

Washington, Jan. 23. In the House of Representatives on Saturday, Mr. Herrup, of Penn., and Mr. Marshall, of New-York, both spoke against the bill to amend the Judicial system, as reported. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, has the floor, to-day. The resolutions offered on Friday by Mr. Davis, of Mass., and Mr. Scott, of Missouri, were agreed to. An unfavorable report on the memorial of Captain Isaac Phillips, of Baltimore, was made from the Committee on Naval Affairs, by Mr. Storrs, of New-York. Resolutions were laid on the table, by Mr. Cook, of Ill. in relation to the War Department, for the report on the subject of the road from Detroit to Chicago; by Mr. Dorsey, of Md. requiring of the same Department, information whether the Cadets at West Point can be increased, and to what number, without the expense of employing new Professors; and by Mr. Carter, of South Carolina, asking information from the Naval Department as to any experiments, which have been made in any of the United States vessels, as to the utility of cotton for cordage and sail cloth.

Washington, Jan. 24. In the Senate, the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Com. David Porter, asking for the expression of an opinion upon the charges of Thomas Randall and John Mountain, was called up, and after considerable debate, it was recommended to the same Committee, with instructions to strike out that part of the report which pronounces the case of Com. Porter to be of the nature of an appeal from the Court of Enquiry.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, in the House of Representatives, yesterday reported a bill from the Committee on Foreign Relations, to provide for the apprehension and delivery of deserters. The report recently made by the Committee on Elections, on the subject of the Michigan Election, was recommitted, on motion of the Chairman, Mr. Sloane, of Ohio. Some discussion took place on the subject of Mr. Dorsey's resolution, relative to the Cadets at West Point, which was ultimately agreed to, with a modification. A message was received from the President of the United States, containing the information called for by a resolution offered by Mr. Storrs, of New-York, in relation to the moneys received by the late President of the United States. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, calling for information from the War Department, as to the survey of the waters of North Carolina and Virginia; and the other by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, requiring from the Treasury information as to the price originally obtained for public lands which have been relinquished to the United States, and the medium price of any which have been re-sold. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, made an eloquent speech against the Judicial Bill as reported, and in favour of the resolution to recommit the bill with instructions.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

NEW YORK, JAN. 21. The packet ship Brighton, Captain Secor, arrived this morning from London. By this arrival London papers and shipping lists to the 8th of December, one day later than before, have been received.

On the morning of December 3d, at Manchester, eighteen houses, near the Salford crescent, gave way, and fell into the River Irwell, with a most tremendous crash. Owing to the highly dangerous state they had been in during the last two days, the inhabitants of them, and three adjoining ones, had left them, with their most valuable effects, and thus prevented a loss of lives which otherwise would have been attendant.

France.—Paris papers of December 6, had been received. The French funds were improving.

Intelligence from Rome mentions the execution of several Carbonari, and the punishments inflicted upon others.

The proceedings against the Courier Francais had been brought to a close. The Court decided, that there were not sufficient grounds to suspend that Journal; ordered the process to be dismissed without costs; and enjoined the editor and conductors of the paper, to be more circumspect in future.

M. Daumesnil, Senator of Hayti, and one of the three Commissioners sent to Paris to negotiate the loan for that Republic, died on Sunday morning, Dec. 4.

Spain.—Accounts from Madrid are to November 24. When the Courier left, the palace of the Escorial was on fire; great fears were entertained of its total destruction, together with the valuable collection of paintings, and other works of art, contained within its walls. There is but little carpentry in the building; but there are but few inhabitants in the village, and a great want of water. The palace and monastery of the Escorial was built by Philip II. in the strange form of a grid-iron, the instrument of the martyrdom of Saint Lawrence, upon the anniversary the Spaniards gained the victory of

Saint Quentin. The convent is 740 feet by 280, and the palace forms the handle of the imaginary grid-iron. The paintings are excellent and numerous; and the vault containing the royal tombs, is grand and impressive.

