

Domestic News.

CONGRESSIONAL.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Cour. WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.

In the House, Mr. Adams of Massachusetts, asked and obtained leave to make the following statement, which is deemed here of vast importance. He stated that he was not an abolitionist in any sense of that term. He asserted that he had never been, and was not now, in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. If such a bill were brought before Congress, he would vote against it. He said he had read every thing that had been written in favor of the abolition of slavery in the District by Congress, and he had maturely weighed the subject, and the result was a deliberate and strong conviction of its inexpediency. He said that he would prefer to have the seat of government elsewhere than in a slave-holding District, and, if it was constitutional, he would remove it and retrocede the District to Maryland and Virginia, but he did not think that course constitutional. He was, however, in favor of referring these petitions and of having a report upon them, and he perceived no reason why this subject should not be discussed here as well as any other.

It now appears that Mr. Adams wishes to have the subject referred to a Committee, of which he shall be the Chairman, and referred without limitation; and he then wishes to present his views against the objects of the memorialists.

January, 22.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill for the suppression of duelling, was taken up, and some discussion took place upon it. The bill was finally ordered to be engrossed.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Haynes made an attempt to procure a suspension of the rules in order to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, upon the President's message, which, at this late stage of the session, has not yet been referred to the several appropriate Committees. It soon became manifest, however, that if the House went into Committee at all, they would differ very much as to the business first to be taken up. Some wished to take up the bill for the relief of the persons who suffered from French spoliation prior to 1800, and Mr. Cambreleng gave notice that he should call up an appropriation bill; Mr. C. remarked, that the only appropriation bill which had yet passed, was the bill for the payment of the members themselves. The result was that the House refused to go into Committee. After some unimportant business, the Senate's bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands was taken up and read twice, and the question being then upon its reference, some members wished to have it referred to the Standing Committee on public lands, and others to the select Committee of twenty-six on the subject of the disposition of the public lands. One reason given why the subject should be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands was, that they were in favor of the proposed measure, whereas the Select was not well disposed towards it. Mr. Ewing reflected in a very harsh manner upon the Chair for organizing such a Committee on the subject of the public lands. He accused him of predilection against the new States in the appointment of the Committee.

Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson, Chairman of the Select Committee stated, in substance, that the Committee were disposed to adopt a principle of graduation combined with distribution, and that he hoped they would be able to present to the House a plan of this sort, which would be acceptable. It also appeared in the debate, that the Committee had negatived the plan for distribution, as proposed by Mr. Clay, and that the graduation plan and Mr. Calhoun's project were before them. No question was taken on the motion to refer, as Mr. Montgomery, of N. C. anticipated that motion by moving that it be laid on the table. After a call of the House, the question was taken and the motion to lay on the table was agreed to, yeas 102, nays 97. Thus has this important measure been disposed of for the session. It is not supposed that, whatever the Committee of twenty-six shall report, there will be any action on so important and complicated a subject at this session. But it is not improbable that, next year, the matter may be settled. It is highly important to the public interests, both in reference to politics and revenue, that it should be settled.

January, 23.

In the Senate to-day, Mr. Norvell introduced a bill, granting lands for the use of colleges in the U. States. The bill was not read. It may be a sort of sop, east to the old States, and intended to moderate their opposition to the new land projects.

Mr. Tallmadge brought forward a new financial project of great importance, in the shape of a set of resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That a number of sound specie paying banks ought to be selected, under suitable regulations, for safely keeping the public money.

Resolved, That payment of public money ought to be made in gold and silver, or in notes of sound specie paying banks, under suitable regulations, to be prescribed by law.

Resolved, That the selected banks, in consideration of such deposits, ought to perform without charge, the same duties, to the government in transferring the public funds and distributing the same in payment of the public creditors, as were performed by the late Bank of the U. States.

The resolutions were ordered to be printed.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt, in certain cases, and the bill to suppress duelling in the District of Columbia, were read a third time and passed.

The Senate, at an early hour, went into an Executive session.

The House had, to-day, another battle upon the graduation bill. Mr. Petrikin moved that the vote by which the bill was laid on the table, be reconsidered—and Mr. Williams, of N. C. moved to lay this motion on the table, which was rejected—yeas 96, nays 102. The motion to reconsider was lost, by the very close vote of 98 to 99.

If the House had ever gone into this subject, it would have lasted the next six

weeks, just as the investigation question occupied the last seven weeks. Whenever this subject, which is of so much sectional interest, shall come before the House, every member must be heard up on it.

Another ineffectual attempt was made to-day to go into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, in order to take up the President's message. The House is afraid that the debate on the message will be continued, as it probably would be, should they get into Committee.

