

under the millstone of oppression? In the day, when all shall know the Lord from the greatest to the least, shall millions be found in this land, who are not permitted to learn to read the Bible? In the day when all God's commandments shall be recognized and obeyed by all, will the marriage covenant be annulled at the bidding of covetousness, cruelty, and lust; and the image of God, yea Jesus Christ himself, in the person of his children, be bartered for vile dust at the bidding of avarice?

We say, Christians of Rhode-Island, will these things stay on earth and tarnish the glory of the millennial Sabbath? Your souls recoil at the thought! Well, then, we say, you are bound to use the same means for the removal of slavery, that you are for the removal of an other, and every other obstruction to the ushering in of that day.

Will you pray for India and not for America? Will you take unwearied pains to teach the heathen the word of God in distant lands, and be content to have millions at our own doors robbed of their privilege?—Will you weep rivers of tears over the idolatry and wretchedness of Africa, millions in Africa's land, and yet suffer millions of her descendants—native born Americans, too, to be bruised and mangled in the streets of our own country, without sparing them a tear of sympathy? Will you pray and labor for the conversion, the social, intellectual, and religious elevation, of all the nations of the earth, excepting our own? Finally, will you cherish a sin, which unless speedily repented of and forsaken, threatens ruin to our country by drawing down upon it the heavy judgments of Almighty God? We hope better things of you, and things that accompany salvation.

New Orleans, May 7.

An Abolitionist caught.—On Monday evening last, one of those pious and benevolent philanthropists, heated, no doubt by the doctrines of Tappan, Garrison, and Birney, attempted to reduce their theories to practice. For this purpose he held a secret nocturnal meeting with slaves, endeavoring, with all his powers of persuasion, to induce them to rob their masters, and fly to a land where all colors were alike. It must have been a most amusing entertainment, for the gentlemen who, within hearing and seeing distance themselves unseen, unheard, saw the free papers forged—saw him pocket the supposed stolen money, the reward of his disinterested zeal in the cause of freedom, heard his generous philippic against slavery, and his scripture quotations in general. Need we say he was introduced to Judge Lynch, who administered the law to him with great regret, 'tis true, but with perfect justice, all admit. The application of such punishment is deeply to be deplored in any country. We lament it more than any thing, save the fanaticism and villainy which alone can justify it. Deeply must the necessity for such a remedy be deplored, and awful is the responsibility assumed by those who in their writings and doings, instigate others of humbler rank in life, but of more courage and less prudence, to rush on their own ruin. Their conduct is base, as it is cowardly.

OUR TOWN AND COUNTY.

Greensboro' May 25.

Among other objects worthy of notice, and which are brought before the public as deserving attention or imitation, we must rank the county of Guilford and Town of Greensborough, and that too not among the least of objects, whose good qualities are blazoned forth to an admiring world. If excellent lands, watered by several considerable streams and their numerous tributaries, tend in any way to place her citizens on a footing of independence; if the thriving condition of the major part of its inhabitants, by a system of well managed economy in their several respective avocations, is a token of surpassing competency, independence or wealth; if the enterprising and persevering disposition, and inventive genius, shown by a great number of individuals is praiseworthy or commendable, if the general moral character of a community is deserving of credit, then the condition of the people of this county is not unenviable, for such is their situation and character. There are in the county several very extensive gold mills, one of which has been fitted up, in extent and durability, surpassed by few in the gold regions; also several considerable iron furnaces, and innumerable other mills, machineries, and conveniences, the possession of which by many would be in no wise objectionable. In this county also, as every body knows, or ought to know, the British army under Cornwallis, on their march northward after the termination of the Southern campaign, encountered the Americans, and notwithstanding the British claimed the victory, the advantage was evidently on the side of the Americans, as succeeding events fully proved. This battle was fought 55 years ago, about six miles north-west of this, the present county seat of Guilford. And last, not least, the many extensive orchards which have been reared, deserve no little attention on account of their varied and well flavored fruits, and quantity of that excellent beverage, which even the most fastidious advocate of temperance would scarce refuse. Our town, as well as the county, is pretty well filled with stores, and mayhap, in the opinion of some of their proprietors, for ought we know, a little too much so; however they all appear to be doing a pretty snug business. We have also quite an extensive cotton factory, propelled by steam, the enterprising proprietor of which has recently attached another large building with the in-

