in point of fact, the stipulation of the French Ex cutive ought not to be tions made at the formation of the treaimportial inquirer after truth.

The question (said Mr. C.) is now presented, has the French Executive complie! with his promise? Has he honorably, faithfully, and earnestly endeavored to obtain the assent of the Chambers? To these questions I shall forget that the acts of our own Exe ... In a just and necessary war, (said not realy. I leave the answer to our cutive were the cause of its insertion. Mr. C.) all these consequences ought not reply. I leave the answer to our Executive and to our Ministers,-They have explicitly and honorably a quitted the French Executive on this

important point. But (said Mr. C.) let us turn to the conduct of our own Executive in relatian to this important part of the contraversy. If the implied obligation on Target of the French Executive was negotiation, boasted of his skill, and over the French negotiators. I pass him by. It was, perhaps, natural for him to boast. What does the Executhe lacts, forewarned of the difficulty have to encounter in the Chambers, he publishes to the world this boastful communication, which produced a have been expected, which increased over the subject. in the same proportion the difficulty of obtaining the assent of the Chambers to the appropriation. The next step increased the difficulty. Knowing, as he did, that the appropriations depended upon the Chamber, the then Secretary of the Treasury, without waiting for its action, drew a bill for the payment of the first instalment, before the appropriation was made, and before, course, it could possibly be paid. A protest necessarily followed, accompanied with much irritation on both

With these obstacles, created by our own acts, the treaty was submitted to the Chambers. Every effort was made to obtain the appropriation. The Minister displayed uncommon zeal and abilities in defence of the treaty; but, in vain, under these multiplied difficulties. The bill was draft drawn before the appropriation was made, the majority would have ed? been on the other side, and all the unhappy train of consequences which prevented, So earnest was the French Ministry in their efforts to solved the Administration.

With these facts before us, who rests? We had thrown the impediments in the way; we who had been so urgent to obtain the treaty, and we who were to profit by its execution. It matters not, in the view in which I am considering the question, to what motives the acts of our Executive may be attributed-whether to design or thoughtlessness-it cannot shift the responsibility.

Let us now (said Mr. C.) proceed tunate affair.

I pass, over the intervening period; how much the acts to ty of the French Executive in its enon the justice and the honor of the the Executive Government in France appropriation, and carefully avoid this calm and considerate course, so ment of the treaty, and so belitting the dignity and justice of our Govern-ment, he sends a message to Congress, conched in the strongest terms, and recommending that he should be ininion to him, and emphatically warned him the serious difficulties to which this affair

will be the opinion hereafter, when condition. In my opinion the honor grew rich by being neutral while Eng- those in the Legislature and in Conpassions shall have subsided, of every of France did not require it, and the land was belligerant. It was that gress, who have treated this momenthe Ministry in accepting it, is the fabric of our prosperity and greatness. Burenism! Let us be denounced as which it has caused, we ought not to ty would be speedily exhausted.

present stage of this unhappy contro- friend to peace, when a proper ochave just been read, till I have had I think the wealth and blood of a time to read them at leisure, and more | country are well poured out in maininterpose no obetacle in obtaining the dissent. I will not (said Mr. C.) whether an explanation shall or shall self with assent of the Chamber. How stands make the remarks that I intended, but not be given -no, whether it has or has the fact? Mr. Rives, in communicated Lam not satisfied with much that I not been given, (for that is the real ing to our Executive the result of the have heard in the reading of the mes- point on which the controversy turns; sage and the documents. I am, in par- to put in jeopardly the lives and prothe advantage which he had acquired ticular, very far from being satisfied perty of our citizens, and the liberty with the reasons assigned by the Se- and institutions of our country, is cretary of State why he did not ac- worse than folly-is madness. I say cept the copy of the letter from the the liberty and institutions of the tive do? With a full knowledge of all Duke de Broglie to the French Charge country. I hold than to be in ind'Affaires here, which the latter offer- mineut danger. Such has been the waich the French Ministry would ed to put in his possession. I regret grasp of Executive power, that we exceedingly that we have not that have not been able to resist its usursensation in France, such as might precontroversy. Much mystery hangs the vast increase of power and patron-

at least, that it may prove to be satis- in a war at such a juncture. factory to the French Government. I have (said Mr. C.) in conclusion, Why, then, send this message at this no objection to the message and docu-

