For the Register.

KING WILLIAM'S BOOKS.

Rotuli Literarum Patentium was noticed week before last

2. Rotuli Literarum Causarum, Vol. 1 Polio 656 pages, besides the Introduction and Index. This is of the same general nature with the last, containing those mandates, grants and other acts of the King, which being addressed to individuals, were folded and sealed on the outside, whilst the letters patent addressed to all his subjects were open and had the seal attached at the bottom. This volume, as well as the last, is edited by Thomas Duffus Hardy, and, as we think, with great ability and skill. It contains the 8th of Henry III-20 years.

3. Ducatus Lancastriæ pars quarta. Calendar to pleadings from the 14th year to the end of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, Folio 518 pages, with Index. A mere docket throughout, on which are given the number of the case, the year of Elizabeth's reign, the Plaintiffs, the Defendants, the premises and matters in dispute, the places, the counties. What advantage is to be derived from the publication of the docket of this side-shoot from the main stem of English law and

to discover. 4. Rotuli Curiæ Regis .- Rolls and Records of the Court, held before the King's Justiciars or Justices, Vol. I, from the 6th year of King Richard I. to the accession of King John, 8vo. 453 pages, with Introduction and Index. Edited by Eran. cis Palgrave. These are the earliest consecutive Judicial records now existing ; unreadable except by an antiquaafter Ralph de Gianville filled the office of Justiciar, the gentlemen of the long robe are likely to regard them with reverence, but without deriving much benefit from them, unless it be for some annotations on Blackstone, illustrative of the history of the Common Law. "To those who are investigating the ancient manners and customs, or with Palgrave, the Constitutional History of England, reference to our own country in the Introduction is worthy of quotation :

" But the interest of our Judicial records is act local or peculiarly appertaining unto this ly of England, but of the English people wheresoever settled or dispersed. We have here the germ and foundation of the laws obtaining in those States, which rising beyond the ocean, seem appointed to preserve the language and when the empire of the parent commonwealth shall have passed away like a dream."

for the first year of John's reign.

nales Concordiæ in Curia Domini Regis. 7th year of Richard & the 16th of John, saysand comprises the Counties of Bedford, Berks, Buckingham, Cambridge & Cornthe law, remarked that they must have been a very bad people in those days, to require so much fining to keep them in effect of the disclosures contained in the following passage in the Preface? " In what state these valuable documents

then were, and what a large accession was then made to the collection of Fines in the Chapter House, may be seen by the following entry in the Minute Book of the Commissioners." Wednesday, the 28th of June, 1809, and the three following days, Mr. Meaking, of the Chirographer's Office, brought and delivered into large cart loads of the transcripts of Fines, each load being about one ton weight and the numbet of bundles being above fourteen hundred, as Mr. Meaking told me."

Mr. Hunter however, takes a very sober and rational view of the value and uses of these documents.

" Whoever looks in this work for facts which, singly considered, are of a very striking character, will assuredly be disappointed. The subject of it is the exchange of property, the passing of manors, advowsons and lands, from hand to hand, the chief changes in short, in respect of the possession of these things in the reigns of Richard L and John. This, from its very nature, does not present single points on matter of high importance." After a specification of the uses to which they may be applied in the elucidation of the history and antiquities of the country, he adds-" it is these things which, singly, are perhaps of no great moment which give the value to the species of document of which this publication consists,"

6. Excerpta e Rotulis, Finium in Tuni Londinensi asservatis, Henrico Tertio Regi. A selection is therefore made. This vo- sale. lume comprises a period of 30 years_

5th, Kings of England, preserved in the Tower of London-8vo. 448 pages, Edited by Hardy. This is a contribution to French not less than to English History. John having refused to appear and anmore than two centuries. Henry V. in subject of the American claims. vaded France to recover the possessions of his ancestors in 1417, and in August of that year, the series of Norman Rolls was recommenced. The Gascon and

are more miscellaneous than either the Patent or Close Rolls, but of the same general character. It reaches to the 5th year of Henry. A couple of extracts from the Preface are subjoined :

