

THE NAVY.—The following remarks on the Navy is from the closing passage of Mr. S. SATOR PATERSON's speech on the 4th...

Mr. SATOR PATERSON.—The prop a tion of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr. Linn) to appropriate these proceeds to the Navy and the public expenditures, is conceived in so high a spirit...

Bloody Affair Dayton, Ohio.

From the Dayton Journal of Wednesday. A bloody affray, if affray it may be called, occurred late on Monday night, at a negro house, near Seely's Basin in the south east part of the town...

The only resistance offered to the bloody purposes of the miscreant, who used the knife with such persevering ferocity, was that which could be effected by means of the chairs, &c., in the room; no weapons of any sort in the possession of the whites...

The unfortunate McClary was about nineteen years of age, and was a steady industrious youth. Pity it is, that he, or indeed any of the others, should have been engaged in the disastrous adventure...

A gentleman travelling in Maine, inquired of a little urchin, by the way of testing his knowledge, if he knew what state he lived in? The ooster he called Maine, but it isn't nothing now, replied the boy...

CONGRESS.

Saturday, February 6, the Senate did not sit.

In the House, as soon as the Journal was read.

Mr. Rayner, of N. C. asked leave to lay upon the table the Resolutions of the Legislature of North Carolina, upon the subject of the Public Domain.

The resolutions were laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

The Tennessee land bill was considered, and the previous question moved upon its passage by Mr. Crockett.

The bill was discussed at some length by Messrs. Williams, of N. C., Lincoln, of Mass. and others when the expiration of the morning hour was announced, and attention given to private bills.

In the Senate, Monday, Feb. 8. The bill to surrender the Canal Stock to Maryland, before the Senate on Friday, was finally passed and sent to the House for concurrence.

Mr. Merrick asked leave to take up the bill to revive and continue the banking powers in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tappan opposed the motion, as he ever does every thing pertaining to the interests of the District. He thought there was time enough for action.

Mr. Allen hoped also that there would be a postponement of the measure until some future day. Information had been asked from the Secretary of the Treasury, and upon the answer depended in a great measure the success of the present application for Banks.

Mr. Benton took occasion to make a speech against the Banks in the discussion of the question whether the District Bank bill should be taken up or not.

Mr. Benton as well as Mr. Allen referred to the recent events in the District of Columbia. Mr. Benton concluded his remarks with a motion to call up the special order.

Mr. Crittenden, at one o'clock—the special order having been called—moved that the Bankrupt bill be taken up.

Mr. Merrick insisted that if anything was to be done for the District Banks, now was the time. The yeas and nays were demanded on his motion, and the following was the result:

YEAS—Messrs. Bayard, Clay, of Ky., Clayton, Dixon, Graham, Knight, Mangum, Merrick, Phelps, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Ruggles, Sevier, Smith, of Ind., Southard, Webster, White—18.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Crittenden, Fulton, Henderson, Hubbard, King, Linn, Lumpkin, Nicholas, Norvell, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Roane, Robinson, Smith of Conn., Sturgeon, Tappan, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—27.

The General Bankrupt bill was then taken up without opposition.

Mr. Hubbard moved that the bill be re-committed with instructions to report certain amendments materially affecting the bill, and designed to affect its passage.

To include Corporations, was one of the instructions given. Other amendments were equally objectionable.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the proposition was voted down.

As soon as the vote was declared, Mr. Hubbard, determined still to oppose the bill, introduced his amendments separately, beginning with the one to include all classes of chartered corporations.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., opposed the amendment, and came in direct conflict with the prominent supporters of the Administration party.

Mr. Sevier expressed his surprise that the Senator from N. Hampshire had not gone further—that he had not included with Corporations, States, subjects, liberties and all. He should have put them all up at auction at once!

You have the same right to include the States as their corporations. The States are your masters, said Mr. S. and you their servants, undertaking to dictate terms to them.

The country, too, was a good deal embarrassed, and if there ever was a time for forbearance now was the time. Charity and mercy became the Government, and instead of resorting to violent means, we were bound to resort to pacific measures.

If State institutions had done wrong it belonged to the States to correct them, and not to the Government.

I care not, said Mr. Sevier, what are the opinions of Mr. Van Buren upon the subject, nor do I care what are the opinions of any body else—Mr. Benton or any body. A State has a right to give its people arms, if it chooses, and it is nothing to Congress.

I care not how others vote, but with any respect to the Constitution of Arkansas, I cannot vote for the amendment, nor do I see how any one can.

