...ations" of cities would be in a revised code,—a code that would bear the scrutiny of science. And, as the result and reward of all, a race of men and women, loftier in stature, firmer in structure, fairer in form, and better able to perform the duties and bear the burdens of life, would visit the earth. The miniki...

...than the eastern expanse. It stretches through thirty degrees of longitude,—one twelfth part of the circumference of the globe. Half the population of continental Europe might be transplanted to it, find subsistence on it, and leave room to spare. It is now a waste, more dreary than desolation itself; for it is filled only with savage life. Yet soon will every rood of its surface be explored by the centrifugal force of the Saxon soul, and whatever of vegetable wealth is spread upon it, or of mineral wealth is garnered beneath it, will be appropriated by the vehemence of Saxon enterprise. Shall this new empire, wider than that of the Ptolemies, and almost as extensive as that of the Cæsars, be reclaimed to humanity, to a Christian life, and a Christian history; or shall it be a receptacle where the avarice, the profligacy, and the licentiousness of a corrupt civilisation shall cast its criminals and breed its monsters? If it is ever to be saved from such a perdition, the Mother States of this Union,—those States where the institutions of learning and religion are now honored and cherished, must send out their hallowing influences to redeem it. And if, in the benignant Providence of God, the tree of Paradise is ever to be planted and to flourish in this new realm; if its branches are to spread, and its leaves to be scattered for the healing of the people; will not the heart of every true son of Massachusetts palpitate with desire,—not a low and vain-glorious ambition, but such a high and holy aspiration as angels might feel,—that her name may be engraved upon its youthful trunk, there to deepen and expand with its immortal growth?"

President Taylor's Inaugural,

WASHINGTON, March 5, 12 M.

To-day at 12 o'clock, General Zachary Taylor, President elect of the United States, delivered to the Senate and members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and thousands of American citizens in front of the Capitol, the following Inaugural address:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—Elected by the American people to the highest office known to our laws, I appear here to take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; and in compliance with the time honored custom to address those who are now assembled. The confidence and respect shown by my countrymen in calling me to be the Chief Magistrate of this Republic of the United States, holding a high rank among the nations of the earth, have inspired me with feelings of the most profound gratitude; but when I reflect that the office which their partiality has bestowed, imposes the discharge of the most arduous duties and involves the weightiest obligations, I am conscious that the position which I have been called to fill, though sufficient to satisfy the loftiest ambition, is surrounded by fearful responsibilities.

Happily, however, in the performance of my new duties, I shall not be without the co-operation of the legislative and judicial branches of the Government, which present prominent examples of distinguished civil attainments and matured experience; and it shall be my endeavor to call to my assistance in the Executive departments, individuals whose talents, integrity, and purity of character, will furnish ample guarantees for the faithful and honorable discharge of the trusts to be committed to their charge. With such aids, and an honest purpose to do what is right, I hope to execute diligently and impartially, and for the best interests of the country, the manifold duties devolving upon me. In the discharge of these duties, my guide will be the Constitution, which I this day swear to preserve, protect, and defend.

For the interpretation of that instrument, I shall look to the decisions of the judicial tribunals established by its authority, and to the practice of the Government under the earlier presidents, who had so large a share in its formation. To the example of those illustrious patriots I shall always refer with reverence, and especially to his example, who was, by so many, styled the Father of his country.

To command the army and navy of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; to make treaties, and appoint ambassadors, and other officers; to give to Congress information of the state of the Union, and to recommend such measures as he may deem necessary; and to take care that the laws shall be faithfully executed—these are the most important positions entrusted to the President by the Constitution, and it may be expected that I shall briefly allude to the principles which shall control me in their execution.

Chosen by the body of the people, under the assurance that my administration would be devoted to the welfare of the whole country, and not to the support of any particular section, or merely local interest, I this day renew the declarations I have hitherto made, and proclaim my fixed determination to maintain, to the extent of my ability, the Government in its original purity, and to adopt as the basis of my public policy those great Republican doctrines which constitute the strength of our national existence.

In reference to the army and navy, lately employed with so much distinction in active service, care shall be taken to secure the highest condition of efficiency; and in furtherance of that object, the military and naval schools sustained by the liberality of Congress, shall receive the especial attention of the Executive.

