Baltimore with the West, the Baltimore and to call upon the House, by its action, either to maintained, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, we shall continue to maintaine, and which, I trust, maintaine, and which is problem. to call upon the House, by its action, either to sustain or reject that general result. A departure make these remarks as an act of instice; and they do it with the more with this distinct expression of my own persuated functions.

lutions merely as a call off from the main ques-

intended to express his views of the resolutions. | their Engines; and their perseverance in refusing Mr. B. then alluded to the case of Moore and to do so, although founded upon the very best the case became so complicated, that to get rid of the responsibility, the House agreed to refer t back to the people of Kentucky. He hoved e House would not sanction this precedent.

Mr. Hardin spoke in favor of the proposions. There were five votes of men who swore staff in the armies of the Revolution, as well as that they intended to vote for Mr. Newland, but they officers and soldiers of the line. had a right to present all these propositions se-parately and distinctly, and to take a vote upon them. He hoped that he himself and every nember of the House were aware of the respect which was due to themselves and to the dignity and majesty of the House. If the seat was to be taken away from the sitting member, he desired that the people of North Carolina and the people of America should all know upon what grounds it was taken away. Mr. H. here ailuded to the various votes which were taken in the case of Moore and Letcher, and asserted that the same men who voted in favor of Letchr subsequently turned round and voted for send

Mr. Hawes called the member from Kentucky Mr. Hardin demanded the words in writing.

and the Speaker decided that they were not out Mr. Hawes, I should think, that if a gentle nan states on this floor what is not true, he is

The Speaker called Mr. Hawes to order Mr. Hawes: I hope the gentleman will state, whether the words are correctly taken down, in order that I may have an opportunity hereafter

out of order.

The Speaker again called Mr. Hawes to order: Mr. H. made some remarks expressive of his onviction, that it would be impossible to decide the case in any other way, except that indicated in the resolution of the member from North Carolina [Mr. Rencher.]
Mr. Thompson, of S. Carelina, and Mr. Mer-

cer, of Virginia, expressed themselves favorable to the consideration of the resolutions. The debate was continued by Messrs McKay, ise, Graham, Hamer and Graves.

When Mr. Williams, of Ky. (Mr. Graves having yielded the floor) moved to suspend the rule order to submit a motion that the subject on econtested election be made a special order or Monday and every other day until finally dis ased of, which motion was negatived. Several similar motions were made and reject

Mr. Graves was still on the floor, when the eporter left the House; it being then twenty ninutes before 9 o'clock.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAIL ROAD LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES. CITY COUN-CIL-FIRST BRANCH.

WEDNESDAY, March 25th. Mr. Barnes, from the Joint Committee appointed to witness experiments upon the pow-ers of the Locomotive Engines, at the inclined planes, submitted the following report:
The Joint committee of the City Council of Baltimore, appointed to witness experiments upon the power of the locomotive engines on the Bultimore and Ohio Rail Road, at the inclined planes, respectfully report:
That your committee left Baltimore on the

morning of Tuesday last, accompanied by a committee of the Board of Directors of the Company, a committee of the board of trade, and persons. The train consisted, besides the enine and its tender, of a double eight wheeled passenger car, constructed to accommodate forer cars, capable of containing seventeen each.
After some delay, occasioned by coming in contact with the leaders of a burden team, who, beng alarmed, sprung before the engine from off the adjoining track, the train arrived at the foot of the plane number 1, at the distance of on their defence, before the people, who had arraigned their conduct.

forty-two miles from Baltimore. The instructions given to the engineer had been, as your committee are informed, to stop here, and, di-engaging the double car, to attach the three single cars to the engine, and to ascend the planes with them, and with fifty passengers, this being a demonstration of the power of the engine, which, it was believed, would satisfactorily prove its efficiency for use, where the elevation was at the rate of two hundred feet per mile. Confident, however, in the power of the engine, the engineer, without stopping at the foot of the many others, to the surprising efforts and effiplane, commenced its ascent, with the train that

referred to them, they would give at the attention which its importance demanded. which, the engine drew its load steadily to the summit of the first plane, at the rate of from on which its importance demanded.

After some remarks from Mr. Walker, against te adoption, and Mr. Ewing of Ohio, in favor

as it approached the top. This plane is 2150

This plane is 2150

This plane is 2150

Rail Road, have call dour native talent into the adoption, and Mr. Ewing of Ohio, in favor of the resolution,

Mr. Shepley moved to lay it on the table.

Mr. Calhoun called for the yeas and nays; which were ordered. And the motion to lay it on the table prevailed. Yeas 19, nays 15.

The bill to confirm certain claims to land titles in Missouri, and

The bill for the relief of the District Corporations, were read a third time and passed.

The bill to authorise the Bloomingdale and Leavenworth rail road company, to construct a road through the public land, was taken up, amended, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading on Monday next.

The bill to extend the time for issuing script

The bill to extend the time for issuing script third reading on Monday next.

The bill to extend the time for issuing script certificates on U. S. Military land warrants, atter limiting the grant to 20,000 acres, was also ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and The Senate adjourned until Monday next.

Wegining five ton, one manded weight, weight then cast loose, when the engine starting, without assistance, on this grade, drew the double car and passengers to the summit with the greatest apparent ease. The steam escaped in volumes from the safety-valve as well when the engine reached the summit of the planes as when gine reached the summit of the planes as when it left the foot of them. The weight drawn up the planes was as follows, according to ac-

tual weighing: Patausco. 1 15 4 14 Double Car 45 Passengers, Tender, Tons, 17 5 0

Making a gross weight of 25 15 0 0

[as given above in Friday's Report.]
On the suggestion of Mr. Rencher of N. C. sary to add, that your committee are equally on the suggestion of Mr. Rencher of N. C. gratified and surprised; and from what they committee are equally gratified and surprised; and from what they committee are equally gratified and surprised; and from what they committee are equally gratified and surprised; and from what they committee are equally gratified and surprised; and from what they gratified and surprised; and from the suggestion of the surprised gratified and surprised; and from the suggestion of the surprised gratified and surprised; and from the suggestion of the surprised gratified and surprised gratified and surprised gratified and surprised gratified and surprised gratified gr Mr. Graham withdrew his amendment, in order to enable Mr. Rencher to present certain resoluin expressing their conviction, that the engines, ons.

of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, are capable
These resolutions were nine in number. The

Graham in favor of the admission of depositions laid on the speaker's table, since the report of the committee on elections was made.

The succeeding seven were resolutions providing for the rejection or restoration of the names of certain voters; and the ninth and last was a resolution declaring — duly entitled to a seat in this House [leaving the blank to be felled up, as the judgment of the House might have been far surpassed; and although your committee are aware, that calculation was president of the U.S.

Events have since occurred, which were probably not anticipated and which may be thought to have rendered a reconsideration of that no mination expedient. If this opinion should be company in question to prove that machines entertained by the Washington, Feb. 27, 1836.

My dear Sir:—The Whig Members of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the last year, saw fit to put me in nomination for the office of President of the U.S.

Events have since occurred, which were probably not anticipated and which may be thought to have rendered a reconsideration of that no mination expedient. If this opinion should be company in question to prove that machines the president of the U.S.

ments.

