

For the Register.

KING WILLIAM'S BOOKS.

1. Rotuli Literarum Patentium was noticed week before last.

2. Rotuli Literarum Casuarum, Vol. I. Folio 656 pages, besides the Introduction and Index.

3. Ducatus Lancastrie pars quarta. Calendar to pleadings from the 14th year to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

4. Rotuli Curie Regis. Rolls and Records of the Court, held before the King's Justiciars or Justices, Vol. I.

5. Fines, five Partes Finium sive Fines Concordie in Curia Domini Regis. Vol. I. 357 pages, edited by Joseph Hunter.

6. Excerpta e Rotulis, Finium in Tum Londinensi observata, Henrico Tertio Regi. 8vo. 582 pages; Edited by Charles Roberts.

7. Rotuli Normannie. etc.—Norman Rolls of the reigns of John and Henry 5th, Kings of England, preserved in the Tower of London.

8. Rotuli Selecti, etc. 8vo. 265 pages. This volume contains documents generally belonging to the class of Patent Rolls, many of them relating to Irish affairs of the reigns of John and Henry III. V. and VI.

9. Rotulus Magnus Pipe, 8vo. 161 pages. When we mention the great Roll of the Pipe Office, some of the readers of the Register may be ready to conclude that it contains an account of the doings at some snug and comfortable corner of the Parliament House.

10. Rotulus Cancellarii, 8vo. 362 pages. The Comptroller's or Chancellor's Roll is of the same character with the Rotulus Magnus, being an account of monies received into the Treasury kept by the Comptroller's clerk.

11. Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England. Extending from the 10th of Richard II, to the 14th of Henry VI.

12. An essay on the original authority of the King's Council, by Sir Francis Palgrave. A thin octavo.

13. Sir Henry Ellis's Introduction and Index to Domesday. 2 Vols, 8vo.

14. Bibliotheca Americana Nova, or a catalogue of Books in various languages relating to America, printed between the years 1700 and 1800.

15. Sundry pamphlets—Inter alia, the substance of a Speech by Charles Purton Cooper, Esq. (Secretary of the Record Commission) in the suit in Chancery respecting Lady Hewly's Foundations.

are more miscellaneous than either the Patent or Close Rolls, but of the same general character.

The Gascon, Norman and French Rolls published in eminent degree numerous important points in the history of France and its relations with other States.

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NOTES IN THE CAPITOL.

We never saw more excitement in a deliberative assembly than was manifested in the House of Representatives on Friday, during the speeches of Mr. Adams and Mr. Wise.

The vexed question of the Three Million amendment was the irritating subject. The discussion was commenced by Mr. Cambreleng, who commented with great force and indignation upon a statement appearing in a morning paper, the Telegraph, condemning his conduct upon that occasion.

He concluded by saying that both parties in the house should unite to vindicate that body from the aspersions which had been cast upon it in another.

Mr. Adams immediately rose, and for two hours he kept the House in a state of more complete and thorough excitement than either body has witnessed for many a year.

Mr. Adams with increased vehemence continued in the same strain for about two hours, and ended by moving for a Committee to enquire into the loss of the bill.

As a specimen of Mr. Adams' power this remarkable speech was one of the very finest he ever uttered—being distinguished for pointed sarcasm and eloquent invective—and at the same time marked with all the speaker's felicity of language and variety of illustration.

Mr. Webster was present almost from the commencement of the debate, and the lobby was crowded with Senators and other distinguished individuals.

Mr. Wise showed much of his Southern chivalry in rushing to the fight after Mr. Adams had concluded.

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A long time manifesting a gravitation towards the party in power, he has at length gone over to the strong side, much under the circumstances that marked his abandonment of the Federalists in 1807.

Mr. Webster asked for the third reading of the bill [appropriating \$500,000] was taken up for consideration, and ordered to its final reading.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 26.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, and

Mr. Southard resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. White moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until to-morrow; which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. White, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Executive business; and, when the doors were re-opened, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the repression of hostilities of the Seminole Indians; which was twice read.