tenion of adding several thousand spindles to those already in use, as also an additional and larger engine. Another smaller steam power, applied to a variety of purposes in a large coach manufactory is also in operation; and, we understand, it is in contemplation shortly to erect a steam saw and grist mill. Besides which, are, as in most other villages, to be found the various mechanical occupations in progress, added to all the various other et ceteras contributing to make a town really a town; and, what far surpasses every thing else, without which the highest station, grandeur, or wealth, can be but poorly relished, every countenance bespeaks the possession of that inestimable blessing—HEALTH.—Beacon.

THE ARSENAL.

Fayetteville, May 26.

We have the pleasure of informing our readers, that the bill for the establishment of an Arsenal of Construction in this town, has passed the House of Representatives; and that there is supposed to be no doubt of its passing the Senate. This is an important measure to several of the Southern States, when it is recollected that there is no such establishment from the Potomac to the Savannah River. Its location here will be a protection against danger from any quarter: It will introduce amongst us, a superior class of Mechanics; cause the expenditure of a large amount of public money here, both in the erection of the necessary buildings, and in the support of the establishment; and bring into use the Coal of the Western counties. We look upon it, apart from its great national importance, as likely to exercise an important influence upon the prosperity and consequence of Fayetteville. It will make an intimate connection with her, desirable to all parts of the State, and of the adjoining States; and will doubtless exercise some influence in accelerating the construction of Rail Roads to connect her with them.

We understand that the bill makes an immediate appropriation of about \$40,000, and that the buildings and site are estimated to cost \$134,581. 25 acres of land will be required; and the buildings will consist of

- 2 Arsenals, estimated at \$20,000 each.
1 Great Magazine, capable of containing 3000 barrels of powder, \$12,000.
3 Officers quarters, at \$8,600 each.
1 Barracks, at \$13,000.
3 Gun carriage sheds, at \$3,000 each.
1 Smith's shop, at \$3,528.
3 Timber Sheds, at \$2,250 each.
1 Office, at \$2,430.
1 Carpenter's and Carriage maker's Shop, \$3,520.
1 Steam Engine, or house for water power, \$6,480.
1 Ammunition shop, \$1,890.
1 Tanner's and Casting Shop, \$1,260.
1 Painter's shop, and 1 Saddler's do. at \$945 each.
1 Laboratory, &c. \$3,275.
Coal houses \$1,500.
Walls, grading, &c. &c. \$3,900.

It is not intended, we observe, to manufacture small arms or cannon, at the arsenal; but gun carriages, and every kind of equipments and accoutrements, for artillery, infantry, cavalry, and rifle-men. A large supply of arms, of every description, will of course be deposited in the Arsenal.—Observer.

THE HON. EDWARD LIVINGSTON.

The New-York newspapers of yesterday communicated the mournful and unexpected intelligence of the death of Mr. Livingston. He expired at Montgomery Place, his residence, in Dutchess county, N. York, on Monday last, after a sudden and rapid illness. Though arrived at the advanced age of seventy two, the strength of his constitution, his activity of mind and body, and his general health seemed to promise many more years of life, which, as long as it lasted, would have been devoted to the exercise of private and public usefulness.

