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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

LECTURES ON LITERATURE AND SCIENCE.

Mr. Dana's Lecture.

The second Lecture of Mr. DANA at the Chapel of the University on Friday night was very well attended, and the subject, "The Condition of Society and its Influences on the Poet, and the Influence of the Poet on the Condition of Society," was treated with the same calm earnestness of thought and polished elegance of diction as the former Lecture. Our space permits us but a brief report, which does but scanty justice to the high literary character of the original.

The Lecturer commenced by describing that condition of society which is most favorable to the growth of poetic influences. He considered the early period of English literature as more truly poetic, in its simple faith, its open-hearted directness of thought and its genuine human sympathy, than our own age. The early authors, unpolished as their poetry may seem to us, spoke from the clear depths of their nature. The natural feelings of the heart, as it lived among its fellow-men and under all humanizing influences, still lives in their works. This vitalizing sympathy between the Poet and the Man, gives a charm to all early ballad poetry, the simple warmth of whose style cannot now be restored. When an attempt is made to complete the imperfect parts of some such relic, the work of a later mind, however much it may accord with the old language, may easily be detected. We find in these authors all those kind, soft-voiced words, which are no longer heard; a child might have uttered them, but a man could not utter them now. They may be of a happy character, and they touch us like the words of a child, or they may be sad, and they soften our natures with the gentleness of tears which fill the eye, but do not fall. They are marked by subtle beauties of language, little turns of expression, simple touches of thought, springing naturally from the habits and feelings of early society. They sang from the direct influences of things around them. The living nearness of reality imparts such an air of reality to their poetry, that the reader is not always saying to himself: "This is poetry!" This, too, is an influence of poetic condition; they forget that they are chroniclers of events, but speak only as they are moved. Hence there is in them a reflection of Nature not to be acquired by study, but only attained by a harmony of the soul with the outward world. The man becomes merely the object through which the thing moves, acts and speaks.—The Creator expresses himself through the Created. The Lecturer illustrated these remarks, by reading portions of a fine old ballad.

The ballad poets are the prophets nearest to Nature. Their voice is simple and natural, but it has deeps lower than Art, finer delicacies than refinement can give. Those blossoms of early poetry did not grow for the eye alone. They may not be so gorgeous in hue as the later growths, but they have that fresh, healthy, earthy odor, which we find no more. Mr. Dana then read a part of the ballad of Robin Hood, describing Summer in the forest—a delicious picture of sunshine, green leaves and the joyance of birds. He asked, was not this morning? Ay; the morning of the heart, the clear, joyous morning of Poetry. The soul of the poet felt to its depths the genial influence of the Summer he sung. There was in him that warmth of life, that like the mountain runnels leaping into the sun, seems to feel a joy so full they must needs tell it to the day.

Mr. Dana then referred to the simplicity of early narrative poetry. The minor class of the old poets, though often dull, are always natural. However long and tedious the way, it is often refreshed by passages of exquisite beauty. In this connection a number of extracts were read. The society of that time was more allied to the poetic spirit than the present. Because there are more readers now, we are apt to think there is more taste for poetry. In speaking of these times, we forget the prevalence of a taste for legend and song—we forget that castle and cottage alike had their ballads which could stir men's hearts like the call of a trumpet. The child heard them in his cradle, and the little creature grew into life with its ears full of harmony.

These influences came not through the artificial forms of books, but were blended with the actual life, and must necessarily develop themselves again in action.—Received in children, they would come forth again, in the true unconsciousness of nature, through the long issues of life. The rough garb and clouted shoon had sometimes held a form more filled with the finer impulses of poetry than ever pressed the delicate robes of wealth and luxury.

We are apt to look on the age as being ignorant, inasmuch as it was ignorant of those modes by which we arrive at knowledge. We do not ask whether the effort to break through the barrier to knowledge might not be equally as valuable as a debilitating facility.

The state in which the mind pauses and reflects, and strives after itself by self revolving thought, is favorable to the growth of a healthy mind. Nor was the superstition of former times hostile to the growth of a poetic nature. Excess of belief has a truer tendency than excess of unbelief. There was profounder truth in that state of society which peopled the twilight with fairies, and elves, and dragons, than that in which the pride of knowledge has made a spiritual void around itself by declaring that nothing is but what can be comprehended. The true Poet recognizes no simply material world, but in all material forms perceives the traces and the work of Spirit.