As American freemen, we cannot but sympathize in all efforts to extend the blessings of civil and political liberty; but at the same time we are warned by the admonitions of history and the voice of our own beloved Washington, to abstain from all entangling alliances with foreign nations. In all disputes between conflicting Governments, it is our interest, no less than our duty, to remain perfectly neutral; while our geographical position, the genius of our institutions, and our people, the advancing spirit of civilization, and above all the doctrines of religion, direct us to the cultivation of peaceful and friendly relations with all other powers. It is to be hoped that no international question can soon arise which a Government, confident of its own strength, and resolved to protect its own just rights, may not settle by wise negotiations; and it eminently becomes a Government like our own, founded on the morality and intelligence of its citizens, and upheld by their affections, to exhaust every resource of honorable diplomacy before appealing to arms. In the conduct of our Foreign Affairs, I shall conform to these principles, as I believe them essential to the best interests and the true honor of the country.

The appointing power vested in the President, imposes delicate and onerous duties. So far as it is possible to be informed, I shall make honesty, capacity, and fidelity, indispensible requisites to the bestowal of offices, and the absence of either of these qualities shall be deemed sufficient cause for removal.

It shall be my duty to recommend such Constitutional measures to Congress as may be necessary and proper to secure encouragement and protection to the great interests of agriculture, commerce and manufactures; to improve our rivers and harbors—to provide for the speedy extinguishment of the public debt—to enforce a strict accountability on the part of all officers of the Government, and the utmost economy in all public expenditures. But it is for the wisdom of Congress itself, in which all legislative powers are invested, by the Constitution, to regulate these and other affairs of domestic policy.

I shall look with confidence to the enlightened patriotism of that body, to adopt such measures of conciliation as may harmonise conflicting interests, and tend to perpetuate that Union which should be the paramount object of our hopes and affections. If any action on my part is necessary to promote an object so near the heart of every one who truly loves his country, I will zealously unite with the coordinate branches of the Government.

In conclusion, I can congratulate my fellow-citizens, on the high state of prosperity to which the goodness of Divine Providence has conducted our common country. Let us invoke a continuance of the same protecting care which has led us from small beginnings to the eminence which we this day occupy, and let us seek to deserve that continuance by prudence and moderation in our councils—by well directed attempts to assuage the bitterness which too often marks unavoidable differences of opinion—by the promulgation and practice of just and liberal principles, and by an enlarged patriotism which shall acknowledge no limits but those of our wide-spread Republic.

The Europa's News and the Markets.

The following is from the Balt. Sun, of the 26th ult:

The advices by the steamship Europa are universally admitted to be the most favorable for the commercial and financial world, that have been received for a long time. The markets for American produce were active and healthy. Cotton was in large demand, and at improving prices. Breadstuffs had become firmer, and were in better request, and provisions generally were selling more freely. The following table shows the prices of American produce at the time of the sailing of the Europa, compared with the prices of the same articles at the sailing of the Niagara, two weeks previous:

	Per Europa. Feb. 9.	Per Niagara. Jan. 26.
Flour, bbl	26s a27s	26s 6da27s
Wheat, white, 70 lbs	7s 3da 7s 6d	7s 2da 7s 7d
" red do	6s 6da 7s	6s 6da 7s 3d
Indian Corn, per 480 lbs.		
White	30s a31s	28s a29s
Yellow	31s 6da32s	29s 6da31s
Cotton, fair, lb	——	——
" upland, lb	4¾d	4¾d
" New Orleans, lb	4¾d	4¾d

By the Niagara's news, United States six per cents. were selling at 104a105, and by the Europa sales are said to have taken place at 107, and the asking price was 108. This, at least, is the general impression conveyed by the telegraph despatch received from St. John's. The letter mail, which will probably come to hand to-day, will clear up the doubt of this question. The fact that a considerable rise had taken place appeared to be assumed in the street at New York, as the market advanced 1 per cent. for treasury notes and new loan, with an upward tendency at the close. The New York Tribune, in alluding to the effect of the news, says:

"The effect of the present condition of business in England must be highly favorable upon the trade of this country. Our products are selling freely, and at fair prices; and the demand for our stocks will prevent any rise in the price of bills, so that no disturbance of our monetary affairs can be apprehended from a renewal of the export of specie. Even with the large importations of foreign goods into this country, we appear at present to be much more likely to import than to export coin. There has not been, for a series of years, so healthy a condition of the general business of the country as at present."

VALUABLE FACTS.

The following abstract, which we take from the New York Tribune, is well worthy of preservation. The statistics are, it will be seen, from the best source, and possess much interest.

Estimates of the Population and Crops of the United States for the Year 1848.