The incidents of his career are too well known to require that brief recapitulation, which only we should be able to give in the columns of a Gazette; but they are such as have made his name distinguished, not in his own country merely, but throughout the civilized world. More than this; they have connected that name with brilliant manifestations of public excellence, and the most endearing and benevolent instances of private worth. As a statesman, a lawyer, and a man, his character is radiant with wisdom, knowledge, philanthropy and virtue; and if he has descended to the tomb sooner (as indeed he has) than the wishes of those who knew him only as a distinguished citizen, and the deep affection of those who fondly cherished him as a personal friend, might have hoped, he has not gone too soon to leave behind him a reputation to which little could have been added by lengthened years.

As a statesman, he has connected himself with the history of his country, at once by the aid of his personal exertions, and the ornament of his admirable talents. While yet a youth of fifteen, at Princeton College, he was one of a little company who enrolled themselves to meet the enemy in the war of the revolution, leaving then his duties, as he left without hesitation, his profession at a later period, to volunteer his services and fortune. In Congress, while yet young and subsequently when years had matured his acquirements and fame, he was at all times the ardent advocate of every measure that was good; steady in supporting on their true principles, the institutions of his country; eloquent, enlightened and patriotic, yet with a simplicity and modesty as unobtrusive as they were attractive.

His professional labors were for many years constant and excessive, yet lucrative as they were, he never limited them to his personal advantage or concerns. His time, his thoughts, the acquisitions derived from years of study and reflection, were freely given,

sometimes to aid the indigent, the forsaken and the oppressed; sometimes to improve the jurisprudence, and to simplify the laws of the State which he had adopted, and which his name will always adorn. If the excellent system of legal practice, and the judicious amendments in the civil code of Louisiana, which he mainly contributed to establish, are less known, it is only because his system of criminal law is so enlightened, so humane, so fraught with views the most sagacious, blended with a universal benevolence, that it eclipsed all his other labors in the field of jurisprudence, and of itself ranked him with those good men of the same profession, who, in the language of Bacon, "transmit the fruit of their virtue to the ages to come."

But as a man, even more than as a statesman or a jurist, will the loss of Mr. Livingston be felt by those who knew him. Genius and learning gave to his conversation a variety and information which always attracted and detained those who listened to it; but it was lightened up by that which charms more than talent or knowledge, a temper uniformly lively, generous and benevolent. Years appeared to strengthen; not to diminish the warmth of his affections and the buoyancy of his spirit. Misfortune if it came upon him, while it was not unfeared, was yet met without querulous apprehension and encountered with resolute equanimity. In the bosom of his family, among the friends whom he loved, his simplicity, his kindness, his consideration, his disinterestedness, were as endearing as they were constant and spontaneous. He delighted to dwell among and cultivate the beauties of nature, as if he had never known the bustle of politics and the bar. The last days of his life were passed among the same lovely scenes to which he had been accustomed from his youth, and where he returned after every absence with that evident pleasure which was indicative of the warmth of his sensibility and the purity of his heart. —Pensylvanian.

ANOTHER MURDER.

On the 14th ult. a horrid murder was committed, in the neighborhood of Chalk Level, (Pittsylvania,) by Peter McCulloch on the body of his wife. A Correspondent of the Danville Reporter says:

"I hasten to communicate, that early on Saturday morning last, were found at the house of Dr. Dilard, in Pittsylvania county, Peter McCulloch and his little daughter, about two years old, both without clothes except their under dresses. McCulloch very bloody, with a bloody razor in his hand: On being interrogated as to what was the matter, he voluntarily answered he had killed his wife the night before. The Doctor, confident from his appearance that he had committed some dreadful violence, had him immediately confined, and in company with another gentleman, Mr. C. Ward, rode to the house of McCulloch a distance of 2 miles—and a scene most shocking to humanity presented itself; they found the corpse of his wife lying in the yard murdered in the most savage manner, her throat cut from ear to ear, to the neck bone, and several other dreadful wounds inflicted with the razor—and strange to tell, there is no cause whatever conjectured, unless jealousy. The lady has ever borne a fair, irreproachable character, and Mr. McCulloch heretofore, that of an industrious, honest man, but suspected for a considerable time to be partially deranged, and of late very turbulent and dissipated. A Coroner's inquest was held, and returned a verdict of wilful murder."