Mr. Brouson, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill to authorize the people of Iowa to form a Constitution and State Government. So, we have three new States knocking at our door. Florida, it is true, yet wants the requisite number of inhabitants, but Col. Benton's occupation bill will soon give them to her.

The House adjourned early, being without a quorum. We have no news here, out of Congress. There was a rumor that a Minister Extraordinary is to be sent to Turkey, but it has died away.

January 24.

In the Senate, Mr. Benton brought forward his bill for the abolition of the duty on Salt, and the fishing bounties, and made a long speech in favor of the measure, relying very much for his facts and views upon certain documents, communicated some years ago to the British House of Commons. The duty, though small, throws the imported Salt, into the hands of monopolists, according to Mr. Benton's idea, and greatly enhances its price. Mr. Davis, who represents the Salt-making and Fishing country, stated that he should reply to Mr. Benton's views, when the subject was next taken up.

Mr. Wright gave notice that he should to-morrow call up the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the sale and payment of the U. S. Bank bonds, when he will reply to the remarks of Mr. Rives, and Mr. Rives is expected to reply.

There is nothing of much interest now before Congress. We are all waiting the return of the Investigating Committee, for that is the chief business of this session.

In the House, Mr. Cambreleng made a report on the state of the Treasury. As was expected, he cries out for retrenchment and economy, as well he may, for without them, the Exchequer will be soon very low. He says, if Congress pass the Harbor and Fortification bills, as reported, we must get five or six millions from some source or other to meet the expenditure—we shall fall short by that amount. There will, therefore, as you may suppose, be a hot battle when the appropriation bills come up for discussion.

The House went into Committee of the Whole, on the State of the Union, (Mr. Adams in the Chair,) and took up the President's Message. Mr. Everett, of Vermont, took the floor, and spoke some hours against that part of the message which relates to Indian affairs. Mr. Everett went into a review of our Indian policy, to which he has always been hostile. Mr. Mason, of Ohio, also passed some strictures upon other parts of the message. Mr. Cray, of Michigan, opposed the views taken sometime ago by Mr. Bell, on the general tone of the message, and supported the general policy of the Administration. Before Mr. C. concluded, the Committee rose, and he will probably resume his speech to-morrow.

From the Correspondence of the Southern Patriot. Jan 25, 1839.

SENATE.—A number of Memorials were presented from Peace Societies, asking Congress to take measures for the establishment of a Congress of Nations for the adjudication of national disputes.

Mr. Clay, of Kentucky, advocated the prayer of the Memorials, at some length, after which they were referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

The House Bill for re-organizing the District Courts of Alabama, was taken up and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Young submitted a resolution, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the expense of continuing the Cumberland Road to Jefferson City, Missouri, and also on the propriety of ceding said road to the several States through which it passes.

At the expiration of the morning hour, the Senate on motion of Mr. Linn, took up for consideration the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made on a former day, in answer to a resolution offered by Mr. Rives, calling for information as to the sale of U. S. Bank Bonds owned by Government.

Mr. Wright being entitled to the floor, proceeded in a very severe manner to reply to the charges made by Mr. Rives against the Administration. He took a general view of the financial history of the Government for the last eight years, & shewed to the satisfaction of any candid mind, that in all the transactions between the Government and the U. States Bank an honorable policy had been observed.

He entered into a detailed statement respecting the Bonds of the Old Bank and the manner Government had become possessed of them. He then alluded to the transactions between the Secretary of the Treasury and the present Bank, and proved by indisputable evidence that the former under existing circumstances, could not have acted otherwise than he did. He then made some well pointed remarks on the peculiar position of Mr. R. and the very honorable standing of an "armed neutral."

Mr. Rives replied at some length, and judging from the bitterness of his invective, it was evident that he considered himself as having been severely handled. He cut and slashed in every direction, but with no better success than on a former display. He finds it very difficult to controvert facts, and hence he seeks to maintain his position by furious declamation. He was told from the beginning that he would find the "half way house" but sorry quarters.

Mr. Wright rejoined, and corrected some misrepresentations made by the former.

A boy saw a countryman open his pocket book. The boy stooped down and apparently picked up a bill, demanding a reward, which being paid, the recipient made off, when the man found it was a counterfeit he had received.—N. Y. Star,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. DRY DOCKS.

Jan. 10, 1839.