Among the extracts given by the Courier, is a decree of the king of Spain, for regulating the finances of his kingdom. The decree is to take effect from the first of next Jan. Its machinery is somewhat cumbersome, and the editor thinks will contribute but little towards accomplishing its proposed objects.

Portugal.—Lisbon Gasettes had been received to the 27th of November. They furnish, under date of November 21, an alvara, issued by the king of Portugal, reducing the duties on wines and brandies exported to Brazil, to half the amount fixed by the alvara of the 4th of June.

Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that negotiations had been opened in concert with the ministers of France and Austria, resident there, relative to a commercial treaty between Portugal and Brazil, which will complete the act of independence published on the 15th instant.

The Free trade system of Britain is exhibited by the fact, that the people of the United Kingdom pay one million and a half sterling, about 6,000,000 dollars annually, in extra duties levied on British West India sugar, the consumption of which is forced, lest "free trade" with the East Indies and the Spanish and French West Indies, should cause the British islands to be abandoned, as they would be, if a free trade in sugar were allowed.

At Ormes, near Orleans, in France, a second crop of cherries was gathered in perfection on the 8th of October. The blossoms appeared on the 19th of August. The first blossoms in April, as usual.

A woman, in Staffordshire, England, has lately been delivered of her Twenty-third child.

General Foy's funeral obsequies were celebrated at Paris on the 30th November. It is said that 100,000 persons assembled to witness or attend the funeral. A subscription has been opened to raise a monument over his tomb—with the surplus a landed estate is to be bought for his widow and children. 167,000 francs were subscribed in two days.

University of Edinburgh.—The professors of this institution have come to a determination, that henceforth, no candidate shall be admitted to the degree of M. D. unless he has studied four years in college, instead of three, as formerly, and that during that time, he must attend to three new branches of medical science in addition to the nine hitherto taught, on all of which he must be examined prior to graduation.

Ireland.—Burnings, and occasional murders, still continue among the disaffected districts. The Catholics of Dublin have held a great meeting, for the purpose of taking into consideration the address from the Catholics of New-York. Many fine speeches were made, and a resolution of gratitude passed, &c.

DOMESTIC COMPENDIUM.

We extract the following items of intelligence from the Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post, and will take this occasion to say, that the above-mentioned paper is published weekly, in the city of Philadelphia; is of a large, imperial size; and is one of the best conducted, and most interesting miscellaneous papers in the U. States.

It has been remarked that, in regard to the Press, there are four divisions—the Slavery of the Press—the Liberty of the Press—the Licentiousness of the Press—and the Tyranny of the Press.

A very large jury was lately assembled in one of the counties of New-York. The aggregate weight of the 24 gentlemen was 5,568 lbs. The heaviest weighed 302, and the lightest 175 lbs.

An official Report on the subject of the Virginia Penitentiary, states, that, by the manufacturing operations, for the year ending on the 30th September, a balance of \$10,545, appears in favor of the institution.

Governor Lincoln, of Massachusetts, mentions in his Message, dated 4th inst. that the receipts from the labors of the convicts in the Massachusetts State Prison, have yielded \$10,000, beyond all expenses for the year ending 30th Sept. last.

A petition is before the Massachusetts Legislature, to incorporate a company, for the purpose of building a granite Railway from Quincy to Boston.

A band of music, composed of eight individuals, was organized at Hartford, Conn. in the year 1777, and attached to the regiment commanded by Col. Webb, which was attached to the regular army. Within a few months past, intelligence was received from all the eight who are still living.

The house of representatives of Tennessee, have fixed the compensation of their members, at four dollars per day; six dollars per day for the clerks, and four for the door keepers.

Don Manuel Simon de Escudero, a Deputy, of the Provincial Congress of Chihuahua, is at present at the Seat of Government, brought hither by a patriotic desire to instruct himself in the Institutions and Improvements of the United States.

It appears from the report of the Treasurer of the Western Shore of Maryland, that there were received during the year ending the 1st of December last, \$7,502 28 for marriage licenses.