It would be perceived, that the ninth was a resolution declaring who was the member election the 12th Congressional District of North Carolina: a question which the House would be easily to eight previous propositions. He hoped the house would take each of these propositions in their turn; that the arguments and proofs would be confided to each of them as they should be arrived at, and that the House would express its since by veas and navs—so that the country the company just named. Excepting the since by veas and navs—so that the country to assert, that the Alleghanies can be passed by locomotive engines by the Pocomotive en

ture from this rule would render legislation impracticable; if this course was to be adopted, no pleasure, because it enables them to bestow a depracticable; if this course was to be adopted, in man would be able to get away from this place before December next. He viewed these resolutions merely as a call off from the main questions merely as a call of from the main questions merely as a call of from the main questions merely as a tion, and as a trap to catch those who were desirous of acting on the subject during the present well as in the other departments of human induspositions. The subject during the present well as in the other departments of human induspositions and as a trap to catch those who were desirous of acting on the subject during the present well as in the other departments of human induspositions. try, their inventive genius is capable of the most elevated and useful flights. It is now but a few of the motives of members.

Mr. Bynum disclaimed any intention to im
Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company to folpugn the motives of any gentleman; he merely ow the example of their neighbors and import

etcher; the decision of which was delayed till and truest appreciation of circumstances, was became so complicated, that to get rid stigmatised as folly or obstinacy. The result has fully justified the course, and shewed that their confidence in the skill of the artizans of this country to produce a more perfect machine than had yet been manufactured in England, and beter adopted to the Road from Baltimore to the Ohio, was fully warranted. The capacity of a locomotive engine, when

employed in heavy drafts, depends upon three things:—1st. Its weight, which gives it the adhesion on the rails that is requisite. - 2d. The capacity of its cylinders to use the adhesion to its utmost limit.—3d. The ability of the boiler supply the cylinders with steam equal to their Where the power is applied to but upposing the weight to rest equally on the four theels. Where the power is applied to both pair, the weight of the whole engine is made effective to produce adhesion. The English engines generally have but one pair of wheels geared. The engines of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company have both pair geared.— The weight of the engines, therefore being equal, and there being enough steam to overcome the adhesion of both pair of wheels, the Baltire engine must be double the effective power of the English engine. The larger the cylinders a stroke and in diameter, there being steam e-ough to supply them, the greater the power they afford; and the cylinders of the Baltimore engines being twelve and a half inches in diater, and twenty two inches stroke, while the English engines rarely exceed ten or eleven ins in diameter, by seventeen or eighteen in ches stroke, the former are, of course, the most effective, since the daily experience of the Bal-timore and Ohio Rail-Road Company shows the ample supply of steam which the peculiar construction of the boiler affords at all times.— At the end of nine months of constant use, the tubes of the Baltimore boiler have been found nserted, while in the English Engine, the rene wal of tubes is a constant source of expense and vexation. The number of tubes in the Baltimore Engine is four hundred, while in the English engine it rarely exceed 120, causing a proportionate difference in the fire surface, or pacity for generating steam, the heat applied the furnace being the same.

Your Committee state these facts, which are

of easy comprehension, to show that the superi-ority of the Baltimore Engine over the English one of the same weight, is not a matter of accident only, or about which there can be any misake, but an inevitable consequence of well known philosophical and mechanical princi-

The engines of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company are manufactured by Messrs. Gillingham and Winans, at the company's shops. Both of these gentlemen were, for many years, in the service of the company, in the Department of Machinery, before they became contractors; nd to them, together with the late Phineas Davis, the former contractor: is to be attributed the perfection of the present locomotive. Their establishment is a large one, employing upwards of an hundred workmen, and of itself is a great benefit through the employment that it gives, and the money which, necessarily, it is the means of circulating. The company has a prior claim to the service of the contractors, paying a stipulative price for the engines. (5,000) and the machinery which are obtained from them, and paying for the repairs by the time which they consume. The expenses of the shops are borne by the contractors who build and manufacture for others as well as the company. The shops and permanent machinery have cost the company about \$10,000,—which sum has been already returned to it in the reduced price for which the contractors build the Engines, in consideration of the advantages of the use of shops. the proximity to the road, and the opportunities

of working for other companies.

In the annual Reports of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road Company, the power of their engines has frequently been mentioned; and the authority and character of these reports have been quite sufficient to authenticate the facts therein stated. Your committee are aware howver, that the incredulous as to the ascent of the planes at Parr's Spring Ridge, have not been few, nd, perhaps, the very importance of the results stated, so far exceeding all previous experience. "the news was held to be too good to be true. ciency of the Engines in question. and they are glad that an opportunity has been afforded them, to add their testimony in corroboration of that which reflects so much credit upon the mechanics of our country, and to express their approbation

All of which is respectfully submitted.
SAMUEL BARNES,
WALTER BALL, SAMUEL HARKER, J. B. SEIDENSTRICKER JOSHUA DRYDEN, JOHN SCOTT, HENRY MYRES, Committee of the First Branch. WILLIAM REANEY, JAMES FRAZIER,

Committee of the Second Branch. TFrom the Boston Centinel. MR. WEBSTER'S LETTER. Among the proceedings of the Whig Convenster, which was presented to that meeting. It is calculated to confirm and fortify the judicious confidence, which the people of Massachusetts have long entertained towards our distinguished fellow citizen. It proves beyond a doubt, that, although universally admitted to be the ablest champion of the Constitution, and one of the most virtuous and accomplished statesmen in the This weight of 25 tons 15 cwt. was drawn up the grades before mentioned, the steepest of country, and worthy of its highest honors, he is the grades before mentioned, the steepest of which was 227 feet per mile, with much ease, and by the inherent power of the engine, without any solicitations on out the assistance of the impetus of previous of the distinct of the last year, nominate the property of the p out the assistance of the impetus of previous high speed—and the weight of 20 tons 15 cwt. lis part, the Legislature of the last year, nomihigh speed—and the weight of 20 tons 15 cwt. deducting from the above the weight of the three cars cast off on plane number 2, was drawn with equal ease up a grade of 254 feet to the mile,—the engine starting the train from rest on this grade. At the summit two car loads of pig iron weighing each four tons, were attached to the train, and the whole weighing then 33 tons 15 On motion of Mr. A. It. Sheppers.

House proceeded to the order of the day.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Committee on Elections on this subject.

The pending question was on the adoption

The pending question was on the adoption and the plane, on the reconstruction of the about the assistance of a brake, that he is prepared for any sacrifice, so far as he is concerned personally, he magnanimously leaves it with them to decide, whether it is expedient, to have his name withdrawn from the point of the command in which the engine was been ascertained:

Killed. — Martin, of N. C. a young man; Isaac Williams, Wilcox county; Roberts Brinkley, Can riot upon the spoils of the Treasury, and dispense the patronage of the Administration, to suit their own purposes. He once thought otherwise, and hoped otherwise. For a pedient, to have his name withdrawn from the long time he felt almost inclined to resist the evidence of his senses, so strong was his attachment and the descend the plane, on the return to Baltimore, by the action of the engine was alone, and whole he indicates unequivocally, that he is prepared for any sacrifice, so far as he is concerned personally, he magnanimously leaves it with them to decide, whether it is expedient, to have his name withdrawn from the long time he felt almost inclined to resist the evidence of his senses, so strong was his attachment disfigured they could not be distinguished.

Missing — Island The propagation of the adoption of the about the day down, that he is prepared for any sacrifice, so far as he is concerned personally, he magnanimously leaves it with them to decide, whether it is expedient.

In the contraction of the day.

In the contraction of the day.

In the contraction of the day.

In the contra train, and the whole weighing then 33 tons 15 cwt. was made to descend the plane, on the return to Baltimore, by the action of the engine.

