THE PRESS

FROM WASHINGTON.

Friday, Jan. 5.

The Senate met in session to-day, it having adjourned over yesterday to Monday next.

House of Representatives.—After the reading of the journal of yesterday's proceedings, the House took up the regular order of the day, consisting of and concluded the call for resolutions.

Resolutions were then presented from the Territories, of no particular interest; at the conclusion of which,

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll moved that the House go into Committee of the Whole on Gen. Jackson's fine.

Mr Adams rose to a point of order—not so much a point of order, as to the good faith of the House; the gentleman from Pennsylvania, C. J. Ingersoll, having, in his motion, committed a breach of faith.

The Peace Maker flung back the imputations with the contempt belonging to them, into the teeth of him who made them. I will have him, and he, and the House to know that I am less inclined to the charge of *breach of faith*, than he is when I cannot call to order, as I care so little for any thing he says. I take no notice of his epithets. (Mr Adams—"*I don't care.*") Ah! the gentleman does not care. That is a very convenient way to get out of the dilemma. It is a good way to sneak out of the scrape. He does not care! Ah, ha! I'll make him care!!

Mr. Adams.—I defy him.

These remarks were made under great feelings of excitement by both parties, and the whole scene was dramatic to a high degree—the speakers clenching their fists, extending their arms, and directing their remarks at each other. Mr Adams trembled, during his remarks, with interest, and Mr Ingersoll withering under his rapid retorts.

This matter being disposed of and quieted by the [illegible] of the Speaker, not, however, [illegible] that his friend the Peace Maker was coming off *second best* as usual, whenever he measures strength with Mr Adams; Mr Ingersoll then withdrew his motion, and the House proceeded to act upon a motion that the resolution appointing a day specially for the consideration of the report from the Committee on the Rules and Orders of the House be taken up. I was the desire to carry out that previous determination of the House which had brought up Mr Adams on the motion of Mr Ingersoll. Yesterday being the day assigned for the consideration of the report, Mr. Adams very courteously gave way in order that the call for resolutions might be proceeded in; the unanimous understanding of the House being that it should come up immediately on the conclusion of the call for resolutions. The resolution to reconsider was adopted by the vote, as follows;—Yeas 102, nays 78.

Mr Adams moved that Tuesday next be assigned as the day for reconsidering the report.

The Speaker remarked that it required a vote of two-thirds.

Mr Adams said that it did not require two-thirds, because it was a privileged question.

Mr Dromgoole, a member of the Committee on Rules, &c., wanted the report re-committed to the committee, as it comes from the minority in truth, and not the majority, as usual, members were not present when it was adopted. Mr D. was so *circumstanced*, probably, as not to be able to be present at the time. He now undoubtedly desires the opportunity of bestowing upon it "a second *sober* thought." He moved to recommit.

Mr White insisted that it was a privileged question, and as such taking precedence of all others. The report of a committee of rules and orders was not governed by the rules and orders of the House. He would defy any one to show the discussion as out of order, and the consideration of the subject as contrary to the rules, to point to a single instance on the journal where the House had ever been governed by the rules, when a report was to be considered from a committee on that subject. It was a privileged question, and as such he demanded its immediate consideration.

Mr Davis of Indiana, made some few remarks explaining his position on the subject, having previously misconceived the purpose of the 21st (now 23d) rule, when he recorded his vote against its continuance. He was a member of the committee making the report, and should ask the House to excuse him, in order that some one might be appointed in his place, who would not prejudice the committee in its after action, should the report be re-referred, as proposed, by previous unintentional misconceptions and errors, as was his case.

Mr Black of Georgia, made a southern democratic speech on the subject, threatening in advance, that if the House rejected the rule, he and the south must and should do so and so.

Mr Glover invoked the House to keep cool in considering the subject, and particularly the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr Black said that he could only keep cool when his constitution [illegible], and the Southern rights and interests were properly respected and preserved. "Cool! why, sir, I cannot be made cool until the torch of the incendiary makes me cool!" (Loud laughter.)

I can follow this day's proceedings no further. Questions of order without number were received, until they have now become so confused, by being piled one upon the other, that it were a useless effort to dissect and state them all.

A motion was finally made to lay the whole subject on the table, as the most ready way of disposing of it, which, being taken by yeas and nays, resulted as follows:—Yeas 78, nays 103.

So the subject was not laid on the table.

As I close this letter, a controversy is going on between Mr Black of Geo. and Mr Beardsley of N. Y., in which the latter gentleman is taking bold, strong and honorable grounds in defence of the North on this question, and casting into the severest ridicule the tirade and braggadocia of black, and all such other Southern defenders of slavery.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

Saturday, Jan. 6th.

