



FOREIGN.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE. A late hour we received our files of London and Liverpool papers brought by the ship England, Captain Waite, the former of the 31st of December and the latter of the 1st of January, the day on which Capt. Waite sailed. We are also indebted to Mr. Hudson, of the Reading Room, who was a passenger in the England, for files of London and Liverpool papers, and for a letter from his London correspondent.

FRANCE. Paris advices are to the 20th of December, inclusive—on which day the French cabinet was convened. The opening speech of the King will be found below. The English papers are indignant at that passage of the speech which evinces a determination to retain their recent conquest in Africa.

THE KING'S SPEECH.

OPENING OF THE SESSION OF THE CHAMBERS. Chamber of Deputies—Royal Sitting.

On the 29th of December, the King, in his carriage, accompanied by his royal highnesses the Duke de Nemours and Prince de Joinville. His Majesty's carriage was escorted by a detachment of the horse national guard. The procession was headed by a squadron of the municipal guard, and followed by several squadrons of the Paris garrison. On his arrival at the Chamber of Deputies his Majesty was received by a grand deputation of twenty members. The Queen, accompanied by the Princesses Adelaide, Mary, and Clementine, were in the royal gallery. On his Majesty's entering the hall loud cries of "Vive le Roi!" were raised. The King, after saluting the assembly, delivered the following speech:

Speechmen of the House of Peers and of the House of Deputies: On beholding you again around me I am happy to have to congratulate myself and you upon the situation of our country. Its prosperity daily increases; its internal tranquillity seems to be henceforward sheltered against an attack, and that tranquillity ensures its power without.

The measures which you adopted in the last session have attained the object which we proposed in concert; they have consolidated public order and our institutions. I have been deeply touched with the sentiments manifested by France towards my family and myself, when, at a moment of sorrowful recollection, Providence vouchsafed to preserve a life for ever devoted to the service of my country.

security of our African possessions has been conducted and accomplished suitably to the honor of France. I have with emotion beheld the eldest of my race share in the fatigue and peril of our brave soldiers.

I have reason to congratulate myself upon the state of our relations with the European powers. Our intimate union with Great Britain daily draws closer, and every thing gives me confidence that the peace which we enjoy will not be disturbed.

My government has continued to adopt, on our Spanish frontier, the measures best calculated to accomplish faithfully the clauses of the treaty of the 25th of April, 1834. I most ardently wish for the internal pacification of the Peninsula, and the consolidation of the throne of Queen Isabella II.

I regret that the treaty of the 4th of July, 1831, with the United States of America should not have yet been completely carried into execution. (No allusion to the treaty of the 25th of April, 1834.) I most ardently wish for the internal pacification of the Peninsula, and the consolidation of the throne of Queen Isabella II.

The state of the finances is satisfactory. The public revenue increases by the sole effect of the general prosperity. The finance laws will be presented in a few days to the Chamber of Deputies.

The laws which have been already presented or announced to you will also be submitted to your examination, as well as those which a recent Legislation has reserved for the deliberations of the present session.

ember, and reached Liverpool yesterday at one o'clock. Persons of all parties here, concur in praising the President's statement, relative to the standing between the United States and France. The determined, yet moderate tone which has been assumed in making the exposure has been most happily chosen, and the arguments are so well put, that the general opinion is, that France has not been left a leg to stand on. Indeed she seems lately to have been aware of the awkwardness of her position, and accordingly it was formally announced, since the 1st of Dec. last, that an offer of mediation had been made by Lord Granville, on the 25th, on the part of England, and had been accepted on the 27th.

Every possible effort has been made by France, to obtain the message before the meeting of the Chamber. A powerful steamer has been despatched to the mouth of the channel, to meet the Havre packet, though it was generally supposed that it would be first brought to this country, and then to France.

In regard to the French question the morning Post argues that the tone of the message is altogether pacific, and should be received as entirely satisfactory to France.

In Spain but little has been done. The Carlists besieged St. Sebastian, but they were obliged to retire, when aid was given by some British Artillery men. Don Carlos had been reported to be dead, but the announcement was false.