Washington, Feb. 27, 1836.

best wishes of all patriotic citizens.

be pronounced upon the various preliminary the company in question to prove that machines of such giant power could be constructed, com-Mr. Rencher said, he had not submitted these resolutions for the purpose of addressing the House, but simply with a view to bring the whole subject before the House, that a vote of such giant power could be constructed, combining with their great strength, the important that they should forbear to act upon it, from any motive of delicacy towards me. Indeed, in the whole subject before the House, that a vote fuel.

best to their honest patriotism and intelligent

sonal wishes therefore, I leave the subject for their decision; desiring then to consider nothcere, patriotic duty, and the great cause of conand from me.

With very true regard,

Your ob'dt servant, DANIEL WEBSTER. To H. W. KINSMAN, Esq.



WEDNESDAY EVENING, MARCH 30, 1836

Contested Election in Congress .- It will have been seen that the House of Representatives has been occupied much of the time for the last four weeks, upon the claim of a Mr. NEW-LAND, for the seat of Mr. GRAHAM, of North Carolina. The documents accompanying the Report of the Committee on Elections, furnish the most conclusive evidence that Mr. GRAHAM was elected and is entitled to keep the seat .-And yet the course taken by a majority of the committee, and by "the party" in debate, shows with equal certainty that Mr. GRAHAM is to be turned out. There is a reason for this which spurns all considerations affecting the merits of the question. As the North Carolina Delegation now stands, (7 to 6 against the Administration) her vote, in Congress, would not be given for the Baltimore nominees. By giving Mr. GRAHAM'S seat to Mr. NEWLAND, a different result upon the Presidential Question will be accomplished. And therefore Mr. GRAHAM will lose his seat.

The Deposite Banks .- Congress is becoming alarmed for the Satety of the Public Deposits .-With \$70,000,000 of Government money in their vaults, the Deposit Banks have less than \$10,000,000 in Specie. Now there is an easy, direct and safe way of disposing of this money. Let Congress appropriate \$10,000,000 for Fortifications, Harbors and the Navy, and then divide the Surplus among the States. That will not only save the money, but will be the means of preserving the liberties of the Republic.

Winter "drags its slow length along." The snow, though gradually wasting, is nearly two

The Hudson River is only open as far up as Sing-Sing. Our Ferry-Master, in cutting a Channel vesterday for one of his boats, found snow ice two feet thick. And yet we understand that a stage broke through last night. A Troy stage broke through, between this city and Troy, day before yesterday. There is nothing, however, to warrant an opinion that the River will open before the 10th of April.

IFMr. BRYANT, the senior Editor of the New York Evening Post, has returned from Europe. The Times anticipates a reform in the mange-

Trornelius W. Lawrence has been nominated at Tammany-Hall, for re-election to the of-

fice of Mayor.

Newspaper in Texas .- It will be seen that a Newspaper has been established in Texas. A office of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

"Signs of the Times." - JAMES B. G. RDINER. Esq. of Columbus, Ohio, and Printer to the State, who has been from the beginning, a stanch supporter of Gen. Jackson, is in favor of

Gen. HARRISON for President. The People's Press, of which Mr. GARDINER will be Editor, is to appear on the 1st of May, at Columous. The tollowing is from its Pros-

THE POLITICS OF THE PAPER. A few words on this subject are all that is deemnecessary, at present.—The same course will be oursued, and the same principles advocated, s those which marked the character of the Xenia) People's Press, in 1828.—The Editor will labor for the election of Gen. HARRISON to he Presidency, upon the same grounds, and from the same motives, which actuated him in is endeavors to elevate Gen. Jackson to that nigh station, to wit; to purify the councils of the country—to wrest official power from the hands of the corrupt and dangerous men—to support THE COMMON RIGHTS OF THE COMMON PEOPLE—to restore to the Far-

only-for prohibiting the appointment of members of Congress to lucrative offices—for establishing the strictest accountability in all official stations—for a rigid impartiality in the distribu-tion of offices, so that the rich and the poor shall tion, which we are unable to publish to-day, is be equally entitled to the honors of their country; and that merit, talent and patriotism (and not political servility) should constitute the only recommendations to fame and favor—And he entirely accords with Gen. Jackson, in the noble dres, that "the patronage of the Government should never be broughtin conflict with the freedom of the elective franchise." In a word, the Followship is the whole boiler deck, nilet bours are when the Followship is the steamboat Benjamin Franklin, burst her boiler, on the morning of the 13th inst. as she was leaving the wharf for Montgomery, by which "the whole boiler deck, nilet bours are the first language." should never be brought in conflict with the freedom of the elective franchise." In a word, the Editor is the same kind of a JACKSONIAN he was in 28. He will contend for the same great principles of national policy and the same expected results. But he now finds Gen. Jackson in "the sunset of his day," imbecile, credulous and infatnated with

them and their principles, under any and all circumstances, whether he is placed in the position of a candidate, or a private station. Such a proposition cannot fail to unite in his favor, the of a candidate, or a private station. Such a promotto—"truth is mighty and must prevail."—
boat; a colored man, belonging to Mrs. Terry, of
THE VANDALS ARE IN THE CAPITOL Claiborne; two colored men, belonging to N. OF THE NATION. Corruption "boils and bubbles, and o'erruns the stew" in every Department of the Government. The liberties of the people are in danger. They must awake from the deceitful slumber of self-security. They must girt on the armour of freemen. They must march forward in the majesty of their native strength; assert their own rights and privileges—overturn the tables of the vile money-changers, at Washington; and they will thus save their country, and their firesides from pollution and destruction. The Editor does as firmly believe that the election of Martin Van Buren would corrupt and destroy the republican purity and sim-OF THE NATION. Corruption "boils and bubrupt and destroy the republican purity and simplicity of this Government, as that he has at this moment an existence in the land of the living. He will if his life and health be spared, exert his er, do; Hyde, Monroe county, do. humble energies to prevent this great moral and national evil from falling upon his beloved and [From the San Felippe de Austin (Texas) Tele-Jackson friends (the true Democracy of the School of the S State,) with whom he has stood, hand to hand, which have lately arrived are well stocked with and shoulder to shoulder, in the great battle for provisions, and that the army now in the field

Columbus, March 14th, 1836.

To the Editor of the Evening Journal: ceedings in the House of Assembly, you have stated that in the course of my remarks I animadverted with considerable severity upon what I deemed improper conduct on the part of the Chan- to neglect the raising of more provisions than cellor. My remarks were applicable to his re- would supply themselves. port to the Assembly at this Session, and in other

male Academy, held the 28th inst., the following communication was received from its President, the Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D.

The Board of Trustees of the Atbany Female Academu:

GENTLEMEN, AND MOST RESPECTED FRIENDS:-You have probably become acquainted with he fact, of my having resigned my pastoral situation in the city, and that I have made arrangenenis to remove. These circumstances make t necessary to resign the place with which I have been honored by you, and I accordingly hereby tender my resignation of the same. When your kindness made me the successor of ne beloved and lamented Chester, I felt myself under great obligations for that expression of confidence; and when recalled to the same situation, I felt constrained, by a new obligation, to exert any influence I had, in the promotion of the interests of the Academy. If I have been successful in meeting your wishes and properly sustaining the situation I have held, I am hap py. On retiring from your Board, and that copperation with gentlemen of your number, in promoting the general interests of education, which for years I have had the pleasure to enjoy, permit me to indulge the sincere hope, that under your fostering care the Female academy may continue to be an invaluable institution, and with every year of its history.