The House to-day resumed the discussion of the report on the rules. Every thing went off calmly and quietly, showing that some things can be done as well as others, and that the heretofore [illegible] slavery question has been overcome. We have a new set of men, mostly young men, who are free from prejudice. I hope much from this House yet. Mr Adams, with his characteristic energy, said, the other day, "I do not know I shall be much gratified by the *eloquence*, or instructed by the *wisdom* of this House." If I am not mistaken, he has seen a little of both in the speeches of Stephens, Gidiings, Beardsly, and others. The old gentleman has given the most unequivocal [illegible] of gratification at those speeches, to say nothing of those of Davis and Duncan, to which he gave the strictest attention. If there is a man in this nation who has cause to be gratified at the indications shown by this House, it is Mr Adams. The utmost courtesy has been extended to him, so far as that goes. The Speaker put him in the place where he most wished to be—in opposition to the wishes of the whole South—Chairman of the committee on Rules. In that committee, he had every advantage that he could possibly desire—and found, greatly to his surprise, a majority in his favor. He has won a victory—the greatest victory ever achieved in legislation in this country; a victory that would alone, blotting out all his previous history, carry his name to posterity. He has defeated, after a ten year's struggle, all legislative restrictions on the right of petition, and opened the whole subject of slavery to free and calm discussion in the House of Representatives. Mr Adam's whole course at this session has been a succession of triumphs.

The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House the subject of the Report on Rules was again taken up. Mr Duncan, of Ohio, spoke at length on the subject, and in a manner that arrested much attention. He came out in opposition to the restriction on the reception and discussion of slavery petitions, but still opposed modern abolition, and pointed out very clearly the ill effects that would result from the emancipation of three millions of slaves.

Mr Brown, of Tennessee, followed on the other side, but, after the exciting hour of the morning hour, was obliged to give way to the order of the day, which was

JACKSON'S FINE.

This stale subject occupied the House during the remainder of the sitting. I take it that you have "something heard" of Gen. Jackson's victory at New Orleans, but we heard "more distinctly" from Mr Weller, who fought the fight over again in a manner that shewed him to be at once a Wellington and a Napoleon, a *tactician* and a *strategist*. He closed—ah! what a step from the sublime—with an allusion to the approaching anniversary supper. The House left the matter undecided.

Monday, Jan. 8th.

The Calhoun manifesto against the Van Buren Convention has not yet arrived, but I learn that is in print, and will soon be here. It has had the effect, in anticipation, to shake the confidence of the Van Buren men in the strength of their position. It is not at all improbable that the friends of Cass and Johnson will also keep aloof from the packed convention. The people seem disposed to take the matter of the next election into their own hands, and will care little for the dictation of old political hacks.

Whoever may happen to be elected at the coming election, it will lay on the shelf a number of old candidates. The "travels history" of some six or seven veterans will be ended. A new set of names will be brought before the country, and new principles and interests will become the subject of political agitation.

Mr Wise has just returned from an absence of a fortnight. He looks rather better, but is in bad health. He has been and will be very quiet at this session. He has not yet been re-nominated for France, but probably will be. The Senate, however, will reject him for that mission. They will confirm him for Austria or Mexico, if he would take either of those places.

It is quite settled that Mr Spencer will be nominated for the vacant seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. Mr Hiram Ketchum has been strongly urged upon the President for the station, and particularly by Mr Webster. The Senate will not confirm the nomination of Mr Spencer, unless he first resign the office of Secretary of the Treasury, and it is pretty certain that he will not resign. A Mr Green, attorney-general or district attorney, in New Jersey, has been mentioned for the office of Secretary of the Treasury. He is said to be strongly urged on the President by Captain Stockton and others.

In the Senate, to-day, Mr Semple, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution requesting the President to communicate the provisions of the convention with Great Britain of 1818, respecting the occupation of the Oregon Territory, which provisions were continued indefinitely by the convention of 1827.

Oregon Territory—Negotiation at Washington.

The debate on Mr Allen's resolution, calling for the instructions given to our Minister at London in reference to the title to, and occupation of, the Oregon Territory, and the correspondence relative to the subject, was continued in the Senate for some hours, and resulted in the rejection of the resolution, yeas 14, nays 31.

Mr Archer, chairman of the committee on Foreign Affairs, stated, officially, for the information of the Senate, that there had been no negotiation as yet on the subject of the Oregon boundary; that instructions had been given as the basis of a negotiation by this government; that the British Government preferred to treat here; that the negotiation was transferred to Washington city; and that a minister specially charged with the ajustment of the matter would be here and commence the negotiation in a few weeks. This seemed to give great satisfaction to the Senate. The passage of the resolution was opposed on several grounds. It would be unnecessary, because there had been no negotiation, and the only effect of it would be to promulgate our instructions, to the great detriment of our interests, that it would appear, under the circumstances, to be designed to thwart the negotiation by taking it out of the President's hands or interfering in his conduct of it; and, finally, that it was a matter for consideration in Executive session, if it were considered at all.

Mr Allen said the government would never allow any more land on this continent to be ceded to any foreign government, more especially that of England. He predicted a great war with England during the next generation, &c.