This is felt in the works of Shakspeare: we stand with Macbeth on the heath and talk with the weird sisters; we see the light Ariel hovering in the air; we look on the beastly figure of Caliban. Do you think of doubting the existence of these beings?

Those were the flowers of early poetry—but those sweet flowers have gathered together at the graves of the old masters, and laid themselves down and died.

Where are the flowers, the fair young flowers, that lately sprang and stood
In brighter light and softer airs, a beauteous sisterhood?
* * * *
The rain is falling where they lie, but the cold November rain
Calls not from out the gloomy earth those lovely ones again."

In the Elizabethan age, Poetry shot up with a luxuriance that was never known before or since. A short time afterward Milton appeared, but with less of simple nature; and Dryden, who fought his battle in turn, and after him Pope, with more of art and elegance, but less of heart. In a great measure, the state of society may be found to correspond with all these changes.

The individuality of poetry is in danger of degenerating at present, in the lecturer's opinion, owing to the lack of independence in individual character. Men think too much according to party; the tendency of the times is to drive the poet back upon himself—to make his own sentiments the burden of what he utters.

Mr. Dana concluded his lecture by a description of the necessary harmony which should exist between the Poet and the Man, and upon the present condition of society, with regard to the creation of poetry.

Lecture on the Indians.

The second lecture on the Origin of the Indians was delivered on Saturday evening, in the Chapel of the University, by KAH-GE-GA-GAH-YOWH. The lecturer commenced by alluding to the interest with which history of all times had ever been regarded. Man is ever an anxious inquirer, and in the history of bygone days he seeks to gratify his irrepressible curiosity and insatiate desire for knowledge. In accordance with this feeling, he has endeavored to redeem from the mists of antiquity some traces of the land which first peopled the Western World. Some historians have sought to institute a resemblance between the Indians and the Jews, deluding themselves with the hope of thus being able to clear up the uncertain fate of the lost tribes of Israel. This theory does not bear the test of investigation, said the lecturer; for if we compare the manners, the customs and religions of the two people, we will find that they are totally different in every respect. The Jews, said he, are a people remarkable for their conservatism of character, and in every age of the world have been found the same. This being the case, when we compare the Indians and the Jews, we are led to the conclusion that they are not the progenitors of our aborigines. No matter what fortune, good or evil, has befallen them, enslaved or free, they have always regarded with veneration the sanctity of the Sabbath. This alone would be a sufficient refutation of that theory.

It has been also said that a colony of Phoenicians at some period before the Christian Era, was settled upon the American coast, and which in the course of time extended over the whole Continent. Thus some account for the origin of the Indians. The most probable supposition is that we have originally come from Asia by the Behring's Straits. That we are descended from the Asiatics there can be no doubt whatever: the general features of our character are alike; but no definite conclusion can be arrived at from what nations of Asia we are descended. There is one way by which we might obtain an insight into this absorbing subject. It is thus: The Indians have, contrary to general belief, a means of transmitting from generation to generation a history of past events by means of hieroglyphics or symbolical characters. Beads and other articles have been buried at a certain depth in the earth, then trees of different descriptions are planted in circles around these deposits: these are the archives in which the Indians preserve the history of their race.—We can, perhaps, by acting in a spirit of amity toward them, derive from this source a more satisfactory account of their origin. But while your conduct toward them is guided by sordid motives, you will never conquer the jealous secrecy with which they preserve their traditions.

The lecturer deplored the contrast presented in the condition of his country and that of the pale-face. He did not envy the luxuries of civilized life, but he would disseminate among his brothers those great elements of civilization, Christianity and Education. He hoped one day to accomplish his purposes of securing a tract of territory upon which he might concentrate the different tribes of Indians of the North, teach them the Arts of civilized life, and, when capable of becoming citizens, to have them incorporated into the Union. Should the white man still drive us back to the West, we must eventually perish. This can only be avoided by the means to which I have referred.

He then stated that he would deliver a lecture in the Tabernacle this (Monday) evening, when the Mayor will preside.

Town Elections.