Allow me the privilege of tendering to your knowledgments for his constant kindness and back to the standing committee.] attention.

I am, with great respect, Your obliged servant, ISAAC FERRIS.

ALBANY, 28th March, 1836. Whereupon the following resolutions were ubmitted, and unanimously adopted, viz: Resolved, That this Board deeply regret the

loss they, in common with the friends of education in this community, sustain by the removal of the Rev. Dr. Ferris from the city. Resolved, That the thanks of the Board be expressed to Dr. Ferris, for his uniform devo-tion to the interests of the Academy, and for is faithful and efficient discharge of the duty of its President, with the assurance of their best vishes for his happiness and success in the enrged sphere of usefulness to which he has been

Resolved, That the Secretary transmit a copy of these resolutions to Dr. Ferris; and that, to-gether with his letter of resignation, they be

A. CRITTENTON, Sec'y Board of Trustees A. F. Academy. [From the Argus. [Disavoval .- The article which appeared in the

Evening Journal of the 29th, extracted from the Norwich Journal, headed "Albany Corresponnce," was not written by me, nor did I ever see it until it was pointed out to me in the Evening Journal.

J. F. HUBBARD. To the Editor of the Albany Evening Journal:

The "Address of the late Temperance Connumber of it dated Feb. 28, was received at the vention," published a few days since in your paper, is introduced to the public in the foll wing words: "The Rev. Prof. Potter, of the committee ap-

pointed by the late convention to prepare an address to the People of the State, having declined acting on that committee, the remaining members submit the following, which has been examined and unanimously approved of by the Executive Committee."

This statement seems to require explanation. It will be found in the tollowing note, addressed by the subscriber to the Chairman of the Executive Committee, in returning to him a copy of this Address.

My Dear Sir:-It is as I supposed. The Adess contains doctrines Physiological, Biblical, and Ethical, which I do not believe, and which of course I cannot be instrumental in placing before the public. They are not confined to the paragraph No. 2, but form the body of two other paragraphs, and enter in such a way into the composition of the whole, as to preclude separation, without destruction.

mer, the Mechanic and the Working-man their proper station and influence in the Republic—and to throw light into every cabin in the State on interest of this appointment on this committee until about two weeks after the Convenall subjects of great and primary national importance.

The Editor most positively denies that he has experienced the slightest change in his political from a regard to existing circumstances, cheer-

The Editor most positively denies that he has experienced the slightest change in his political principles, since 1828. He is now as ever, the uncompromising enemy of the Bank of the United States, and of all Bank and other chartered Monopolies. He is for retaining power, as much as possible, in the hands of the people—for frequent elections, moderate salaries and rotation in the state of the people of the character or conduct of his Saviour, and wrests office"-for a Presidential Election for one term from its obvious and proper import the language of the Bible.

A. POTTER.

Union College, March 26, 1836. Journal of the 14th inst. contains the particulars of another steamboat explosion, and its attendant havoc upon human life. We learn from that paper, that the steamboat Benjamin Franklin,

Head Montgomery.

Wounded.—Capt. H. A Slade, badly wound-

at \$2 per bushel; pork \$6 per hundred, by the hog, and all kinds of provisions in proportion.—
This to our friends in the United States, may appear strange after our boast of so much fertile soil; but they will reflect that in countries abound-Mr. Weed—In your report of to-day's pro- ing in gold coins, the citizens do not turn much of their labour to the raising of bread. The same in Texas: the high price of cotton, and the

Arrived 28th Jan., the Texian armed schooner Liberty, Capt. J. Brown. Same day, schr. Tamaulipas, Capt. Mingle, cargo. pub ic stores;

for the night-on starting, we understand, he hoat took a shear and went broad side on the ock and the consequence was, she filled with water. The cargo was getting out with all posible despatch, and it is hoped will not wholly lost. Messrs. McKinney and Williams, we are informd, sustained great loss in cargo as well as the oat. And we deeply lament the misfortune of these gentlemen in losing two valuable vessels since commncement of the war—the San Felipe was a good vessel, and had rendered much service

Legislature of New-York.

as well as the steamboat Laura, which has been

busily engaged for some months in towing ves-

IN SENATE-TUESDAY, March 30, 1836. Mr. HUBBARD, after the reading of the minites, remarked, that he had observed in the Evenng Journal of yesterday, an article headed "Albany Correspondence,' copied from a paper which he (Mr. H.) owned and published. The editor of the Journal, seemed to suppose that the article had been written by him; but he assured the Senate that he had not written it; neither had he seen it until it was pointed out to him deem him incapable of prejudging any subject which might be brought before the Senate, or referred to a committee for investigation, as had een the charges in relation to the Commercial Bank. He deemed this much due his own character as well as the honor of the Senate. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

By Mr. Hubbard-For the Oxford Bank. diffuse its happy influence in a circle widening diffuse its happy influence in a circle widening diffuse its happy influence in a circle widening Herkimer county to the new county of Hamilthe partial organization of the county of Hamilton, together with the petitions for and against worthy and talented Principal, my unteigned actithe said bill, were, on motion of Mr. S. referred

Chauncey Brainard for relief.

By Mr. Loomis—To incorporate the New-Hope manufacturing company.

BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED. To incorporate the New York Silk Company In relation to the Common Schools in the city

Authorising the demise of the Brooklyn and Jamaica Rail Road to the Long Island Rail Road

Sor the relief of Timothy Hannely, an alien BLACK RIVER CANAL. The Senate in committee of the whole. Mr. AN SCHAICK in the chair, resumed the consid-

eration of the bill authorizing the construction of the BLACK RIVER CANAL and Erie Caal Feeder.
Mr. Sterling again addressed the committee Mr. Edwards followed in opposition to the

bill; but before he concluded, the committee rose, and the Senate Adjourned.

IN ASSEMBLY. PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

For an amendment to the charter of the Oxord and Butternutts Turnpike Company; of the Common Council of Rochester to raise money by tax to build a bridge across the Genesee River, for an amendment of the law for the measuring of Grain in the city of New-York; for a measurer of wood and Stone at Cohoes. REPORTS.

By Mr. RINGGOLD-To incorporate the village By Mr. King-Against the petition of Daniel Van Waggoner.

By Mr. King-Todivide the town of Belmont,

in the county of Fianklin.

Mr. King, from the committee of Nine, reported sundry bills which were referred to select By Mr. King-For the benefit of roads and

ridges in the town of Oswegatchie.

By Mr. DUANE—To amend the charter of the ochester High School. Sundry bills from the Senate were read twice Mr. Cowdrey, from the committee in relation

to Lotteries, reported that the existing Law, if enforced, was sufficient to restrain the sale of ottery Tickets.

Leave of absence was granted to Mr. Judd for 10 days, Mr. P. W. Paddock 10 days, Mr. Eno 10 days, Mr. Lockwood 12 days. BILLS READ A THIRD TIME AND PASSED.

across the Chemung River at Painted Post.

To confirm the official acts of Darius Martin, a Justice of the Peace in the county of Sulli-To raise \$1200 by tax on the counties of Cattaraugus and Erie to build a bridge over the Cat-taraugus creek between the towns of Concord

Borax, refined do crude
Saltette, refined do crude

To allow Thomas M'Burney to erect a dam

To amend the charter of the Lake Champlain Steam Boat Navigation Company. To amend the charter of the city of Roches-

tual insurance company.

To incorporate the Skaneateles mechanics' literary association. To incorporate the Dutchess county Mutual Insurance Company.

