

Congressional Proceedings.

[From the New-York Journal and Commerce.]

IN SENATE—WEDNESDAY, Jan. 27th.

A bill from the House, making further appropriation for suppressing the hostilities with the Seminole Indians, was, on motion of Mr. Webster, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Knight, from the Committee on Manufactures, to whom was referred the resolution offered by Mr. Adams, relative to the repeal and reduction of duties on these articles, in which the duties might be reduced or repealed, without injury to the manufacturing interests, reported a bill, repealing, after the 31st of June, 1856, the duties on the following articles, viz: Indigo, Otto of Roses, Oil of Lemon, Oil of Bergamot, Beads, Amber and Composition, Chromometers, Down, Human Hair, not made in the United States, and Corrosive, Paint, Gold and Silver Lace and Embroidery, Books printed prior to 1706, Books in other languages than English, Latin or Greek, Anchovies, Sardines, Cayenne Pepper, an ground and polished Looking Glass Plates, silvered and unsilvered.

The second section of the bill provides that the duty on the following articles, after the same day, shall be at the rate of twenty-five per centum, ad valorem. All buttons, of whatsoever material made, other than Silver, Bronze in powder, Carriages in actual use of persons arriving in the United States, Brass Candlesticks, and Brass Warming Pans.

The bill was read, and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Goldsborough, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to adjust and settle the claims of the Vermont Militia, who served at the battle of Plattsburgh, which was ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported, with amendments, the bill (Mr. Clay's) to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sale of the public lands. Mr. Ewing also made a written report on the subject, which, on motion of Mr. Clay, 5600 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

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

Mr. Webster reported, from the Committee on Finance, the bill making further appropriation for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians, which was ordered to a second reading. The bill was then ordered to a third reading, after which Mr. Clay asked if there were no communications from the Executive Department relative to the war. [Mr. Webster said the communications threw no light on the causes.] He said, whatever were the causes, there could be no doubt as to the necessity of a war. It appeared to him to be very strange that a war should have been suffered to rage to such a destructive extent, while Congress was in session, and the same communication on the subject being made. There was no information so what had produced the war, and as no inquiry had been instituted by either branch of the Legislature on the subject, he thought it would be well to inquire. He wished, that, from the Committee on Finance, the Committee on Indian Affairs, or some other quarter, light might be thrown on the causes of the war.

Mr. Webster replied that he could give no information on the subject, as he had learned from the public newspapers. The communication from the Executive Department did not appear to speak of the war, or growing out of the relations in which the United States and the Indians stood towards each other, not out of any quarrels between the Indians and the citizens of the States. The communication between St. Augustine and Tallahassee was interrupted; the war was still raging, the enemy was still in the field, and the necessity of the passage of the bill.

Mr. White also, while he acknowledged his ignorance of the reasons, he expressed his belief that it must have grown out of the attempt to remove the Indians, and urged the prompt passage of the bill.

Mr. Benton announced, on the table, the vote of the House on the passage of the bill, which was 100 yeas, and 100 nays. He then announced, on the table, the vote of the Senate on the passage of the bill, which was 10 yeas, and 10 nays.

Mr. White spoke for about two hours in defence of the vote he gave. Last session against the three millions appropriation, and this session in support of the same. He said that the bill was a measure of expediency, and that the House had concluded, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported the bill to reward the captors of the Tripoli Frigate, which was ordered to a second reading.

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ment was offered and adopted by a vote of one hundred and nine to seventy seven.

It then went to the Senate, where it was reported by Mr. C. C. Calhoun, the further proceedings—the peremptory adjournment of the Senate, without demanding a conference; the concession of the House to ask a conference; the withdrawal of the bill from the course of the Senate;—and the result of the conference.

After he returned with the report, some time elapsed before an occurrence in which he could offer the report, and the committee was ready. In the mean time, the House was involved in disorder and confusion, and, after several trials, it was found that there was no quorum voting, and the committee was ready.

