give the twelve months' notice to nestion, which was read and ordered to nted and made the order of the 10th

The purport of the amendment is, that Great Britain shall be notified that this gov. rnment will refer the question to the arbi-tration of some persons to be chosen by the two governments.

fr. Allen renewed his motion to take from the table the motion for leave to introduce his resolutions against the interference

of European powers in the affairs of the gua-cia sents of the American continent. Gran-ted, by years and mays—25 to 21.

Mr. Cass addressed the mate on the sub-ject at length, and in support of the resolu-tions, and in the course of his speech repeated the delaration he had formerly if Bagland does not recede, there will in Mr. Calhoun said be was ready now to dis

cuss this subject, if the Senator from Ohio hose to bring up the discussion.

Mr. Allen called upon the Senator fro South Carolina to answer, a specific proposi-Mr. Calhoun said he would answer at his

Some sharp words ensued, in which Allen was naderstood to be pretty severe up-

M , Allen spoke at length, and gave precedents for the course of action he had a lopted in bringing forward this proposition without consulting the Committee over which he presided, and to which the President's Message, on this subject, was referred.

Mr. Cathoun replied and showed that nei ther of the five cases cited as precedents was analogous. He complained of Mr. Munroes' declaration on the subject of foreign interference in 1823-'4, and said the declaration no doubt proceeded from Mr. Adams, who afterwards got the Panama mission, which in six weeks time prostrated his administration on the floor of the Sength.

Mr. Allen rejoined in his usual strain, and

or atended that the precedents he had brough forward were analagous.

Mr. Calhoun again took the floor in reply and among other things said the return of the Peel Ministry to power in England were the appearance of peace on the Oregon question Air. Cass again addressed the Senste in

support of his former position. He did not anticipate that England would make any of-

Mr. J. M. Clayton next addressed the Senste and showed how much opposed to this system of meddling with foreign powers were Mr. Polk and Mr. Buchanan when in the other House, in the days of the Papama Mission. Mr. Woodbridge made a few remarks upon the question whether it would be unperlied mentary to introduce a proposition of this nature in the manner now proposed, and deci-

ded that it would not be.

Mr. Simmons also made a few observations pretty much to the same effect, and arriving at a similar conclusion.

Mr. Chalmers said a few words in explana tion of his vole the other day against granting cave to introduce these resolutions. should now vote for leave. Mr. Pennybacker would do the same with

the understanding that his vote would not indicate his final action on the merits of the Me Archer said the discussion on the pa-

nama mission fasted six weeks Mr Breece made some remarks in to one or two positions advanced by Mr Cal boun, and the latter gentleman uttered a few

more remarks by way of explanation. The question was then taken on granting leave to introduce the resolutions, and decided in the uffirmative-26 to 21,-Messrs. Woodbridge and Simmons voting in the affir-mative and Messrs. Calbern and McDuffie in the negative. In other respects a par

The resolutions were then ordered to be printed and referred to the committee on for-eign Relations

Mr. Webster offered a resolution calling the President for any correspondence which have been had between our Governmen and any other government or any of our Ministers abroad on the subject of Oregon since the message of the President. Lays

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE. Soon after the House conven d, Mr. T. Butler King offered his Oregon resolutions, the House resolved itself into a

Mr. Pendleton spoke for an hour on the Oregon question, and against giving the no-tice, which, he believed, would lead to war. Air. Sawtelle spoke fifteen minutes in vor of giving the notice-complimented Mr. Adams, but could not believe with him that the Administration would back out from its

Mr. Grover spoke nearly an hour on the same side, and had much to say about the position of New York.

Mr. Banklass next obtained the floor, and

Benton epposed the bill in toto—on the ground of the "enormity" of the proposed expenditure, and the absence, as he alledged, of any

now proposed ought to be made unless as a war measure. On this point Mr. Senatur Benton pronounced decidedly against the expediency of so large an increase of naval force, if considered as a peace measure, and with equal decision against authorizing it, under present circumstances, if regarded as a war measure. To show his opinion that it was not necessary, in either view of it, to act upon the bill at the present moment, or for some time to come, he moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to the first Monday in May next, which question was pen ding when the Senate adjourned."-[Intell.