To incorporate the Indemnity Fire Insurance

To incorporate the Schenectady county mu-

Company of the city of New-York.

To incorporate the Fifth Ward Fire Insurance company of the city of New-York.

To insorporate the Troy Mutual Isurance Company.

To incorporate the Hamilton Fire Insurance

Company in the city of New-York.

To incorporate the Saratoga Bridge Compa-To raise money in the Town of Canajoharie, for Roads and Bridges.

To incorporate the Columbia County Mutual

insurance Company.

Mr. Yates offered a resolution to suspend the Sth joint rule of the House.

Mr. Tyrrell called for the question on agreeing with the report of the committee of the whole on the bill to incorporate the Buffalo and Attica Rail Road.

Cream Tartar Blacking, &c.

Cream Tartar Blacking, &c.

Cream Tartar Also, a general assortment of Window Glass, Paint Brushes, Patent Medicines, Perfumery, Fancy Articles, &c.

Dealers will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere.

SANDS & SHAW, of the purchasing elsewhere.

ON Druggists, No 46 State-street.

I to address the House.
Mr. Richmond moved to strike out that part of the 7th section which allows the Company to take private property.

Mr. PARKER addlessed the House against the principle of giving corporations the right to take

Mr. O. Robinson opposed the motion to strike Mr. M. H. Sibley followed on the same side. The question was then taken on the motion to strke out the 7th section of the bill, and de-

Ayes.—Messrs. Alsop, Arnold, Ayres, Bar-Ayes.—Messrs. Alsop, Arnold, Ayres, Bar-ney, Benedict, Berry, Bellinger, Clinch, Deni-son, Gray, Hawks, Herttell, Holland, Lee, Munro, W. S. Paddock, Parker, Patterson, Richmond, Schuyler, Seaman, J. Sibley, C. E. Shepard, C. O. Shepard, Stimson, Tubbs, Van

Etten, N. West-28.
Noes-Messrs. A. Barker, A. G. Benedict, Benton, Blair, Bradish, Brooks, Campbell, C. T. Chamberlain, J. Chamberlain, Chambers, Com-

[From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.] LATEST FROM ENGLAND. By the packet ship Francis First, Capt. Castoff, from Havre, via Portsmouth, we have a M. Somonosoff, first Secretary of the Russian

the defeat of Adams and Clay in '28, to join lave the prospect of a good stock of bread stuff, l The German papers continue to be made the

vehicle of Russian mendacity and impertinence. Almost all the English and French journals, from which truth without reserve was to be expected on continental subjects, having now been excluded from the German reading rooms, the Russian scribes have beau feu. However, let facility with which it can be produced has induced many of our farmers, as well as the planters, is it possible that these versions of the state of European affairs pass current with the good people Gum Copal

Arrived 20th Jah., the rexina armose accounters were applicable to his court.

It may be inferred from what you have said in a subsequent paragraph that my observations were personal, and of a private character. Such is not the case.

Yours, &c.

H. M. ROMEYN.

March, 29, 1836.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of Harman Visseher, and also of his father in law, William Chapman, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of his men to garrison that place than it was to raise from his residence, No. 68 Orange st., without further invitation.

Arrived 20th Jah., the rexina armose actions respect to the fallow, Capt. In Jahron. Same day, schr. Tamaulipas, Capt. Mingle, cargo, public stores; schr. Pennstwer, terming of couriers between Berlin as the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explicit of the exchange of couriers between Berlin as the explication of the Place of Copperas too, several couriers were despatched to Paris. It is inferred from this that important negotion as the first of the case. To more properly speaking, the important duty is assigned them, they will respect to the rimportant duty is assigned them, they will respect to the remaining the provisional Covernment. It is he ped, if no other important duty is assigned them, they will respect to the remaining the provisional of the Black Sea, them to reduce it. Schr. Julius Cæsar, cargo of the case, or, more properly speaking, which seem to become necessary on account of the case. Writing Paper, Stone Ware, and

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Albany Fe- previous evening, passed over the ripples and laid must therefore undertake something on his own count if he thought binnself obliged to inter eept by a coup de tete the unanimity that prevails n the continent. But the most intrepid would hardly venture to do this, and Lord Palmerston will doubtless let it alone, because, in spite of all his irritability, he has coolness enough to calculate the consequences of such a step. we have said, the cabinets seem to be at length tired of all these petty irritations, and are probably deliberating on means to put an end to

"From all that we hear, it seems that M. de Barante is much satisfied with his reception at St. Petersburgh. He is said to speak in partiular very favourably of the Emperor Nicholas, and highly to praise his frankness. The Emperor, it seems, received him in the most friendly manner, and soon set him so much at his ease that the ambassador, who was at first rather reserved, fancied he had an old friend before him, and stated without restraint all he had to say. He is said to have left the Emperor with the entire conviction that the amicable relations between France and Russia have not been at all affected by the violent articles of the

French journals.

Lord Brougham. His Lordship is still at Brougham-hall, with little prospect of being a-ble to encounter the fatigues of a parliamentary campaign. The unceasing exertion, mental and bodily, to which he has subjected himself in the cause of his country for many years, has produced considerable general debility, which is now aggravated by inflammation in the prostrate gland.—Leeds Mercury.

Lord Brougham, whose health has been indif-

ferent of late, has, it is understood, virtually re-tired from public life. We have heard it stated that his lordship's re-appearance in office is not contemplated by ministers, whatever may be the definitive arrangements respecting the office of the Chancellorship. These arrangements, it is believed, will be as follows: Bickersteth (Lord Langdale,) Master of the Rolls, will introduce By Mr. Edwards—Against the petition of cial functions of the Lord Chancellor. Should this bill be carried, Pepys (Lord Cottenham) will be the Chancellor in Equity, Lord Denman, Speaker of the House of Lords, and Sir John Campell elevated to the peerage by his lady's title, Chief Justice of the King's Bench.—Hull

> Lord Brougham is nearly convalescent, and takes his daily promenade. In his intercourse with his friends, we are informed, that on the subject of politics he observes a complete taci-turnity. His lordship is expected to leave the morth soon to attend to his parlimentary duties.
>
> —Carlisle Journal.

The future King of Portugal, accompanied by his brother, Prince Augustus of Saxe Coburg and the Connt de Lavradio, arrived at Brussels on the 9th.

"London, Feb. 15-12 o'clock. "The Consol market continues without any mimation. "The same degree of apathy prevails in the

foreign market; with the exception of Spanish Securities. Spanish Active Stock has advanced to 47% to 8. usiness to some extent has been transacted n Railway Shares, and those of London and Birmingham have experienced a further rise of £5 per share; the present quotation £68 to £70 prem. Great Western are also higher, 17

to 18 being the prem. Southampton 4½ to 5.— London and Brighton, (Stephenson's,) 8½ to 9 prem.; do. (Rennie's.) 2½ to 3 prem.
"Two o'clock.—Great activity prevails in the
Share Market. London and Birmingham are
118 per share; Greenwich are 9½ prem. "Four o'clock -Consols 61 & 1.