Sullivan Co.—Mamakating elects Nathaniel Beyea, Whig, Supervisor without opposition; Henry Newkirk, Whig, Town Clerk by 44 maj. The Whig ticket prevailed generally.....Bethel elects—Elected, Loco, supervisor, by a union of the Hunkers and Barnes.....In Thompson, the entire Whig ticket was elected without opposition.....In Fallsburgh, Edward Palen is reelected Supervisor....Cochecton elects, James C. Curtis, Barnburner.....Joseph L. Moore, Anti-Renter, has been reelected in Neversink.....Buckley is reelected in Liberty by 100 maj.....The Board, says the *Sullivan Co. Whig*, is probably Loco, same as last year.

☞ JOHN W. WHITE of Lancaster is the Free Soil candidate for Congress in the IVth District of New-Hampshire. The District is now represented by James H. Johnson, Loco.

☞ The *Boston Daily Bee* is battling manfully for the passage of a Homestead Exemption Law in Massachusetts. The *Post* also thinks that 'no man should be made a pauper because he is a debtor.' Go ahead, gentlemen.

☞ HAMILTON C. JONES, Esq. Whig, and author of the famous story of "Cousin Sally Dillard," was returned to the North Carolina Legislature, from the County of Rowan, vice John W. Ellis, Esq. Loco, resigned.

☞ The Loco-Focos of Connecticut are to hold a State Convention at New-Haven, on Thursday next, to nominate candidates for State Officers.

DEPARTURE OF THE PANAMA.—The Pacific Mail Steamer *Panama*, Capt. PORTER, sailed on Saturday at the appointed hour, taking out a full number of passengers. A large crowd collected at the pier to see her off. In consequence of the ice in the river, she left the wharf with such precision in regard to time, that several of her passengers were left behind.

THE ICE IN THE BAY—*A Vessel Injured.*—The British ship *America*, lying at Quarantine, has been considerably cut by the ice. She lay, Saturday morning, near the Narrows, surrounded by ice, having drifted from her former place during the night.

☞ The Massachusetts Temperance Convention met at Boston on Thursday and organized itself by the choice of Asahel Huntington of Salem as President, and eighteen gentlemen of the highest respectability as Vice-Presidents. The state of the cause throughout Massachusetts was represented as encouraging. Abby Folsom attempted to address the meeting repeatedly, and made a good deal of trouble.

Late from Mexico.

The following news from Mexico, which we copy from the *New-Orleans Commercial Times* of the 8th inst. was briefly announced by Telegraph in *The Tribune* on Friday afternoon, 16th:

From the New-Orleans Commercial, Feb. 8.

By the arrival here yesterday, of the brig Habernero, Capt. Meallett, from Vera Cruz, the 26th ult. we have received *El Monitor Republicano*, of the City of Mexico, to the 23d ult. inclusive, being three days later intelligence than that of the preceding arrival.

MERCANTILE.—On the 20th ult. the Senate took into consideration the bill of the Government, authorizing the introduction of provisions into Matamoras, where a great dearth reigned. That body approved the article allowing flour to be imported, leaving the other items for farther action.

COLONIZATION.—*El Monitor* of the 23d ult. states, that the Chamber of Deputies had, on the preceding day, approved the second article of the bill regarding immigrants and colonists. It reads thus:

Security to the Colonists shall be guaranteed in their persons and property, as well as justice and the liberty of exercising every species of industry that they may choose to exercise. They shall be allowed to trade, wholesale and in retail; be endowed with the privilege of acquiring landed estate, including mines; and may acquire patent rights for inventions, improvements and for the introduction of new branches of industry.

REPORT OF THE MINISTER OF WAR AND MARINE.—This document, which appears at length in the *Monitor* of the 22d, contains a general statement of the military force of the Republic, and the manner in which it is distributed over the country. The only point of interest which it offers to the American reader, is the part which alludes to the project of erecting certain departments into a new Republic; that of the Sierra Madre. Gen. Arista, hereon, says:

The reports which were current, some time ago, relative to the formation, in the bosom of the Republic itself, of another, under the title of that of the Sierra Madre, imperatively addressed themselves to the Executive. Although they seemed visionary, still it was necessary for the Government to take measures to meet the evil. Orders were immediately issued for the columns of troops then in existence, to march without delay to the frontier, under the orders of Gen. Minon.