From the London Morning Post. LONDON, DEC. 31. To judge from the buoyant state of the funds to-day it would seem that General Jackson's message to congress, ambiguous as it is upon the subject which the public attention is more immediately directed, has proved, upon the whole, tolerably satisfactory to our monied interests. It is very generally understood to have been so, indeed, although a less favorable view of the composition has, we believe, been taken by the underwriters who as a party equally interested in the subject are of opinion that the apology demanded by the French chambers is not here to be found in it, even by implication.

The English Securities left off this evening at an improvement of 1/2 per cent, there is little doubt, however, that such a result was produced in some degree by the announcement just made in the Paris journals of the acceptance by Louis Philippe of the proffered assistance of Great Britain in the arrangement of his differences with America.

now to be met that the Parliament project, lately despatched from Falmouth for New York, carries instructions to the English representative at Washington to make a tender, similar to that which has been at length accepted by Louis Philippe, to the government of the U. States.

The commercial letters brought by the Independence, from New York to Liverpool, have not yet come to hand, but it is presumed they will arrive by to-morrow's post. The President's Message ought by this time to have been received at Paris, as it appears that the Charlemaigne, bound for Havre, was lying off New York equally prepared with the Independence to sail with a copy of it the moment it could be obtained from Washington.

The siege of St. Sebastian had been raised, a strong royalist corps having come to its relief, under Jaeger. The President's message was published in the London papers of Dec. 30.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT. The New York Evening Star of Saturday, received by the mail of last night, furnishes the following highly interesting information, received by the St. Andrew from Liverpool.

LATE FROM ENGLAND. OUR DIFFERENCES WITH FRANCE SETTLED. It gives us more than ordinary pleasure to inform our readers, and the country at large, that France has consented to pay the first instalment on the Indemnity Treaty without recourse to the mediation, and that all our differences with our ancient ally and friend are now happily terminated, and nothing is left, in any shape, to affect our commercial intercourse, or mar those good feelings which should ever exist between two nations endeared by so many early and valuable recollections. To our French friends in particular, who were exceedingly desirous of peace, and who have gone with us in our earnest efforts to see it promoted by every honorable means, we offer our sincere congratulations.

A special messenger, from the St. Andrew, has proceeded to Washington with the intelligence. Extract of a letter from N. M. Rothschild, dated London, January 6th, to Messrs. J. L. & S. Joseph & Co., New York.

sult will be received by the American nation with as much joy as it has created generally here." The British Parliament was to meet on the 4th of February.

CONGRESS.

IN THE SENATE. FEBRUARY 8.

The following was received from the President.

BRITISH MEDIATION.

To the Senate and House of Representatives. The Government of Great Britain has offered its mediation for the adjustment of the dispute between the United States and France. Carefully guarding that point in the controversy, which, as it involves our honor and independence, admits of no compromise, I have cheerfully accepted the offer. It will be obviously improper to resort even to the mildest measures of a compulsory character, until it is ascertained that France has declined to accept the mediation.

Therefore, I recommend a suspension of all proceedings on that part of my special message of the 15th January last, which proposes a partial non-intercourse with France. While we cannot but highly appreciate the elevated and disinterested motives of the offer of Great Britain, and feel a just reliance on the great influence of that power to restore the relations of ancient friendship between the United States and France, and know too that our own pacific policy will be strictly adhered to until the national honor compels us to depart from it, we should be insensible to the exposed condition of our country or forget the lessons of experience if we did not efficiently and sedulously prepare for an adverse result. The peace of a nation does not depend exclusively upon its own will, but upon the beneficial policy of neighboring powers; and that nation which shall be found totally unprepared for the exigencies and dangers of war, although it come without giving warning of its approach, is criminally negligent of its honor and its duty. I cannot too strongly repeat the recommendation already made, to place the seaboard in a proper state of defence, and promptly to provide the measures for amply protecting our commerce.

ANDREW JACKSON. Washington, Feb'y 8th, 1836. Mr. Kent offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration: Resolved, That the Committee on the subject of the proposed non-intercourse with France, be and they are authorized to report to the Senate on the 15th inst. a report in favor of the proposed non-intercourse with France, and to report also on the subject of the proposed non-intercourse with France, and to report also on the subject of the proposed non-intercourse with France.

into the propriety of establishing a Navy Yard at Baltimore, in the State of Maryland, and that they report their opinion to the Senate. On motion of Mr. Swift it was Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making provision to extend to the officers and soldiers of the Army the benefits of moral and religious instruction.

MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTION. Mr. Clayton finished his observations on the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton, and was followed by explanations from Mr. White and Mr. Grundy, after which Mr. Benton obtained the floor in reply, and was speaking when this report was closed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Pinkney moved the suspension of the House, in order to submit the resolution, heretofore presented by him, on the subject of the abolition of Slavery. Mr. Brown called for the yeas and nays, and they were ordered. The question being taken, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 135, nays 65.

Resolved, That all the memorials heretofore offered or which may be offered, and the resolution of Mr. Jarvis, with Mr. Wise's amendment, and every other paper or proposition which may hereafter be offered in relation to the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, be referred to a select committee with instructions to report, that Congress has no right to interfere with the subject of slavery in the States of this Union, and ought not to interfere with it in the District of Columbia; assigning such reasons for the decision as will in their opinion tend to satisfy the public of its correctness, and restore confidence and tranquillity to every part of the Union.

Mr. Pinkney explained his object in offering this resolution, to be an honorable, liberal and mutually satisfactory settlement of this deeply agitating and dangerous question. He believed it would be approved by the South and also by the North, and a large portion of the Northern and Southern members, whom he had consulted, concurred with him in this opinion. He noticed an attack made upon him in the Telegraph on account of this proposition, and pronounced it false, and calumnious.

Mr. Hammond followed and opposed the resolution altogether, in each of its objects. He denied that it would satisfy the South, and asserted that it was no more than Arthur Tappan and every abolitionist, black and white, would be very willing to grant, for it would be an encouragement to them to demand further action on the subject by Congress. He had nothing to do with the attack on his colleague, but he did not see wherein the article alluded to by his colleague was false or calumnious. Mr. H. spoke briefly on the subject and concluded by solemnly protesting against the proposition as a virtual abandonment of the rights and interests of the South.

Mr. Boyd moved the previous question, which was carried by yeas 102, nays 80. Mr. Patton moved a call of the House, which was negatived. The main question was ordered to be put and the resolution was carried, yeas 174, nays 49.

TUESDAY, FEB. 9.

Mr. Linn offered the following resolution, which lies one day for consideration: Resolved, That the Secretary of War be directed to send to the Senate the official report of the expedition of the United States dragoons, under the command of Colonel Dodge, during last summer, to the Rocky Mountains, with the journal and maps accompanying said journal, making such change in the maps as will show the position of the different Indian tribes situated on the frontiers of Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and the northwest frontier.

MR. BENTON'S RESOLUTIONS. The Senate then proceeded to consider the resolutions offered by Mr. Benton. The question being on the motion of Mr. Clayton, to strike out the word "surplus," before the word "revenue," Mr. Leigh addressed the Senate at length on the subject. Mr. Brown afterwards obtained the floor.

fallen from the Senators from Virginia and Kentucky, and in defence of extensive appropriations for fortifications, &c. Before he concluded, he yielded the floor to Mr. Grundy, who moved that the Senate adjourn. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Garland, of Louisiana, offered on the part of himself and Messrs. Glascock, of Georgia, and Robertson, of Virginia, a protest, to be entered on the journal, against the first clause of the instructions contained in the resolution of the gentleman from South Carolina, adopted yesterday. Mr. Garland moved that the Rules be suspended for the purpose of enabling him to offer the paper, and, thereupon, he asked the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

The question being taken on suspending the rules for this purpose, it was decided in the negative: Yeas 81, nays 136. WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10. In the Senate, a message was received from the President of the United States, enclosing a report from the Secretary of War, in reply to a resolution of the Senate calling for information on the subject of hostilities in Florida; which was ordered to be printed, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

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VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

From our Correspondent. RICHMOND, FEB. 12, 1836. All business of importance, for the last three weeks, has been made to yield to the engrossing subject of debate, the Expunging Resolutions. These have finally passed, as originally reported, with a very slight alteration.