The Danville Reporter, of the 21st inst. thus refers to the examination of the negro man who recently killed his master in Pittsylvania:

"Chester, the negro man recently committed to the jail of this county, for the alleged crime of striking, with intent to kill Thos. T. Williams, was arraigned before the court on Monday last, for trial. The prisoner pleaded 'not guilty,' and was, after the argument of the case by counsel, discharged, in consequence of a defect in the warrant (malice not having been charged.) For the commonwealth, Wm. M. Tremblay and J. M. Whittle; for prisoner, Jos. M. Terry, Thos. J. Green, Wm. B. Banks and Woodson Hughes. The prisoner was immediately re-committed to prison to stand his trial upon the charge of murder. We are sorry to say that there were symptoms of violence manifested towards the prisoner, which we had hoped never to see exhibited by the law-loving and law-abiding people of this county.

"We are aware that recent events have in a degree made it necessary for the public safety, that an example should be made and if one can be without violating the dictates of humanity, or the laws of the land, then, let it be done, not otherwise. This truth should be impressed on the minds of all good citizens, that no people ever were injured by obedience to the laws;—while a contrary course has ever proved rife with peril to the liberty and property of a country."

WILMINGTON AND RALEIGH Rail Road Company.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE, Wilmington, N. C. May 17, 1835.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an instalment of Five per Cent on the share, will be required of the Stockholders in said Company, on or before the 1st day of July next.

PAYABLE

In Wilmington, to James S. Green, Treasurer; in Duplin Co. to Nicholas Hall, Esq.; in Wayne Co. to Dr. S. A. Andrews; in Edgecomb Co. to Theophilus Parker, Esq.; in Nash Co. to James S. Battle, Esq.; in Halifax Co. to Andrew Joyner, Esq.; in Lenoir Co. to Wm. D. Mosely, Esq.

EDWD B. DUDLEY, President.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Monday, May 23.

Mr. Walker, of Miss. presented the proceedings of a meeting in one of the counties of the State of Mississippi, on the subject of the recognition of the independence of Texas. He moved to take up the subject at once, and with this view, he moved a reference of those Proceedings, and certain Resolutions previously offered by Mr. Morris and other Senators, to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. Walker made some observations in a very enthusiastic tone and temper, in favor of immediate action on the subject.

Mr. Morris was in favor of passing on the subject before we proceeded so far as to commit ourselves to any particular line of policy.

Mr. Preston repeated what he had formerly said on this subject, as to his delight at the progress of this struggle for rights and free institutions.

Mr. Webster expressed a wish that this question would not be pressed until we should have official intelligence of the establishment of a Government in Texas. Whenever that should take place, he would be in favor of a recognition of Texas. But there were other important matters connected with the subject, which must be considered whenever the question should come up.

Mr. Mangum took a somewhat similar view of the subject, and moved to lay the subject on the table.

Mr. Calhoun also recommended patience to the friends of Texas on the floor, and moderation to the Texans themselves. He said that Texas could never again be subjected to Mexico, and that the Texans had Mexico in their power—but he repeated his hopes that the advantages in their hands would be used with wisdom. He expressed a hope that Mr. Walker himself would reflect, and consent to lay the motion on this recommendation.

Mr. Lincoln joined in this recommendation. Mr. Walker replied, "Now's the day and now's the hour,"—and made some further observations to sustain his position, but they were not so temperate and judicious as the friends of Texas could have desired them to be.

Mr. Calhoun repeated his suggestion that those who wished well to Texas would wait until sufficient information should have been received. He hoped there would be information which would enable the United States to recognize the Texas Government before the rising of the present Congress.

Mr. Mangum followed, and again urged the impropriety of any immediate action on the part of Congress, because the effect would be a war with Mexico, unless Mexico should be restrained by paramount considerations of expediency.