This was effected in spite of all difficulties which presented themselves. Consequently, the Government has the satisfaction of informing Congress that in Pueblo Viejo, there is a brigade of 478 men, under Gen. F. Garay; another in Matamoras, of 446, under Gen. F. Avalos; and in Camargo, Monterey and Saltillo, there are 1,085 men, under the orders of Gen. Minon, who commands the division, comprising in all 1,998 men. The Government is striving to increase this force, and will, in case of necessity, add to it a column of 4,000 men, of the National Guard.

THE INSURRECTION IN THE DISTRICT OF MEXICO.—It appears that the insurrection headed by Don Esteven Leon, in the vicinity of Toluca, in the District of Mexico, has not yet been entirely quelled. *El Monitor*, in its number of the 21st, states that some evil intentioned persons had spread a report in the capital, the preceding day, that an express had arrived from Toluca, with bad news for the Government.

This, it adds, is so untrue, that it can assure its readers, before two days have elapsed, tranquility will be entirely restored to the district. The Government had directed the police authorities to search out the agents of this sinister report, with a view to their severe and summary punishment.

MAZATLAN.—The British sloop-of-war, *Calipso*, 20 guns, arrived at Mazatlan, on the Pacific, on the 29th December.

There is in these papers the usual record of robberies and assassinations which, unfortunately, are of almost daily occurrence in the principal cities, and on the highways of Mexico. The Indians also continue their depredations, almost unmolested.

The *N. O. Crescent* says the Indians continue their depredations in the State of Durango. *El Monitor* accuses the Santianistas of conspiring to procure the return of that chieftain, and say that the insurgents of the Sierra are stimulated by his partisans.

Texas Items.

We learn from the *Galveston News* that a German, engaged in herding, was recently murdered and scalped by the Indians on the Guadalupe River, Western Texas. The *Western Texian* announces the death of Capt. Highsmith, who did good service in the Texan Revolution, also in the late War with Mexico. Accounts from the Brazos represent business brisk and flourishing. A company of emigrants started from Brownsville, (opposite Matamoras,) for California, by the route up the river and through the Mexican States, about the 20th ult. another company following in the same route was to start from the same place a few days later. A company of emigrants, numbering 67, styling themselves the Mazatlan Rangers, had arrived at Corpus Christi, from New Orleans, for California. They were fully equipped for the expedition. John H. Peoples, Esq. editor of the *Corpus Christi Star*, joined the party, and becomes their guide to Presidio del Norte. The following are the corps of Topographical Engineers, had arrived at Corpus Christi, and, having made a survey of the bay and pass, report everything favorable for a depot at that point. The piece of gold found recently in Cameron County, turned out to be nothing more than a glittering mineral substance, of no earthly value. A grand ball was given at Matamoras on the 23d ult. conjointly, by the Mexican officer stationed in that place and the American officers stationed at Fort Brown.

The *Victoria Advocate* is calling the attention of capitalists to the great Water Power and rare opportunities for manufacturing on the St. Marks, the Comal, the San Antonio, &c.

The San Antonio *Western Texan* notices the departure of a company of six persons from that city for California. They intend going by way of Presidio, San Fernando, or via Chihuahua. Another party were getting ready to leave about the 1st inst. which will proceed to a point lower down on the Rio Grande, thence by way of Monclova, &c.

A company intend leaving Galveston, shortly, for the same destination.

The editor of the *Western Texan* has been informed that Gen. Worth has "decided upon sending the troops destined for the Upper Rio Grande, by the new route lately discovered by Col. Hays." These troops will probably take up the line of march from Fredericksburg, for El Paso, about the first of March.

The 5th regiment of infantry, which had for some time been encamped opposite Victoria, took up the line of march on the 16th ult. The health of the troops was good. The company was retained at Lavaca for the purpose of assisting in taking care of the public stores, at that place.

The small pox has made its appearance in Guadalupe county.

The river Angelina is now in good navigable order, and the steamboat of that name has made several successful trips to Pattonia, within fifteen miles of Nacogdoches, carrying down to Sabine Pass full freight on each trip.