Mr. Wright, of N. Y. followed, for the purpose of explaining his former vote in favor of the passage of the bill. The Congressional history of the Bankrupt bill of the last session was given.

Mr. W. said he addressed a meeting in New York at the Exchange, and the persons in attendance responded warmly in favor of a uniform law upon the subject of Bankruptcy.

question as to the power of Congress to include State institutions in a Bankrupt bill.

Mr. Wright was followed by Mr. Smith, of Conn., and others.

In the House, Mr. Thompson submitted the following communication from the Secretary of War:

War Department, Feb. 6, 1841. Sir: I have the honor to transmit, herewith, for the consideration of the Committee on Military Affairs, a copy of a communication to the Adjutant General from General Armistead, commanding the army in Florida, asking a remittance of \$100,000 to enable him to comply with his promises to the hostile Indians in Florida, in the event of their surrendering themselves for emigration.

In the present temper of the Indians, and from the fact that a number have already come in at the various posts and surrendered their arms, there is reason to hope that General Armistead's promises will induce them to come in and give themselves up for removal to the West.

The course adopted by the General has, heretofore, met the approbation of the Department both as a measure of economy and humanity, as the inducement held out by him is calculated to end this protracted contest at much less expense of blood and treasure than to continue the war another month.

The Department has, however, no means under its control applicable to the object, and respectfully recommends that an appropriation of the amount named by General Armistead (\$100,000) be asked of Congress for the purpose.

Very respectfully, J. R. POINSETT, Chief of Bureau.

Hon. Waddy Thompson, Chairman Com. on Military Affairs, H. R. HEAD QUARTERS ARMY OF FLORIDA, Tampa, Jan. 15, 1841.

Sir: I have the honor to report that I have just arrived from Pease Creek and Punta Russia. I visited those points for the purpose of meeting a party of Seminoles, and inducing them to come in.

I did not succeed in obtaining an interview with their chiefs, but several of their people came to see me, accompanied by two of the delegation from Arkansas.

They united in saying that they would return in eight days with a party, if not the whole of their people, and embark on board the steambark which I shall despatch to meet them.

I have promised the two chiefs each five thousand dollars, and agreed to pay every warrior who comes in thirty dollars, and give him a rifle, blanket and clothing. To fulfill this and other promises, which I have made to the Indians, I trust there will be no delay in forwarding to me or Captain Page the necessary sum of money, or in ordering Captain Armstrong to report to me with the funds committed to him for the purpose of facilitating the emigration.

Thirty or forty Indians are expected here in a few days from the head of Withlacooche. They desired an escort to protect them from the Mickasukies; which was accordingly furnished.

A considerable number of the Tallahassee are now in at various points. I shall concentrate them here as soon as practicable. I respectfully inclose herewith a report from Lieut. Col. Loomis, commanding at Fort Clinch, where Echomathla, chief of the Tallahassee, has doubtless arrived ere this. I am &c.

W. K. ARMISTEAD, Hon. J. R. POINSETT, Secretary of War.

P. S. One hundred thousand dollars will probably be required for the objects mentioned in the letter.

The House on motion of Mr. John W. Jones of Virginia, went into Committee of the Whole and took up the Pension Bill.

Mr. Waddy Thompson of S. C. moved an amendment to appropriate \$100,000 to carry on the negotiations, now going on for peace, between the Florida Chiefs, and General Armistead of the United States Army.

Mr. Thompson supported his motion to amend and was warmly replied to by Mr. Giddings of Ohio.

The debate which has commenced bids fair to consume the week. In addition to the remarks of Messrs. Thompson and Giddings.

Mr. Profit of Ind. addressed the committee in opposition to the remarks made by some members upon the subject of a contemplated war with Great Britain. He thought the disposition of some to talk about a war was very bad, and very much out of order, and that the effect of it would be bad also.

What was said in Congress had particular importance attached to it, and people would soon begin to think that we were upon the eve of war.

The committee rose without arriving at any decision.

Mr. Eastman, some days ago, gave notice of a motion for leave to introduce a bill to extend for five years the act approved July 16, 1838, granting half pay and pensions to certain widows.

As soon as the House came out of Committee of the Whole, he asked leave to introduce the bill which was granted.

The bill was then introduced, and received its first and second reading, and was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Jones, of Virginia, from the Committee of Ways and Means, by leave, reported a bill making appropriations for fortifications for the year 1841; which was twice read and committed to the Committee of Whole on the state of the Union.