We are indebted to Mr. Burke, U. S. Commissioner of Patents, for the permission to copy from his forthcoming Report his estimates of the Population and leading Agricultural Products of the several States for the year 1848—as follows:—

States and Territories	Population in 1840.	Present estimated Population	Number bushels Wheat.	Bushels Barley.	Bushels Oats.	Bushels Rye.	Bushels Buckwh't.	Bushels Indian Corn.	Bushels Potatoes.	Number tons of Hay.
Maine	501,793	615,000	900,000	290,000	2,000,000	900,000	80,000	3,000,000	9,000,000	1,200,000
N. H.	281,574	308,000	620,000	132,000	2,500,000	500,000	175,000	2,600,000	5,000,000	680,000
Mass.	737,699	875,000	260,000	175,000	2,300,000	750,000	145,000	3,800,000	4,800,000	750,000
R. I.	108,830	135,000	4,500	35,000	220,000	55,000	5,000	900,000	800,000	90,000
Conn.	309,978	310,000	130,000	30,000	2,000,000	1,500,000	800,000	3,400,000	3,500,000	650,000
Verm't	291,948	310,000	680,000	60,000	3,500,000	750,000	350,000	2,500,000	8,000,000	1,400,000
N. Y.	2,428,921	2,889,000	15,500,000	4300,000	28,000,000	1,000,000	3,860,000	17,500,000	27,000,000	4,200,000
N. J.	374,306	425,000	1,200,000	12,000	5,800,000	3,300,000	1,000,000	9,000,000	5,100,000	470,000
Penn.	1,721,033	2,220,000	15,500,000	155,000	20,000,000	13500,000	3,800,000	21,000,000	8,200,000	2,000,000
Del.	78,085	89,000	430,000	4,500	700,000	65,000	16,000	3,850,000	200,000	25,000
Md.	470,019	510,000	5,150,000	3,000	2,200,000	1,200,000	120,000	8,800,000	1,000,000	130,000
Va.	1,239,797	1,225,000	12,250,000	91,000	11,000,000	1,800,000	270,000	38,000,000	3,500,000	430,000
N. C.	753,419	780,000	2,150,000	4,300	4,000,000	300,000	20,000	26,800,000	3,200,000	140,000
S. C.	691,398	620,000	1,400,000	4,800	1,250,000	60,000	.....	13,000,000	4,200,000	35,000
Ga.	691,392	825,000	2,100,000	12,600	1,500,000	80,000	.....	27,000,000	2,600,000	28,000
Ala.	590,756	716,000	1,300,000	7,800	2,000,000	85,000	.....	28,000,000	2,500,000	21,000
Miss.	375,651	670,000	500,000	2,250	1,500,000	30,000	.....	17,000,000	2,600,000	1,000
La.	352,411	490,000	.....	....	.....	2,500	.....	10,000,000	1,800,000	30,000
Tenn.	829,210	980,000	9,000,000	6,300	10,500,000	400,000	34,000	76,500,000	3,000,000	50,000
Ky.	779,828	850,000	1,500,000	20,000	15,000,000	2,800,000	18,000	65,000,000	2,900,000	140,000
Ohio	1,519,467	1,980,000	20,000,000	300,000	30,000,000	1,250,000	1,500,000	70,000,000	5,000,000	1,600,000
Ind.	685,866	1,000,000	8,500,000	42,000	17,000,000	300,000	110,000	45,000,000	2,500,000	500,000
Ill.	476,183	890,000	5,100,000	120,000	5,000,000	170,000	130,000	40,000,000	2,300,000	450,000
Mo.	383,702	589,000	2,000,000	15,000	7,000,000	90,000	30,000	28,000,000	1,300,000	140,000
Ark.	95,574	200,000	500,000	1,100	500,000	12,000	.....	8,000,000	800,000	1,500
Mich.	212,267	423,000	10,000,000	300,000	6,000,000	100,000	310,000	10,000,000	5,000,000	400,000
Flo.	47,147	80,000	.....	....	13,000	.....	.....	1,900,000	500,000	1,500
Wis.	30,945	250,000	1,000,000	35,000	2,500,000	10,000	40,000	1,500,000	1,200,000	150,000
Iowa	43,112	150,000	1,300,000	40,000	1,500,000	15,000	25,000	3,500,000	1,000,000	60,000
Texas	.....	150,000	1,300,000	....	.....	.....	.....	1,800,000	300,000	.....
D. of C.	43,712	48,000	20,000	....	17,000	8,000	.....	500,000	25,000	2,000
Oregon	.....	50,000	100,000	....	.....	.....	.....	1,000,000	.....	.....
Total	17,063,353	21,686,000	126,364,000	6220,050	183,500,000	32952,500	12,638,000	588,150,000	114,470,000	15,735,000