HOUSE, Mr. Haralson, chairman the committee on Military Affairs reported a bill authorising the President, under certain contingencies, to accept the service of volunteers for the public defence. Referred to committee of the Whole.—The Joint resolution of notice was further debated.

SENATE. "The bill for the increase of the Naval Establishment was debated by Mr Bagby, who opposed its passage either as a in the one case its provisions was too limited and in the other case too large; and Mr. Miller, who was in favor of a moderate appro priation for the Navy, in order to the fitting out of a class of small steam vessels for coast and harbor defence, and entirely averse to authorizing the construction of large steamships in the absence of any immediate indications of approaching war. Mr. Cass made made a brief rejoinder to Mr. Miller's remarks reiterating his previously declared opinion that the best way to secure the continuance of scace was to be prepared for the emergen of war, in case it should unhappily occur Mr. Hannegan made a few observations upon a collateral subject having no immediate relation to the bill. Mr. Speight then took the floor and the Senate after a brief executive session adjour ned "- [Intelligencer.

HOUSE. Mr. Owen of Indiana, address the committee at length in vindication of th course of our government on the Oregon ques tion, adducing many documents and quota tions in support of his views. He repelled the idea that we were not as ready for war a a free government ever ought to be; but ex-pressed his confidence that no war was likely to grow out of the existing state of things. Mr. O. was followed by Mr. Thurman, of

Ohio, who went into an argument to she that the giving of notice for the termination of the convention for the joint occupancy of Oregon belonged to the legislative department of the government, and that the leading of it to the discretion of the Presiden would be in the utmost degree indiscreet and dangerous. He gave sundry reasons why such notice should be given, and scouted the idea of waiting till preparation should first be made, by arming our fortifications and buil-

Mr. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, went in to a speech of great humor, which kept the committee in convulsions of merriment. ridiculed the probability of a war, and showed many reasons why we should not appr hend its coming, nor fear if it came, Mr. Holmes of South Carolina, is next

entitled to the floor. Thursday, Jan 29. SENATE. Mr. Speight addressed the Senate in opposition to the bill for the increase of the navy. In reference to the bill as a war measure, Mr. S. discountenanced the idea that the whole of Oregon is unqualifiedly ours. Great Britain, he admitted, had rights within the territory, which should be respected by any nation disposed to deal justly and

uprightly.

The Senate adjourned until Monday next HOUSE. In committee of the Whole, on

the resolution of notice-Mr. Holmes of South Carolina who had the r from Wednesday, first addressed the mittee in opposition to the resolution notice, on the probable consequences of which as leading to a desolating and destructive war, he dwelt with ferved eloquence, contrasting especially the naval power and preparation of Great Britain with our denceless condition. Mr. Ewing, of Tennesser, and Mr. Buker

of Illinois, followed for "the whole." [The "Union" of to-day remarks-"Thi debate is beginning to lose its interest, if any conjecture on that head can be formed from continual roar of conversation which vades the hall during the delivery of the neeches, and which, so long as it remains schecked renders hearing very difficult, and in some instances almost impossible. Another noticeable symptom is the many seats that remain vacant during considerable portions of

ther argument on either side is neither sired nor needed," Friday, Jan 30. HOUSE. Oregon. Monsieur Tonson

the daily discussion, and which seem to in-

dicate that, in these instances, at least, fur-

ne again! Saturday, Jan. 31. HOUSE. Oregon-Oregon Oregon Monday, Feb. 2.

ATE. No business of importance mated. [It is noted that the Navy SENATE. Increase Bill, supported and opposed as have ing some bearing on the Oregon question, was not even taken up to-day.]