In the Senate, Tuesday, Feb. 9, the Bankrupt Bill was called up as the special order of the day.

Mr. Henderson of Miss. addressed the Senate at some length upon the amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard of N. H. discussing the constitutional question of the power of Congress to control State Insti-

tutions. An able exposition was made as to the character of corporations and their relationship to the States.

The position of Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton, and Mr. Hubbard were all contested with good effect. The power was denied, and upon this Mr. Henderson spoke at length.

Mr. Calhoun also during the debate took occasion to reply to Mr. Wright. He regarded the proposition to control State institutions as the most flagrant attempt to infringe the rights of the States which had ever been attempted.

The Senator from South Carolina brought all his power to bear upon the point defended.

Mr. Walker spoke at some length, a second time contending that the clause in the Constitution gave Congress complete power over all classes of corporations in the States.

Mr. Calhoun responded to Mr. Walker, and clearly and succinctly stated his objections to the position laid down by Mr. W. He had many reasons to give why Banks should not be included in a Bankrupt bill.

If Congress could include corporations, it could include all the towns of New England, and every corporate city in the Union. The question was whether Congress should have power to destroy the Banks of the States, which would be the effect of the Bill under consideration.

With such an example or precedent there would be innumerable evils.

In the House, the bill making an appropriation for pensions was taken up in committee of the whole; the question being on Mr. Thompson's motion to amend by adding \$100,000 for such Seminoles as may surrender for emigration.

Mr. M. A. Cooper resumed his remarks from yesterday, in reply to portions of the argument of Mr. Giddings having reference to the causes of the Florida war.

Some further explanations took place between Messrs. Cooper and Evans in relation to the pending controversy between the States of Georgia and Maine.

Mr. Cooper, in the course of his remarks, was called to order by Mr. Andrews, of Kentucky, for irrelevancy; and at a subsequent period, when replying to the remarks of Mr. Giddings as to negro-stealing, and whilst meeting those remarks with allusions to a certain case of negro-stealing in Ohio, was pronounced to be out of order by the Chairman.

The House reversed the decision. Mr. Cooper, as a disappointed man rejected by the people, chose to say that the people of Georgia had been humbugged in the recent election.

Mr. Nubet of Ga. took occasion to correct his colleague, and did so in few words by saying that he insinuated more than he asserted, and had insinuated what was not true in regard to Georgia.

Mr. Giddings of Ohio also corrected some of the misunderstandings and misrepresentations of the member from Georgia.

Mr. Thompson of S. C. made an appeal to Mr. Cooper not to raise a family quarrel between Southern men in regard to Southern Institutions. Gen. Harrison would soon speak for himself and convince even the member himself that his constituents had not been deceived in giving their votes to him.

There were many members anxious to get the floor when Mr. Cooper had concluded. Mr. Black was the successful candidate.

Mr. Black made a speech which excited general laughter, not so much for what was said—though he threatened Mr. Giddings of O. with a lynching if he ever went South—as for the manner of speaking.

Mr. B. consumed an hour in quoting from and referring to Abolition Journals.

The Chairman of the committee once or twice pronounced the debate altogether out of order, but as the committee were disposed to allow him to go on he would not interfere.

Mr. Rayner of N. C. called Mr. Black to order, and Mr. Wise made an appeal to him in behalf of Southern men to stop. The discussion was not pleasant to any Southern man, and he hoped he would be satisfied with what had been said.

The House for the last hour had presented a scene of confusion, disorder and excitement, unequalled any where but in the House of Representatives. It is impossible to attempt to give a report of what is said and done.

Wednesday, Feb. 10. The two Houses were occupied in counting the votes and announcing the result of the Presidential election. The Senate, headed by the Vice President of the United States, entered the Hall of Representatives, where the Vice President presided, and opened the various returns. He then, in a loud voice, proclaimed Wm. H. Harrison and John Tyler President and Vice President of the United States for four years from and after the 4th March next.

The Tellers were Mr. Preston, of the part of the Senate, and Messrs. Cushing of Miss. and Jones of Va. on the part of the House.