States.	Tons Hemp	Rolls of Tobacco	Pounds Cotton.	Pounds Rice	Lbs. Sugar	States	Tons Hemp	Rolls of Tobacco.	Pounds Cotton	Pounds Rice	Pounds Sugar
Mass.	.....	150,000	....	....	....	La.	.....	.....	190,000,000	6,000,000	100,000,000
Conn.	.....	825,000	....	....	....	Tenn.	800	36,500,000	30,000,000	12,000	.....
N. Y.	.....	36,000	....	....	....	Ky.	11,000	68,000,000	2,200,000	25,000	.....
Penn.	.....	810,000	....	....	....	Ohio.	500	9,000,000	.....	.....	.....
Md.	.....	23,000,000	....	....	....	Ind.	480	3,950,000	.....	.....	.....
Va.	.....	45,000,000	2,800,000	2,500	....	Ill.	650	1,340,000	.....	2,000	.....
N. C.	.....	13,000,000	45,000,000	3,600,000	....	Mo.	7,000	15,000,000	.....	.....	.....
S. C.	.....	33,000	105,000,000	90,000,000	....	Ark.	....	220,000	25,000,000	.....	.....
Ga.	.....	220,000	220,000,000	18,000,000	....	Fla.	.....	300,000	10,000,000	1,800,000	.....
Ala.	.....	300,000	165,000,000	200,000	....	Texas	.....	.....	12,000,000	.....	.....
Miss.	.....	216,000	245,000,000	1,200,000	....						
						Total	20,330	218,909,000	1,660,000,000	119,199,500	209,000,000

(For the Louisville Courier.)

Slavery Statistics.

MR. EDITOR:—I have with some care compiled some statistical information having a bearing upon the emancipation question in this State, which I beg your permission to present to your readers.

NO. I.

The following table gives the number of voters and slaves in twenty-one counties and the number of delegates each of these counties will be entitled to in the Convention.

Counties.	No. of Del.	Voters.	Slaves.
Woodford	1	1,265	5,738
Fayette	2	2,684	10,601
Bourbon	2	1,773	6,472
Christian	2	2,138	7,089
Todd	1	1,383	4,295
Scott	1	1,839	5,148
Boyle	1	1,126	3,225
Shelby	2	2,317	6,535
Jessamine	1	1,326	3,575
Clarke	1	1,719	4,591
Henderson	1	1,467	3,810
Logan	2	2,016	5,070
Nelson	2	2,067	4,849
Madison	2	2,566	5,726
Lincoln	1	1,436	3,207
Montgomery	1	1,398	2,986
Garrard	1	1,563	3,224
Oldham	1	1,073	2,294
Spencer	1	1,097	1,972
Simpson	1	924	1,704
Warren	1	2,131	3,906
	28	35,057	96,022

NO. II.

Sixty-two counties which will be entitled to an aggregate delegation in the Convention of *forty-nine*, have 71,914 voters, and 45,943 slaves.

NO. III.

Whole number of counties	99
Aggregate number of Delegates in Convention	100
Whole number of Voters	141,620
Do do Slaves	192,470

From these three tables we find that about *one-fifth* of the whole number of counties in Kentucky contain *one fourth* only of the voting population, while they have *one-half* of all the slaves in the State. And on the other hand, *five-eights* of the whole number of counties with more than *one-half* of the voting population contain less than *one-fourth* of the slaves in the State.

Ten counties, viz: Fayette, Jefferson, Christian, Shelby, Bourbon, Woodford, Madison, Scott, Logan, and Nelson have in the aggregate, 25,269 voters, and 65,700 slaves.

Ten counties, viz: Mason, Todd, Barren, Clarke, Boyle, Garrard, Green, Henderson, Jessamine and Warren have 18,873 voters, and 39,026 slaves.

Ten counties, viz: Harlan, Johnson, Letcher, Lawrence, Owsley, Perry, Pike, Breathitt, Whitly and Morgan have 1,224 voters, and 1,022 slaves.

Ten counties, viz: Russell, Campbell, Clinton, Carter, Edmonson, Grayson, Marshall, Floyd, Laurel, and Lewis have 9,753 voters, and 2,517 slaves.