WHITE MULBERRY SEED .- Just received and for sale, warranted growth of 1835, with printed directions for culture, also Cobb's treatise on silk, a manual containing information respecting the growth of the Mulberry tree, with suitable directions for the culture of silk—in three parts, with colored engravings. By John Cobb, A. M. Published by direction of his Excellency Governor Lincoln, agreeable to a resolve of the Legislature of Massachusetts. Price 50 cts. mh16

BUEL'S DUTTON SEED CORN, The sub-D scriber has a quantity of the celel rated 12 rowed out too Corn, raised by J. Buel. The advantages of aising this corn are its profife qualities, being easily nade to yield from 70 to 90 bushels to the acre, and its early maturity, ripening in about 160 days from time of planting. W. THORBURN, Seedsman, mh16 dac6m 347 N. Market st. opposite post office

DRUGS, MEDICINES, DYE-WOODS, DYE-STUFFS, CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OIL, GLASS, &c.
The subscribers offer at wholesale an extensive assortment of genuine articles for cash or approved credit New-York Prices,) among which are the following:

New-York Prices, Jamong.

Ground Logwood

do Fustic

do Hache Wood

do Red Wood

do Cam Wood

Alum, refined

Blue Vitriol s. English Red Precipitate
Corrosive Sublimate
Tartar Limetic
Powdered Jalap
Rhubarb

hlorio-Nutmegs oves

Bengal

ed Precipitate

Acetate do Hydriodate Potash Acetate do Beidlitz Powders Soda do
Jujube Paste
Pocket Lights
Chinese Vermillion
Copal Varnish
Prussian Blue
Spanish Whiting
Turkey Umber
Argol Red
Terru de Sienna
Spunge

Spunge Emery, assorted

whole on the bill to incorporate the Salar Attica Rail Road.

The remarks of Mr. Herttell against the 7th section of the bill, relating to the taking of private property for the construction of the Road, was read by Mr. R. L. Smith, Mr. H. being too ill to address the House.

terms. Their assortment comprises every description of goods connected with the above business. The following articles are deemed worthy the especial notice of Physicians, Merchants and Manufacturers, who are respectfully invited to call at No. 68, (south side,) Statestreet, Albany. Red Lend
Black do
Spanish Brown
Yellow Ochre
French Yellow
Spanish White
Paris do
Chrome Yellow
Do Green
Verdigris, gro'd in oil
Prussian Blue
Turkey umber

Varnish (copal) Turpentine Linseed Oil -Dye Stuffs-Dye Woods of every description Alum

Oil Vitriol Muriatic Acid Nutgalls. White Lead Nutgalls.

We have made such arrangements as will enable us to sell the following important articles at the manufactu-

PAINTS & DYESTUFF WARE HOUSE. 1 Smith & Porter, (successors of Smith & Willard,) 474 South Market-st., Albany, have now, and will keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of Dye Stuffs and Paints, (warranted genuine) which they

Sash Tools Marking Brushes Press Papers
Tenter Hooks
Nut Galls
Sand Paper
Rosin
Pines Pipes Black Bottles

Corks Salt Nitre Glue
Glauber and Epsom Salts
Lamp Black
Gold Leaf
Silver Leaf
Paint Oil outch Pink Winter Strained Sperm

Summer do
Olive Oil
Blue Vitriol
Oil Vitriol
White Vitriol

onstituents? He repeated, as he said to the gentleman on his left (Mr. King) in reference to the St. Lawrence memorial, that he did not recognise the ju-

Mr STETSON was aware that the gentleman had alluded, was some of the put it to the constituency as was proposed yesterday, all other bills to the bank bills, and send gentlemen home with their business undone? If this was a matter affecting the general weal, as he maintained, why wish to visit its effect upon a local application? Why apply it to the general weal, as he maintained, why wish to visit its effect upon a local application? Why apply it to the general weal as other expressed by their replicting punishment on one of the members from New York? And there let me say (said Mr. C.) that I was was going on here; and until the agricultural adaptive dal department on say whether a blow sould not reach his own? It was not for him to dictate to New-York in matters of local interest, for on these as well as other subjects, he bowed to the will of the constituency as expressed by their representatives on the floor. Coming, therefore, as this petition did from the same source whence proceeded the declaration to which he had alluded, was it not proper to give effect to the netition. The common with the local foco party; and say that it was withheld by any one of the N. York delegation?

Mr. CUTTING: Does the gentleman mean to say whether a blow so that it was withheld by any one of the N. York delegation?

Mr. STETSON: Why then was it not got up before. No doubt the gentleman's constituents, like so the put it to his candor to say whether his argument would not warrant the conclusion that he held delegation?

Mr. STETSON: Why then was it not got up before. No doubt the gentleman deal put with them he was opposed to all banks. He spoke of the gentleman deal put with them he was opposed to all banks. He spoke of the gentleman deal put with the me was opposed to all banks. He spoke of the gentleman deal put with the me was opposed to all banks. He spoke of the gentleman deal put with the me are an early day, that it might apply to the city of New York? The gentleman deal pot the put it to his candor to say whether his crusned under its wheels. With whatever intention the remark was made, I take the responsibility of my course. I am prepared to meet the crisis and place myself in opposition to this monstrous engine of power, and let the whole of the resentment which the property of his allusion to the property of his allusion to the three week's legislation for New York and attri-

that as public inns presented facilities to inflame the head, so did banks contribute to inflame cupidity. rrency? Did they not recommend banks only here the business of commerce called for them?— and he wronged him, if he supposed it was from any and he wronged him, if he supposed it was from any

which he was bound also to regard, and that was the voice of the people, although it position, when there were voices and hands enough ready to crush him. He chose that alternative, rather than that any gentleman should have it in his power to impute to him a want of candor in any part of his official life. The house would bear him witness that he then stated that he should not vote for a bank bill during the session. They could remember the electrical effect which the avowal produced in the house, and the sound also to regard, and that was the voice of the people, and to that expression he would bow. If that voice was for the voice of the people, and to that expression he would bow. If that voice in the place of the gentleman himself, but upon those he represents, the consequences of his doctrines. Let the remonstrance go nearest the place whence the doctrine emanates. The gentleman should not appeal to the house to save his triends in N. Y. from the effects of his doctrines. He repeated, the appropriate consideration of the remonstrance would some day understand.

Mr. WILKINSON resumed his remarks, saying that as the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Cutting) passed. which the avowal produced in the house, and the attacks which it brought down upon his head. And attacks which it brought down upon his head. And even now, gentlemen were afraid that this petition might injure the application with which it might be coupled; as if the petition would decide the question, and as if it were not to be determined upon trasted it with the remark of the same gentleman, and as if it were not to be determined upon trasted it with the remark of the same gentleman, that the bank committee had located banks in countries had located banks in countries.

It might be well now to express an opinion in the lation to the effect of the loco foco doctrine, as expressed in the memorial. He did not mean to slig matize by that name, such as believed that it was proper to pursue a wise and cautious policy in reference to banks; but he referred to the loco focos who leave the located banks in countries.

It might be well now to express an opinion in the lation to the effect of the loco foco doctrine, as expressed in the memorial. He did not mean to slig matize by that name, such as believed that it was proper to pursue a wise and cautious policy in reference to banks; but he referred to the loco focos who

TABLE

White and the control is not below the control in the contr

ety in the assumption that any portion of the citizens of New York had the right to visit the consequences of their opinions on this subject on his (Mr. B's) course which he believed to have been pursued from the consideration could induce him to court it again. He could not regret therefore that war had been declared, and that the chosen champion to declare it ton county), would the gentlema

local matters of their own county, and he submitted it to the house to say whether it was not presuming too far in them, or any other portion of the state, to attempt to control the "local" matters interesting to other sections of the state.