Why not wait until the annual mes- legitimate cause of war between the sage was received? Whom have we two countries. We would not be carry the bill, that their defeat dis- there to represent us on its reception, justified, with these declarations, conremain to be explained? All these case, were we to regard the sending creasing, is an otter improbabili can doubt where the responsibility things may have a satisfactory explana. The fleet as a menace. We must not tion. I cannot, however, perceive it. forget that we, in this controversy, There may be some deep mystery in are, as my colleague said the other are initiated can understand.

ceived, the last hope of preserving the cause to make war. As we, then, This compels me to look forward .- that France, after what has passed, casting my eyes to the future, is the preparation ought fairly to be conto the next stage of this most unfor- utter impossibility that war, should sidered, not as a menace, but as a pre-I come to the opening of the next go into war to exact the payment of mence arming, it must be followed session of Congress. In what manner five millions of dollars. The first on the part of France with Increased does the President, in his message at cannon discharged on our part would preparation, and again on ours with the opening of the session, notice the by a receipt in full for the whole a corresponding increase, till, at failure of the French Chambers to amount. To expect to obtain pay- length, the pride and passions of both make the appropriation? Knowing, ment by a treaty of peace would be parties would be so wrought up, as to as he must, how much the acts to worse than idle. If our honor would burst out to open violence. which I have referred bad contributed be involved in such a termination of I have (said Mr. CALHOUN) thus Legislature might tend to conciliate some to the defeat of the bill, and that his the contest, the honor of France would freely expressed my opinion upon this administration was responsible for be equally involved in the opposite. important subject, feeling a deep conthose acts, it was natural to expect The struggle then would be, who viction that neither justice, honor, nor that he would have noticed the fate should hold out longest in this un- necessity impels to arms; and that, a the vote of the Empire State for any advanof the bill in the calmest and most profitable, and, were it not for the done full justice to the zeal and fideli. Seriousness of the occasion, ridiculous more especially at the present, would contest. To determine this point, we be among the greatest calamities that must inquire which can inflict on the deavor to obtain its passage, and would other the greater injury, and to which have thrown himself, with confidence, the war must be must expensive. To both a ready answer may be given. French nation for the fulfilm nt of the The capacity of France to inflict intreaty. In aword, that he would have jury upon us is ten times greater than done all in his power to strengthen ours to inflict injuries on her; while the cost of the war, in proportion to in their future efforts to obtain the her means would be in nearly the same proportion less than ours to our thing that might interpose ad- means. She has relatively a small ditional obstacles. Instead of taking commerce to be destroyed, while we instance, but none the less upright have the largest in the world, in prowell calculated to secure the fulfil. portion to our capital and population. She may threaten and harass our coast, while her own is safe from assault. not (said Mr. C.) hesitate to pronounce He has tathomed the policy of Marcy's that a war with France will be among message. He proves it to be but a other skiful politician, to believe that the the greatest calamities, greater than a part of the system for humbuging the