" The Gascon, Norman and French Rolls e lucidate in an eminent degree numerous important points in the history of France and its relations with other States. They supply information relative to the different orders of society, as well Ecclesiastical as Secular, and the do-cuments which they contain refer to a period of about two centuries and a half, and are the on- dignation upon a statement appearing in ly evidences of many rights and privileges still a morning paper, the Telegraph, conenjoyed by the inhabitants of several of the demning his conduct upon that occasion, Statesman, whose abilities have burst up-French provinces, for which reason they are frequently consulted as affording proofs of the enrolment of decisions in contests regarding patrimonial rights. It will be found, when the whole of this important body of evidence is that body from the aspersions which had descended upon his shoulders! That he in Normandy, Gascony or such of the other the Close Rolls from the 6th of John to provinces of France as were formerly subject charter of incorporation, augmentations of its Mr. Adams immediately rose, and for dence no calculation of consequence to England which will not be able to find its privileges or confirmations of its franchises, in two hours he kept the House in a state All this and more may be truly said, and

cation of that functionary has hitherto to go himself over to that enemy and help been neglected, and that no one must to batter down the Capitol !" aspire to the office of Comptroller here- | We never saw any thing produce such after who does not love the Indian weed | a strong sensation as these extraordinary country for a waggon load of canes, to of applause, which was instantly repromarket affords. By way of preventing and violently using his hammer, declar- would be insufficient. He moved to comof parchment that are laid up in it. This and contempt of the rules of the House.' ately. Rotulus Magnus is a mere collection of A fact in which he was joined by several Sist year of Henry 1.) of receipts from the never, never !" the institutions of England beneath other skies, Sheriffs and others, and sometimes of disbursements.

Vol. II. 370 pages, contains the records | The Comptroller's or Chancellors Roll is | Committee to enquire into the loss of the some statement showing the necessity of of the same character with the Rotulus | bil. 5. Fines, sive Pedes Finium sive Fi- Magnus, being an account of monies received into the Treasury kept by the Vol. I. 357 pages, edited by Joseph Hun- Comptroller's clerk, and which should This is the first volume of a short | therefore agree with the Treasurer's Roll. series, intended to contain all the exist- This volume contains the Roll for the ing records of fines levied between the third year of John's reign. The Editor

"The nature of a preface, such as this, admits of but a slight and faint sketch of the abunwall. A friend of ours, not learned in dant historical materials to be found in this Roll"-" But even this sketch will be sufficient o shew that a valuable addition is here made othe collection of contemporary documents ubmitted te the historian : a gradually accuorder. But if this one volume inspire mulating mass, by the aid of which we may hope wonder and terror, what should be the at length to see something of the certainty of science given to the early history of the English na-

11. Proceedings and Ordinances of the Privy Council of England. Extending from the 10th of Richard II, to the 14th of Henry VI, 4 vols. large 8vo. edited by Sir Harry Nicholas. Mostly in Norman French, with a copious Preface and Chronological Catalogue, in which the the Record Office at the Chapter House, ten substance of the text is given in English, but no one who saw that dark brow & "undefiled." The Title of these Volumes is a sufficient indication of the character and value of the papers they con-

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

13. Sir Henry Ellis's Introduction and Indexes to Bomesday. 2 Vuls, 8vo. Any one who has looked into Domesday, will be ready to acknowledge that it needs at least an Introduction. The author remarks, that "although he has passed gears of labor upon Domesday, he has which the mind can rest and discern in them only opened the way to a knowledge of its contents." He has drawn from that work a view of the condition of England, and especially of the different classes of the population, their manners and customs and the civil institutions of the country in the time of the Conqueror.

14. Bibliotheca Americana Nova, or a catalogue of Books in various languages 8vo. 582 pages; Edited by Charles Ro- relating to America, printed between the his vast butill directed power, in his furiberts. The Records of Fines levied whilst | years 1700 and 1800, by O. Rich, 8vo. Henry the Third occupied the throne are | 423 pages. Of these, a very large numrepresented as a vast sea of documents, ber are included in Mr. Rich's own col-

15. Sundry pamphlets-Inter alia, the Another will probably be sufficient for the substance of Speech by Charles Purton 7. Rotuli Normanniæ, etc.—Norman Commission) in the suit in Chancery respecting Lady Hewly's Foundations.