The motion to refer was then agreed to.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the Resolutions from the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, with the motion to commit them to a committee with instructions to report a bill providing for the distribution of the revenue arising from the sales of the public lands among the several States, according to their population.

Mr. Cushing, of Mass. being entitled to the floor, went at length into an argument in favor of the measure proposed. He presented calculations and estimates in detail, to show, that upon a moderate estimate of the income of the country, and taking the largest amount of expenditure, which any one had suggested, as probably within the requirements of the Government or the country, there would remain at least nine or ten millions unexpended and unappropriated in the Treasury.

Mr. Haynes followed in a speech of some length upon the same subject, in opposition to the proposed distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands.

Mr. Dunlap moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Monday.

Mr. Hannegan moved to lay the resolutions on the table. Carried.

IN SENATE.

Tuesday, May 24.

Mr. King, of Ala. obtained leave to introduce a joint resolution authorizing the President to direct citizens to be furnished from the public stores to the citizens living from the Indians. He introduced his request by stating that he had information on the subject, which satisfied him not only that such a resolution was necessary, but that it was due to humanity, that it should be promptly passed. The joint resolution was then introduced, and was read twice and ordered to be engrossed. It was afterwards engrossed, read a third time and passed.

The Special Order, which was the Fortification bill, was then taken up, the proposition being to appropriate \$150,000 a year for 2 years for the fortifications at Portsmouth harbor.

Mr. Hubbard gave a history of Portsmouth and its harbor, with his views of their importance, and their claims on the liberality of the Government.

Mr. Webster said he would vote for the original proposition, but he should vote against this appropriation.

The question being put, it was decided in favor of Mr. Hubbard's amendment—yeas 17, nays 10.

Mr. Preston moved to strike out the clause making appropriations for Portsmouth. This motion was lost—yeas 10, nays 25.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Adams asked leave to submit sundry resolutions in reference to our relations with Mexico.—Objected to.

Mr. Adams then asked leave to make a statement in reference to the object he had in view, and to assign his reasons for offering the resolutions. Objected to.

Mr. Chambers of Ky. moved a suspension of the rule to enable the gentleman from Massachusetts to assign his reasons. Lost.

Mr. Adams then moved a suspension of the rule to enable him to offer the first resolution, which was a requisition of the President of the United States to communicate to the House, if not incompatible with the public interest, copies of any overtures since the 3d of March, 1829, for the acquisition by the United States of any portion of the United Mexican States, and asked for the yeas and nays on the motion, which were ordered, and the vote was, yeas 82, nays 68—not two thirds.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, May 25.

The only memorial presented, was one by Mr. McKean from a number of persons resident in Philadelphia, praying that Arkansas may not be admitted in the Union, without some modification of the provision in her Constitution in relation to slavery, which was laid on the table.

The Senate took up the Fortification bill. The question on the amendment of Mr. Benton to strike out the appropriation for Salem as reported, and insert \$75,000 a year, for two years, was negatived, yeas 17, nays 21.

The other prospective appropriations, as moved by Mr. Benton, were then rejected.

Other amendments were adopted and the bill reported.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the subject of Slavery, the question pending being Mr. Robertson's motion to re-commit the same, with instructions to the Committee to report a resolution declaring that Congress has no power, under the Constitution, to interfere with the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or in the Territories of the United States.

Mr. Robertson concluded his remarks, and Mr. Owens demanded the Previous Question.

Mr. Williams, of Ky., called for the orders of the day—lost—yeas 64, nays 86.

The House seconded the call for the Previous Question—yeas 85 to 82, and the main question was ordered to be put by a vote of 102 to 89.

The first Resolution of the Committee declaring that Congress possesses no constitutional authority to interfere, in any way, with the institution of slavery in any of the States of this confederacy, was then taken.