The steamboat Brazos, Capt. Brentlinger, arrived at Quintana, from Washington, on the Brazos, Feb. 1st, with 553 bales cotton, 69 sacks and 34 barrels pecans, and 24 hides. A portion of this cargo consists of cotton hauled from the Colorado.

A scamp named Frank Johnson broke into the house of the tax gatherer of Crockett Co. and robbed him of about $1,000 of the public money. Johnson was arrested but escaped.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune.

Election of Controller.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 17.

The Senate and Assembly met in Convention to-day, and elected Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT Controller of the State of New-York, *vice* Millard Fillmore, resigned. The vote stood:

For Hunt	89
All others	23
Majority for Hunt	66

Gen. Taylor's Cabinet.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 17.

We learn from reliable authority that the office of Secretary of State will be tendered to Senator CLAYTON of Delaware.

Gen. Taylor's Health.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb. 17.

The health of Gen. Taylor is very feeble in consequence of the accident which befel him at Madison, Ind. where the crowd of persons, who were anxious to see him, pressed upon him with such force that they threw him with great violence over some rail barrels.

Suicide and Fire.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 17.

Robert M. N. Smythe, supposed to be deranged, was found dead with his throat cut this morning. He is believed to have committed suicide.

The Eagle Hotel and several other buildings adjoining, in the City of Lawrence, were destroyed by fire last night.

The Examination of Hyer.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 17.

Hyer was brought before the Court at 10 o'clock this morning. His counsel were Robert McLean and Collins Lee, Esqrs. The investigation occupied the attention of the Court until ½ o'clock, P. M. The court room was densely crowded with eager spectators, and outside there was an immense throng unable to gain admittance and eager to learn all that was going on within. The hearing having been concluded, the Court pronounced him guilty of fighting, and demanded bail in his own recognizance for $2,000, and by others for $1,000. Messrs. Leon Dyer, William Turner and William Price were as the required security. They say they would have given security to the amount of $30,000 had it been required. Hyer is now at liberty and is with his family at the United States Hotel. Great enthusiasm prevails in his favor. He looks well and shows no marks of rough handling, except that one of his eyes is slightly blackened. There is some talk of his giving a sparring exhibition in one of our theaters before he leaves our city.

Markets.....Boston, Feb. 17.

The market for FLOUR continues firm, with a good demand. We notice sales of 1,500 bbls, including good Michigan, &c. at 5 87½, and pure Genesee at 6 12½.—CORN is scarcely so firm, and sales were of 12,000 bushels at 54 cents for white Southern, and 59 for yellow do. Small sales of RYE are making at 70 to 72 cts. In OATS there were sales of 3,000 bushels Northern at 40 to 41c.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 17.

A petition was presented for the appointment of a Special Board to control and manage the affairs of the Alms-House in the City of New-York.

Mr. BOKEE reported a bill in favor of altering the Commissioners' map of the City of Brooklyn; also, providing for the establishment of Civil and Criminal Courts in the City of Brooklyn.

Mr. BOND reported a bill to repeal the act relative to the removal of the Madison University.

The Committee of the Whole took up the bill relative to Free Schools, and laid the same on the table after some debate.

ASSEMBLY.

A bill was reported in favor of constructing a Railroad from Troy to Rutland.

Mr. CROSS of Kings Co. also reported a bill to authorize the City of Brooklyn to raise money for the purpose of obtaining water.

The bill authorising the City of Brooklyn to raise funds for the purpose of completing their City Hall was read a third time and passed.

The bill to amend the charter of the East River Insurance Co. was also read a third time and passed.

Mr. McLEAN of Livingston Co. according to previous notice, introduced a bill for the appointment of a Board of Railway Commissioners.

Mr. DISOWAY of Richmond Co. introduced a bill to change the location of the Marine Hospital.

Mr. BEEKMAN of N. Y. gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill for the erection of of fire-proof buildings for the accommodation of the State Library.

Mr. FRUYN of Albany Co. gave notice of a bill to discontinue the Clinton State Prison, and establish in its stead an asylum for idiots.

Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT was chosen Controller in joint ballot of the two Houses.

The Committee of the Whole took up the resolution authorizing the presentation of a sword to Col. BLISS, late of Gen. TAYLOR's staff. A long debate followed and some progress was made in the consideration of the subject. Adjourned.