France has lost one of her most distinguished naval officers, in the person of Admiral de Rigny; better known in SCENES IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESEN. swer to the charge of having murdered America, however, as Minister of Forhis nephew Arthur, his possessions were leign Affairs, in which capacity he cor-

NOTES IN THE CAPITOL.

deliberative assembly than was manifes- under the circumstances that marked his Indians, and asked for the immediate men pronounce the system unchristian. Friday, during the speeches of Mr. Ad- Bravo! Bravissimo! John Quimcy Ad- the country required its passage with the expected that the Senate could sit quiet. ams and Mr. Wise. The vexed ques- ams a Jackson-nay, a Van Buren and atmost despatch. tion of the Three Million amendment was ... Glory" man ! Wake up from the dead the irritating subject. The discussion some of you who died in the midst of the was taken up for consideration, and or petitioners, the course they have adopted was commenced by Mr. Cambreleng, conflict of '26,'27, '28, or even since '35, dered to its final reading. who commented with great force and in- and believe this miracle if you can! which Mr. C. pronounced to be false .- on the world in meridian glory, as Miner. He concluded by saying that both parties va sprang armed from the brain of Jupiin the house should unite to vindicate ter! That the mantle of Randolph has pronounced in a marked and emphatic fame of Virginia! That his courage knows manner, and excited much attention .- no fear, and his disinterested indepen-This volume contains documents general- many a year. He committed himself at right, and its smiles and favors to the ly belonging to the class of Patent Rolls, once and decisively to hostility with the danger of asserting her principles, let her the reigns of John and Henry III. V. and had ever been assumed by the partizans son .- Whig. of the Administration in condemning that

9. Rotulus Magnus Pipæ, 8vo. 161 body. He threw without reserve the enpages. When we mention the great Roll | tire blame of the loss of that memorable of the Pipe Office, some of the readers of bill upon its majority, and in a strain of justice, it is not easy for the uninitiated the Register may be ready to conclude indignant invective he denounced the althat it contains an account of the doings lusion in a late debate to the House as at some snug and comfortable corner of "insolence" which the first legislative the Parliament House, or of the Halls of body in the land should not be asked to Justice, where the Heads of Department | bear. Against Mr. Webster he was parmeet to smoke and talk over the affairs | ticularly severe, and he seemed to throw of the nation, or advocates and Judges, his whole soul into his words when-althe trammels of office being at length laid | luding to that gentleman's declaration in aside, are at liberty to enjoy each others a late speech that he would not have vosociety. And when we state farther that | ted otherwise had the enemy been batterthe Pipe Office in England corresponds ing at the gates of the Capitol-he said rian. As they commence only six years pretty nearly to the Comptroller's with "there was but one step beyond such an us, they may, recollecting that our in- expression of sentiment, and a most natstitutions are modelled after those of En- ural step too !- It would be only for a gland, infer that one important qualifi- man who would utter such a sentiment,

> -or the present incumbent, anxious to words. The Administration members in do his whole duty, may send to the low all parts of the house gave way to a burst up at once all the cigars that the Raleigh greatest excitement, starting to his feet object, and it was found that the sum so much unnecessary trouble therefore, ling at the same time "that never since minutes (referred by the Editor to the of the old members crying out "no, no,

Mr. Adams with increased vehemence continued in the same strain for about 10. Rotulus Cancellarii, 8vo S62 pages. | two hours, and ended by moving for a

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. His manner it was listened to by the House with a degree of high wrought attention, which has never been surpassed on any occasion. It was evident that the whole im-

pulse and feeling of party connection was laid open to its core, and every member seemed fully and nakedly put upon his

Mr. Webster was present almost from the commencement of the debate, and the lobby was crowded with Senators and other distinguished individuals. Mr. Webster's presence in the House excited great interest, and many anxious and curious eyes were continually turned to the right hand door where he was seated; deep set eye but must have felt assured

of his abundant power to sustain himself under any aggression.