The House to-day, concluded the debate on Jen. Jackson's Fine, at 1-2 past 4 o'clock. The bill was reported and was passed; yeas 158, nays 28.

Tuesday, Jan. 9th.

HOUSE.—After the reading of the journal, Mr Hunt, of New York, introduced a resolution, asking for information from the War Department. After a few moments spent in the consideration of other miscellaneous resolutions and other business of an uninteresting nature to record, the subject of the report of the Committee on Rules came up in order. Mr Wise requested to be permitted to make a minority report, from the same Committee. Mr Adams opposed the granting of his request, on the ground that it would delay action, and was wholly unprecedented in its character—but the House gave him permission. In consequence of this report from Wise, a motion was made to postpone the consideration of this subject a fortnight. In reply to an inquiry whether a vote of two thirds was not necessary, the Speaker decided that it was not

From this decision, Mr Adams appealed. Mr White made a very clear expose of the incorrectness of the Speaker's decision, the rules of the House reading, "*nor shall the order of business be postponed, or changed, except by a vote of at least two thirds of the members present.*" At this juncture, a motion was made to lay the whole subject on the table. It was lost—ayes 76, noes 107, thirty majority. After this, the morning hour having expired, the House went into Committee of the Whole, and discussed the reference of that portion of the President's Message which relates to the improvement of the Western Waters, whether to the Committee on commerce or a select Committee.

SENATE.—Several private petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr Henderson reported a bill to adjust certain land claims. Mr Evans, from the committee on Finance, requested that they might be discharged from the further consideration of McDuffie's resolution on the Tariff, on the ground that it proposed a bill to originate revenue, which the Senate had not the power to do. The subject of the Oregon Territory was then resumed, by a resolution offered by Semple, of Illinois. After brief remarks, in support of his resolution, Mr S. moved that it be laid over, until next Monday. The Senate then went into Executive business, probably on the subject of the appointment of John C. Spencer.

Wednesday, January 10.

In the House of Representatives, Mr McKay, Chairman of the committee of ways and means, reported the usual anual appropriation bills for the present fiscal year, viz: for the support of the Indian Department, of the Military Academy; of the Army; and the general bill for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government.

Mr Barnard's resolution, calling for the report of the Topographical bureau, of the survey of the Hudson above and below Albany, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr G. Davis, of Ky., inquiring of the President whether Jesse Hoyt, late Collector of N. York, has not violated the act to repeal the Sub-Treasury and to provide for the punishment of public embezzlers. Mr Weller moved to lay on the table; refused, yeas 35, nays 135. The previous question, however, not being seconded, the subject was thrown over.

The debate on Western improvement was continued in a western speech in Committee of the Whole on the Union, Mr Ficklin of Ill.; and without action upon the subject, the House adjourned.

IN SENATE, Hon. James A. Pearce, Senator elect from Md. was qualified and took his seat.

Mr Woodbridge, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported bill, appropriating certain alternate sections of lands in Mich. for internal improvements; and confining the survey and location of claims to public lands in Mi.

Mr Barrow, from the same committee, reported a bill for the survey of the mouth of Red River &c.

The bill granting land for improving the navigation of Fox and Wisconsin rivers, after consideration in committee of the whole, was postponed till to-morrow.

The Clay meeting at the Assembly rooms, last evening, passed off with much enthusiasm. Animating and eloquent speeches were delivered by Hon. Messrs. Stephens of Ga., Jarnegan of Te., Chilton of Va., M. Brown of Te., Collamer of Vt., and Thomasson of Ky. A Clay Club was organized.—*Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—*The Pomeroy Robery—Trunk and Money found.*—We are happy to have it in our power to state that the mystery attending this robbery has been at last completely dissipated, and that the trunk has been discovered, and the robber arrested. The manner of the detection and arrest of the bold robber is as follows: Yesterday about two o'clock the Bank of New York sent to the Manhattan Bank a large amount of their bills which had been taken that day on deposits. Among them was a $500 bill which the cashier of the Manhattan Bank recognised as one that had been in Pomeroy's trunk. Information was immediately despatched to the Mayor, who sent for Justice Taylor, and on instituting inquiries at the Bank of New York, it was ascertained that the bill was received from Mr. Van Sehl, wholesale importing merchant, No. 14 Cedar street, up stairs. On going to his place of business he informed the Mayor that he had received it from a German named B. Lechner in payment for a bill of goods. The residence of this individual was ascertained to be No. 32 River street, in the basement, and officer McGrath with Justice Taylor were despatched to watch in the vicinity until he should return home. In the meantime, it was ascertained that he was in the habit of spending much time at the office of Mr. Rischmuller, No. 109 Cedar street, agent for forwarding emigrants, and Mr. Clark the first Marshall, was despatched thither to watch for him there. He was soon observed to come out and was arrested in Cedar street, as he was leaving that place. Information of his arrest was despatched to Justice Taylor and McGrath by *Mr.* Livingston, (the partner of Mr. Pomeroy here,) and they were directed to search his premises. This was soon done, and nicely stowed away in one corner was the identical trunk covered with a buffalo skin. It was taken at once to the mayor's Office, where Lechner had previously been conveyed, and was there opened, when besides the valuable papers, were found about $40 000 in bank bills, the property of the banks and brokers who had forwarded them. An examination was at once gone into, which resulted in the full committal of Lechner, and the discharge of Rischmuller, who it was fully ascertained had no connection whatever with the robbery, and was only acting as a friend to Lechner by assisting him in the purchase of goods. The discovery has led to the arrest of the German previously suspected at the Mayor's Office, as all the evidence the mayor had collected went to fasten the guilt upon a German, who was seen with a large trunk covered with a buffalo skin. Lechner is a German, who arrived here in June last, and proceeded immediately to Milwaukie, where he intended to settle—he returned to this city seven weeks since, and was married on the 18th of December, only three days after the robbery. He was when arrested, engaged in purchasing goods to take with him to Milwaukie, where he says he is established with a partner in the merchantile business. The greatest credit is due to the Mayor and the Magistrate and officers engaged with him, for the zeal, fidelity and assiduity with which they have pursued the investigation, which has resulted thus happily.—*Courier.*