Hours of Labor in the Senate—Extra Pay to Watchmen, Clerks, &c.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 16.

The adage that "time is money" is not believed in by the Senate. This morning Mr. DOWNS moved that on and after Monday next the Senate meet at 11 instead of 12 o'clock. After numerous amendments made by Senators, Mr. DICKINSON moved that the whole matter be laid on the table. The Yeas and Nays were taken and the motion lost. Near an hour was then consumed in offering amendments to amendments, and finally, on motion of Mr. HALE, the whole matter was laid on the table, and the Senate will meet hereafter at 12 o'clock as before. A remark made by Mr. DAYTON conveys perhaps the only palliation that can be offered, viz: that if the Senate meet an hour earlier it will be certain to adjourn an hour sooner, so that no saving of time would at last be effected.

A discussion followed between Mr. BELL and Mr. ATHERTON upon an appropriation of $3,000 for paying the watchmen attached to the different Departments for previous services, who were omitted in the enactment for extra pay in 1837. Mr. BELL urged the amendment with great earnestness, and it was as strongly opposed by the Chairman of the Committee on Finance, who prevailed; as it was lost by a heavy majority.

Mr. BELL in his statement made one error to which I would like to call his attention. He stated that *all* the clerks whose salaries did not reach $2,000, were allowed by this act of Congress, of 1837, ten and twenty per cent. on their salaries in consequence of the high price of provisions growing out of the inflation of the times. Although the law evidently intended to carry out this result, the whole number of clerks in the Post Office Department, and the Auditor's office attached thereto, did not receive one cent of this allowance. The money was appropriated, but what became of it is a question I have been anxious to have answered for a long time.

I am not in the habit of retailing the small occurrences of the time, especially when of local character, but an incident of to-day is deserving of mention. A short time ago a lady, in company with Gen. WALLBRIDGE of your City, lost an article of jewelry of great value. This morning a hackman named WM DALTON, of hack No. 26, brought it to the General without requirement of fee or reward. It is needless, however, to add that his honesty—rare as it is worshipful—met a substantial appreciation. D. H.

Honor!—Dueling.

Nearly a column of the *St. Louis Republican* of the first instant is occupied by the details of a disagreement and personal rencontre between two persons, F. P. Blair, Jr. and L. Pickering, from which we might derive amusement, were it not for the moral depravity the result of the affair exhibits.

Mr. Blair having become satisfied that the "Democracy" were again to be divided into "Hards" and "Softs," as in 1843-4, with a view to the success of the latter and the displacement of Col. Benton, who is the chief of the former, wrote a series of articles for the *Republican*, in which the attention of the "true Democracy" as the "Hards" style themselves, was called to the fact. The opposition were troubled somewhat, and one of their number, Mr. Pickering, demanded the name of the author, on the ground that one of the articles contained a personal attack on him, for which he intended to hold the writer responsible.

The name was given and then followed a series of vaporous effusions from both individuals, in which desperate things were hinted at, and understandings had that there was to be "a running street fight with bowie knives," etc. etc.—Mr. Pickering declaring in the end that he was ready "to defend himself at all times," or in other words, to shoot down his opponent whenever he saw him. This honor Mr. Blair declined, and so the affair ended, each, we presume, being convinced that the other was a coward, a poltroon, or whatever other thing his injured dignity might incline to pronounce him.

We would not notice this, but that the Editor of the *Republican* endorses the statement of Mr. Blair, and speaks of the "reserved code of honor" in a way as if it was not only natural, but meritorious, to settle quarrels by its savage dictates. We are amazed, at this day, to see Journals occupying a respectable position, lending themselves and their influence to murderous duelling themselves and with a complacency, even when telling, and looking on with the aristocratic sneer the conflict sinks down from the bowie knife and pistol into the butchery of the bowie knife.

What difference is there in the position of these "respectable" would-be combatants and the prize-fighters who the other day were hunted by the police of a neighboring State, because it was said they would have a fight? No difference at all, except that in the latter brute courage was greater than in the former, and if any credit can be awarded, it certainly belongs to those who, having a quarrel, carried it through in spite of obstacles which would have utterly frightened the chivalric gentlemen who proposed a street fight as a healing balm for their wounded honor. In our opinion, to subject these individuals to the regimen and discipline of a prison, would have a beneficial effect, and lessen their disposition to cut and slash God's image.