HOUSE. Four new propositions were received in the form of joint resolutions, on the Gregon question, and referred to the committee of the Whole. The first in order, Presented by Mr. Durgrin, declared it still the SENATE. "The bill reported by Mr. Strictle, from the committee on Naval Afirs, providing for an augmentation of the desire for paner, and empowering the Pres. ident with thousands of men and millions of menany, to repel aggression upon our commerce and resist any attempt to exercise ex-

WM. A. GRAHAM, OF GRANGE COUNTY.

To Correspondents.

"J. W. T." has been received, but as uthor has withheld his name it will serve us no other purpose than to help fill the " Bar.

"Truth" had better send his strictures to a paper devoted to Church affairs. Our columns are always upen to the discussion of any subject in which the interests of the community at large are involved. But the public, in our judgment, care about as much for the matters treated of by Mr. "Truth" as we do, and that is—just nothing at all.

had been, in one instance at least, the commencement of bloody contests, which however, if not for ment of bloody contests, wh

gentleman of fine taste and good acquire.

The Contested Seat. The House of Representatives a few since decided the Florida contested election case by admitting Mr. Brockenbrough, Dem. to the sent, notwithstanding Mr. Cabell had a certificate of election from the Governor of the State! Did party spirit have any influence in the decision of this question! We do not say that it had, but leave those who dare do so, and we hope there are yet a few such left, to think for thems tional Intelligencer asys-" With some experience, and more knowledge, of the influence of party considerations in determining ques tions of this nature in popular bodies, we should be satisfied, by the state of the vote on this matter, had we no other grounds for the pinion, that the decision of the House is one ot borne out by the evidence in the case .-Had it been so, we should not have seen the House of Representatives, with a majority of some seventy votes in favor of the rolling party, affirming the right of one of their own party to a seat in that body by a majority o fourteen votes only. And even that majority, it will be perceived, was reduced to siz, when tested by the question of reconsideration

The impression seems to be daily gaining ground that the fate of the present Turiff is saled. We have always believed that some trifling modifications would be made, to appense Southern Democracy, but nothing that would materially affect the present law. The following letter from the Hon. Charles Hudson, member of Congress from Mussachu setis, to the editor of the Worcester Spy, confirms the worst fears of the friends of the Tariff, and shows in what light the designs of the Administration are viewed at Washington:

"Perhaps you, as a conductor of the press would like to know the opinion which arevails on a subject which deeply interests the people of our State, viz: the Tariff. I think ts fate is sealed. To save it in the House, we must have every Whig vote, and about 36 of the Democratic votes; and I cannot reck. on more than 25. In the Senate, if the two Texan Senators, who will be on before the subject is acted upon, be free trade men, as they doubtless will be, there is no hope of arresting it there. I think, therefore, that we have got to submit to democratic free trade. "I am aware that the people in Massachu setts feel that all is sale; and I hope that they may be left in the enjoyment of that belief but unless the Administration are insincere in their pretension, and are afraid to try the experiment, the protective system is gone beyond doubt. I am confident that if Polk desires the change, his friends will give it him. I know it is said that they will want the revenue, but if they believe that reducing the rate will increase the revenue why should they not go for the reduction?

Yours, tespectfully,

C. HUDSON."

New York Organ. We have been receiving for several months

past an excellent little Temperance sheet bearing the above title. It is devoted exclusively to the advarcement of the "Cold Water Army;" and although it is not very large. bodily, we suspect the rum suckers in "them diggins" think it a formidable customer.

We have received several numbers of the Evening Ledger," a new penny paper, goten up in New York by an essociation of gen tlemen, most of whom were Journeymer Printers. It is a handsome sheet, filled with nteresting matter. Success attend it.

Mexico.