every man of integrity and honor, the appropriation not being made-2 England than France. There is making professions never to be atwhether we, in accepting the treaty measure, if not tantamount to war, another view connected with this tempted to be realised, never intendleading to it by almost a necessary point, deserving the most serious con- ed to be realised; which, even if the ty, to amount simply to an engage- the treaty into effect had, the second with such a country as France. The alone, of 500 a week! sent to use his best en leavors to ob- time, to make its appearance in the whole of our commercial marine, with None who read his letter will doubt tain the assent of the Chambers to the Chambers. They were surmounted, our entire shipping, would pass almost its statement: And we call upon the appropriation. Such would certainly The bill passed, but not without a instantly into the hands of England. People to read it most attentively, as be the understanding, in a similar case, condition - a condition which causes With the exception of our public the most authentic document which is between honorable and conscientious the present difficulty. armed vessels, there would be scarcely before them: And when they have individuals; and such, I apprehend, I deeply regret (said Mr. C.) the a flag of ours affect on the ocean. We read it, to reflect upon the conduct of only vindication that can be offered for which so suddenly built up the mighty tons question in subordination to Van necessity of the case-that it was in- Reverse the position-let England be agitators and welcome. Virginia dispensable to its passage. But sure- neutral while we are belligerant, and shall see, if we can show it to her, the ly, in the midst of the difficulties the sources of our wealth and prosperi-

This (said Mr. C.) brings us to the to be fearlessly met. Though a cersy. I shall not off r an opinion on casion occurs I would be among the the message and documents which last to dread the consequences of war. fully comprehend their character and taining a just, honorable, and necessadocument. It might have shed much pations, even in a period of peace; and light on the present state of this unhap- how much less shall we be able, with age which a war must confer on that There is another point (said Mr. department? In a sound condition of (.) which requires explanation .- the country, with our institutions in There is certainly some hope that the their full vigor, and every department message at the opening of the session confined to its proper sphere, we may be favorably received in France. | would have nothing to fear from a war The President has in it expressly with France, or any other power; but Livingston, which affords some hope, may fear the worst in being involved

time? Why recommend preparations ments going to the Committee on and non intercourse till we have heard Foreign Relations. I have great conhow the message has been received in fidence in the Committee, and have France? Suppose its reception should no doubt that they will discharge their be favorable, in the absence of a re- duty to the Senate and to the country presentative of our Government at the with prudence and wisdom, at the French court, nothing could be done present trying juncture. But let me till the message which we have just suggest a caution against the hasty received shall have passed the Atlan- adoption of the recommendations of tic and reached Paris. How unfor- the message. To adopt them, would tunate would be the consequence!- be to change for the worse the position What new entanglements and dif which we now occupy in this unforthe whole affai, which those only who day in debate, the plaintiffs, and are initiated can understand. France the defendant. If there must France the defendant. I fear, (said Mr. C.) that with the be war, it must come from us, not message which we have this day re- France. She has neither motive nor peace of the country has vanished, must declare the war, it is not strange The first thing that strikes me, in should prepare for the worst; and such there unfortunately be one, can have cautionary measure resulting from our an honorable termination. We shall own acts. But should we in turn com-

> war with France, at all times, and could befall the country.

Letter from Gerritt Smith of New York to Wm. Naylor of Virginia.

At last, we have the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. Gerritt Smith is a man whom even slave-holders must respect, for the integrity of his life and the benevolence of his character-widely and fatally mistaken in its object in this and sincere in its character. For a long time if we are not mistaken, he was a zealous Colonizationist and opposed to the Abolitionists, but yielded Lucking over the whole ground, I do ultimately to the views of the latter.

not accept it subject to the condition consequence. The message was re- sideration, particularly by the com- professors desired, never can be realiswhich they implied; that is, whether, ceived in France with the deep feeling in point of fact, the stipulation of the point of fact, the stipulation of the expected; and under this feeling, with structive to our commerce and navigation of the expected; and under this feeling, with structive to our commerce and navigation. fairly construed, with these declara- all the impediments which it was tion, than for England to be neutral, of its designs, and that it has an actual calculated to create, the bill to carry while we are belligerant, in a contest accession of numbers in New York as black man, might not then, as now, be

true nature and extent of the appalling crisis which cannot long be deferred. "Forewarned, forearmed."

- Richmond Whig. From the Albany Evening Journal. ETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH TO W.M. NATLOR.