The first twenty embraces the counties having the greatest, and the second twenty those having the smallest number of slaves in the State.

Woodford county has more slaves in proportion to her voting population than any other county—nearly 5 slaves to every voter. Johnson county has fewer slaves than any other—the proportion being 27 voters to 1 slave.

I propose at some future time, with your permission, to draw some inferences from these facts and upon them to base an appeal to that portion of the slaveholders in Kentucky, who are prompted by a supposed pecuniary interest to oppose the present emancipation movement. H.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.—Statement showing the per centage upon the nett proceeds from the sale of public lands in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Michigan and Iowa, to which these States were entitled upon their admission into the Union, with the amount paid, the amount reserved to be expended under the direction of Congress, and the amount actually so expended:

Amount of the Five per cent Fund to be expended for the benefit of the States by the terms of admission into the Union	$5,242,069 77
Amount actually paid to the State Authorities	3,898,787 96
Amount of Two per cent to be expended by Congress in constructing roads to the State—reserved from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri	$1,343,281 81
Amounts appropriated by various acts of Congress for the construction of the Cumberland Road from 1806 to 1848, reimbursable out of the two per cent Fund	$5,863,236 17
Of which were expended East of the Ohio River, in Maryland, Pennsylvania and Virginia	$1,901,227 81
In Ohio	2,081,008 36
In Indiana	1,135,000 00
In Illinois	746,000 00

☞The Union publishes the official copy of the ratified Postal Treaty between the United States and Great Britain. Ratifications were exchanged at London on the 26th of January, and the treaty is now a law. The rate of a single letter from New York to London will, in future, be 24 cents, made up as follows:

United States inland postage	5 cents.
Sea postage	16 cents.
British inland postage	3 cents.
Total	24 cents.

Newspapers 2 cents each, in advance.

A great reform has at last been completed, and we hope to see it followed by another equally thorough in our own internal department.

Among the acts *passed*, and therefore become laws of the present Congress, we see with pleasure, one approved on the 24th inst., *giving five years half pay* to the widows and orphans of every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, who served during the late war with Mexico, and was honorably discharged, or continued in service to the time of his death, and whose death was in consequence of wounds received, or "disease contracted within the line of duty."

The appropriations for the Military Academy, this year, embrace the following among other items:

For expenses of Board of Visitors	$1,033 61
Barracks for Cadets	40,000 00
New Mess Hall	5,000 00
Riding Hall	2,000 00
Hospital for the Enlisted Men	2,500 00
Permanent Quarters, or Barracks for Engineer Troops, Sappers, Miners and Pontoniers	5,000 00

The whole amount of appropriations by this bill, including the above, is $221,298.

The port of Whitehall, in this State, (on Lake Champlain,) has been included by act approved 10th of January, among the ports entitled to the benefit of exporting merchandize; and to British America, with the privilege of drawback.

The act making appropriations for Revolutionary and other Pensioners, was approved 19th of February. Its chief items are:

For Revolutionary Pensions under act of 18th March 1818	$28,400 00
Invalid Pensions under various acts	272,000 00
Pensions to Widows under act of Feb. 1848	139,000 00
To Widows and Orphans act of 28th July 1848	24,000 00

N. Y. Enquirer.

IMPORTANT INVESTMENT IN U. S. STOCKS.—A Washington letter, of the 22d, says:

"The Chancellor of the Smithsonian Institute, (Vice President Dallas,) invested to-day the funds of the institution, amounting to $226,000, in the United States six per cent stock. The directors of the institute are only permitted to expend the interest which accrues, leaving the capital untouched. The Princede Joinville, and his wife, made a second investment to-day of $20,000, in United States Stocks."

A Gold Exploring Expedition.

The sudden and unexplained movements of Col. Fremont in the Far West, and the uncertain aim of his journey seem to have excited some attention throughout the country. Many persons suppose him to be in possession of information concerning some undiscovered placer—some region abounding in precious ores, in the vast unexplored track lying between New Mexico and the Sierra Nevada. This exciting doubt will probably soon be solved, for at the last date Col. Fremont had reached the Mountains of New Mexico, and was pushing forward with all haste into the unknown wilds beyond the Rio Grande.