P. S.—The day after his commitment, Leschner committed suicide, by hanging himself in his cell.

DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH PIRATES.

In the latest papers from Holland is found the following account of an expedition sent by the Netherland Government to the East Indies against the pirates which infest the waters east of Java and among the Molucca and the Calebes Islands:

The expedition consisted of one steam-frigate, (the Hecla,) one brig, and three schooners, commanded by Capt. Coertson. In the spring of last year these vessels left Sourabaya, and being joined by two vessels of war (Prown) belonging to the Sultan of Sumanap, sailed to the Island of Kangelang to receive the crew and passengers of a Dutch vessel lately wrecked on that coast. The Hecla approaching alone took these persons on board, with a large sum of money saved from the wreck. The remainder of the cargo, with more than $50,000 in money, having been taken by the natives, they were commanded to restore it, and on their refusing to do so an attack was made upon them, their dwellings burned, and many of them taken prisoners, and afterwards sent to the Sultan of Sumanap. The cargo and money, it was ascertained, had been thrown into the sea upon the first approach of the expedition.

Lieutenant C. F. Gevers, first officer of the Hecla, was then sent with a party of sailors and mariners in small boats to a neighboring island, which, after an obstinate resistance he succeeded in taking at the point of the bayonet.

The expedition then sailed to Banjoewangie, where they met with five vessels strongly armed, each with more than thirty men, having the appearance of pirates; but after examining their papers and finding them sailing under a friendly flag, the Dutch, were compelled to suffer them to pass.

From thence they visited some small islands contiguous, known haunts of the pirates, but which were found uninhabited, though exhibiting signs of having been recently occupied.

In the straits of Maccassar they visited the bay of Boni, the island of Slavery, and further south Tannak Dampea, where they were informed that on the western coast of that island there were five large pirate vessels which intended to attack the merchant vessels coming from Macassar and Timor. A command of about sixty marines, seventy sailors, and some islanders, with altogether only eighty bayonets, was given to Lieut. Gevers, who left the fleet, and with his men, in six boats, set out for the small bay in which were the pirate vessels preparing to go to sea. He reached there about half past eight in the morning, after twelve hours of difficult rowing thro' narrow and shallow creeks, where he was immediately attacked. At eleven the respective forces were in presence of each other. The pirate vessels were lying with their stern seawards, their large cannon in battery on the shore, and by the side of this one were five other batteries of small guns. When the Dutch were at about half a cannon shot distance, the firing, with round and grape shot, continued uninterruptedly on the part of the pirates. They had also a troop of riflemen hid in small bushes. But, notwithstanding their superior force, Lieut. Gevers attacked them with the bayonet and was soon master of their fortifications. One battery after another was taken, after continued and the most severe fighting; at length Lieut. Schevink pulled down the pirate flag. The dwellings on shore were burned, and the pirate vessels captured with twenty four cannons. In the evening Lieut. Gevers returned with his boats to the fleet.

Two days afterwards the Hecla (having left the other vessels) discovered a pirate fleet of seventeen sail, each with two bank of oars, having sixty to eighty rowers besides twenty-five to thirty fighting men. The Hecla pursued them, and having come up with them, a desperate fight ensued, which lasted for 2 hours and a half. One of the largest of these pirate vessels, (mounted with thirteen guns, two of which were six pounders,) after being dismasted, fought with extraordinary bravery. Lieut. Gevers, sabre in hand boarded this vessel, but was repulsed by the spears of the pirates and forced to fire upon it. Forty dead bodies were afterwards found upon the vessel, with thirty-eight slaves, women and children; four pirates (trying to save themselves by swimming) were picked up and made prisoners. A second vessel of this piratical fleet was sunk, the rest saved themselves, favored by the approaching darkness and a strong wind.—Sixteen cannon and many small guns were taken.