Mr. Adams said if the House would allow him five minutes time he would prove that resolution to be false and utterly untrue.

The following gentlemen refused to vote, Messrs. Robertson and Wise of Va, Glascock of Geo, Thompson and Pickens of South Carolina.

Before the vote was announced, the House passed to the special order.

[Eight gentlemen only were understood to have voted in the negative, viz.—Messrs. Adams, Everett, Slaile, Clarke, Denny, Jackson, of Mass., Phillips and Potts.]

The House then went into Committee, on the Joint Resolution to authorize the President of the United States to furnish rations to certain citizens of Alabama, which was discussed at length by Messrs. Hawes, Lewis, Townes, Whittlesey of Ohio, Parker, Halsey, Lane, Glascock and Wise.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, May 26.

Memorials were presented by Mr. King, of Ala. and Mr. Crittenden.

The memorials presented by Mr. Crittenden were in relation to the recognition of Texas as an independent State, and would have been offered by Mr. Clay, had he not been confined by indisposition.

Mr. Preston presented the proceedings of a meeting held in the city of Washington, in reference to the same subject.

The memorials were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

An act making appropriations for the purchase of materials, the erection of fortifications, the purchase of sites, &c. was read a third time.

On the question of its passage the yeas and nays were demanded by Mr. Leigh, and ordered accordingly.

The passage of the bill was opposed by Mr. Calhoun, Mr. King, of Geo. and Mr. Crittenden; and advocated by Mr. Benton, Mr. Walker, Mr. Rives and Mr. Webster.

The question was then taken on its passage, and decided as follows: Yeas—Messrs. Benton, Black, Brown, Buchanan, Guthrie, Davis, Ewing, (Ill.) Goldsborough, Grandy, Hendricks, Hill, Hubbard, Kent, King, (Ala.) Linn, Morris, Naudain, Nicholas, Niles, Jaffer, Prentiss, Rives, Robinson, Rugless, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tomlinson, Walker, Wright, Webster—31.

Nays—Messrs. Calhoun, Crittenden, Ewing, (Ohio) King (Georgia), Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Preston, White—9.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Abolition Resolutions were taken up as the unfinished business of the morning hour.

The Chair then announced the vote taken yesterday on the first resolution reported from the select committee on abolition, declaring that "Congress has no power to interfere in any way, with slavery in the United States" which was Yeas 182, Nays 9. So the first resolution was agreed to.

The second resolution, declaring that "Congress ought not to interpose in any way with slavery in the District of Columbia" was then agreed to—Yeas 132, Nays 43.—Mr. Adams, Mr. Granger, and Mr. Wise refusing to vote upon it.

The question being on the 2d Resolution, and directing that all petitions, propositions and papers on the subject of Slavery should be laid on the table without reading, printing, or consideration.

Mr. Phillips objected to the resolution as being out of order, inasmuch as it changed the rules and orders of this House, and curtailed the Constitutional privilege of petition.

The Chair said it was a question not for him but for the House to decide, as it concerned the powers and jurisdiction of a Committee. Mr. Phillips moved to lay the 3d Resolution on the table, which was lost—Yeas 69, Nays 118.

The question being taken on the 3d Resolution, it was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 117, Nays 68.

When Mr. Adams' name was called, he said the Resolution was in direct violation of the Constitution of the United States and the privileges of members of this House.

Loud cries of "order" drowned Mr. A's. voice. Mr. Pinckney moved, as directed by the Committee, that 5000 extra copies of the Report and Resolutions be printed, which motion lies over one day.

Mr. Robertson moved the suspension of the Rules in order to enable him to present his reasons for refusing to vote on the abolition Resolutions—Rejected.

IN SENATE.

Friday, May 27.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Expunging Resolutions, to allow Mr. Hill, who vacates his seat to-morrow, the privilege of addressing the Senate. Mr. H. then read a speech in support of the Resolutions.