Mr. CUTTING said that he should have preferred to have abstained from entering into any discussion of the petition presented by his colleague, but when gentlemen seized the occasion to travel back upon certain votes given by him for the reasons presented at the time, with a view to attack him for doing his duty in his place there, the house he trusted, would pardon him, if he rose in his own defence, and flug back whatever of imputation there might be concealed in such remarks as they had just listened to. concealed in such remarks as they had just listened to.

The house would bear him witness that his language would not bear that construction. The gentleman form his constituents against all banks, and in pursuance of his duty, asks in his place a reference to the committee of the whole on that subject. The gentleman from Eric, (Mr. Barker) in the face of hanguage of the petition, because another member had asserted that these bank applications were local objects, rises up and claps it on a bill from the city of New York, with a view to make that application bear the burthen. Did the gentleman mean to be understood as acceding to the propriety of the results a sentiment. The house would bear him witness that his language would not sent that construction. The gentleman formed the house, he then informed the house, and could not was for any bank bill whatever. At the time, it was true many believed that the gentleman did untersuched that the gentleman did untersuch a sentiment. Others again did not hear it, and, for one, banks. After the expression which fell from one of the N. Y. delegation, which he at the moment result to the house, and convenient distinctive appellation. Was true many believed that the gentleman did untersuched the character to the house against all banks, and in pursuance of his duty, asks in his place a reference to the such a sentiment. Others thought it scarcely possible. Others again did not hear it, and, for one, banks. After the expression which fell from one of the N. Y. delegation, which he at the moment result to the house; and convenient distinctive appellation, was true many believed that the gentleman did untersuched the character to the house as entiment. Others again did not hear it, and, for one, banks. After the expression whether the gentleman did untersuched the character to the house are ference.

It is colleague that the gentleman did untersuched the character of

et them excuse it to their consciences if they can, or riding over the whole delegation to reach me.—

tives? who had been the firs to impute wrong motives? who had first thrown down the gauntlet? et them excuse it to their consciences if they can, for riding over the whole delegation to reach me.—
Let them excuse it to their constituents that they trample on all, because one man won't go with them. It was true that he attributed to these applications many of them) a local and agricultural character—
that is, that they were located where the farmers Let them excuse it to their constituents that they trample on all, because one man won't go with them.

Was he (Mr. B.) to be charged with being the agtrample on all, because one man won't go with them. that is, that they were located where the farmers might conveniently run in debt—where communimight conveniently run in debt—where communiremonstrance came, to insist that New York should and for such a purpose, was unmanly. before, on actual capital. Did he stand unsup-rted in the assertion that to pass these banks would to build up places where men might run in debt that as public into presented facilities to inflame. spoiled child, he was unwilling that its sentiments on this subject should reach beyond New York it-self. In that light, he felt bound to allude to the

tive, should be made to affect the whole community, whose interests were committed, in part, to his charge.

He invited gentlemen to recur to his course on the relief bills. He appealed to all present to say whether he did not at that early day, bring down upon himself a torrent of indignation, for the frank avowal that no action of theirs on those bills could have the effect to induce any favors in return from

which we had not become through the training and a signature marged to his member from the signature of the

it ought Mr. STETSON: If the matter is properly understood, there can be no occasion for any feeling on either side. I put the question—not with a view to

pump the gentleman, but casually in conversation—whether the remonstrance was not from the class politically known as loco focos. His answer was that the house to abstain as far as possible from these exne supposed it did.

Mr. SEAMAN: That many of them were.

where the business of commerce called for them?—
Did they they tell you to enter every farmer's yard
—to walk into agricultural districts and plant banks
there? And because he asserted that some of these
hands were planted in contravention of this rule,
was he to be made the target at which these arrows
were to be levelled? Whatever of poison might be
a where the business of commerce called for them?—
Where the business of commerce called for them?—
Odd they they tell you to enter every farmer's yard
other motive than a solemen sense of duty to his
(Mr. B.'s) own constituents.

He concurred with the gentleman from New York
hast up, (Mr. Cowdrey) in the remark that this was
a grave and important subject. With respect to the
other remark that he (Mr. B.) could not be sincere
to be levelled? Whatever of poison might be
a grave and important subject. With respect to the
other remark that the source of the remonstrance was
known; unless he wished to give to it an influence
which it would not have it the names attached to it
which it would not have it the names attached to it
which it would not have it the names attached to it
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which it would not have it the names attached to it
which it would not have it the names attached to it
which it would not have it the names attached to it
where though the public would judge
that he resolution debated yesterday gave an undue
after the avowal of the gentleman from New York
which he dallen from the gentleman from New York
which had allen from the gentleman from New York
which had tallen from the gentleman from New York
which had tallen from the gentleman from New York
which had tallen from the gentleman from New York
which had tallen from the gentleman from New York
which had tallen from the gentleman from New York
which ha

As to the interests of the country, so far as they try villages, where there was barely a tavern where say there shall be no more banks, or who would Mr CUTTING replied to the charge of incon

Lawrence memorial, that he did not recognise the justified in the gentleman would not himself closed matters of their own county, and he submitted local matters of their own county, and he submitted it to the house to say whether it was not presuming to far in them, or any other portion of the state, to

sustain him in the propriety of his allusion to the power, and let the whole of the resentment which it may engender be poured upon me. Why visit they consequences upon others? Had not the majority of the N. Y. delegation voted with the gentleman from Eric, (Mr. Barker) to make these bank bills a special order? And because one member from that city places himself in opposition to these petty monied powers, which I believe will eventually crush this community, why should my colleague be made the scape goat for my opinions? If gentlemen mean to carry on this general warfare, on account of the sentiments of one gentleman from N.Y. let them excuse it to their consciences if they can, large more than a design to the three week's legislation for New York, and attribute that they can allow on the propriety of his allusion to the three week's legislation for New York, and attribute the motive than a design to attack New York? Would the house ascribe to him a design to the amount of some 10 millions—and the legislations, rather than add sackcloth to the ashes are had avowed, shaking hand avowed, shaking hand a whe he had avowed, shaking hand to New York, or rather to discount on borrowed at the three week's legislation for New York, and attribute the three week's legislation for New York, or rather to discount on borrowed that the design to him a design to the amount of some 10 millions—and the ligitative, rather than add sackcloth to the ashes as the had avowed, shaking hand avowed, shaking hand are he had avowed, shaking hand the legislature, rather than add sackcloth to the ashes are had or New York (Mr. Cowletter than a design to the same that the pentiteman of New York (Mr. Cowletter the mount of some 10 millions—and the ligitative, rather than add sackcloth to the ashes are had avowed, shaking hand avowed, shaking hand the legislature, rather than add sackcloth to the ashes are had or New York (Mr. Cowletter than a design to him a he had avowed, shaking hand the legislature, rather than add sackcloth to the same t

Mr. STETSON concluded by saying that the argument in favor of adhering to the general orders, rect map of the state.

citing discussions, which were only calculated to ex-cite local teelings, and to array village and country Mr. SEAMAN: That many of them were.

Mr. STETSON: The gentleman could not complain that the source of the remonstrance was known; unless he wished to give to it an influence known; unless he wished to give to it an influence with the names attached to it.

Mr. O ROBINSON, in reference to the remark of the dealers from the gentleman from N. York,

Mr. JUDD called to order. If there ever was a time when the rules should be enforced, it was this The debate had been already prolonged too far, and The debate had been already prolonged too far, and the house was ready for the question. He insisted, therefore, that the gentleman should not address the Ruffus WATSON.

RUFUS WATSON. house again (having spoken twice at least) without an expression to the contrary.

