

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.
In the Senate of the United States, 2d February, the Vice President communicated a letter from the President of the U. States, transmitting one received from Monsieur David, the artist, Member of the Institute of France, Professor of the School of Painting at Paris, and Member of the Legion of Honor, who presents to Congress the Bust of General Lafayette, which has been received with it.

Translated copy of the letter: Paris, 11th September, 1823.
To the President: I have made a bust of Lafayette, and would willingly raise a statue to his honor, not for him self, because he has no need of it, but for the youth of the French nation, who are filled with admiration for the virtues of the youth and the old age of him of whom I send you a likeness.

They envy the glory that was acquired upon the American soil, by the side of the immortal Washington, and the defence of your noble rights. They envy that glory which has been acquired on the soil of France, in the midst of the troubles of Paris and of Versailles, where, in breasting the storm, he wanted courage as little in the struggle of debate, as he did in contending with the sword.

They envy that glory which covers the iron-sheathed bayonet, but still sparkling with the fire of liberty and of patriotism. It is in the name of this youthful feeling of the French nation, ambitious to imitate every thing generous and great, that I offer you a work upon which my hands have been employed for some time, and with great care.

I could wish that it was more worthy of the subject—more worthy of the place which I am desirous to see it occupy. Yes, Sir, I would wish that the bust of our brave General, of our illustrious Deputy, should be elevated on a pedestal in the audience chamber of Congress, near the monument erected to Washington himself; that the son be placed by the side of the father, or, if you please, that the two brothers in arms, the two companions in victory, the friends of order and of law, may be no more separated in our estimation, than they were in their devotion to the cause of liberty and in the hour of peril.

Lafayette is one of the ties that unite the two worlds—he visited the new one to remain there for a few months, and to value once more your sacred land of justice and equality, and has returned to us after having partaken of your feasts and received the honor and the benediction of your nation. I present you with his image. It will be a memento, that the original may often recall to the National Assembly those eternal principles upon which the independence of the States reposes, and which are the foundation of their safety. I am, with profound respect, Mr. President, your very humble and obedient servant,
DAVID,
Member of the Institute of France and Professor in the School of Painting, Member of the Legion of Honor.

Cumberland Road.—In the Senate of the U. S. when the bill for continuing the Cumberland Road West of Zanesville, was under consideration, Mr. BRANCH, of North Carolina, said, in reply to some observations from Mr. Hendricks, that he was opposed to any unjust distribution of the funds of the nation. The subject was one of acknowledged importance, and for that reason, he was disposed to think that it should be fully investigated before it should be finally decided. He thought some further time should be allowed, that the subject might have a fair investigation, and although the Senate might be inclined to adopt the proposition, nothing could be lost by a postponement of the bill for the present. He was himself opposed to the doctrine embraced by the bill. The public money had already, he conceived, been unjustly appropriated; and although it might not be possible to avert, it would be possible at least to mitigate the evil. With the views he had of the subject, he would wish the bill to lay upon the table. Some principle should be adopted which was just and uniform in its operation. Whatever the acts of the national legislature were characterized by uniformity and sanctioned by justice, he would advocate and support them, otherwise he felt it his duty to oppose them. The subject was then before the Select Committee, and he thought it was proper first to have their report. Mr. B. moved to lay the bill upon the table, and called for the yeas and nays. [The motion was negatived, 16 to 25.]

In Senate, 28th ult. the bill authorizing the United States to subscribe for stock in the Louisville (Kentucky) Canal, being under consideration, Mr. BRANCH said he hoped the friends of the bill would suffer it to lie over. We had before us a very important project for preventing the iniquitous application

of the public funds to local objects. He felt humiliated by the fact that he himself had been instructed by his state (North Carolina) to procure an appropriation for an improvement in that State; but he felt it his duty to endeavor to change the present system of appropriating the public money.

No man could doubt that the work in Kentucky was local, though several States were interested in it. In North Carolina a work was progressing—a canal to the Roanoke—but not a cent had been appropriated to it by the Government, though it had been mentioned by General Washington as a great national object.

A new era, he hoped, had commenced in this government—a system which, without blushing, we could not look in the face of the world, during the approach of the year 1825. He hoped, during the session to lie on the table until the proposition of the Senator from New Jersey to distribute, in just proportion, the funds of the Union among the several States, should be acted on.