Mr. C. C. Calhoun, in his speech, in which he was involved in disorder and confusion, and, after several trials, it was found that there was no quorum voting, and the committee was ready.

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Legislature of New-York.

IN SENATE—MONDAY, Feb. 1, 1856.

PETITIONS PRESENTED AND REFERRED.

Supervisors of Kings county, for an amendment of the laws relating to the Streets of Brooklyn, for the incorporation of the New Utrecht Dock and Steamboat Company.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES. By Mr. DEARBORN—By bill, extending the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Wootter, Otsego County. [Ordered engrossed for a third reading.]

By Mr. EDWARDS—In favor of the bill in relation to proof of wills, wards, and surrogate courts &c.

By Mr. YOUNG—Against extending the patronage of the State to the Gazetteer of the State, and to be published by Mr. Gordon. [The session asked for this report was, that the Committee had not seen the work, and could not, consequently, decide upon its merits.]

By Mr. DOWD—By bill, to incorporate the Dutchess Woolman Manufacturing Company.

By Mr. EDWARDS—By bill, to increase the Capital of the Auburn and Oswego Canal Company, and for other purposes.

By Mr. BRADLEY—By bill, to amend the Statutes in relation to the fees of lawyers in the courts of this State.

By Mr. LACY, on leave, introduced a bill to amend the Statutes in relation to the fees of lawyers in the courts of this State.

The bill extending the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Champlain, Clinton county, was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Wootter, Otsego county, was read, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill to extend the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Johnstown, Montgomery county, was read, and ordered to a second reading.

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PEOPLE'S TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

William Henry Harrison.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

Francis Granger.

THE MEDIATION OF ENGLAND.—

There is no reason to doubt that the British Ship of War, just arrived at Norfolk, has been despatched to tender to our Government, the mediation of England, in adjusting the controversy between the United States and Great Britain.

In this view of the object of her visit, we hail the arrival of this vessel with feelings of no ordinary satisfaction. Believing, as we do, that the danger of War is as imminent as it is inevitable, we are glad to see that we cannot but hope most ardently that England has tendered the Olive Branch both to this Government and that of France.

From the commencement, while most of the Presses insisted that the whole affair would blow over, we held that this question would involve us in a serious conflict with France. To avoid this, we expressed the opinion that our last and only hope of preserving peace, was in the Mediation of England. It was the hope that drew forth frequent expressions of solicitude for the appointment of a Minister to England. It has seemed to us most extraordinary that, at such a crisis as this, our Government should be without an able Minister at the Court of St. James.

But there is reason to believe that England, in a spirit of magnanimity which will awaken the grateful sensibilities of this People, and their Government, has sent a ship of War across the Atlantic to tender her good offices in preserving Peace between two Nations which have so many sympathies and so many interests that exclaim against War.

In the progress of this vexatious controversy, errors have been committed on both sides; and while neither will yield points of honor to the other, both may, with entire safety, commit the whole matter to the arbitration of a neutral and mutually friendly Government.

Assuming, as we do, that this vessel has come with an offer of Mediation from England, we can look, for the first time, upon this question, with reasonable hopes of an amicable deliverance from its embarrassments; and shall wait, with painful anxiety, for further developments, entertaining perfect confidence, however, that this overture will be met in the spirit that it was made.

["We know not whether to attribute the recent respectable philippic of Mr. Adams, to the infirmities of age or of temper. We are unwilling to believe that such passions have always ranked in his bosom; because, if this be the case, it shows how unworthy he has been of the confidence reposed in him. But to whatever cause this malignant attack upon the Senate may be attributed, it forever blasts his reputation for consistency, and, what is still worse, for integrity. His accusations are as untrue, as his denunciations were malignant. And most unfortunately for Mr. Adams, the highest character of testimony—his own conduct—has been so far from vindicating him, that he has regarded the Senate as the only barrier against the usurpation of prerogative, and the impurity of Executive usurpations." We are pained to see a man of whom the Nation has thought so highly, placed in a position so dishonoring as the following Letter leaves him—