The Legislature of Delaware convened on the 24 inst. Chas. Polk has been elected Speaker of the Senate—and Arnold Naudain, Esq. Speaker of the House.—The executive department consists of Samuel Payson, Governor—Henry M. Ridgely, Secretary of State—and William W. Green, Treasurer.

The small pox rages at New Orleans with considerable violence. At Natchez, all vessels coming from there are quarantined.

The President has ratified the treaty concluded last June, between the United States and the Kansas Indians. By this treaty the Kansas have ceded to the United States, all the lands in Missouri to which they had any claim, besides the lands lying west of that state which they occupied.

Twenty-three millions worth of property was exported from New Orleans, in the year ending on the 30th September last, more than fifteen millions of which was in cotton.

Salt beef is retailing in New Orleans, at the enormous price of 25 cents per pound. Other articles of necessity in like proportions, and yet money was never before so scarce—not even when the city was besieged by General Pakenham.

Jeremiah A. Fenner, Esq. of Scituate, N. Y. pulled on his farm a few weeks since, a common round turnip, weighing 5 lbs. 7 oz. and measuring 2 1/2 inches round.

Baron Stackelberg, Minister of Sweden to this government, has arrived at this port, in the ship Martha from Stockholm.

It has been ascertained that the whole number of inmates destroyed by the late fire at Petersburg, Va. is ninety eight.

The New Orleans Editors anticipate, that the events of the ensuing year will cause the planters of Cuba to emigrate to the United States; and they are beginning to advocate the granting them permission to bring their slaves.

Captain Crocker, of New York, has crossed the Atlantic to England 150 times without meeting with any serious accident.

A man by the name of William Patterson, stepped into a Grocery store in Rochester, N. Y. on the 27th ult. to get a dram, and upon after drinking it fell dead upon the floor.—The physicians of the place were immediately called in, and the cause pronounced Apoplexy.

Messrs. Jason Parker & Co. have lost, within a fortnight past, 35 stage horses, on the route between Utica and Manlius, N. Y. The horses were all valuable, and evidently were poisoned by some abandoned person.

It is whispered that considerable business in the line of smuggling, has been done at New Orleans during the late Autumn.

A well to obtain salt water, is boring near Wheeling, Va. the present depth of which is more than Nine Hundred feet. The chisel is now acting upon a rock almost as hard as itself, and the progress is very slow.

The bones of a Whale have been discovered on the top of the Appenine mountains, in Italy. They were imbedded in clay.

A tavern keeper in Petersburg, (Va.) gives notice that, in addition to divers things, the best of their kind always, his beds are good and clean enough for the President of the United States to sleep in; and his table is as good as—any body's table.

It has been calculated that from 600 to 700 new suits are yearly instituted in the Federal Court of Kentucky; and about 400 in Ohio.

A Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania is called for by the friends of Internal Improvement. The cost of it, according to a liberal estimate, would not exceed three thousand dollars.

The last letters from London state that sales of U. S. Bank shares had been made at 21, 10, with div. from 1st July—being 87, 19 below par, div. off.

The new novel of Woodstock, or a Tale of the Long Parliament, by the Great Unknown, is advertised in London to appear on the 25th of last month.

MR. NOAH and the JEWS.

A letter has been transmitted to the Editor of the Journal des Debates in Paris by the Jewish Grand Rabi De Cologne, on the subject of Mr. Noah's proclamation for the gathering in the tribes of Israel, in which he treats the measure as the project of a visionary, and on behalf of Messrs. Hirschell and Mejdona, chief Rabis in London, as well as himself, decline the appointments tendered to them by the proclamation; stating, that they regard the attempt itself, to reassemble with any politico-national design, "as an act of High Treason against the Divine Majesty."

The Bank of Newbern has declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Capital Stock of that institution, for the half year ending the 31st Dec. Raleigh Star.