Some days later, the island of Kalatoe, in the bay of Boni, was visited in boats by Lieut. Gevers, to ascertain whether pirates harbored there. No sooner had these boats appeared in the bay than they were fired upon by the inhabitants; a general fire then ensued, and a landing was effected with great difficulty. The pirates fled, leaving twenty-three of their vessel on shore; forty cannon were taken, their dwellings and the vessels were burned, and the whole island devastated. Forty pers ns were delivered from slavery, who with six of the pirate vessels afloat, were taken to Macassar.

These different expeditions (by which the Dutch had to deplore seven men killed and twenty-six wounded) were considered so important in their results, and conducted with so much gallantry, that at Macassar a day of thanksgiving was set apart.

The above accounts are up to the 1st of July, 1843 when the expedition intended to set forth again on another cruise, and to extend its operations east of Java.

CURIOUS REVOLUTIONARY DOCUMENT.

We give the following very curious document—the confession of an English Tory—as affording a specimen of the character of many of the men who filled the English ranks during our struggles for independence. It is now we believe, printed for the first time, and will be read with interest:—

The Life, Confession, and Dying Words, of Capt. William Cunningham, formerly British Provost-Marshall in the City of New York, who was executed in London, the 10th August, 1791.

I, William Cunningham, was born in Dublin Barracks, in the year 1738. My Father was trumpeter in the Blue Dragoons; and at the age of eigh: years I was placed with an officer as his servant, in which station I continued until I was sixteen, and being proficient in horsemanship, was taken as an assistant to the riding master of the troop, and in the year 1770 was made sergeant of dragoons; but the peace coming the year following, I was disbanded. Being bred to no profession, I took up with a woman who kept a gin shop, in a blind alley, near the Cole Quay; but the house being searched for stolen goods, and my doxy taken to Newgate, I thought it most prudent to decamp; accordingly I set off for the north, and arrived at Drogheda, where in a few months after, I married the daughter of an exciseman, by whom I had three sons.

About the year 1772, we removed to Newery, where I commenced the profession of scawbanker, which is that of enticing mechanics and country people to ship themselves for America, on promise of great advantage, and then artfully getting an indenture upon them, in consequence of which, on their arrival in America they were sold, or obliged to serve a term of years for their passage. I embarked at Newery in the ship Needham, for New York, and arrived at that port the fourth day of August, 1774, with some indented servants I kidnapped in Ireland, but they were liberated in New York, on account of the bad usage they received from me during the passage. In that City I used the profession of breaking the horses, and teaching young ladies and gentlemen to ride; but rendering myself obnoxious to the citizens in their infant struggle for freedom, I was obliged to fly on board the Asia man-of-war, and from thence to Boston, where my own opposition to the measures pursued by the Americans, in support of their rights, was the first thing that recommended me to the notice of General Gage; and when the war commenced, I was appointed Provost-Marshall to the royal army which placed me in a situation to wreak my vengeance on Americans. I shudder to think of the murder I have been accessory to, both with and without orders from government, especially while in New York, during which time there were more than two thousand prisoners starved in the different churches by stopping their rations, which I sold.

There were also two hundred and seventy-five American prisoners and obnoxious persons executed, out of all which number there were only about one dozen public executions, which chiefly consisted of British and Hessian deserters. The mode for private executions was thus conducted: A guard was despatched from the Provost, about half past twelve at night, to the barrack street, and the neighborhood of the upper barracks to order the people to shut their windows and doors on pain of death, after which the unfortunate prisoners were conducted, gagged, just behind the upper barracks, and hung without ceremony, and there buried by the black pioneer of the Provost.

At the end of the war, I returned to England with the army, and settled in Wales, as being a cheaper place of living than in any of the populous cities, but being at last persuaded to go to London, I entered so warmly into the dissipations of that capitol, that I soon found my circumstances much embarrassed, to relieve which I mortaged my half pay to an army agent; but that being soon expended, I forged a draft for three hundred pounds sterling on the Board of Ordinance, but being detected in presenting it for acceptance, I was apprehended, tried and convicted, and for that offence am here to suffer an ignominious death.

I beg the prayers of all good christians, and also pardon and forgiveness of God for the many horrid murders I have been accessory to.

Wm. CUNNINGHAM.

Burlington.

FRIDAY MORNING, JAN. 19, 1844.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We give to-day the proceedings of the meeting at the Court House on Saturday. The weather being very unfavorable, the attendance was not so large as it would otherwise have been. It was, however, very respectable in point of numbers—all the towns but two being represented—and there were evident indications of the right spirit abroad. Among the distinguished gentlemen present, we were pleased to notice the President of the University, a number of clergyman, and other individuals of wealth and education, not directly connected with agricultural pursuits, but all of whom manifested a lively interest in the enterprise, and expressed a cordial willingness to lend it every aid. Nor were we less gratified to find the occasion dignified by the presence of such men as Chittenden, Loomis, others, who, ripe in years and rich in experience, came to lend us the aid of their counsels, and bid us God speed in our labors.