Регенвово, Јан. 11, 1836. Wm. Naylor, Esq. Hampshire county, Va. DEAR STR - Your residence at the South, our excellent character, and our past correspondence on the subject of Slavery, are bearing. The Senator from Pennsyl sy war; but, in such a war as that my reasons for addressing this letter to you, Vanta has probably had the advantage with which the country is now threat- late annual message of the Governor of this such as I suppose, there was a correst of me in knowing their solutents,—sened—a mere war of etiquette—a war state to the Legislature. I cannot expect, such as I suppose, there was a correst of me in knowing their solutents,—sened—a mere war of etiquette—a war state to the Legislature. I cannot expect, such as I suppose, there was a correst of me in knowing their solutions,—sened—a mere war of etiquette—a war state to the Legislature. I cannot expect, turning on a question so trivial as after having so completely indentified my-ponding one, on the part of ours, to the legislature of the legislature. I cannot expect, turning on a question so trivial as after having so completely indentified my-ponding one, on the part of ours, to the legislature of the legislature. I cannot expect, turning on a question so trivial as after having so completely indentified my-ponding one, on the part of ours, to the legislature of the legislature. I cannot expect, turning on a question so trivial as after having so completely indentified my-ponding one, on the part of ours, to the legislature. make the remarks that I intended, but not be given-no, whether it has or has much influence with my Southern friends of the misapprehensions into which the his message is calculated to draw the South Had this discussion proceeded from an obscure source, the gross ess of its errors would make them harmless. As it is, the authority of his character and office will go far to give them currency. On a subject so momentous to our Fouth-

ern breth en, as that of the present move-

ments in relation to slavery, great pains should be taken to have them lay their account with the truth; and to spare them from the unhappy consequences of reckoning from the false premises. But Governor Marcy's efforts, though he may be unconscious that this is their character, are to shut out the truth from these brethren and mote his political views; but it will be at a great and cruel expense to thos: who are Notwithstanding he misled by him Notwithstanding he esteems the "abolition is a" important enough to extend his account of them to more than a fourth part of his message, he neverthelest adopted the exp anation offered by Mr. our system is deeply diseased, and we wishes the South to believe, that they are contemptible, both in number and charac ter - and, that few as they are, they are rapidly becoming fewe . Now, the truth on this point is this, that the "abolitionists" are for the most part, serious, substantial and wholesome cit'z ns-that there is probably not one intemperate, nor one profane person in all their ranks-that their number, so far from being small is to be counted by the usands and tens of thousands in this State. and so also in Ohio and New England; and that, so far from undergoing a diminution, it is gaining, I doubt not, at the present time, in this State alone, a weekly accession, by actual connection with the Anti-Slavery cepting the case of the unhappy gentleman from Maine, who it is said, was frightened out of his abolition, whilst travelling in Vira number so small, in so large a body, ficulties would be caused in the retunate controversy, and lead, I fear, that it may be fairly presumed, without the two countries! Why directly to war. We are told that a latting of the two countries! Why directly to war. We are told that a latting of the Anti-Slavery Society. The South should know, what is Rives's letter been published, and the any friend of the Administration rise West Indies, which has been consider- perfectly well known at the North, that the in his place and tell us what is intend- rd as a menace, with the intention of men, who compose the Anti-Slavery Society, feightening us into hasty measures. the war," and "never let go their hold,"are of the stamp of those, who "list during I might ask (said Mr. C.) for like The French Government itself has explanation, why our Charge was resaid, in its official journal, that it acts nor menaced from the prosecution of their have since followed would have been called from Paris at the time he was? on the defensive, and that there is no purposes. The only warrantable hope of they will act prodent'y and kindly on the subject of slavery; but, that they will cease to ac on it, or that the power and efficiency to explain any difficulty which might nected with the circumstances of the with which they act, will not be rapidly indeeply do I regret, that some of their proceedings have savored of unkindness and improdence:—though, it is any thing but strange, that their tempers should have given way occasionally before the strong provocations addressed to them. But, do you not rejoice with me in the greatly improved spirit of abolition; and do you not see