Capt. BLAKELY, of the Navy. The state of North Carolina has adopted the only child (a daughter) of the gallant Blakely, a citizen of this state, whose bravery added to the honor obtained by our naval commanders in the late war; and the legislature has directed the expenses of her maintenance and education to be defrayed from the treasury. The young lady resides in Massachusetts, under the care of the relatives of her mother, and six hundred dollars per annum are paid for her support. The legislature of this state has also appropriated two hundred and fifty dollars per annum for the education and support of the son of Colonel Forsyth, who fell on the Canada frontier in the late war. Colonel F. was a native of North Carolina, and was a distinguished officer of the rifle corps. The son was subsequently placed at West Point, where he is now supported and educated at the expense of the general government; but the state, however, unwilling to recal its bounty, has ordered the sum of \$750, to be invested in stock, and the principal and interest to be paid Mr. Forsyth at his arriving at age.

Greece.—Although recent accounts are somewhat contradictory on the affairs of Greece, yet it is obvious, that the Greeks hold their own, and do not appear to shrink from new contests or be alarmed at new campaigns. The Egyptians are almost worried out, and have lost their best ships in the contest. If it be true, that the Emperor Alexander has resolved upon peace, the ports must acknowledge their independence or prepare for new wars, which at this time they are too feeble to wage. Cape Fear Recorder.

We are sorry to announce the death of the Hon. Patrick Farrelly, one of the representatives in Congress, from Pennsylvania. He was a gentleman of strong intellect, and classic attainments; much esteemed by those who best knew him, and respected by all with whom he was associated in the important trusts of representative legislation. An Irishman by birth, his feelings partook of all that warmth and quickness which is peculiar to his native land. Nat. Journal.

Mr. Kean made his appearance on the 11th ult. at the New Theatre in Philadelphia, in the character of Richard III. The house was crowded, and a multitude assembled and remained during the evening before the doors, expecting some tumult. Some slight attempts were made within, to interrupt the performance, but they were speedily suppressed, and Kean went through his part, occasionally cheered by acclamations. No ladies were present. He is not likely to be further molested there.

On Sunday the 8th ult. a gentleman from Massachusetts attempted to cross the Hudson river at Albany, with a drove of 950 sheep, when the ice gave way and 500 of them drowned. The carcasses of 400 were recovered—the rest floated under the ice.

We are firmly persuaded that neither General Lafayette nor his family, have any idea of removing to America; and the event is rendered still more unlikely, by the indemnity law in France, by which, should M. G. W. Lafayette assume the title relinquished by his father, he will receive the amount of a handsome estate. Phil. Aurora.

OPPOSITION to the GOVERNMENT.

Extracts of a letter from a member of Congress to the editors of the Trenton Emporium.

I have observed, that many persons at a distance from Washington, believe that a strong party has been organized here, to assail the administration, whenever the opportunities offer; or in other words to oppose it after the manner of the English oppositions, right or wrong. Nothing is further from the truth. Independently of its turpitude, an opposition so unprincipled would recoil upon any party who would make it; and by the influence of an enlightened and generous sympathy, so powerful in the public opinion of this country, when either men or measures are supposed to be unjustly assailed, would fix the administration upon secure foundations, and place Mr. Adams entirely beyond the reach of his adversaries. The friends of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Crawford, protest against such, or any opposition, and will doubtless give the administration a fair and honest support.

In justice to the President, I should say, that I have the confidence in the purity and integrity of his public and private character, and his disposition to administer the government faithfully and impartially.

To close my remarks on this subject, I can again assure you, that no opposition to the administration is in contemplation, or will be made, further than what is in strict accordance with an honourable course, and the spirit of our government.

The Vermont Journal states that eight hundred tons of coppers have been manufactured at the mines in Stafford, in that state, the past year, yielding a net profit of 25,000 dollars.

Salisbury?

FEBRUARY 7, 1835.