Mr. Cambreleng said this bill proposed an appropriation of \$500,000 for its object, and it was found that the sum would be insufficient.

Mr. Huntsman said, that the volunteers would be more efficient than enlisted men, and more speedily obtained.

Mr. Hardin moved an amendment to the amendment, providing that when the services of this force were no longer wanted, the President be authorized and directed to disband them by Proclamation.

Mr. Ripley opposed the amendment altogether. The proper way was to push for volunteers. The chivalry of the country would supply them—officers were not wanted.

Mr. Cambreleng appealed to the gentleman from Florida to withdraw his amendment and suffer the bill to pass.

Mr. White said it was indispensable that the bill should pass, and would prefer to withdraw the amendment if there was any thing like opposition to it.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of organizing a regiment of mounted riflemen or dragoons to operate against the Indians.

On motion, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 27.

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution; which lies one day for consideration;

Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing lottery drawings and the sale of lottery tickets within this District.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to appropriate, for a limited time, &c. with amendments, and a special report; which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, 5,000 extra copies of the report were ordered to be printed.

Finance, reported, without amendment, a bill making further appropriation for suppressing hostilities with the Seminole Indians.

The bill [appropriating \$500,000] was taken up for consideration, and ordered to its final reading.

Mr. Webster asked for the third reading of the bill. Mr. Clay said he should be glad to hear the communications from the Departments read, in order to see whether they gave any account of the war.

Mr. Webster replied that he could not give any answer to the Senator from Kentucky. It was as much a matter of surprise to him, as to any one, that no official communication had been made to Congress of the war.

Mr. White expressed his regret that he could add nothing to the information given on this subject. He knew nothing of the cause of the war, if it commenced in any local quarrel or not.

Mr. Benton made a few remarks expressive of his ignorance of the cause of the war. Some years ago he was a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. White, of Florida, moved an amendment to the bill, providing that, out of the money appropriated, a regiment of 1000 mounted riflemen be raised for twelve months.

Mr. Huntsman said, that the volunteers would be more efficient than enlisted men, and more speedily obtained.

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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. Q. Adams.

Mr. Hardin spoke, at length, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) and of the gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Adams).

On motion of Mr. Bynum, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 29.

The Senate did not sit to-day.

Mr. Calhoun said, whatever the motives by which these petitioners were actuated, the effect was the same. These gentlemen pronounce the system unchristian, malignant, diabolical; and was it to be expected that the Senate could sit quietly, and receive petitions couched in such language?

Mr. Leigh pointed out a part of the memorial, which, in effect, avowed the object of the petitioners to act on the slaveholding States through the District of Columbia.

Mr. Swift said that there was no other language in which the citizens of the North could express their sentiments. He considered that the analogy was striking between the proposition of the Senator from Missouri, to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting lottery drawings in the District of Columbia, and the inquiry into the slavery question in the District of Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun said his object was to prevent the petition from being received, but he was determined to resist the introduction of every petition of this character.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate to the Senate, if they be at his command, copies of the expose which accompanied the French bill of indemnity from the Chamber of Deputies to the Chamber of Peers of France, on the 27th of April, 1835; and of the report of the committee, presented to the Chamber of Peers on the 5th of June, 1835; and also, a copy of the original copy, in the French language, from the Duc de Broglie to Mr. Barton, under date of the 20th October, 1835, a translation of which was communicated to Congress with the President's Special Message of the 18th January, 1836.

Resolved, That the President be requested (if not incompatible with the public interest) to communicate to the Senate a copy of note, if there be one, from Mr. Livingston to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, under date of the 27th day of April, 1835; and copies of any other official note, addressed by Mr. Livingston, during his mission to France, either to the French Minister of Foreign Affairs or to the Secretary of State, not heretofore communicated to Congress.

Resolved, That so much of the surplus revenue of the United States, and the dividends of stock receivable from the Bank of the United States, as may be necessary for the purposes ought to be set apart and applied to the general defence and permanent security of the country.

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