The selections for officers we regard as judicious, and calculated to give it force and efficency. The President and Vice Presidents are enterprising active men, whose interests are peculiarly identified with the soil, and who will take pride in promoting the interests of the Society. The Secretary, as all are aware, wields "the pen of a ready writer," and if he has not got the best native heifer in the county, we shall take great satisfaction in surveying the one that bears the palm. Our Treasurer will take good care of the money; and if it does not even accumulate in his hands, it will be because he is less successful in nursing it, than he is usually with his own. The Board of managers was selected with reference to ability, zeal, and sound discretion—all of which will be called in requisition, as upon them will devolve the responsible direction of all the society's concerns.

Subscription papers will shortly be furnished to the committees in the several towns, and we hope to see them promptly filled up—of which we have no doubt. Our quota of the state bounty, will be about $150, to secure which, we must raise an equal amount. But nobody is disposed to rest there. Five hundred is the least sum we ought to talk about for distribution in premiums, and unless we mistake the indications, there will be no difficulty in raising it at once. And here we would again urge the necessity for *prompt* action, inasmuch as the Board of Managers are required to announce the premiums by the 1st of March: to do which they must understand their resources to begin with. Much of the future success of the enterprise, depends upon giving it a good start to begin with, and to do this, it is only necessary to follow promptly and judiciously the impulse it has already received.

RAIL ROAD.

The meeting in Montpelier was held on the 8th inst., Gov. Paine presiding. Professor Haddock of Dartmouth College, delivered, as is said, a very able address.

Documents and surveys were exhibited to the meeting showing the practicability of the enterprise, and the number of passengers and quantity of freight which would probably pass over the route. An Engineer who has recently passed over the two routes contemplated for the extension of the Concord Rail Road, through Lebanon, to wit., Union and White rivers route, via Williamstown, and the same through Roxbury and Dog river, is of opinion that the maximum grade will no where exceed 50 feet per mile. By recent survey through from Connecticut river to Concord the route proves highly favorable and the engineer reports the maximum grade at only 53 feet per mile.

The products of Vermont which will bear transportation by rail road to Boston as contained in the census of 1840 amounts to 30 millions of dollars, and the number of passengers by stage, through Montpelier village the past year 10,644. The Watchman says, the advantages of the central route must and will be shown, and that if so, the road will be built.—*Galaxy.*

The following committees were appointed:

Central Committee.—Charles Paine, Daniel Baldwin, E. P. Jewett.

Orange County.—John McDuffie, J. K Parish, Darius Pride, Aaron Cleaveland.

Windsor.—Simeon Lyman, Foster Sturtevant, Hon. John Porter.

Chittenden.—Doct. John Peck, Horace Nichols, William Rhodes.

The business committee reported the following resolution, which was adopted, viz.

Resolved, That the Central Corresponding and Financial Committee be authorized to cause a survey to be made from Connecticut River to Lake Champlain, through the valleys of Onion and White Rivers, and on examination of the routes on the Western side of the mountain; also to appoint an agent to raise funds for the same; and to report in relation to the survey, either through the public press, or by calling meetings at any future time.

APOLOGETIC.

From a "Chantieller" paragraph in the last Democrat, we infer that that paper has said something recently that was intended to penetrate our sides; but really, it has escaped our notice, and if our cotemporary will jog our recollection a little, we will be much obliged to him. If he has indeed hurled a poisoned arrow, we will endeavor to lash ourself up to as much passion as would have been appropriate had he possessed the power to drive it home.

NEW PUBLICATION.

Harpers' Illuminated and Pictorial Bible. We are indebted to our neighbor Edwards for the first No. of this splendid publication. We have seen many fine specimens of letter press printing, and some wood engraving that would almost challenge competition with copper; but among them all we have never seen any thing to compare with the execution of this truly magnificent work. It will be completed in fifty numbers, quarto, at 25 cents each, issuing once in two weeks, and containing when completed, the Bible as published by the American Society, with marginal references, the apocraphy, a concordance, chronological table, list of proper names, general index, table of weights and measures &c. But what constitutes the peculiar feature of this work, is, its beautiful illustrations—being embellished with *sixteen hundred historical engravings*, exclusive of an ornamental initial letter to each chapter; large and finely engraved frontispieces and titles to the Old and New Testaments, Family Record, Presentation Plate, &c. &c. These engravings, as mere specimens of the art, are worth the price of each number; but representing as they do, with fine effect, some of the most striking events in sacred history, they cannot but be of essential aid, particularly to the young, in fixing important points in the mind, and giving new interest to what is but too often regarded, by *occasional* readers, as rather a dry record. Each number is richly "put up" in ornamented covers, beautifully inwraught with colors, and set out with appropriate devices. The paper is fine, and the execution unequalled by any thing that we have ever seen from the power press. If the succeeding numbers equal the present, it will furnish when completed, altogether the finest edition of the Bible ever published in this country.