Joseph Lincoln, at present a representative in Congress from the state of Maine, has been nominated by a caucus of the Legislature of that state, as the next Governor. Mr. Lincoln is brother of the present Governor of Massachusetts; whether he will accept of a nomination at the hands of the caucus, or not, we have not learned; but if he has more regard to principle, than to his own aggrandizement, he will reject the proffered honor, from such a source. Mr. Seymour, Senator from Vermont, had the magnanimity to decline a similar nomination made by a caucus of the Legislature of his state. But such is the thirst among mankind for "honor and emolument," that we think but few individuals who, like Mr. Seymour, are virtuous and magnanimous enough to resist proffered distinctions, let them emanate from sources ever so corrupt.

The State of North-Carolina, with 63 counties, and a population of about 600,000 souls, has but three principal Banks; while the little state of Rhode Island, with but few counties, and only about 70,000 inhabitants, has forty-three incorporated banks, and petitions are before the Legislature for fourteen more. Here a question very naturally arises, How can so much bank capital find profitable employment within limits so circumscribed, (the area of Rhode Island not being greater than some of the counties in North-Carolina) and among so small a population? The answer is irresistible, that the greater proportion of the paper of these banks, must find its way into, and constitute an inconsiderable share of the circulating medium of the adjoining states; thus furnishing food for brokers and speculators to fatten upon,—while the people, the industrious, hard-working yeomanry, are continually subjected to vexatious losses, by the depreciation, and constant fluctuation in value, of such money. It is a hard matter to secure confidence in a bank that is obliged to go abroad to find borrowers of its paper: and unless it does possess the confidence of the people at home, it cannot complain that its paper should depreciate abroad. Of these facts, the citizens of North-Carolina appear to be duly sensible.

LAW BREAKERS.

The following hymeneal notice is published in a Pennsylvania paper. We have read of a philosopher of old, who, by intense application to his studies, became so absorbed in them, to the entire exclusion of SEAN WATERMAN, that he forgot his own name! Hitherto, we have been skeptical of the authenticity of this scrap of history; but must now acknowledge, that if the philosopher in question had as break-jaw a name as some of the persons mentioned below, our doubts would be very much shaken.

Married, at Unterwalden, (Pennsylvania) by the Rev. Dietrich Schleichwelder, Mr. Peter Schilderkecht, to Miss Christiana Schlechtwohl. Groomsman, Mr. Charles Hoeflichjeger, and the Bridesmaid; Miss Dorothy Nemshelzner."

Nathan Sanford, Chancellor of the state of New-York, has been, almost unanimously, elected a U. S. senator in Congress from that state, in place of Rufus King, appointed minister to England. Our readers will recollect what a squabble there was in the N. York legislature last year, in a fruitless attempt to elect a senator; from this circumstance, many persons may marvel at the seeming unanimity in that same body this year; but one little cabalistic word will explain the whole matter—Caucus is the magic agent by which this unanimity has been brought about. Mr. Sanford received 67 votes in caucus, which was a majority of those that attended, but not a majority of the Legislature; consequently, in accordance with the rules of caucuses, the minority knooked under to the majority, and Mr. Sanford was elected. But he is a man of very respectable talents, of sterling integrity, and orthodox republican principles;—such a man, in fine, as we rejoice to see in our national councils; and although he has been elevated to the Senate, by reprobate means, yet, in this instance, we are willing "the end should justify the means."

WINES.

From the following article in the National Journal, some estimate may be made of the quantities of wine made use of in the United States. By a calculation we had the curiosity to make from this statement, it appears that in one year, (1805) upwards of twelve millions of dollars worth of wine, went down the necks of the people of the U. S.—more than a dollar a head to every soul, young and old, black and white. Not more than one-tenth of the people drink wine; so that the average amount to each individual who is in the habit of using it, will be at least ten dollars per annum! So much for fashion, in the use of luxuries.

From a report recently laid before Congress, it appears that the quantity of wines subject to duty, imported into the United States, from 1801, to 1824, both years inclusive, a period of 24 years, amounted to 63,822,482 gallons. Of these, 5,545,690 gallons were Malmsey, Madeira, and London Particular Madeira; 688,067 gallons were of other Madeira; 118,866 gallons were of Burgundy, Champagne, Rhenish and Tokay; 3,935,558