FIRE.—The dwelling of Mrs. O'Hanlon, near Fayetteville, (N. C.) was burnt to the ground on the 7th inst. together with its contents. Loss $2,500—Insurance $1,000.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 15.

We had a brief and amusing debate this morning in the Senate, arising out of the proposition to appropriate about $6,000 to pay the expenses of the delegation of Chippewa Indians who had come to the City under the guidance of Major Martell, a half-breed, to induce the Government to make them a grant of land. It was proposed to take the guidance of the party from Major Martell and give it to somebody else—this causing the debate. The amendment being rejected, the appropriation was agreed to.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar, this being private bill day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The regular order of business being called for, the resolution reported by Mr. COBB of Ga. from the Committee of Rules, to amend the rules so as to provide that no money should be expended out of the Contingent Fund of the House, without having been first referred to the Committee on Accounts, and that it should not be in order to suspend this rule except by unanimous consent, was the first in order.

Mr. KAUFMAN called for the Previous Question, which being sustained.

Mr. ASHMUN moved that the resolution be laid on the table, which was carried by Ayes 88, Noes 79.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Barrow, Belcher, Bennet, Blackmar, Blanchard, Boyden, Brady, Brown, Cathcart, Chandler, S. L. Clark, Cheetham, Cocke, Colamer, Crowell, Cruzen, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dixon, G. Duncan, Eckert, Edwards, R. W. Evans, N. Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Fourney, Fries, Fulton, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, N. K. Hall, J. G. Hampton, M. Hampton, Henry, Hilliard, Hubbard, Hudson, Hunt, C. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, J. H. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Kellogg, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Leffler, Levin, Lincoln, Mackey, McIlvaine, Marsh, Morris, Mullin, Nelson, Newell, Olmsted, Pearce, Pendleton, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, J. A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Schenck, Sherrill, Silvester, Sweetland, R. Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Strohm, Talmadge, Taylor, R. W. Thompson, J. B. Thompson, Tompkins, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, Wentworth, White, Wilson—113.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Bridges, Burt, Carter, Chase, F. Clark, H. Clark, H. Cobb, W. H. W. Cobb, Collins, Cummins, Darling, Dunnell, Edsall, Farrar, Featherston, Ficklin, Fitzpatrick, Freeman, French, Fries, Gaylord, Giddings, Gott, Gowen, Grow, Hamlin, Harris, Henley, Hiestand, Hoge, Holmes, Howard, Howell, Jenkins, Jones, Kaufman, Kennedy, Kerr, Kimmell, Lahm, Leake, Leib, Lyon, Mallory, McCleary, McCleland, McCullough, McDowell, McGahey, McGaughey, McKay, McLean, McQueen, Miller, Morehead, Morris, Murphy, Nicoll, Olmstead, Parker, Peck, Peelle, Perry, Pettit, Phillips, Pollock, Rhett, Richardson, Ritchey, Robbins, Robinson, Roman, Rockwell, Root, Sawyer, Sheppard, Smart, Stanton, Starkweather, Stuart, Taylor, Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Toombs, Van Dyke, Venable, Vinton, Wallace, Warren, Wentworth, Wick, Wiley, Williams, Wilson, Woodward—78.

A message having been received from the Senate requesting the return of the Bill granting the right of way through the Public Lands to railways, &c. and providing for preëmptions to the rules in width of the Public Lands on each side of the road, the House voted to return the bill as requested.

Mr. VINTON called up the motion to re-consider the vote ordering the bill creating the Department of the Interior to be engrossed. He said he called it up in order that members might suggest amendments, as they had had time to examine it. He thought, however, it did not need amendment. No one rising to propose amendments,

Mr. STEPHENS of Ga. moved that the motion to reconsider be laid on the table, which was carried, by Ayes 102, Noes 79.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a communication from the War Department, with an estimate of the value of the public property on Governor's Island, in reply to a resolution of the House. It was ordered to be printed.

Also the Annual Report of the Commissioner of Patents, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. JOHNSON of Ark. moved to go into Committee of the Whole for the purpose of taking up the general calendar, and considering such bills as should not be objected to.