reason to believe, that this spirit will be entirely blameless? It may, indeed, be, that Governor Marcy's gnorance on this subject is so great, that he actually judges of the number and character of the "abolitionist" as contemptuously, as he speaks of them. I would rather suspect him of even this gross ignorance than to charge intentional deception on him He however, as it may, his aim, in thus speaking of their number and character, is pesfec ly obvious. It is to make the South helieve, that the gag laws they call for, are, at the present unnecessary, though he im pliedly admirs for your consolation. that, it may be, of the -present only that they are unnecessary. The Governor knows full well, that,

though the enacement of such laws by our portions of the South to his candidate for the Presidency, the gain from the measure abroad would not equal the probable loss from it at home. He is not willing to hazard age which might be likely to accru from the measure at the South. He has not yet forgotten the signal defeat of his party in 1824, for their tyrannical contempt of the popular will, and, though he knows how well the voters of New York hear, to be mounted by demagogues, with whip and spur, he knows equally well, that there are provocations under which even these patient drudges will be very apt to throw their riders. Moreover, the Governor may have the wisdom to argue, that should the North, to promote the success of her Presidential lidste; be guilty of obeying the South. and violating the great and sacred right of free discussion, her only recompense for this unprincipled servility would be the deeper contempt of those who dictated it. The South is not entirely unaccustomed to make extravagant demands on the waxen princi ples and morality of the North, and to honor us with the appellation of "dough faces," when we have responded to those demands Let not the South flatter herself-let her not be flattered by Governor Marcy, or any North will ever e act laws to stop her citizens from talking and writing about Ameri-

they can be or ever will be attempted to be enforced. Above all, on this point, let the South know, that should any political party be base and infatua ed enough to pass such laws, and press them to effect, the People of the North would be sure to hold American Slavery responsible for this outrage on their rights; and our efforts in that event, to put own this great robber of the white, as well confined within the Lmits of talking and a riting! Our present scruples to bear upon slavery even with that political action, which is Constitutional, would then cease to he felt; and so great might be our exasperation, as not to respect even the barriers of the Constitution. Our patience with the South is already sufficiently tried by the violence which she has been so forward and influential to excite against the 'abolition ists;" and by her approbation of that vio lones, when pe petrated. Let the passage and enforcement of gag laws at her call be added, and that patience (though I trust not) might be quite exhausted :- and then it would no longer be the hatred of a "few fanatics," but the hatred of the whole North. that the South would have to contend with: -and that h tred would be no longer what it now is-the hatred of slavery simply -but it would be the hatred of the S uth by the North-of you, who were the first to propose our yoke, by us, whom it galls.

One thing more, -let not the South flatter terself, that she will be able, after this presidential canvass, to sir up mobs at the North, and to employ as many Northern lips and pens, as she is now doing in praise of Slavery and in denunciation of abolition. When the election is past, the loud prof-sa sions of friendship for you, with which our trading politicians salute your ears, will die away and our sovernors and Legislators and Editors will, in rapid succession, be drawn into the widening stream of abolition. ftely on it, that, even amongst those at the North, whose moral principles hang most lunsely about them, and who are emphatiscally men of expediency, perpetual slavery has no friends; and such is the slave y for which the South, by her own abundant showing is determined to contend.

I say nothing in this letter about Governor Marcy's total misrepresentation of the ob jects of the Anti-Slavery Society, and of our perfect innocence of all of the unconstitutional, wicked, and even muderous aims he imputes to us. On another occasion I may speak of these things.

- With great regard, Your friend, GERRIT SMITH.