Thursday, Feb. 11. The Clerk of the House of Representatives announced to the Senate this morning, as soon as the journal was read, that the House had chosen a joint committee of two to wait upon Wm. Henry Harrison, of Ohio, and notify him that he had been declared by the two Houses of Congress elected President of the United States for four years from the fourth of March next; and further that the House on their part had made choice of Caleb Cushing, of Mass. and Henry A. Wise of Va. to notify him of the fact. The message was laid upon the table. Mr. Preston of S. C. having been appointed on the part of the Senate, and with the members of the House waiting upon Gen. Harrison during the day, made the following report, as the General's reply: "That he receives this

manifestation of the confidence of his countrymen with profound gratitude, and that he will earnestly devote himself to the discharge of his duties it imposes so as, according to his best ability, to promote the Union and welfare of the Country."

The Report was read by Mr. Preston and left upon the Clerk's table.

Mr. TAPPAN presented a memorial for removing the seat of Government from the city of Washington to the city of Cincinnati. The memorial came from citizens of Ohio, and was laid on the table for the reason, as given by Mr. T. that nothing could be done with it this session.

Mr. TAPPAN also presented a memorial praying that the independence of Hayti may be recognised by the United States.

Mr. CLAY of Ala. objected to the reference to the Committee of Foreign Affairs.

The Bankrupt Bill was called for as the special order of the day. The motion pending was to lay the bill on the table, submitted by Mr. SEVIER of Ark., on Tuesday last.

Mr. SEVIER withdrew his motion, which was not debated, in order to give Mr. SMITH of Conn., an opportunity to address the Senate, which he did at length.

Corporations, and the propriety of incorporating them into a general Bankrupt bill, was the subject of his speech.

Mr. Smith was for the most ultra proposition which had been submitted to the Senate, and talked learnedly in reply to Mr. Calhoun, who, though a political friend, was unfortunate enough to be opposed to him. The misfortunes of the United States Bank were alluded to, and the whole banking system, from the first bank to the Republic of Venice to the Pennsylvania monster, were considered.

Mr. Smith spoke nearly two hours. Mr. TAPPAN then moved that the Bankrupt Bill be passed by for the present, and that the Senate go into Executive session.

The House went into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of disposing of the Pension Bill.

The bill, by the rule of the House, was taken from the Committee of the Whole at twelve o'clock. The amendments introduced in the Committee and others were considered.

The amendment of Mr. Thompson of S. C. appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the removal of the Seminoles to the Western Border of Missouri was adopted by a very large majority, but with another amendment that arms should not be put into their hands until they are placed in the position set apart for them in the Treaty. An amendment was proposed that the money to be expended in removal should be deducted from the sum to be paid under the treaty. This amendment was rejected. Another was proposed that the Indians should not have any money placed in their hands until removed.

Mr. THOMPSON of S. C. said that this was unnecessary, as he understood the money was not to be paid on it the Indians were on their way to the west.

The bill was then passed.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC BILL. The bill making provisions for the Civil and Diplomatic expenses of the Government was called up on motion of Mr. Jones, from the committee of ways and means.

The bill was read and a discussion commenced on the several amendments. The debate so far has been unusually parliamentary and dignified. The provisions for stationery created a protracted discussion, during which the conduct of the clerk was severely censured by some of the members.

In the Senate, on Friday, Feb. 12, after the morning business, the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, was taken up, when Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, spoke against the measure at some length, deprecating it as most objectionable in its features.

Mr. Wright replied.

Mr. Clay, rejoined, and the debate was further continued by Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Preston, Dixon, Hubbard, Knight, Henderson, White, Smith of Indiana and others, when the question was taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Alabama; Dixon, Fulton, Graham, Hubbard, Kerr, King, Knight, Linn, Lumpkin, Nicholson, Norvell, Pierce, Porter, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, Wall, Webster, Williams, Wright, Young—28.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Clay, of Kentucky; Clayton; Henderson; Mangum; Preston, White—8.

The Senate then adjourned until Monday.

In the House, private business consumed the day's setting.

THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

[From the Baltimore American of Feb. 9.]

GENERAL HARRISON'S ADDRESS.

Yesterday morning at ten o'clock an immense assemblage of citizens was gathered in front of the City Hotel, all eager to hear the address, which, according to the intimation in the papers of the morning, was expected to be made by the People's President elect.

The number of persons in attendance comprised many thousands, including a large number of ladies who occupied all the windows and other suitable positions within hearing or sight of the platform. The order and decorum which prevailed throughout were in the highest degree commendable.

The PRESIDENT ELECT was introduced to the assemblage by the Hon. John P. Kennedy, in a few appropriate remarks, and when the cheering had ceased, he commenced his address.