In Senate, 2d Feb. Mr. Branch submitted a resolution, that the Committee of Commerce be instructed to inquire into the expediency of appropriating a sum sufficient to make a ship channel from the Albemarle Sound to the Atlantic Ocean, at or near Roanoke Inlet.

CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Jan. 21.—In Senate, the two bills for the final settlement of certain claims in Louisiana and Missouri, were passed; Mr. Dickerson offered a petition from New Jersey for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia; and Mr. Hayne presented a petition from a citizen of Camden, S. C. against the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath. In the House, the bill establishing the territory of Union, and the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the U. S. army, were passed; a good deal of discussion was elicited by resolutions offered by Mr. Giles, for a grant to that state of 500,000 acres of the public lands, to aid in the construction of certain canals, and a township of land, for the endowment of a College in that state; the bill for the repair and preservation of the Cumberland road, occupied the House till its adjournment.

Thursday, Jan. 22.—In Senate, Mr. Johnston introduced a bill for giving pensions to the widows and children of deceased pensioners, in certain cases; some time was spent in consideration of Executive business; adjourned over till Monday. In the House, most of the day was spent on the Cumberland road bill.

Friday, Jan. 23.—The Senate did not sit. In the House, some time was spent in considering Mr. Wickliff's resolution forbidding members to use the public stationery for their private uses; some time was also spent on the subject of the Georgia claims; various private bills were acted on.

Saturday, Jan. 24.—The Senate did not sit. In the House, an animated discussion took place on the resolution relative to the use of public stationery by members, which was finally laid on the table; Mr. Carson wished to introduce a resolution by unanimous consent of the House, but some members objected; Mr. Bartlett of the desks and tables which the members occupied, rejected, 75 to 55.

Sunday, Jan. 26.—In Senate, various petitions were offered, one by Mr. Irell of this state; Mr. Holmes, new member from Maine, took his seat to-day; some time spent in Executive business. In the House, some time was spent on private bills, and a long discussion took place on the Cumberland road bill.

Tuesday, Jan. 27.—In Senate, some time was spent in debate on the bill for the relief of the Mississippi Land Company; a good deal of private business was acted on. In the House, after some unimportant business, the day was mostly spent in debate on the Cumberland road bill; 11 instead of 12 o'clock, was fixed as the hour at which the House will hereafter meet each day.

Wednesday, Jan. 28.—In Senate, the bill for the U. States to subscribe to the stock of the Louisville Canal, passed, 24 to 18, after a long discussion. In the House, considerable time was spent on Mr. Weems's resolution for the distribution of the public lands; a bill was reported making appropriations for fortifications; a long time was spent on the Cumberland road bill.

Thursday, Jan. 29.—In Senate, Mr. Dudley, the new senator from New York, took his seat; the bill for the U. S. to subscribe to the Louisville canal company, was passed; some time was spent in Executive business. In the House, Mr. Weems's bill for distributing the public lands, was laid on the table; a long time was spent in debating the Cumberland road bill.

Friday, Jan. 30.—In Senate, Mr. Marks presented certain resolutions of the legislature of Pennsylvania, in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia; after spending some time in executive business, the Senate adjourned over till Monday, 21 February. In the House, Mr. Hamilton, from the Retrenchment committee, reported a bill, to organize the Attorney General, Comptroller and Auditors of the Treasury, into a Board for the settlement of claims against the government of the U. S.; and to increase the duties of the Attorney General and for other purposes; after a good deal of private business had been acted on, the House adjourned.

Saturday, Jan. 31.—The Senate did not sit to-day. In the House, a bill was reported, to aid of the naval hospital fund; a great number of resolutions were offered, and the House spent a long time on private business, not particularly interesting to the reader in this part of the country.

Monday, Feb. 2.—In Senate, Messrs. Tazewell, Sanford, and Webster, were appointed a committee for arranging the form of proceedings in counting out the votes for President and Vice President, and of notifying the persons elected, of such election; a long time was spent in Executive business, which is always transacted with closed doors. In the House, an unusual number of petitions were presented; a bill was reported for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton; some time was spent on the Cumberland road bill.