We were, says the last number of the New Orleans Jeffersonian, yesterday shewn a let ter from a gentleman in Mexico, who for information and observation are unsurmerce and resist any attempt to exercise exclusive jurisdiction over our territory. The
third, by Mr. Fettit, is simply to give the notice. The fourth, by Mr. Brown, of Va.,
is to give the natice with a view to a speedy
and amicaeble extlement of the difficulty. After the reception of these resolutions, and the
tinfliction of one speech on Oregon, the House must eventually ensue. It is stated at the

of her ports against the vessels of the United

Gordon Bennett, editor of the N. York Uni ald, on one of the most public streets of N. Yurk city; a few days ago. It is said Bennett York city; a few days ago. It is said defined monied artstocracy, both on proceed took it as coully as if he had felt the whip beaffair originated from an article which appeared in the Herald, relative to

INSURBRECTION OF 1834 IN LYONS.

ABRIDGED AND PREPARED FOR THE MESIENGER

thousands of workmen at wages ro low as scarce to sustain life, has been a ain and again the so of violent insursections. The dissensions between the "fabricants" or capitalists and the "operative had been, in one instance at least, the common

We have received a copy of an address delivered by request of the members of the can Society of the Rights of Man (organic

sappy city, already under the surveillance of strong military corps, and disturbed by the pustant struggles between the wretched opetives and their masters. The soldiers were kept perpetually on the watch and under hreatening and haggard looks crowded at ment. Violent measures were then employ. ed to still these insulting and harrassing criers, but in vain, and especially because the Mayor, M. Prunelle, by no means sanctioned any force beyond what was legal, even the' attempted by the Prefect, M. Gasparin. The republicans therefore defeated all the efforts About this time, an institution whose aim

fortunate population. Mutualism (Le mu- sume their labors. At the moment when tuellisme) was a purely industrial association, they least expected such as blow six of the whose statutes positively excluded all discus- mutualists were seized as chiefs of the coali sion of religious and political subjects, being tion. Throughout all the quarters which the ns to be under the direction of a central lodge, regulated by a council. Now it had become right in the view of this association to proect the class of which it was constituted from the constant efforts of the capitalists to lower wages -- already too low to afford the comfor s, nay, to many who had large families, or infirm parents or partners, even the necessaries of life. In the regular course of things, competition, by reducing wages, was making the situation of the workmen worse and worse, when at the opening of 1834, a considerable diminution in the orders for the fabrics of Lyons having taken place, a sensible reduction of wages followed, and in one particular branch employing twelve hundred workmen.* the fall was so great that they appealed at once to their brethren, the Mutualists. A majority having voted for a suspension of their laborst till the master workmen should raise the wages of the plush makers, an interdict was published the 12th of February, and in two days, notwithstand. ing the opposition of many of the operatives. (of whom some were not members of the association.) 20,000 silk workmen had abandoned their work! I

What consternation reigned through the city! Every where were seen unquiet and threatening faces; every one saw the signs of an approaching storm, and many of the chief manufacturers closed their dwellings and took their families into the country to seek a refuge. Others who remained, began to excite each other by recalling the partial triumphs gained by the operatives in former contests, saying that it was time at once to revenge themselves, and give the insolence of the mutualists a "vigorous lesson." Such were the terms used in the "Courier de Lyons," the violent organ of the manufacturing aristocracy of the city.

The government, aware of the vast extend and organized activity of the republican party, which seemed to threaten the very exist. ence of royalty, far from avoiding a collision apparently inevitable, determined to take the business into its own hands and precipitate the crisis. Confounding the operations of mutualism with the machinations and the

tVulgarly called "a strike."

better to make Lyons the field of battle than citizens of Washing Paris Thus was copital, in the first instance, arrayed against labor; and government, or licenten, and thus the government and the gamee, united to hurry on the dreadful ca-tustrophe, which it was equally the interests of both classes of their opponents to defer. However ardent, the republicans knew they pied aristocracy, bent on power and vennothing in view but relief for their pressi necessities, they never contempland a struggle in arms with their rulers, and utfored terms of accommodation to the manufacture ers, which were rejected with die then appealed to the civil authors no better success, for M. government had my inasmoch as transac ist and workman ought