["From the National Intelligencer." Messrs. Gales & Seaton—Less than a year ago, that is to say, in August, 1854, the Whigs of Salem, in Massachusetts, gave a dinner to Mr. Webster and Mr. Silsbee, the gentlemen who had just returned from the Senate of Massachusetts in the Senate of the United States, the honorable John Quincy Adams, then and now a Congressman, was respectfully invited to attend the dinner as a guest. His answer to the letter of invitation, was published in your paper of the 15th of August. I have to tell you that you will so far oblige, at least, several of your readers, as to re-publish that letter in your paper of Monday, asking of those who read it to bear in mind that the date of this Letter is posterior to the passage of the Resolution of Mr. Clay, now sought to be expunged; and to the Resolution of the Senate respecting the Protest.

MASSACHUSETTS. Saturday, Jan. 23. "Leverett Saltonstall, Esq. Salem. Sir—I have received your obliging invitation, in behalf of the Whigs of Salem, of my attendance at a dinner to be given to the Senators of the Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States, cordially approving the conduct of those eminent citizens, in the station assigned to them by the confidence of their constituents. I regret that my engagements will deprive me of the pleasure of attending the dinner, but in lieu of what you propose to signify your approbation of the firmness and ability with which they have discharged the trust committed to them.—Of the importance of the services rendered by them to our country, and of the wisdom of the emergency which mark the present era of our history, I entertain the liveliest sense. It is in the Senate of the confederated nation, and I regard it as the duty of the Whigs of this State, to add, in the Senate alone, that the friends of our Union, and of its free, republican institutions, can find a solid foundation for the cheering hope that they will be preserved and redeemed from the impurities of pretended reform, and from the frenzy of senseless experiments, and from the rapacity of Executive usurpations. With this impression, I tender to the Whigs of Salem, with my thanks for their friendly invitation, the following sentiment: "The Constitutional check of the Senate, fearlessly and faithfully applied to the Executive branch of the Government, is the only and the best remedy for the preservation of the rights of the people." And remain, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, "JOHN QUINCY ADAMS."

["The arrival of the British Ship of War, with the conjectured tender of the mediation of England, has had a sensible effect upon the Stocks. On Friday, there were sales of U. S. Bank Stock at \$120; of Bank of America 130; Del. & Hudson Canal 104; Ohio Trust Company 117; Farmers Loan 115; Mohawk & Hudson R. R. 109; Utes & Schenectady R. Road 118.

["The New York Times betrays as little wisdom as patriotism, in predicting that, "mediation of England will be respectfully declined."

["Mr. BRADLEY, the Attorney General, has arrived from Washington to enter upon the discharge of his duties. It is worthy of remark, that Messrs. TALCOTT, BRONSON and BRADLEY, who have been successively appointed Attorney General, are all from the county of Oneida.

["The President sent an Executive Message to the Senate on Thursday, which is presumed to have relation to the proposed Mediation of England.

["The numerous friends of the Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE will be gratified to hear that information has been received of his arrival at Havre, in improved health.

["There is fine sleighing at Washington.

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

["At a meeting of the Directors of the Mohawk and Hudson Rail Road Company, held in this City on Saturday, the 30th ult., Rufus H. Kiso was elected a director of the Company, in place of Aaron Thorey resigned.

["Population of Rockland.—This mountainous little county, as its name imports, has a population of 9306—a hardy thriving race, chiefly employed in iron, wood and cotton factories. The No. of negroes is 426, Paupers 51, Citizens, 280; yds. of muslin 17, yds. of calico 17, yds. of cotton 17, yds. of linen in the same, 2551.

per time, show that the existing retaining law was the result of a bargain having no reference to the subject.