In the meantime, however, adventurers are not idle, and before another month there will be other companies upon his track. One is at present being organized in this city, to march from Corpus Christie, Texas, to Paso del Norte and thence to the head-waters of the Gila, where the genuine El Dorado—the store house of the Aztec Emperors—is supposed to be situated. One of the principal promoters of this expedition is Mr. Webber, author of "Old Hicks, the Guide," who is already familiar with the border life of Texas.—There will be much adventure connected with such an expedition, and the result might prove of great importance to science and antiquarian research, if not to the natural wealth of the country. Not the least interesting feature of the California excitement will be the geographical discoveries made by exploring parties in search of new washings and diggings.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

From Rio Janeiro—Arrival of the Oregon.

The brig Rainbow, Capt. Mansfield, has arrived from Rio Janeiro, whence she sailed on the 3d ult. The steamer Oregon was just passing into the harbor when she came out. The Oregon sailed from this port, it will be remembered, on the 7th of December, and has therefore made the voyage in 27 days.

The brig Flora of Baltimore was waiting to get out past an American fleet bound to the Coast; the Commodore was determined to take her if she persists in going out; he has guard boats rowing around her all night, and the brig Perrymoored outside of her. There were a number of vessels intending to go to the Coast, but the Commodore has fustrated their designs.

Freights are dull—55 cts per bag for Coffee to the States.

The ship Iowa and Massachusetts left on the 2d for California, after taking in provisions and ballast. They were saluted by the Brandywine going out.

There was a large supply of Flour in market, and no sale. The ship Columbia was there taking in freight. There are a great many German vessels in port taking in freights very low. Two large Bremen ships were taking up to go around to Valparaise to load at low rates. There were but few American vessels in port.

The Rainbow has the letter-bags of the Brandywine and Massachusetts on board.

N. Y. Tribune.

Thirtieth Congress---Second Session.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27, 1849.

SENATE.

Memorials and petitions were presented by Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Hale, Cameron and Borland.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, submitted the following report:

The committee appointed on the part of the Senate, jointly with the committee on the part of the House of Representatives, to wait on Zachary Taylor and Millard Fillmore, and notify them of their election as President and Vice President of the United States report:

That they have performed the duty assigned them, and that the President elect, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, evinced emotions of the profoundest gratitude, and acknowledged his distrust of his ability to fulfill the expectations upon which their confidence was based, but gave assurances of a fixed purpose to administer the government for the benefit and advantage of the whole country.

In alluding to the fact to which his attention had been drawn, that the chairman of the committee presented a public body, a majority of whom were opposed in political opinion to the President elect, and accorded with that majority, he recognised in it the deference to the popular will constitutionally expressed, on which, rests the strength and hope of the Republic, and he said it was to have been expected from the Senate of the United States.

He expressed an ardent wish that he might be able in any degree to assuage the fierceness of party, or temper with moderation the conflicts of those who are only divided as to the means of securing the public welfare.

He said, having been reminded that he was about to occupy the chair once filled by Washington, that he could hope to emulate him only in the singleness of the aims which guided the conduct of the man who had no parallel in history, and had no rival in the hearts of his countrymen.

In conclusion, he announced his readiness to take the oath of office on the 5th March, proximo, at such hour and place as might be designated.

And the committee further report, that the Vice President, in signifying his acceptance of the office to which he had been chosen by the people, expressed the profound sensibility with which he received the announcement of his election, and said that, deeply impressed with the obligations which it imposed, and the distinguished honor it conferred, he should do injustice to his feelings if he failed to express his grateful thanks for the manifestation of confidence; that he should accept the office, conscious of his want of experience, and distrustful of his ability to discharge its duties, but with an anxious desire to meet the expectations of those who had so generously conferred it upon him.

Mr. Davis, in conclusion, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a committee to make the necessary arrangements for the reception of the President elect on the 5th March next, which was unanimously adopted, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Reverdy Johnson, Jefferson Davis and John Davis as that committee.

Mr. Atherton reported, from the finance committee, the post-office appropriation bill, without amendment.

On motion of Mr. Bright, House bill to provide for applications for a renewal of patents in certain cases, was taken up, and after debate, was, on motion of Mr. Calhoun, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the bill to regulate the pensions of officers, soldiers, seamen and marines, who have or may hereafter be disabled in the service of the United States, was taken up, debated, and then, on motion of Mr. Cameron, laid on the table, 24 to 18.

On motion of Mr. Foote, bill to grant a township of lands in Mississippi for school purposes, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the consideration of the civil and diplomatic appropriation bill was then resumed, the question being on Mr. Hale's amendments, increasing the salary of Minister to France to $15,000, to England to $20,000, and to Prussia to $12,000 per annum. After debate, Mr. Hale withdrew his amendment. Several others were proposed and adopted, and at 4, the Senate took a recess until 6 P. M. without taking the vote on the bill.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into committee on the bill to provide a territorial Government in California.