The Senate then took up the resolution to regulate the deposits of the public money. The question being on Mr. Wright's amendments, he addressed the Senate in support of them.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Journal of yesterday was amended in relation to the vote on Mr. Pinckney's first Abolition Resolution, so as to read that Messrs. Thompson and Wise refused to vote, instead of declined.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the Journal by inserting the statement, that whilst the speaker was delivering the decision, Mr. Glascock rose and offered to present a paper containing his reason for asking to be excused from voting. After a long debate the question was decided in the negative, viz yeas 67, nays 111.

The Clerk proceeded with the Journal.

Mr. Adams moved to amend the Journal by inserting the following call: On the name of J. Q. Adams being called, when the question was taken on the 2d Resolution, he did not vote, but in answer to his name, said, I consider this re-

solution as a direct violation of the rules of this House, of the Constitution of the United States, and of the rights of my constituents.

Mr. A. spoke in support of his motion, but was interrupted by the Chair, who declared that his remarks were out of order, and irrelevant to the subject.

Mr. A. appealed from this decision, and asked the Yeas and Nays, which were refused. His motion was then rejected.

When the vote on the 3d resolution was read Mr. Adams again moved to amend the Journal by stating that when his name was called he rose and answered, but did not vote. This motion was also rejected.

The reading of the Journal was concluded at half past one.

Two messages were received from the President transmitting information relative to the causes of the Seminole war.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to re-organise the Post Office Department.

The section fixing the rates of postage at 10, 15, 20, 25 and 30 cents, according to distance, being under consideration, Mr. Johnson of La. moved to strike out the sum of thirty cents, on which a debate ensued.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, May 28.

A communication was received and laid on the Senate, from the Hon. Isaac Hill, Governor elect of New-Hampshire, in which he tendered the resignation of his seat in the Senate.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money.

After some words from Mr. Wright, in explanation, Mr. Calhoun addressed the Senate at large in support of his own views on the subject.

Mr. Buchanan followed, in a few remarks, and, on motion of Mr. Ewing, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Howard, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the following resolution: Resolved, That the House will, on Saturday next at 11 o'clock, proceed to the consideration of bill No. 611, entitled a bill anticipating the payment of the indemnities accruing to citizens of the United States under the Convention with France of the 4th July, 1831, and that of the Two Sicilies of Oct. 14, 1831, and that it shall take precedence at such hour of all the other business of the House.

On motion of Mr. E. Whittlesey, the resolution was laid on the table.

Mr. Owens moved to suspend the Rules, for the purpose of taking up the resolution making the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money in certain local banks the special order of the day for a certain day.

Mr. Hawes asked the Yeas and Nays, and they were refused.

On motion of Mr. E. Whittlesey, the House proceeded to the Orders of the Day, which were private bills.

IN SENATE.

Monday, May 30.

Considerable time was spent in the discussion of the bill to regulate the deposits of the public money; but no question was taken. The remainder of the day was spent in Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Heister attempted to have the Resolutions considered, fixing a day for the adjournment of Congress, but the House refused.

The remainder of the day was consumed in discussing questions of order, and contesting decisions of the Chair, possessing no general interest.

BUFFALO SPRINGS.

MECKLENBURG CO. VIRGINIA.

THE Proprietor of this Establishment has labored largely to his improvements since the last Session. A row of well finished Cabins, large and commodious Sitting Room, an enlargement of the Dining Room, with various other improvements, will enable him to accommodate double the Company he could last Summer.

He hopes none who wish to visit this Watering place will be prevented by the fear of not finding the Establishment fitted up, a circumstance which he is aware, kept away very many persons last Summer.

The Stage from Bedford to Danville passes within two miles of the Springs.

There will be a BALL and PARTY at the Springs on the 6th and 7th of July. DAVID SHELTON, 28 11/2.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THIS well known Watering place, situated in Warren county, North-Carolina, will be ready for the reception of Company by the 15th inst. The