Mr. Wise showed much of his Southern chivalry in rushing to the fight after Mr. Adams had concluded. He took up the defence of his party against their new and terrible assailant, with an alacity and vigor of strength which soon abandoned defensive, for the most galling and annoying species of offensive, warfare. He selected Mr. Cambreleng who sat immediately before him as his object, and again and again, despite the interposition of the Speaker, he returned to the attack, addressing him in the most pointed manner by name, and frequently shaking his finger in his face. Mr. Cambreleng bore it all very good humouredly, and frequently, in reply to his severe personal interrogatories, promised to the house a full and satisfactory explanation. In the ous exertions of immense mental strength, and in the consternation and alarm which when compared with the preceding reigns. lection, the whole of which is offered for sembled nothing so much as an infuriated it. bull broke loose in a Spanish circus-now goring Mr. Cambreleng-then tossing Mr. Beardsley into the air-trampling Mr. Adams to the dust, -and again with nostrils distended, bent neck, and uplifted tail, dashing in full tilt against the Speaker himself-and extending to all a species of wild fear not unmingled with eration; amusement. - Georgelown Metropolitan.

TATIVES.

Mr. Adams has sundered the last ligament that tied him to his old friends, and priate, for a limited time, &c. with aat one fierce spring, bounded into the mendments, and a special report; which Fatal Affair. - A fight took place at midst of Van Burenism, Jacksonism and Warrenton on the 25th inst. between John Glory." His hatred of Mr. Webster-French Rolls are to be printed as distinct ring which the latter received a dirk wound winter for the Senate, have overcome his printed. works. The documents in this volume which caused his death in about an hour. | consistency and the duties of his position. | Mr. Webster, from the Committee on bia.

But what can we say to do justice to ing at this time. Henry A Wise, the wouthful and intrepid

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, Jan. 26. The Senate proceeded to the consider-

Benton, and

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

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.

mit it to the Committee of the Whole on we hasten to state farther that the Pipe the formation of the Government, had the state of the Union, with a view to go his ignorance of the cause of the war. Some years sur country. They are the property, not mere- Office gets its name from the hollow rolls there been such an instance of disorder into Committee on the subject immediate on the committee on Indian The motion was agreed to.

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. He went into adopting this means of putting an end to the hostilities of the Indians.

would be more efficient than enlisted men, and more speedily obtained, He suggested an amendment substituting volunteers for enlisted men.

was highly animated and impressive, and 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. private letters, he understood that, in the massa-

> Mr. Ashley said, the consequences of this war might prove fatal to the whole frontier. The Indians every where were ted from the movements of abolitionists was suffiuneasy, and ready to make war the moment they had an opportunity. He was never atone. Great as that mass of sin was, they unwilling, therefore, to require the President to disband the troops when raised. They would always be necessary for the defence of the frontier.

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. The only thing necessary was to add a sufficient number of rank and file to the corps of dragoons.

Mr. Cambreleng appealed to the gentleman from Florida to withdraw his amendment and suffer the bill to pass. At another time it would be competent for the gentleman to propose any plan of proceeding.

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. He accordingly withdrew the amendment.

The Committee then rose, and reported the bill to the House without amend-

The bill was then ordered to be engrossed, and read a third time. Mr. White submitted the following esolution; which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of orginizing a regiment of mounted riflemen or dra- to send for persons and papers "goons to operate against the Indians, if in the o- Mr. Cambreleng, who was entitled to The question still being on the motion of

On motion, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, Jan. 27. Mr. Benton offered the following resolution; which lies one day for consid-

Resolved, That the Committee for the District pediency of abolishing lettery drawings and the sale of lottery tickets within this District.

Mr. Ewing, from the Committee on an adjournment. The House then ad-Public Lands, reported a bill to approwas ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Clay, 5,000 extra

A long time manifesting a gravitation | Finance, reported, without amendment, Mr. Calhoun said, whatever the motives towards the party in power, he has at a bill making further appropriation for by which these petitioners were actuated. We never saw more excitement in a length gone over to the strong side, much suppressing hostilities with the Seminole the effect was the same. These gentle. ted in the House of Representatives on abandonment of the Rederalists in 1807. consideration of the bill, as the state of malignant, diabolical; and was it to be