The vote upon the first resolution (expunging) was 70 to 56, a majority of 14. The debate was, towards the close, a very vehement and somewhat disorderly one. Messrs. Gilmer, Parker, Summers, Witcher, Hunter of Essex, Brown of Petersburg, and Stannard, made brilliant and powerful efforts against the adoption of the resolutions. Mr. Watkins, the author of the resolutions, supported them with great ability.

The amendments of the Senate to the resolutions were yesterday dispatched in the house, in a much shorter period than any one had anticipated. Most of them were disagreed to, and the Senate has since read from all except one.

The resolutions reported by the Bank Committee, in favor of an increase of the Banking Capital of the State, were concurred in by the house; but there is no positive indication of the final result. My present impression is, that another independent Bank will be established in Richmond; with branches, and that the capital of the Valley Bank and branches will be increased.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. UNITED STATES BANK. Correspondence of the Balt. Patriot. HARRISBURG, PA. FEB. 11. The Baltimore News of the 10th inst. contains the following account of the proceedings of the Baltimore and Frederickburg Railway Company, in relation to the proposed extension of the line to the city of Baltimore.

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the Senator that if he voted for the bill, he should receive twenty thousand dollars from the Bank in two weeks after it became a law, and Burr Patterson was authorized to make the necessary arrangement. The Senator said he could not vote for it.

The foregoing is the substance, though not the precise language used by Mr. Krebs. The James L. Dunn alluded to, is a lawyer, residing in Reading, who has no connection whatever with the Bank. If he did make the offer seriously, which I am much inclined to disbelieve, there cannot be any doubt but that he was actuated solely by a desire to make his "cavaliers" more valuable by making the capital more abundant. Admitting it to be true, and bearing in mind that he has no connection whatever with the Bank, nor no interest in its charter except in so far as it may affect the value of property generally, it is a strong argument in favor of passing the bill now before the Senate.

A committee has been appointed on the part of the Senate to investigate the whole affair. They have sent the following letter to the gentleman implicated, and will commence their investigation as soon as they arrive. Mr. Conrad being here will probably be examined before the arrival of the others.

It is generally admitted here by all parties, that it is a scheme, got up by the opponents of the Bank, to destroy it, and that it will eventually in the disgrace of all concerned. A committee has been appointed in the House of Representatives, to investigate the conduct of Henry W. Conrad, a member of that House. It is thought that he will be expelled from that body.

The Bank Bill was up again on second reading to-day. They progressed as far as the ninth section. I presume it will get through second reading to-morrow. Nothing, in its way, could well be more severe than the following notice of Mr. Campbell's recent speech, by the National Gazette.

The speech of the honorable Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, made to prove that his Withers are unwrung, has been printed in extenso, but like a good many other things in this world, it promises more than it performs. Regret may well be experienced that more attention is not paid by orators to the sage remarks of Dr. Johnson's Ghost in his Rejected Address: "Parturient mountains have ere now produced muscular abortions, and the auditor who compares members of the House of Representatives to the children of the night, is reminded of the proverbial remark of Constantine, who solemnly perambulated her streets, exclaiming, 'In the name of the Prophet—Gods!' If this were always borne in mind, the announcement of Jupiter's thunder would not so frequently be followed by the 'jingling of a Jew's horns.' The speech is redundant as it were, of the exquisite pomposity of a little 'great man,' whom the fortune of the political lottery has invested with a brief importance which he modestly ascribes altogether to his superlative merits. The orator dissipated in the most magnificent style, to engage in a conflict with Mr. Wise, whom he considers altogether unworthy to feel the weight of his mighty arm. He flattered at higher game. Alas! ever since the period that the luckless eagle, towering in his pride of place, was hawked at and killed; through some unaccountable chance; by a particular species of ornithological animal, there has been no end to attempts of a similar description. An old poet, however, has furnished a theme of consolation to every aspirant of the kind, which it is well he should possess:

That if it be thy fate to die, I will be thy grave, and thou shalt not be buried there. The speaker, however, was not so fortunate, and he was obliged to leave the House, and to return to his residence in the city of Baltimore.