Call at Edward's and examine it; and if you are not inspired with new interest in Bible History, take it for granted, at once, that you possess neither religion, poetry, nor a taste for the fine arts.

The President has nominated John C. Spencer to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court. The senate has not yet acted upon it.

The Senate has rejected the nomination of Proffit; Henshaw of Boston, and Porter of Hartford will share the same fate, and it is currently rumoured that Hyde and Winslow will hardly escape the council.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A novel case of alleged breach of promise of marriage engaged the attention of the Circuit Court of New York last week. The suit was instituted by a Mr. Cutler, recently married to a Miss Curtis, against a married lady named Oatman, formerly a Mrs. Cole, and was commenced by the plaintiff two days before his marriage to Miss Curtis. A number of witnesses were examined, and only two of these, a lady and her husband, had ever seen the parties together at any time or place. Mr. Gerard, the counsel for the defence, stated in his speech before the jury, that it had been proved that at the very time the prosecutor said he was engaged to the widow, (Mrs. Cole,) he boasted he was courting a number of other women. "He, (Mr. Gerard,) had a list of them, and he found they amounted to the exact number of Blue Beard's wives. First, there was a Miss Russell, who he thought had $500, but as this expectation turned out to be false he would not marry her. Miss Russell stood in his affections as high as $500, but the money gone, the love disappeared—jumped out of the window. The next was Ellen Hoffman, since married—whom he familiarly addressed by the name of his "lovely woman"—and her brother by the cognomen of "brother-in-law." She was a very good looking woman. The third was Mrs. Tasek but who she was, he (Mr. Gerard) did not know. Then there was Miss Holmes; the names of the fifth and sixth he could not remember; and the seventh was Miss Curtis, who had now the happiness of sharing his bed and board; and he, (Mr. Gerard) hoped he had got his match! Could any thing better show the real character of the man than his wholesale courtship? All this was at the time he was courting Mrs. Cole, and he was only waiting for her till after her father's death."

We subjoin a report of the charge of Judge Kent to the Jury.

The action, the Judge said, was brought to recover compensation in damages for the breach of an alleged engagement to marry. The learned counsel for the defence had mentioned that this was the first case of the kind brought before a jury of this State; it was only the second instance which he (the Judge) recollected, of a man suing a woman for the breach of a promise of marriage. It was therefore a rare occurrence; but it nevertheless was a good ground of action, if made out. Now, to make it out, the jury must be satisfied that there had been a bona fide and effective engagement or promise of marriage; and the promise must be reciprocal, otherwise the engagement was not binding in law. If this—the first point—was proved to the satisfaction of the jury, the question was, had there been any good cause shown for the breach of the engagement; and, lastly, if the jury believed no such cause of breach had been shown, the next inquiry was, what amount of damages, they would give—a question entirely for their consideration. The evidence with regard to the alleged promise lay in a narrow compass, as he would point out. The learned judge then went over the whole testimony on this branch of the case, with some degree of minuteness, adding some comments upon the chief features in it. Promises of this sort, he remarked, were treated by our law as contracts; but, at the same time, they were contracts which differed a little from those in mercantile pursuits. Here the contract was for holy matrimony, in which each party engaged to spend their lives together; and therefore the courts had said, that if there was a suppression of facts upon either side, of a nature to destroy the future happiness of one or the other, if the contract were kept, the party so decieved had a right to break off the engagement. Herein the contracts for marriage differed from those of an ordinary description; and if the jury believed there had been in this case a suppression of truth upon the part of the plaintiff, they would say so. The evidence, as it bore upon this point, was then read by the Judge, who conclud l his charge by again stating to the jury the points to which their duty was directed.

The Jury, after consulting together for a quarter of an hour, returned a verdict for the defendant.—*Dai. Advertiser.*

CHITTENDEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of inhabitants of Chittenden County, held at the Court House in Burlington, on the 8th day of January, 1844, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of organizing an Agricultural Society, under an act of the legislature, passed November 1, 1843, the meeting having been called to order by U. H. Penniman, Esq.

The Hon. Truman Chittenden was appointed President *pro tem.*, and Wm. Weston Secretary *pro tem.*

On motion of U. H. Penniman Esq. voted to appoint a committee to consist of five persons, to draft and report a Constitution. The following persons were thereupon appointed said committee, viz:

Messrs. DAVID READ,
LUTHER LOOMIS,
LUTHER STONE,
HENRY B. STACY,
LAVATER WHITE.

The following persons were then appointed a committee to nominate officers for the society, viz: Messrs. David Cook of Charlotte, Rolla Gleason of Richmond, Peter L. Allen of Jericho, Nathan Stearns of Williston, Joseph Wells of Underhill, Lemuel B. Platt of Colchester, Wm. Bowman of Westford, John Barstow of Burlington, Bunyan Bradley of Huntington, C. Smith of Saint George, Lyman Hall of Shelburn, and Elijah G. Stanton of Essex.