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. memorial, which, in effect, avowed the No doubt, whatever may have been the causes, it object of the petitioners to act on the was necessary to put an end to the war by all the possible means within our power. But was a condition, altogether without precedent, in published, that there is scarcely a city or town been cast upon it in another. This was is worthy of the crisis and of the ancient which the country was now placed. A war was raging with the most rancorous violence within our borders. Congress had been in session nearly two could express their sentiments. He coumonths, during which time this conflict was raging; sidered that the analogy was striking beif the fault was on one side or on both sides, in of more complete and thorough excite- while Virginia has reason to mourn the short, what had lighted up the torch, Congress was 8. Rotuli Selecti, etc. 8vo. 265 pages. ment than either body has witnessed for apostacy of so many who prefer power to altogether uninformed, and no inquiry on the subsect had been made by either branch of the Legis- District of Columbia, and the inquiry inlature. He should be glad if the chairman of the to the slavery question in the District of Committee on Finance, or of the Committee on many of them relating to Irish affairs of Senate, taking even a higher ground than cherish the more warmly, this intrepid Indian Affairs, or any one else, would tell him how this war had burst forth, what were its causes, and to whom the blame of it was to be charged. Mr. Webster replied that he could not give any

much a matter of surprise to him, as to any one, that no official communication had been made to Congress of the war. All he knew on the subject he had gathered from the gazettes. The communications from the Departments spoke of the war, as a war growing out of the relations between the ation of the Resolutions offered by Mr. Indians and the Government of the United States, ble. and gave no reason to suppose that it had its origin Mr. Southard resumed and concluded in any quarrel with the citizens. It probably grew out of the attempts to remove these Indians beyond the Mississippi. According to the latest accounts. the country between Tallahassee and St. Augustine was overrun by hostile Indians, and the communication between those places was interrupted, On motion of Mr. White, the Senate The view taken by the gentleman from Kentucky was undoubtedly the true one. But the war rages, the enemy is in force, and the accounts of their ravages are disastrous. The Executive Government has asked for the means of suppressing these hostilities, and it was entirely proper that the bill should

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. It was the object of the Government to remove these Indians to the west side of the Mississippi, and he was appre-Mr. Cambreleng said this bill propos- hensive that the difficulty had arisen out of this they are of great value. The following Salem for a fresh box of pipes, and buy bated by the Chair. Mr. Polk, in the ed an appropriation of \$500,000 for its measure. He had, however, no information, which to communicate to the Senate a copy of note. was not in the possession of every other Senator. He hoped the bill would be passed, and without de-

> Mr. Benton make a few remarks expressive of Affairs. At that time these Indians in Florida were in a state of starvation; they would not work, to Congress. and it was necessary that they should be fed by the United States, or they must subsist on the plunder of our citizens. He was under the impression that for these Indians there was appropriated by Congress a very large sum, perhaps 30,000 or \$40,000, to place them where they would be enabled to live without plundering. These Indians are a very bad tribe, as their very name signifies, the word Seminote, in Indian, being "wild, runaway Indians." They were therefore considered a bad race. It was Mr. Huntsman said, that the volunteers | obvious the best policy to remove these Indians to a place where they would be able to obtain plenty. Treaties were consequently made with them on the subject of their removal, and the process has been going on for some years, but when the time arrived when they should be removed, they declared that they Mr. Hardin moved an amendment to had no wish to go; and so again last summer, when there was another attempt to remove them. The disturbances began by their shooting their chiefs, and from this increased to the extent described in the report of Captain Belton, from which, and from Mr. J. Q. Adams objected to the word cres which had taken place, the runaway negroes "directing," and moved to strike it out. of the South were the most conspicuous. They traversed the field of the dead, and cut open the throats of those who were expiring. Two weeks ago he had stated here that what had already resulcient to cast upon them a sin for which they could may yet have a greater mass to answer for, in comparison with which the past was but as a drop in

The bill was then read a third time, and passed. proceeded to consider the Resolutions offered by Mr. Benton.

Mr. White addressed the Senate in a speech of about two hours.

Mr. Grundy said he wished to say a few words as soon as he could hear himself speak. At present, he was willing to yield the floor to any gentleman desiring to be heard.