Acr. Wise-Debate on Mr. Alams' Resolution of inquiry .- We told Mr. Cambreleng that in this affair he would come out of the little end of the horn, and verily the debate in the House on Saturday went far to verify our assertion. Never did the halls of Congrees exhibit such a rusping as the honorable gentleman got from Mr. Wise, It was excruciating. He literally rasped the flesh off him piece by piece, and left little of him but the bloody bones. We must do Mr. Cambreleng the justice to say that he bore the infliction with an uncommon degree of fortitude. He turned red and he turned white and he "grinned ghastly many a horrid smile;" he quak ed and quivered, but he did not die out-right, which shows that he is not to be killed by any exposure of trick, chicanery, inconsistency, contradiction, meanness, servility and

Mr. Wise entered at length into the examination of the causes which fed to mitted to proceed.

the failure of the Fortification Bill. He Mr. Wise followed with a statement of facts in asserted that it was not owing to any fault of the Senate; nor to ony fault in the House. It was to the Chairman of the Committee of Foreign Affairs, Churchill C. Cambreleng. It was to his dereliction of duty. It was owing to the Executive and to the minions of the Executive.

Mr. Wise showed in the most conclusive manner by the votes and proceedings of the House, the incousistency and contradiction of Mr. Cambreleng in the excuses he gave for not reporting to the House the result of the conference. He showed this by the minutes of the House, showing the extraordinary fact, that while Mr. Cambreleng refused to make the report of the result of the conference because the hour of twelve had arbecause the hour of twelve had ar- until bull past 5 n clock, when without conclusived, that that gentleman had actual ing. be stailed the floors and the Beaste at ly voted on a question before the House. He showed also that after the Committee had returned from the Conference there was a variety of business done by the House, showing that the House, could have acted on it. He showed also (and read over the names.) that fifty Fun Buren men beft their seats and retired into the lobby to prevent a quorum being formed-and he stated the singular fact, that they would come in in agads and vote, so that each (said Mr. H.) was, first, a prayer, then the might be able to say that I was in the House when so and so was done, so that they might endeavour to escape the responsibilty of having by their Fortifibation Bill. Mr. Wise exposed the whole, and nothing more loathsome was ever exhibited to the public gaze. was ever exhibited to the public gaze. to be regarded as a memorial from private It was a compound of all that was mean, servile and detestable.

Mr. Wise called upon Mr. Cambreing to come out and tell all that occurred. Heasked him if he would tell all he knew about a certain note deposited on his desk. If he would tell about certain orders to him about the conference, telling him "that he had done wrong," "that he should not have agreed to the compromise," . that the President would not sign the bill the hour of one o'clock on each day except I the hour of one o'clock on each day except I day and Saturday, shall take precedence to order of business, and shall be considered at order of business, and shall be considered at lars." If he could tell any thing about the President pronouncing the Senate to be a pack of damned rascals, and \$300,000 to the suppression of fedian hor day saying that he would have nothing more to do with them.

All these things might come out if a fair and honest committee was ap- pression of hostaties war with England herself. The power of the latter to annoy us may be
greater than that of the former; but so

people as to the extent of the danger

| South—for policical and presidential can Slavery, or any thing else, which they may please to talk and write about. Or if
there should be madness enough in any of who will suppress what makes against passed. pointed. But will there be such? No! | was received from the Horse, read to be, The e will be a packed committee, unanimous consent, and referred, and war who will appropriate that make the will appropriate the content of the content of

Now, I submit (said Mr. C.) to of marque and regrisal in the event of is ours, in turn, greater to annoy which menaces from the North-and men less let be not dates herself that and barries and varnish over what cansaid attribute any such motives or intentions to the gentleman from Massa-

Mr. Wise also referred to the like. lihood of war. It depended, he said he believed, on the will of one man. He had enough to do his bidding, to vote high or vote low as he wished and directed. He alluded to the quasi disclaimer of Mr. Adams, that he was a man worshipper of the President. Strange times, he said, when such a man should deem it necessary to disclaim being a man worshipper. No, said Mr. Wise, it is a Massachusette War! But he wished to know wheths. er the gentleman from Massachusetta had changed his politics. He wished Virginia, he wished the South to know if he had joined himself to the new fangled democracy, composed of so many renegade federalists and Hartford Conventionists,

If we are, says Mr. Wise to have a King, let me know it. If we are to have a despotism, let us have an open, manly, avowed one. High, towering ambition, may grasp at power. There is something noble in the conduct of a Bonaparte, which, while I would oppose with all my power, I cannot be admire. But this sneaking, min creeping, crouching despotism is loathsome for contemplation.