Extraordinary Performance. The Iceboat Relief returned by this city yesterday afternoon. From her report it will be seen that she took the brig Arctic, with the United States Troop on board, from Annapolis to the mouth of the Potomac river. We learn that in the performance of this duty, she encountered ice in many places, and that the thickness of several feet, through which she made her way, was by the exercise of the most determined perseverance on the part of the indefatigable commander and his officers and crew. When she left the shore, she entirely beyond the reach of ice, and was pursuing her way, when she encountered the late very cold weather, and the mounting obstacles which few would have had courage enough to encounter. We learn that the warmest sympathies were bestowed upon him by the officers and troops on board the Arctic, and that they handed him a complimentary letter before they parted.

The service of the Iceboat cannot be too highly appreciated by the citizens of Baltimore, for while the ice has been closed by ice, vessels have been able to arrive at and depart from our port without delay.

Mail Robber Retaken. We learn that Richard Hawkins, who was recently arrested in Richmond, Va., upon a charge of robbing the mail, and making his escape, after committing a violent assault upon the officer, has been retaken in Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. John M. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., despatched by the Postmaster at that city, traced him to this city, and having discovered that he had gone out in the Western stage, immediately pursued him under orders from the Department. Having arrived in Cincinnati on the evening of the 30th ult., he made the necessary arrangements, and the fugitive arrested the next morning, on the point of his intended embarkation on a steamer for Louisville. He has been taken back to Richmond, Va.

Mr. Wilde of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, is now in Italy. He has written home a letter, recommending to the attention of the Library Committee of Congress, a most valuable and valuable collection of ancient works, composing the Library of Count Bentourin, in Florence, which is now offered for sale, and could be purchased at comparatively a small price. This collection contains twenty-five thousand printed volumes, embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that ever issued from any press—the Aldine and other celebrated editions—and upwards of two hundred and forty manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious.

It is probable that the Library Committee will bring this collection to the attention of Congress.

WHITE AND TYLER.

The Whig Convention, composed of members of the General Assembly and special delegates, from various counties, assembled last night in the Hall of the House of Delegates, and concurred unanimously in the nomination of HUGH LAWSON WHITE, of Tennessee, as a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

JOHN TYLER of Virginia was unanimously nominated as a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States.—(Rich. Com. Feb. 11.) ELECTORAL TICKET. The following is the Electoral Ticket.

- 1. William Collins, of Norfolk County. 2. John Urquhart of Southampton. 3. Wm. R. Johnson of Chesterfield. 4. Mark Alexander of Mecklenburg. 5. Allen Wilson of Cumberland. 6. James Saunders of Campbell. 7. Joseph Martin of Henry. 8. Robert McCandlish of York. 9. William P. Taylor of Caroline. 10. R. W. Carter of Richmond county. 11. Chapman Johnson of Richmond. 12. William F. Gordon of Albemarle. 13. John L. Murray of Spotsylvania. 14. John Janney of Loudoun. 15. Charles B. D. Smith of Berkeley. 16. John B. D. Smith of Frederick. 17. Joseph Graven of Rockingham. 18. Brice G. Baldwin of Augusta. 19. Henry Erskine of Greenbrier. 20. John P. Mathews of Wythe. 21. William R. Harley of Smyth. 22. Joel Shrewsbury of Kanawha. 23. Moses W. Chapline of Ohio.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT. The following extract from a communication in the National Intelligencer develops a splendid plan for a monument: "Designs will be obtained in abundance for this great monument—designs which will reflect honor on the genius and skill of the architects of our country. It will be a prize more glorious than any ever won at the Olympic games, as it will confer immortality on him who shall be successful, by rendering his name as imperishable as the material of which the monument is to be composed. Were I permitted to recommend a design, it should be something like the following: On a base of granite from 70 to 50 feet in elevation, should be erected a succession of temples, narrowing to the apex, and surrounded by an obelisk. The temples should be circular, and built of American marble, commencing with the Tuscan order, and terminating with the Composite or National. The top of the base and each temple should be surrounded by a balustrade of marble, and the temples by a colonnade of 13 pillars. Each temple should contain niches for the reception of the statues of the distinguished men of the different States; and built, in part, of the stone brought from each State, that each State may have the honor of contributing to this great monument materials as well as in funds. The Composite order to be ornamented with the tobacco, cotton, and wheat stalks, and the fassel and ear of the national corn to give it the character of nationality, and the body of the temple with the devices of the respective States. A solid shaft, to be erected in the centre of the monument from the foundation to the top of the highest obelisk, narrowing like a pyramid, and supporting the obelisk. The space between the shaft and the exterior walls of the temple to be divided into compartments, and appropriated to such purposes as the Board of Commissioners may see fit. The staircase to be constructed with the shaft; at the foundation of which should be a solid cast-iron sarcophagus for the remains of Washington, and, at the entrance, a statue of him, in marble or bronze. The whole elevation to be upwards of 100 feet. This design would cost in execution, about a million of dollars, and would be the highest edifice in the world, and the most stupendous magnificent monument ever erected. I merely throw out this idea, but I know not what design will be adopted, but I do not doubt, it will be that which will show the taste of our countrymen, and the condition of the present age." W.