The meeting adjourned to meet at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON.

Mr. Read, from the committee appointed to draft a constitution, reported the following,

CONSTITUTION

Of Chittenden County Agricultural Society.

ARTICLE 1. This Society shall be denominated, "CHITTENDEN COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY."

ART. 2.—The object of this society shall be the improvement of Agriculture and Horticulture in the various branches, both practical and scientific, and also of the Mechanic Arts; according to the provisions of an Act, passed by the Legislature of this State, on the 1st day of November, A. D. 1843.

ART. 3.—Every citizen of the County, who shall sign this Constitution and pay the sum of one dollar to the Treasurer of the Society, shall be a member thereof; and such membership shall be continued from year to year, on the payment of one dollar annually in the month of January: Provided, that any person paying the sum of twenty dollars shall be a life member of the society, and free from any annual contribution thereto.

ART. 4.—The officers of this society shall consist of a President, two Vice Presidents, Secretary and Treasurer.

ART. 5.—There shall also be a *Board of Managers*, to consist of the several officers mentioned in Article 4, and one member chosen from each town in the County; whose duty it shall be, to take the general supervision of the affairs of the society, fix upon such productions, experiments, discoveries, or attainments in Agriculture and Horticulture, and upon such articles of manufacture as shall come in competition for premiums at the annual fairs, also upon the number and amount of the premiums to be awarded and the time and place of holding such fairs, together with the general direction of the same. Also, to appoint the committees to award the premiums, and all other officers, not herein named, that may be found necessary or expedient, and perform all other acts needful to promote the objects of the society. Provided that the committees for awarding premiums, shall, so far as practicable, be selected from persons residing out of the county. Provided also, that any five of the Board of Managers shall constitute a quorum to transact business.

ART. 6.—The officers of the society named in Article 4, together with the Board of Managers, shall be chosen annually, by ballot or otherwise, as the meeting shall direct, by a majority of the members present—and the meetings of the society for the election of officers, shall be holden at Burlington, on the first Wednesday of January, in each year.

ART. 7.—It shall be the duty of the President to give, at least, ten days public notice, of all annual meetings and fairs of the society—and he shall have power to call any special meeting of the society, or of the Board of Managers, by giving ten days public notice thereof.

ART. 8.—It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a true and fair record of all the proceedings of the Society, and of the Board of Managers; to warn the annual meetings thereof, and all the special meetings directed by the president.

ART. 9.—It shall be the duty of the Treasurer to receive and disburse all monies belonging to the society; make and sign all contracts, and affix the seal of the society thereto, under the direction of the Board of Managers; and make report to the Annual Meeting in January.

ART. 10.—On or before the 1st day of March annually, the President of the society shall give public notice of the premiums to be awarded at the succeeding fair, and also give notice of the evidence necessary to secure such premiums. Provided that no premium shall be awarded to any person who is not a member of the Society.

ART. 11.—No premium shall be awarded without competition, unless the committee to whom the claim is submitted, shall adjudge the same to be highly meritorious.

ART. 12.—It shall be the duty of those members of the Board of Managers, selected from the several towns, to solicit subscriptions, collect monies, and superintend the general interests of the society, in their respective towns.

ART. 13.—The society, at any Annual Meeting, shall have power, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, to alter or amend this constitution, as shall be thought proper.

ART. 14.—The first meeting of the society shall be holden at the Court House in Burlington, on the 13th day of January, A. D. 1844.

The report of the committee having been accepted, the constitution by them reported was adopted and signed by the individuals comprising the meeting.

Mr. Cook, from the committee on nominations, reported the names of the following persons for officers of the society.

For President, UDNEY H. PENNIMAN, of Colchester.

For Vice Presidents, ELIJAH G. STANTON, of Essex, and CALEB B. BARTON, of Charlotte.

Secretary, HENRY B. STACY, Burlington.

Treasurer, NATHAN STEARNS, Williston.

The report of the committee having been accepted, the several nominees were respectively elected to said offices.

The President and Vice Presidents having taken their seats as officers of the society, Mr. Stacy asked to be excused from serving as secretary of the society, and thereupon the society voted to excuse Mr. Stacy from accepting said office. WM. WESTON was then elected secretary.

On motion of Mr. Shafter, the several articles of the constitution were adopted as the by-laws of the society, with the exception of articles numbered 3, and 13.

Article 3 was adopted as one of the by-laws with this alteration, viz., Any person may become a life member of the society by paying the sum of fifteen dollars, instead of twenty dollars, as stated in the original article.

The following was adopted as the 13th article of the by-laws, viz.:

ART. 13.—The society, at any annual meeting, shall have power, by a vote of two thirds of the members present, to alter or amend their by-laws, as