Mr. Buchanan rose to address the Senate; and, on his motion, the Senate ad journed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the consideration of the following Resolution, here tofore offered by Mr. J. Q. Adams.

Resolved. That so much of the message of the President of the United Stated to Congress at the commencement of the present session as relates to he failure, at the last session 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 causes and circumstances of the failure of the

The question being on the motion of Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, to amend the bill by adding "with power

pinion of the President the public service requires the floor, spoke at considerable length in vindication of himself from certain charges, heretofore made against him, as having caused the failure of the fortification bill at the last session, and maintained that the three million amendment was defeated by the Senate.

Mr. Reed followed in reply to the gentleman from N. York, and to the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Adams,) contending, at length, that the bill was of Columbia be instructed to inquire into the ex- defeated by the President and the House of Representatives.

Mr. Hardin took the floor, and moved journed.

IN SENATE. Thursday, Jan. 28.

Mr. Swift presented a petition from Bellamy and William E. Mayfield, du his resentment at being defeated last copies of the report were ordered to be citizens of Vermont. praying for the abolition of slavery in the District of Colum-

Mr. Calhoun said, Whatever the motives ly, and receive petitions couched in such The bill [appropriating \$500,000] language? Whatever the motives of the is calculated to divide this Union. He Mr. Webster asked for the third read - demanded the question not to receive, and asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. Leigh pointed out a part of the slaveholding States through the District of Columbia.

Mr. Swift said that there was no other. language in which the citizens of the North tween the proposition of the Senator from Columbia.

Mr. Calhoun said his object was to prevent the petition from being received, He did not wish to press the matter now, answer to the Senator from Kentucky. It was as but he was determined to resist the introduction of every petition of this character. He had not the least objection that the petition should be laid upon the

The question was then laid on the ta.

Mr. Clay, from the Committee on Fo. reign Relations, reported the following Resolutions; which lie over for conside.

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 note, 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 n 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 Affeirs or to the Sc. cretary of State, not heretofore communicated

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Department of War, enclosing a report in reply to the resolution adopted, on motion of Mr. White, relative to the employ of Benja. min F. Curry ; which was ordered to be

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the resolutions submitted by Mr. Benton :

Mr. Buchanan, who was entitled to the floor, at the request of Mr. Grundy, yielded his privilege : and

Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate at length, in defence of the three millions inserted in the Fortification bill of the

Mr. Hill followed Mr. Grundy on the same side; and, when he concluded,

Mr. Webster said he had a word which he wished to say before this subject should come up again. He thought the resolution was not direct enough. It was in these words :

" 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 On motion of Mr. White, the Senate defence and permanent security of the coun-

Now this looked as if nothing but surplus re-

venue was to be applied to these great objects. That, sir, (said Mr. W.) is not direct enough for me. These important objects are primary and essential. They certainly are entitled to be satisfied out of the whole revenue, as being among the highest duties of the Government They ought not, sir, to be postponed, and only charged upon the surplus. For one, I desire for an opportunity of voting directly and at once for all such appropriations as are necessary to put the country in a state of defence and permanent security. No object can claim preference over this; and I hope the mover of the resolution will modify it by striking out what is said about surplus, and let the resolution stand as a direct declaration that the revenue of the country, so far as is necessary, ought to be appropriated for the purpose of general defence and permanent security.

I am ready to vote for that, if it takes every dollar in the Treasury, and I cannot doubt that the other members of the Senate are equally On motion of Mr. Clay, the subject was laid

on the table; and the Senate adjourned to HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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

Mr. Williams, of N. Carolina, to amend the reso Mr. Hardin spoke, at length, in reply to the remarks of the gentleman from New York (Mr. Cambreleng) and of the gentleman from Mar sachusetts (Mr. Adams.)

Mr. Evans followed on the same side, speak ing at great length. On motion of Mr. Bynum, the House adjour

IN SENATE.

Friday, Jan. 29. The SENATE did not sit to-day. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House resumed the consideration of the

Resolution, heretofore offered by Mr. J. Q. A. The question still being on the motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. to amend the Resolu-

Mr. Bynum took the floor, and spoke in reply to the gentleman from Virginia (Mr. Wise) but did not conclude his remarks before at jourament.