Mr. CUTTING said he yielded to the magnanimity that could see a member assailed on the floor, without giving him an opportunity to reply.

Mr. MORGAN asked permission for his colleague Mr. CUTTING would not have the gentleman from Dutchess (Mr. Judd) misled by the term explanation. If permitted to speak, he intended to answer the remarks of the gentleman from Oswego,

(Mr. O. Robinson) as well as any other remarks

Mr. JUDD: Then I insist on the enforcing of the

CRIFFIN, WILCOX & CO. 114 and 116 Nassau st. New York, importers and dealers in Bookbinders' Steek and Tools. Every article necessary for
a bindery supplied on as favorable terms as they can be
had in the city or elsewhere. Stamps cut to order—
Cloth covers for books stamped in gold, &c. &c.
Refer to Messrs. Hoffman & White, Albany.
fe8 d1tc3m

A LBANY NURSERY.—The proprietors are happy to announce to their patrons, and the public

ornamental TREES, SHRUBS and PLA
have for sale, when the spring opens,
5000 Pear Trees,
2000 Plum Trees,
1000 Cherry Trees,
200 Black European Mulberry Trees,
100 Double white flowering Hawthorn,
100 New Scarlet Hawthorn,
1000 Gooseberries, selected sorts,
900 Assorted Granes for Green Houses

Assorted Grapes, for Grape Houses

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of WILDER, HASTINGS & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by Seth Hastings, who is duly au-

JASON PAIGE, JOHN P. CASSIDY.

ONE CENT REWARD, BUT NO CHARGES PAID,—Ranaway from t esubscriber in De-O GES PAID,—Ranaway from t esubscriber in December last, Levi Rowley, Jr. an indented apprentice to the Coach Painting business, in the twentieth year of his age. All persons are cautioned, and more particularly the coach makers, against employing him, as shall prosecute all persons who shall harbor or give th said boy any enaployment. WM. P. HERMANS, mh2 d3tc3t* Nassau Village, Rensselaer co.

VALUABLE.

NALE OR TO LET.—The subscriber offers for sale or to let his well known Tavern and Grocery stand, situated in the village of Rensamels a miles southwest of the city of Albany, in as miles southwest of the county. The house is

Rensselaerville, March 22d, 1836. mh22 d2tc1m

STANLEY'S ROTARY TOP COOKING STOVES.—Notice is hereby given that in consequence of the great and universal demand Stanley's Rotary Cooking Stoves, we have deemed it just to give them to the trade generally, and not confine the sale as herefine patterns of Parlour Franklins for wood; Coal Stoves for halls and parlors; six plate and other stoves, which in workmanship and style will be inferior to none in the market; all of which we shall be pleased to supply our customers with upon the most favorable terms, ply our customers with upon the most favorable terms, mh22 d3tc0; 259 River street, Trov, mh22 d2tc6t

THE WHOLESALE Dry Goods business will be conducted as usual, at the old stand of WH.DER, HASTINGS & Co. by the subscribers, under the firm of WILDER & BLEECKER.

JOHN N. WILDER, mh5 d2wc3m WM. E. BLEECKER.

CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE OF GREGORY & Co. Albany, are now receiving, by the late arrivals from England, Germany and France, very general and extensive assortment of Ware. Their

Pt. Iondon.—The original Hygeian Universal Medicine prepared by W. Miskin, Esq., member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Licentiate of Apotheary's Company Fellow of Bolt Court Society, Surgeon to the Royal

Also, by J. B. Rossman, corner Green and Lydius stalso at Aportheoaries Ham.

WHIT EHEAD'S ESSENCE OF HORE—
HOUND.

Which this medicine is prepared, is which this medicine is prepared, is essence considered and pectoral virtues of the justly essential virtues of the j

the Essence of Horehound, and found such immediate and effectual relief, that I have the fullest confidence in its virtues.

Certificate of James Rodgers.

I certify that during the first week in December last, I was troubled with a severe cough and extremely tight stricture across the stomach, with the attending symptoms of a violent inflammation of the lungs. On the recommendation of a friend, I took one bottle of the essence of horehound, and found immediate relief, I confidently recommend it to all afflicted with colds, coughs, or dangerous diseases of that kind. stricture across the stomach, with the attending symptoms of a violent inflammation of the lungs. On the recommendation of a friend, I took one bottle of the essence of horehound, and found immediate relief, I confidently recommend it to all afflicted with colds, coughs, or dangerous diseases of that kind.

For sale in Albany, by

mh3 SANDS & SHAW, Druggists, 46 State s.

CURE YOUR COUGH AND PREVENT CONSUMPTION.—The extensive demand for Anderson's Cough Drops and Pectoral Powders as prepared by James Mellen & Co. have enabled them to reduce the price very much to druggists, and also the retail price to 3 and 6 shiftings per bottle. From an extensive use for 20 years past, they have proved to be one of the most valuable remedies ever yet discovered for the cure of coughs, colds and other affections of the breast and lungs leading to consumption. Thousands have experienced the happy effects of this healing Balsam, and many of the highest respectability have voluntarily given certificates, that will satisfy every unprejudiced mind that the most extraordinary and unexpected cures have been performed by the use of this medicine, in cases of long standing, where other medicines had produced no favorable effects, and the most skilful physicians had given them up as hopeless. It is not pretended that they are

The following Certificates will prove to the Public, the Infallibility and certainty of this Medicine.

This may certify, that in the month of March, 1830, I was taken with the Rheumatism in my hips, that I could not move, I applied to Andes Sisson for a bottle of this Medicine, and when used according to his directions, I found immediate relief. SAMUEL EGGLESTON.

I have been troubled with the Inflamatory Rheumatism in my feet, for upwards of six months; I made application to Mr. Andes Sisson, for some of his Rheumatism in the Medicine, strongly recommended by those who have used it, and found immediate relief. April I, 1830.

THOMAS STEWAR f.

This may certify that I have been afflicted with the rheumatism, more or less, for a number of years; hearing of Mr. Andes Sisson, for some of his Rheumatism, more or less, for a number of years; hearing of Mr. Andes Sisson's medicine recommended, I was induced to try it, and found immediate relief. Nov. 12, 1830.

JOHN NORTON.

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 the fertiveted by a thing the fertiveted of a bottle contains 70 doses, which proves them to be a very cheap medicine.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT information to the afflicted, may be obtained by reading the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from which the following are extracted.

One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that the purchased and gave a poor man who had been in its employ.

Also, the astonishing effect of one bottle used by Robert Standard and gave a poor man who had been in its employ.

Also, the relief AND IMPORTANT of the certificates which accompany each bottle, and from directions, the following are extracted.

One from Mr. GAIUS STEBBINS, of Hillsdale, as to the effects produced from the use of a single bottle, that the purchased and gave

tion!

Thave witnessed the effects of the Vegetable Pulmona ry Balsam, and have no hesitaney in expressing it as my belief that it is a safe, convenient, and very efficaciou medicine. Respectfully yours.

WILLIAM PERRY, M. D. Exeter, N. H. July 17, 1832.

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 Pulmonary Balsam in many cases of obstinate cough, and of other affections of the lungs. I would be a confident recommend itsuse in all complaints congn, and of other anaectors of the lungs. I wound 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.
Lempster, N. H. Dec. 3, 1833.

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

From Dr. Thomas Brown.

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

THOMAS BROWN, M. D.

Concord, N. H. May 11th, 1833.

WM. THORBURN, Seedsman.