Uncommon Cognomen.—The number of persons carrying on business in London of the name of Smith is actually five hundred and forty nine!

ITEMS.

A writer in the Richmond Whig, says, that nine-tenths of the people of Virginia believe that the banks are the cause of all their distresses. Mammon is an old and a great sinner.

In Dryden, N. Y. a hair ball was taken from the stomach of a fatted hog, two years old. It was oval, 10 1-2 by 15 inches in circumference. The Ithaca Journal says:—We have frequently seen and read of similar balls being found in cattle but never before of one found in the stomach of a swine; the digestive powers of the animal are considered equal to the solution of a brick bat.

A Bold Practitioner.—A steam doctor in Cincinnati, in a publication, acknowledged that he actually had the temerity to take a witness; and to the astonishment of Esculapius, he survived it.

The finances of the state of Illinois, are \$6,000 short. Of late, several of the gates have been in a condition to take the benefit of the act. Uncle Sam ought to keep his daughters in better order than allow them to get so often in debt.

It appears there is a phrenologist at Washington, taking the sizes and dimensions of the various old heads in that metropolis. Mr. Adams and Mr. Webster's heads have been taken off already. Probably Mr. Clay's will be the next.

Miss Whipple, the editor of a new paper, called the "Original," published at the village of Pawtucket, is said to be a young lady of considerable talents and taste. She is very industrious and writes with ease and facility. Will the time ever come when the press is to be managed altogether by the fair sex?

Banks.—A proposition is before the Legislature of Pennsylvania, to allow banks to deal in public stocks. By and by they will ask permission to trade in cotton, molasses and negroes.

The Bank of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, has thirteen paper dollars in circulation for one of specie. The Easton Bank has 3 to 1, and the Northampton bank 11 to 1. It is said that a single broker, with a capital of \$100,000, could break all these banks in one day.

It is apprehended that several banks of Providence (Rhode Island) are under the control of one individual, and are converted into broker's shops. An inquiry into this matter has been commenced in the legislature.

The "filthy rags," as they call the one dollar notes in Pennsylvania, have disappeared from Lancaster. Specie has taken its place.

A member of a southern legislature spoken five hours on the "Pooh!" says a Kentucky editor, "we have memorials from Tartary to the Rocky Mountains in breadth."

The Tallahassee Floridian of the 6th ult. says: "Second crops of cucumbers, snap beans, cimbins, green peas and tomatoes, have been gathered this year, the two last are still to be found in many gardens."

Jefferson's Works.—We understand that the printing of Mr. Jefferson's Works is already begun in Charlottesville, in Virginia. The publishers have taken measures to have the work done in the handsomest manner. Skillful workmen have been employed, and types for the work were procured from the Boston Type and Stereotype Foundry in this city.

A Marble Bust of General La Fayette, of the purest Italian, and of colossal size, has been sent to the House of Representatives, from France. It is considered as a fine specimen of sculpture, and will be highly prized by the American nation. It was placed upon the desk of the Clerk of the House of Representatives on Wednesday last by order of the Speaker, and its further disposal was referred to the Committee on the Library.

A Treaty between the United States and Brazil was concluded, by Mr. Tudor, the American Charge d' Affaires at Rio Janeiro, on the 12th December.

Picture of Columbus.—An Albany paper states, that, in the year 1592, a Mrs. Farmer of that Colony presented to Gov. Van Cortlandt, for the Colony, a picture of Columbus, which had been in her family for 150 years preceding, and which was said to have been copied by an eminent artist from an original portrait of the great navigator. This picture, after having been lost for a number of years, has been lately found in some obscure corner in Albany, and is now suspended in the Senate Chamber of the Capitol of Albany. Washington Irving, it is said, could find no portrait in Spain to be relied on. There is in the City Hall at New York, a picture, said to be of Columbus, found in a convent in Spain. *Newbern Spectator.*

A "Ladies' Fair," for the benefit of the "Female Humane Society," was recently held in Richmond, Va. The whole receipts of the Fair were \$3,200, and the net profits \$2000.

S. Post, of Fondanbush, Pennsylvania, was found dead in his bed, recently. P. M. Kie, Jr. a newly appointed coroner, worded his maiden verdict thus: "That he came to his death in the natural way."