GENL. HARRISON began by remarking that to some the course he had pursued in addressing public assemblies since his departure from home might seem objectionable, since it was perhaps under circumstan-

ces a little unusual. But if it was an error it was one of the heart—the result of kind affections—of a desire to be in a communion of feeling with his fellow-citizens, and for this he should hardly be liable to censure in the estimation of the virtuous and intelligent.

For addressing the people of Baltimore he had particular inducement; for it was a city that he loved. "I love it," said the General, "because my father loved it and was entrusted with the defence of it in the days of the first Congress." "I love it," he continued, "because it was the residence of CHARLES CARROLL OF CARROLLTON; because it was the birth place of the residence of OTTO HOLLAND WILLIAMS, of JOHN EAGER HOWARD, of my old friend, the hero of Mud Fort, SAMUEL SMITH;—because it is signalized by the noble defence made by its citizens against an invading foe, the glory of which will last for ages after the marble reared in its commemoration shall have been resolved into dust." "In fine," said he, "I love the city of Baltimore because it contains so rare a collection of beauty and loveliness, numerous evidences of which I now see around me."

After a series of felicitous remarks in the way of introduction, Gen. Harrison said: "Upon what subject, fellow-citizens, shall I speak to you?—The topics which formed matters of discussion during the late political canvass would be now out of place—the era of such discussion has passed.—But we can refer to first principles."

He wished particularly to confer with those of his fellow-citizens who at the late election had voted against him. They had exercised the rights of independent men; their love for their country, their attachment to Republican principles were not doubted by him. He felt assured that as a portion of the great body of the People they were as sincere and as pure in their feelings of patriotism as any others in the country under whatever political name they might be classed. But he believed they had been misled. Their leaders in the possession of the Government had sought to divert their attention from the acts and policy of the Government. It was a maxim in frequent use and a very good one it was, that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. But this maxim had been sadly misapplied—your vigilance, (said Gen. HARRISON, addressing his friends on the other side,) was directed towards the movements of your political opponents; it was diverted from the conduct of your own official men—the very point to which it should always be turned. The nature of power is deceitful; the most virtuous of men by the long possession of it may be corrupted imperceptibly and unawares to themselves. In politics as in war, nothing is more common than to make demonstrations or feints, by which attention is taken away from an essential point by a pretence that some other is in danger. GENERAL HARRISON dwelt forcibly on this topic. He urged it as a duty upon all citizens to look closely to the acts of the Government, no matter who might be entrusted with the administration of it. They should make themselves acquainted with both sides of every important subject, and form their own opinions accordingly. As the disciples of Mahomet were taught to turn their faces at stated times every day towards Mecca, so he would enjoin it upon every freeman in the Republic to turn his eyes towards the city of Washington to note what was going on there.

The General alluded to the charge of Federalism which had been made against him during the recent canvass. He said the term was capable of different significations: In the odious sense that was attached to it, implying an anti-republican feeling, he entirely repudiated the charge, and he referred to the different opinions of his life and services to show that there was no truth in it. His family associations, his early education, the first principles of character of which he had any recollection were all republican. "I call myself," said Gen. HARRISON, "a democratic republican."

If there was any act of his life which showed a different principle from that which was implied in the term he had used—if he had, when entrusted with power, exercised it to the oppression or injury of any, or to encroach upon the rights of a citizen, or to usurp more than was committed to him—let such act be pointed out. He alluded with much feeling to the manifestation of regard displayed towards him by the State of Kentucky at the late election—a State which furnished so large a portion of the citizen soldiers who had served under him in the North-West; and he ventured to infer that the favorable sentiment thus expressed for him was some evidence that he had not in his military conduct violated the principles of a republican or abused the powers entrusted to him. He referred in a similar manner to the State of Indiana in connection with his government of the great North-Western Territory.

After vindicating himself from the charge of Federalism in the obvious sense in which the term was used by those who make it a word of reproach, GEN. HARRISON intimated that the party calling itself democratic might be found to be itself inclining towards Federalism. The definition of a monarchy comprised the command of the army, the power of administering the laws, and the control of the public revenue.—The two former were by the Constitution of the United States entrusted to the President; but the last and most potent of all was intended to be kept entirely out of his hands.—Yet how is the fact now? Has not the policy of the Government for some time past been to draw the National Treasury under Executive control? If Federalism implies a tendency towards a monarchy, what measure more strongly federal has ever been advocated?

You have often been warned of late, fellow-citizens, said GENERAL HARRISON, against the too great increase of the money power in the country. You have been