Sud was the condition of the pr

D vision naturally enough took place amor

them, since all the resolution of their com-

rades could not enable some of them to en-

dure the privation and misery to which a sus-

avail themselves of the discontents of the He doubtless has the elements which if prop. North Carolina Military Academy, in the city of Raleigh, on the 30th Oct. last, by Hen-ry W. Miller, Esq. From a cursory exam-ination, we are much pleased with h. Me ination, we are much pleased with it. Mr embraced in immense number of people in ing to be the most violent of revolutionists of a ship tion were very fine bucked. Some Miller is known throughout the State as a Lyons. It is hard to describe the state of ex- had succeeded in exciting many of the rash of them were delivered in the most happy ment in which, by means of the press, - and inflimmable to a desperate spirit of re. and impressive manner; and would have she frequent meetings, and their activity in volt. By these, the committee who were endiffusing their principles, they kept this unto be suspected of treason, and were even H. College, R v. Mr. McChain of this place menaced with the poignard. Yet to com- concluded the exercises of the day by a speech mence an insurrection without the simular. which was as appropriate as it was interest. neous action of their computrious in Paris ing. It showed clearly that he had once and other large towns would be to ruin all .- toiled up the difficult path of science, and was arms, and labored constantly at works de- Besides, they had not arms, and the expense ned to strengthen their positions. In de- of printing, publishing and circulating their those who are now engaged in the same arance of power, republican tracts and plater tracts was as much as their means enabled duous but profitable labor. rds were printed and distributed, people of them to defray. This restless party, with which the mutualists had no count ction except times the public places, and cries and songs as individuals, were formed into various soci. the healthfulness of the country, and the were loudly uttered in contempt of the govern- eties, all of which aimed at the same end, but by different ways. In the midst of these. agitations the law passed by the Chambers in age of the friends of education. The annual Paris making all societies and meetings ille. expenses amount to from 85 to \$95, and for gal, was published at Lyons.

No sooner had the news arrived than population became violently excited, and the mutualists, seeing themselves specially nimed at, held a tumultuous assembly. A provest advantages on such r asonable forms. The signed by thousands was printed, closing by President and Professors of this institution was entirely different, and which had been es- a solemn declaration that they "would never tablished some years before among the silk submit to this yoke, nor shrink from any suworkmen, was, by the course of changes of crifice in defence of a right of which no powten witnessed in commerce and the trades, er on earth could deprive them." Up to this ous, and to complicate the troubles of its un- ed, -and necessity had compelled them to redesigned to secure to the hard pressed opera- laborers inhabited a burst of indignation fol tives, each other's aid, when out of work, lowed, and the spirit of resistance was effect or sick, or burdened with funeral expenses .- ually roused. Twenty foremen wrote to There were many lodges, so united however, the King's Solicitor, declaring themselves too members of the executive council, and demanding to partake the fate of the six. To be continued 1

Twenty. Second of February at Hendersonville.

The Henderson County Temperance Socity will hold a regular meeting at Henderson. ville on Saturday, the 21st Fubruary, to com neace precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M.

ORDER OF THE DAY. Prayer-Rev. James Blythe.

2. Washington's Farewell Address 3. Remember Washington-Song-J. M Edney and others.

4. Temperance Address-J. M. Edney Rev. P. C

6. Benediction-Rev. B. H. Merryman The public are most respectfully invited to e present on that occasion, and more particplarly would we arge the members to turn out, both far and near, in order to exemplify their faith by their works, as well as to reverence and commemorate the birth day of the only George Washington the world has ever produced. To the Ladies we know we shall not appeal in vain. Come then, one and all, and lat us make a united rally in defence of one of the best of causes, and increuse our exertions by harmonious action in this great enterprise of benevolence and good will to an unfortunate and numerous portion of our fellow-

" Come, one and all, Obey the call," &c.