Mr. Roman, of Md., concluded the speech, which he commenced last night, in favor of protection to American labor.

Mr. Sawyer moved to strike out from the bill the twelfth section, which inhibited the extension of slavery. He said that the people should have the right to regulate their own internal concerns.

Mr. McClernand said that if the bill went from the House with this section, the Senate, no doubt, would reject it, as they did some years ago the Oregon bill, with a similar proviso. He spoke of the duty of Congress to provide governments for the people of the territories.

Several amendments were offered, and voted down; and then the question was taken on that of Mr. Sawyer, to strike out the Wilmot proviso. It did not prevail—ayes 88, noes 105.

Mr. Preston offered a substitute for the bill—to enable the people of all the territory acquired from Mexico to form a State Government. This received but one vote in its favor—Mr. Gayle, of Ala. Of course the substitute was rejected.

The committee rose, when the bill which had been considered was reported to the House with but two verbal amendments. It is nearly the same in its provisions as the bill which was passed for Oregon.

Mr. Meade moved to lay the bill on the table, but the motion did not prevail—yeas 86, nays 127.

The bill was passed—yeas 126, nays 87.

Mr. Meade reported a bill to establish a branch mint of the U. States at San Francisco, on board of the U. S. ship Pennsylvania, which shall be sent out for that purpose.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the bill establishing a Territorial Government for New Mexico.

The first section fixes the boundaries, and gives to New Mexico the territory between the Nueces and the Rio Grande.

Mr. Vinton offered an amendment, with a view of giving Texas a right to be heard in defence of her claim to that territory.

A debate sprung up, and without taking a vote, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 4 P. M.

SENATE.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Badger presented the resolution of the Legislature of the State of North Carolina, concerning slavery and Southern interests and institutions.

Mr. Green, of Rhode Island, introduced a resolution respecting the extension of slavery in the new territories, and protesting against the custom of whipping in the Navy.

The credentials of Mr. Morton, the newly elected Senator from Florida, were presented, and he was sworn in and took his seat.

A bill making provisions for the payment for horses used in the military service of the United States was passed.

The Standing Committees were discharged from the further consideration of various subjects.

The bill settling the claims of New Hampshire against the United States was passed.

Mr. Benton reported a bill for a great railroad, to be constructed from St. Louis to the Pacific.

The Senate meets hereafter at 11 o'clock.

The President of the Senate will vacate his seat to-morrow at 1 o'clock.

HOUSE.

In the evening session of the House yesterday, the bill to appoint a Commissioner and Surveyor of the Mexican boundary line was considered.

Messrs. Schenck, Truman Smith, Ashmun and Woodward expressed the opinion that the President had exceeded his authority and power in appointing said officers, as he has done, before authorized by law. Messrs. Staunton and Harralson contended that ample authority was granted the President to act in this matter, by the Constitution. The bill, after further discussion, was passed.

WASHINGTON, March 2—8 P. M.

SENATE.

Mr. Butler reported a bill relative to the holding of Circuit Courts in Kentucky.

The bill for the remitting of duties upon imported goods consumed at the great fire in New York, occupied the morning session, which was discussed at length, and the bill was finally laid on the table.

Yesterday the Naval appropriation bill was passed. It contains a provision to expend $20,000 for the completion of Fort Gibson, Ark.

HOUSE.

The morning session to-day was engaged in the discussion of the bill for the payment of the claims due to citizens of the U. S. by Mexico previous to the War.

Messrs. Smith, of Conn.; Stanton, Collamar, Evans, of Md.; and J. R. Ingersoll, participated in the debate and in favor of the payment of the claims.

WASHINGTON, March 3, 8 P. M.

SENATE.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Atchison presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Norris, who was qualified and took his seat.

A report was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating information respecting the tonage duties on Spanish vessels.

A bill, making provision for the payment of duties directly into the Treasury, was passed.

Mr. Bright presented the credentials of his colleague, Mr. Whitcomb, who, on taking the requisite oath, took his seat.

A bill for the extension of the revene laws, and collecting districts, was reported by Mr. Ashmund.

A resolution authorizing a bust of the Hon. John Q. Adams was passed, and subscribed for by the members.

WASHINGTON, Mar. 4, 6 P. M.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Atherton, the Appropriation bill for the General Post Office, was taken up and considered.