Mr. C. deprecated the laws which prohibit the introduction of Foreign Capital. They draw up the sources from which money has flowed in upon our sea, and render it necessary that all parts of the State, involving Bank Capital from this Legislature. They spend their whole winter in vain solicitation, and return as empty as they came. These laws, which are the result of a bargain having no reference to the subject, are against such injurious restraints. [At this subject is important, we shall copy a full report of Mr. CUTTING's remarks from the Albany Evening Journal.]

Mr. WALWORTH moved to refer the bill to the Bank Committee.

Mr. CUTTING remarked that he had moved to refer the bill to the Committee on the subject of the extension of the time for the collection of taxes in the town of Johnstown, Montgomery county, with the assent of the chairman of the Bank Committee.

The motion was withdrawn, and the bill referred to the Committee of the Whole, and the bill of absence was granted to Mr. KIRKMAN for 5 days, Mr. EXO 8 days, and Mr. WINTERS 6 days.

Mr. WINTERS gave notice of a general bill in relation to the collection of taxes in the town of Johnstown, Montgomery county, which was read, and ordered to a second reading.

This bill gives to two County Judges and three Supervisors, the power to extend the time for the collection of taxes for 45 days, provided the securities are renewed.

Mr. ELY proposed to give the power of extension of time for the collection of taxes to the Supervisor and two Justices of the Peace, which was assented to by Mr. WINTERS.

This amendment was opposed by Messrs. KING and JUDY, and it was lost.

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

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

Adjourned.

The Museum offers a strong bill this evening, for the benefit of the Magician, who has been exhibiting an "astounding metamorphosis" in the lecture room, during the last week.

"Truth fully spoken."—The following remarks of the intelligent Editor of the Ontario Repository, upon the President's Special Message, cover the whole ground. We adopt every word of this article, as embodying our own sentiments, in language more clear and forcible than we could have used—

["From the Ontario Repository." The Special Message.—We have omitted and shortened other things to make room at once for the receipt of our new message, but we have not omitted all accounts, and we think with general approbation. It is clear, calm, and firm. It was undoubtedly well considered by the cabinet before it was put forth; and the ground which it takes we are glad to see, and we are glad to see the government and people.

We have often expressed our opinion of the manner, in which several points in this indelible message have been managed by our government, and especially have we censured what we considered as the marked want of wisdom in the premature, needless, and irritating publication of the message, before it had been read by our government, and we are also of opinion that the French government ought to be satisfied with what our own has already said, by way of explanation, and that any thing more, by way of explanation, or of a declaration, would be derogatory to the government, and an injury to the country.

Least of all, we permit the idea that a foreigner ever should be permitted to appeal from our government to our people. The publication by the French charge, Paget, of the Duke de Broglie's letter to him, in the newspapers, after the receipt of our message, and the deep interest in the preservation of peace on the high seas. At all events, we shall be under the necessity of affording complete protection to our merchantmen, and to the safety of augmenting our naval force without delay.

Such a course would be the right one on both sides; it would be to assume the ground of equality of the evils of the discontented, who are eager for a war at all hazards. Should our anticipations of a pacific issue to these misunderstandings be unfortunately not realized—should a war be commenced, we should be the first to regret, then a war must ensue, which it will not be possible for us to remain long indifferent spectators. We on our part, are not less deeply and earnestly interested in the preservation of peace on the high seas. At all events, we shall be under the necessity of affording complete protection to our merchantmen, and to the safety of augmenting our naval force without delay.

For our own part we hold to the correctness of the doctrine and course of Washington and his cabinet, on that occasion, and if that is federalism, as we are, we do not think that we see re-acted by the government of the country now, and at all times.

We deprecate war, most sincerely; but, after all, it is a necessary evil, and we think that a nation, disgraced and ignominiously, and that plianous abandonment of plain rights, which in aggression, would be worse evils than the cost of asserting those rights by force. It is not a necessary evil, and we think that a nation, disgraced and ignominiously, and that plianous abandonment of plain rights, which in aggression, would be worse evils than the cost of asserting those rights by force.

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