An accurate report of Mr. Wise's peech can abun do justice to him, Virginia has cause to be proud, that it is one of her sons th t thus fearlessly and ably exposes the wily intrigues, the mean, pitiful, crawling subserviency and servility of the parasites of power, the loathsome offspring of New York politics and New York tactics. U. S. Telegraph.

Fuyetteville, January 28. Aid to Florida .- Within a day or two, Col. Bankhead, from Norfolk, and General Winfield Scott, from Washington City, both of the army, have passed through this place on their way'to Florida. The latter was accompanied by Major Van Burn, Maj. Johnston, Col. Canfield, Dr. Cabbell and Dr Caldwell .- Observer.

Twenty-Fourth Cougress.

The Senate did not sit. In the House or Regness ratives, Mr. J. Q. Adams offered the ful-lowing resolution:

Resolved. That so much of the message of the President of the United States to Congress at the

commencement of the present ression as related to the failure, at the last ression of Congress, of the bill containing the ordinary appropriations for fortifications, be referred to a select committee. with instructions to inquire into, and report to the House, the esuses and circumstances of the failure of the bill.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved to

amend by adding "and that said committee be authorized to send for persons and papers."

Mr. Adams rose, and in a speech of about two hours' length, went into a detailed history of the

proceeding of the House on the fortification bill, and contended that its failure was not caused by the House of Representatives. He e-minered with great warmth upon the course of the Senate in regard to the bill, and animaleveried upon the recent debate on that subject in the Senate, arresported in the National Intelligencer Mr A, was called to order by Mr Maneau for alluding to the proceedings of the Senate, but was per-

relation to the loss of the bill, and und, etook to prove that its failure was to be charged, not upon the House, and not upon the Senate, but unon the member from New York, who was chairman of the committee of conference on the part House, (Mr. CAMBRELENG)

Mr. Wise, without concluding, gave way to a motion to adjourn; and, at four o'clock, The House adjourned.

The Senate did not sit. The House or Her-RESENTATIVES resumed the consideration of Mr. Adam's resolution, offered yesterday, the quesm being on Mr. William's amendment. Wire resumed and concluded his remarks, Mr. Cambreleng then took the floor, and after exopportunity to address the House and sindusing himself from the charges which had been brought against him, moved that the House adjourn, which motion was agreed to.

Monthly, Jan. 25.

On motion of Mr. White, the Scante proceeded to consider the resolutions introduced by Mis-BESTON Mr. Southard addressed the Senate as lengtly

House or Representatives The whole day was occupied in presenting and reasoning motions to reject petitions to abolin shaver in the Destret of Columbia. One of these pentions, from Pennsylvania, was signed to FOUR HUNDIED persons. Mr. J. Q. Armas who has lately joined the Van Buren A mas and the magnet taxonite of the peti-tishers, as most of their memorials are presented by him. For his weal and officionsings in their when the his zeal and officionshess in their y him. For his zeal and officionshess in the contract of the debate, whalf, he received, in the contract of the debate, the following just and cutting rebuke from

regular cours of things in this House the genteman from Massachusetts 2, 1 several motions to reject the politions were finally laid upon the table IN SENATE.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr Bunton Mr. Southard resoured, and concluded his remerks Mr. White moved to positions the further consideration of the subject until to morrow; alast HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr Mason, from the Committee on Forest Relations, reported the tollowing resolution which, after some discussion, was adopted: Resolved. That on and after Tuesday, the of February, the several Bills for the suppl Covernment-the naval and military of the same has pussed the House. The hill in king additional appropriation

IN SENATE. Wednesday, Jan. 27. The bill making an appropriation for the 18 pression of heatstatics with the Seminale India

ers