Mr. VINTON asked if it were in order to move to proceed to the business on the Speaker's table.

The Speaker said if Mr. JOHNSON's motion were not agreed to, it would be in order after 35 minutes had been expended in calling Committees for reports.

Mr. JOHNSON's motion was put and lost.

The Committee were called for reports.

Mr. TRUMAN SMITH of Conn. from the Committee on Rules, reported a resolution to suspend the operation of the rule, allowing members after debate had been stopped to speak five minutes on any amendment he might offer during the last week of the session.

Mr. SCHENCK of Ohio opposed the adoption of the resolution, as in point of fact the only debate upon, or in explanation of the bill under consideration, took place under the five minute rule. It suspended at all, he would rather suspend it for all the session except the last week.

Mr. JENKINS of N. Y. moved that it be laid upon the table, which was carried by Ayes 105, Noes 76.

YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Atkinson, Barrow, Beale, Bettinger, Bingham, Birdseall, Botts, Bowlin, Boyd, W. G. Brown, M. Brown, Burt, Cathcart, Chandler, Chase, F. Clark, S. L. Clark, H. Cobb, W. H. W. Cobb, Collins, Cummins, Darling, G. Duncan, Edsall, A. Evans, Farrar, Featherston, Ficklin, Freedley, French, Fries, Fulton, Gayle, Giddings, Gorman, Gott, Grow, W. P. Hall, Hammons, Harmanson, Harris, Henley, Henry, E. B. Holmes, G. S. Houston, Inge, C. J. Ingersoll, J. R. Ingersoll, J. H. Johnson, R. W. Johnson, Kellogg, D. P. King, W. T. Lawrence, Leffler, Lyon, McClerand, McKay, J. Mann, Marsh, Meade, Morehead, Morris, Morse, Mullin, Murphy, Nelson, Nicoll, Olmstead, Pearce, Peck, Pendleton, Preston, Putnam, Reynolds, J. A. Rockwell, Roman, Rumsey, St. John, Sherrill, Silvester, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Stanton, Stephens, Stewart, Talmadge, Taylor, Thibodeaux, R. W. Thompson, R. A. Thompson, Thurston, Tompkins, Toombs, Van Dyke, Vinton, Warren, White, Wilson—112.

NAYS—Messrs. Atkinson, Bayly, Beale, Bingham, Birdseall, Bowlin, Boyd, Bridges, Burt, Cathcart, Chase, F. Clark, S. L. Clark, H. Cobb, W. H. W. Cobb, Collins, Cummins, Darling, Dunnell, Edsall, Farrar, Featherston, Ficklin, Fitzpatrick, Freeman, French, Fries, Gaylord, Giddings, Gorman, Grow, Hamlin, Harris, Henley, Hiestand, Hoge, Holmes, Howard, Howell, Jenkins, Jones, Kaufman, Kennedy, Kerr, Kimmell, Lahm, Leake, Leffler, Leib, Lyon, Mallory, McCleland, McCullough, McDowell, McGahey, McGaughey, McKay, McLean, McQueen, Miller, Morehead, Morris, Murphy, Nicoll, Olmstead, Parker, Peck, Peelle, Perry, Pettit, Phillips, Pollock, Rhett, Richardson, Ritchey, Robbins, Robinson, J. Rockwell, Root, Sawyer, Sheppard, Smart, C. B. Smith, T. Smith, Starkweather, Stuart, James Thompson, Wm. Thompson, Toombs, Venable, Wallace, Wick, Williams, Woodward—79.

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YEAS—Messrs. Abbott, Adams, Ashmun, Barringer, Belcher, Bidlack, Blackmar, Blanchard, Botts, Boyden, Brady, Brown, Butler, Canby, Chapman, Clapp, Cocke, Colamer, Conger, Crozier, Crowell, Cummins, Darling, Dickey, Dixon, G. Duncan, Dunn, Eckert, Edwards, Embree, A. Evans, N. Evans, Farrelly, Fisher, Fourney, Freedley, Fulton, Gayle, Giddings, Gott, Greeley, Gregory, Grinnell, Hale, N. K. Hall, J. G. Hampton, M. Hampton, Har