Mr. Catlin, the painter, of whose works from the West we have repeatedly spoken in commendation, has been pleased to learn by the Albany Advertiser, arrived at that city, that he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the habits, manners, history of 38 tribes, and his descriptions are of the most graphic and interesting character. He proposes to publish, on some fitting occasion, a gallery of paintings illustrating the incidents and characters which he has met during that period.

Mr. Catlin accompanied the expedition of Colonel Dodge. The personal narrative of the traveller will be presented for the press, and we do not hesitate in saying that Mr. Catlin will be indebted for the most minute and correct description of the Aborigines ever yet attempted.

Mr. Wilde of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, is now in Italy. He has written home a letter, recommending to the attention of the Library Committee of Congress, a most valuable and valuable collection of ancient works, composing the Library of Count Bentourin, in Florence, which is now offered for sale, and could be purchased at comparatively a small price. This collection contains twenty-five thousand printed volumes, embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that ever issued from any press—the Aldine and other celebrated editions—and upwards of two hundred and forty manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious.

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Mr. Wilde of Georgia, formerly a member of Congress, is now in Italy. He has written home a letter, recommending to the attention of the Library Committee of Congress, a most valuable and valuable collection of ancient works, composing the Library of Count Bentourin, in Florence, which is now offered for sale, and could be purchased at comparatively a small price. This collection contains twenty-five thousand printed volumes, embracing the earliest and richest specimens of the Greek and Latin classics that ever issued from any press—the Aldine and other celebrated editions—and upwards of two hundred and forty manuscripts, some of them unique, most of them scarce and curious.

It is probable that the Library Committee will bring this collection to the attention of Congress.

THE F... GEA... TUESDAY... The difficulty... member was... paid. See... for the Legis... G... & M... the friends of... by, Washingt... A Partition... ed by a large... sent to the... since. A reply... the receipts of... expense. We v... what is always... A change has... ment of the Y... having deposi... J. D. FREEMAN... ed with Mr... The Republican... principles, and... White to the Pr... Music.—To t... art, a fine oppo... offered by Dr... lessons on diff... seen; in other... expressions in r... tions. We trust... trized during... advertisement in... CHARLES... It may not be... account of th... are so often... some statement... necessary. First, then, a... place in the anc... Minerva, where... rhetoricians ge... their composit... the Athenians;... of the city, was... the names of... known by vario... the attributes... circumstances... called Minerva;... Tritonia; and... class of wisdom... her favorite ci... she was called... We see, then, she... dicates the obj... voted to know... taste for libar... extend an acqu... short; to affor... nary facilities... In order to pro... aimed to produ... shall state wh... the plan of the... It is propos... hall, in a cob... vy with seats... occupied as a... day. At one... small furnaces... necessary for... philosophical... lecturers and... thus when not... turn there w... towns Library... friends; and t... increase who... apartment sh... the Athenian... necessary for... Lyceum; for... ties; and for... frequently pa... commodation... The first... my, the Lyc... other occasi... is thought, a... upon the fun... cured by su... of ten dolla... sanctioned by... stantial and... neighborhood... been subscr... Trustees, is... of D... With s... twelve min... tution creat... the taste, th... of the com... sens may r... Groves of A... of knowled... sense, from... sion, of wis... situation, th... gree, to Dr... gree, or in... exertion... been obtain... It may be... when fully... in some re... believe, lo... located in... The Wh... been, in... Tyler. The rep... Florida, is... An In... of Repres... in re... Harpers Ferry National Historical Park Microfilm Collection