Junius's Letters.—The editor of the Newbern (N. C.) Spectator, in speaking of the work entitled "Junius unmasked," identifying Sir George Sackville as the author of the incomparable letters of Junius, concludes his paragraph with the following brief notice of Sir William Draper:

"It is a fact not known probably to the generality of our readers, that Sir William Draper, the victim of Junius's pen, waited upon Mr. Burke, to ascertain from him whether or not he was the author of Junius, and upon receiving an assurance that he was not, neither did he know who was, came to the conclusion that it was Sackville. Sir William, writhing under the effects of Junius's caustic lash, left his country and came to our town. Upon the walls of the old palace, a vestige which scarcely now remains, he inscribed a couplet in Latin, to which he affixed his signature. We have heard by tradition from our old inhabitants, that he was a man of pleasant and agreeable manners, and a regular attendant at the little brick church, which formerly stood in the corner of the square now occupied by the Protestant Episcopal Church."

Mr. Benj. Ruggles, of Steubenville, Ohio, proposes to publish a plan for a universal language, in one volume—price one dollar. It is recommended by those who have examined it as very ingenious. The author states in his prospectus, that it is formed on philosophical and analogical principles; that its construction is simple and may be acquired with facility.

A new paper has been established in Vermont entitled "The Green Mountain Quietism." The Editor had better commence operations by chanting dirges over his departed brethren of the press. We learn from the National Intelligencer that seventeen of the fraternity had become Editorially defunct within a few weeks. *Camden Journal.*

Louis Bonaparte, the Ex King of Holland, has issued a work at Paris entitled "Reponse a Sir Walter Scott sur son histoire de Napoleon," in which he treats the Knight with great severity.

The Mint.—By a report made to Congress at its present session, it appears that the coinage at the Mint during the last year amounts to 1,741,381 dollars 24 cents, viz. of gold, 140,145 dollars; of silver, 1,575,600 dollars; and of copper, 25,636 dollars 24 cents. Of the amount of gold coined during that period, about 46,000 dollars were received from this State.

A resolution has passed the Legislature of Louisiana, recommending an alteration of the Constitution of the United States, by which the President should be elected for six years, and be ineligible afterwards.

A letter from Washington, under date of January 7, says: "General Scott received his quietus to day. The Committee on Military Affairs in the Senate reported on his memorial, and recommended that the prayer of the memorialists be not granted. The report fully sustains the Report of the Secretary of War, justifies the President, and considers a declaratory law on the rights and duties of brevet rank unnecessary."

Right.—The Court of Common Council, of Hartford, have offered a reward of \$100 for the detection and conviction of the persons who burnt Gen. Jackson in effigy on the evening of the 8th of January.

Rev. Saml. L. Watson, we understand, has accepted a call from Steel Creek, N. C. congregation, which became vacant by the death of the venerable Mr. Hunter, their late Pastor. The congregation were very much united in the call of Mr. W. and their religious prospects are quite encouraging. *Chas. Observer.*

Population of Greece.—The N. Y. Journal of Commerce contains a statement, received from Greece, and taken from the register of Ali Pacha, of the number of people inhabiting that country. The statement is not relied upon as furnishing an exact view of the present population; but it is thought the number of Greeks absolutely free, does not exceed 1,200,000—being those of the Peloponnesus and the Islands.

There are 328,000 Christians, and 41,250 Turks; Eastern and Western Greece, 471,800 Christians, 15,000 Turks; Epirus, 326,200 Christians, 76,300 Turks; the Morea, 650,000 inhabitants; and Southern Macedonia, 450,000 of whom 30,000 are Turks.

A GOOD PUDDING.

The following receipt for an Indian pudding to be baked, is from the Village Record:
"Scald two quarts of skim milk, stir in one pint Indian meal, or enough to make very thin mush, add a little salt—a tea cup full of molasses, a table spoonful of ginger, or a little of any other spice you like. Put it in a tin or earthen pan, and bake it in the oven three hours. It eats well without, but better with a lump of butter, and is a luxury superior to rice or custard."

THE PEOPLES VOTES.