Let no one who has the interest of cause at heart be absent on that day. JAMES M. EDNEY. ELISHA KING, H. T. FARMER.

Feb. 5, 1846.

A churn has been invested at Northam on, Mass., which only requires to be wound ond then the charming does itself.

Committee

The funds for the payment of the interes on the debt of Pennsylvania due on the Ist nst, were in the Pennsylvania Bank at Philadelphia, and payment was to have been made on Monday last.

A blazing, rouring, bissing, earth-shaking "big as a barrel" meteor traversed 300 miles of atmosphere in Georgia and along the borders of Plorida, a few days ago.

the interest the appetutors manufaced to the exercises of the operation we were hid to be lieve that no one regretted his attendant were not prepared. As the operatives had of judging their performances, they clearly demonstrated that the Faculty-had not believe ed in vain, nor the students spent their streng

for naught.
On Tuesday evening, 13.h, Mr. D.vis Smith county, a graduate, delivered an adlars, which, for elegance of language and auty of thought and illustration is seldon wronsed or even equalled. At night, J. G. Winniford, A. B., also a graduate of this inatitotion, delivered, by request, so address before the "Calespean Society," which intel: lectual faast speciators generally were permit. ted to rojoy. His language was whate, his manner clear and forcible and his figures well chosen and so happily introduced that the pension of their daily labor soon reduced served a two fold purpose-to illustrate prin. their families. Nor could the republicans viples and impart a zest peculiarly, pleasant,

The addresses of the students on the day therefore able to give profitable instruction to

When we consider the locality of this Col. lege-the commodiousness of the buildingscheapness of board and taition, it cannot be denied that it has strong claims on the pitronthe amount of instruction given and the character this institution has so justly gained for making good scholars, we believe there is no College in the south west that offers so many need no recommendation from me; they have been already recommended to the publie by high nuthorities, and have most of all recommended themselves by their unwenried attention to their one rous and respons ble du ties, and their m intenance of a solutary and efficient government of the College. Though this institution is comparatively in its infacey, and has struggled through many difficulties to gain its present position, it has nevertheess already exerted a most h ppy is fluence opon the country, and will still a nd out well educated young men to bless the church and the world, by diffusing the principles of knowledge and virtue through the community in which they mus live.

From what it has already done, we may confidently hope that it will, if the triends of education will patronize it, exert an influence even beyond what its most sanguine support. ers expected. There are many of our friends in Western Carolina and other parts of the country where your paper circulates, that wish to send their sons to school, and who are abundantly able to do so, and we are sure if they would but candidly consider the advaluages that this institution offers, they would not besitate to patronize it. Comprethren and friends, shall we not have the pleasure of seeing a goodly number of our old friends from N. Carolina coming up at the commencement of the next session?

Those who may have heard of the difficulty that recently occurred at College between President Collins and that portion of the students composing the Hormesiun Society, need not, and we firefly believe if the facts in the case were correctly known to them, would not, have the ir confidence in the institution in the least degree shaken. It is very true that those students left College, and they probably thought they had cause for so doing, but a large majority of those who without prejudice have have examined the facts, not only justify. Mr. Collins' position, but think it was the best. method of maintaining the honor and prosperity of the College. And although the difficulty produced a transient shock, yet so far from its producing the effect which those who are unfriendly to the institution may have expected and even desired, we are, we think, warranted by present indications in saying, it will not altimately in any degree eripple its

The next session will open on the 5th of February, and we hope many of the noble hearted Carolinians will be seen on "College Hill" at the time, ready to commence a struggle for the "first honors" not only of their class and the College, but also for that substantial honor which a well disciplined mind and a virtuous character must infallibly wring from a selfish world.

Yours truly, J. S. BURNETT. Abingdon, Va., Jan. 26, 1846.

Eighteen persons are now under entence of death in the U. States; all to be executed within six months.