A motion to attach Mr. Niles' amendment, in favor of cheap postage was refused, and the bill was then passed.

Mr. Douglass, of Ill., presented the credentials of Gen. Shields, and moved in justice to all concerned, that they be referred to the Judiciary committee, to enquire into the eligibility of Gen. Shields to the U. S. Senate.

Mr. Mangum proposed postponing the subject until Gen. Shields should appear to take his oath of office. He remarked that the question properly belonged to the next Congress.

Mr. Douglass then withdrew his motion.

A bill was introduced requiring all revennes of the United States, to be paid directly into the Treasury; which was passed.

Mr. Bright, of Ia., presented the credentials of Gen. Whitcomb.

A bill for the extension of the Revenue law over California, establishing collection districts, rates of collection, &c.; after some consideration was laid on the table.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The substitute offered by Truman Smith, of Conn., for the bill, providing for the claims of American citizens against Mexico, according to the treaty, was considered and finally passed.

Mr. Wentworth, of Ill., moved to add the Senate's amendment to the Appropriation bill, attaching the Wilmot proviso; which motion was rejected by, yeas 89; nays 96.

A motion was then made to amend Mr. Walker's amendment for the provisional government of California, by substituting the ordinance of 1787, which was rejected by, yeas 89, nays 85. [This is evidently wrong, and should be if the motion was rejected 95.] Various amendments were offered but all were lost.

The Committee of the Whole now arose and reported the bill with Walker's amendments.—The vote of the House was then taken on the bill as amended and lost, yeas 106, nays 114.

Mr. Ashmun asked for the suspension of the rules in order to introduce a resolution authorising the bust of Adams, subscribed for by the members of the House, to be placed in the speaker's room, and for the payment of the expenses of the artist.

Mr. Jones, of Tenn., objected to it.

Mr. Brinnell offered an amendment to strike out all relative to the expenses, he was unwilling that the name of Adams should be sullied, or associated with money. The amendment was adopted, and the resolution passed by yeas 135, nays 14.

Mr. Talmadge moved for the suspension of the rules, in order to take up the bill authorising the establishment of a branch mint at New York.

The previous question was called for and sustained.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 7—8 P. M.

SENATE.

In the Senate Mr. Shields took his seat, and the question as to his eligibility was referred to a Select Committee.

A message was received from the President, by the hands of his Private Secretary, Mr. Bliss, making the following nominations, to-wit:

JOHN M. CLAYTON, Secretary of State.
WM. BALLARD PRESTON, Secretary of the Navy.
WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of War.
THOS. EWING, Sec'y. of the Home Department.
JACOB COLLAMER, of VL, Post Master General.
REVERDY JOHNSON, Attorney General.
W. M. MEREDITH, of Pa., Sec'y of Treasury.

Mr. Foote explained the manner of the rencontter between himself and Mr. Cameron, and admitted that some slight blows had been exchanged.—He remarked that he regretted having done violence to the dignity of the Senate. The difficulty between the parties was finally amicably settled.

The Senate in Executive Session confirmed the nominations of the President to the different Cabinet Departments.

SUNDAY EVENING, March, 4.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned this morning at 7 o'clock, after having passed the Gold Dollar bill; establishing the Home Department; a branch mint at Mint at New York: and the different Appropriation bills.

The California Territorial bill was not acted upon by the Senate as it was introduced pending the debate on the general Appropriation bill.

Senator Foote, of Miss., shook his fist in the face of Mr. Cameron, of Pa., who immediately knocked Mr. Foote, sprawling on the floor of the House. Mr. Thompson, of Miss., and Ficklin, of Ill., also had a rencounter. Messrs. Mead and Giddings, also come in collision with each other.

It is rumored that the Hon. Abbott Lawrence declines the Secretaryship of the Navy, and that said office has been tendered to Mr. Preston, of Virginia.

The Hon. Jno. Davis, of Mass., has been appointed to superintend the Home Department.

The Hon. Reverdy Johnson has been appointed Attorney General.

COMMERCIAL.

BAGGING AND ROPE.—The market for these staples continues firm, and prices have been advanced, though there is no material demand for consumption.—We hear of a few light sales on orders, at 16½a16c., and 7¼c. Also, a sale of 100 pieces, and 100 coils at 16¼, and 7¼c. The receipts this week are 1,611 pieces, and 786 coils. The shipments amount to 365 pieces and 426 coils. The stocks on hand are 6,105 pieces, and