The following is believed to be a correct statement of the votes given by the people of the United States, last November, for Jackson and Adams, for President. South Carolina appoints her Electors by the legislature, so that we have no precise means of coming at her vote. Delaware also elects by the legislature, but her congressional vote is believed to have indicated the strength of the parties. Mississippi, too, may have varied from what we have put her down at; but it is as likely we have erred against, as in favor of ourselves. Upon the whole, our statement cannot vary more than two or three thousand from the actual vote of the people. It will appear, then, that Andrew Jackson received upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand more votes from the people of the United States, as their President, than did John Quincy Adams.

States.	Jackson.	Adams.	Total.
Maine	13327	20773	34104
New Hampshire	20609	24076	44685
Massachusetts	6019	29836	35855
Rhode Island	695	3248	3943
Connecticut	4486	13342	17828
Vermont	8353	23464	31817
New York	140761	135413	276174
New Jersey	21929	23758	45687
Pennsylvania	101652	50848	152500
Delaware	4348	4769	9118
Maryland	84865	25527	110392
Virginia	26752	12101	38853
North Carolina	37857	15918	53775
Georgia	19362	662	20024
Kentucky	39071	31167	70238
Ohio	67597	63796	131393
Indiana	22237	17051	39288
Illinois	8560	4659	14219
Louisiana	4521	3995	8515
Missouri	8272	2400	10672
Tennessee	44,93	2,240	46,433
Alabama	13,384	1,629	15,013
South Carolina	25,675	5,674	41,550
Mississippi	6,911	1,913	8,244
	673,049	517,091	1,200,140
	917,091		
Jackson's maj.	155,938		

FOREIGN PARAGRAPHS.

We learn from Warsaw, under date of the 11th Dec. that the Grand Duke Constantine had left that city for St. Petersburg, to attend the funeral of the late Empress his mother. Her Majesty is said to have left an immense fortune, and to have bequeathed a large legacy in favor of the Greeks.

Cobbett has written a very interesting letter to the Pope, on matters and things in general, in consequence of his Holiness having said that he was surprised that the Catholics had not elected him to a seat in Parliament, when he wrote the history of the Protestant Reformation.

Governor Lumly, of Sierra Leone, is dead, being the fifth Governor in four years, who has perished in that charnel house. Macerthy, Turner, Campbell, Denham and Lumly.

It is proposed to erect stationary engines on the Liverpool and Manchester Railway, which, if it succeeds, passengers can travel the road, 32 miles, for one shilling, leaving a handsome profit.

The newspaper, called the *Constitutionnel*, printed at Paris, circulates 22,000 copies daily, and affords a neat annual profit of \$125,000. It is only half as large as the *Enquirer*, and prints more papers than all the daily journals of this city. The *London Times* divides among its proprietors 130,000 per annum.

Several Egyptian officers are now in England studying the language, and the arts of war and peace. A few have completed their education and are returning.

Most of the wealthy Spaniards, expelled from Mexico have settled in Bordeaux, and by their capital and industry give a new impulse to its trade.

Key West.—By the brig Planter arrived yesterday, we have the "Key West Register" of 22d inst. published weekly by Thos. Eastin, this being the third number. It is in favor of Andrew Jackson. *Savan, Georg.*

Asaph W. Snow, of Heath, planned and joined in a workmanlike manner 500 feet of clapboards, in three hours, and four minutes.

Boots.—A communication to the United States Telegraph, says: "We saw on Monday last a pair of walking proof boots, prepared at the factory of Mr. Walter Clarke, of this city, which were to our knowledge immersed for upwards of ninety hours in a tub of water without the least dampness visible on a paper which had been put inside for the purpose of testing the experiment; nor was the least moisture perceptible on inserting the hand into the foot of the boot. Here then we have the leather rendered entirely impervious to water, which, to those who make the study of health an object, is indeed a great desideratum."

Elegant Compliment.—Helen Erskine being one day in London in company with the Duchess of Gordon asked her, "Are we never again to enjoy the honor and pleasure of your grace's society at Edinburgh?" "Oh," said she, "Edinburgh is a wife, I place I hate it." "Madam," replied the gallant Barrister, "the sun may as well say, this is a vile, dark, gloomy, I won't rise to it."