Mr. Pickens rose and said, that as, when up before, he sustained this appropriation in the original bill of \$100,000 for a dry dock at New York, he now felt, from the range of discussion, disposed to make a few more remarks, in addition to what he had already said. He would first notice what had fallen from the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Petrikin.] That gentleman had given us a very good lecture on economy and Democratic principles, and had thought proper to extend a portion of it to him [Mr. Pickens.] He was surprised to find gentlemen from the South, that had heretofore been good economists, ranged in support of this appropriation!! All this was good doctrine, and Mr. Pickens only regretted that the gentleman's practice had not entirely corresponded with his precept. He, [Mr. Pickens.] had taken that gentleman last session as his life leader on economy. The gentleman had even set his cue to the tune of economy, that we might follow in his wake; but, sir, when we come to voting appropriations for the Cumberland road, what was my astonishment when I found my life leader, wheeling to the right about, and voting *aye!*—And is this the gentleman to rise here now, and read me a lecture on economy, because I choose to support an appropriation of \$100,000, for a branch of your naval service, while he supported an appropriation of near a million for the Cumberland road?

I will not condescend to institute a comparison between the two objects. Sir, I glory in supporting liberal appropriations for every thing connected with your navy. It is the only safe and efficient arm of national defence in a free republic; and some of the very gentlemen who will now vote against this appropriation, you will find, at the close of the session, voting what they have hereby saved, and millions more, to dig out harbors upon your inland seas, where God and nature never intended that any should be. Many gentlemen who will now vote down such appropriations as the present, will combine hereafter in a scheme of legislation under appropriations for your Cumberland road, your light-house and harbor bills, and your other thousand miserable local appropriations, by which private speculators have been enabled to swindle the country out of millions of dollars, and yet all this is sound economy!

The true and only questions, before the committee are, is a dry dock needed at New York, and is this appropriation fit and proper? Upon these points there is a concurrence of sentiments in those who have considered the matter. Where can such an establishment, with more propriety be located than New York, the centre of commerce and navigation, and notwithstanding all her sins, in a commercial point of view, the pride of the Republic? We now lose, for want of a dry dock at that point, in two years, by the decay and injury of our vessels of war, more than would be required to construct the dock. From the extreme Northern point on the coast of Maine to Cape Cod, from Cape Cod to Cape Hatteras, and from Cape Hatteras to Cape Florida, and from thence to the Sabine, by examination of the map you will find between each of these prominent points, great bays or indentures in the coast of the United States; and there ought to be in the centre of each, navy yards on the most liberal and substantial basis—one at Boston, one at New York, one at Charleston, and one at Pensacola.—

With more than two thousand miles of sea coast, and a comparatively sparse population, it is vain and idle to think of any other efficient system of fortification or national defence except by a navy. In the next great conflict, your land fortifications, which have been copied from the French system, will be as impotent and useless (except at isolated points) as are the castles in ruins that now crown over Europe, transmitting to us nothing but the recollection of the barbarian nobility who once inhabited them. No, sir; if war does come, (which may God in his mercy avert!) it will be upon water, the fate of empire will be decided. Your armies upon land will be of little or no service. Under the great changes in modern times, the true system of defence and power, is to take advantage of all the inventions and improvements (particularly in steam) of the day, and give such efficiency to your navy as will enable you to meet any contingency that may arise. I confess that I am proud of being the supporter of that glorious and noble arm of our national defence. It has borne our stars and our stripes in honor to the most distant seas of the habitable globe; and the votaries of freedom in every land have been cheered by the broad folds of our national banner, as it has swept along the remotest coast of this earth.

But, sir, it has been said that appropriations on this subject have heretofore been sectional; that, while we have not received our share, others have received more than their share. Sir, to a certain extent this has been true; but I contend that expenditures on this branch, more than every thing connected with Government, have shed a common benefit and a common blessing upon our united country. What can protect the immense productions of the South, floating over every sea to foreign lands, as they do, but a vigilant and efficient navy? If the ships are made at the North, and manned by Northern men, (but we have our full proportion of officers,) yet if they protect and defend our rich productions from the plunder and oppression of foreign powers, we have a deep stake in supporting them. It is the only branch of public defence and public expenditure in which we have a peculiar and deep interest. And allow me to say, that this is no time for a representative from an Atlantic or Gulf State to hesitate in voting appropriations that may be proper to put our navy in spanking order. Look at the movements of the French in the Gulf and on the coast of Mexico. Without pretending to censure them, or at present to question their rights, yet I will say that their position upon a defenceless coast, and amongst rich and defenceless islands, is tempting to their power; and if they withstand it they have less ambition than the world attributes to them. Sir, what I mean to insinuate is, that in the progress of events such a point may be occupied, and such a position assumed, that the inde-

pendence of our commerce from the Mississippi valley, and through the Gulf, may be rendered doubtful in the future. And if such should be the case, I do not hesitate to say it might raise the question of peace or war.

The independence of ten of the richest States of this Union rests upon the freedom of the Gulf commerce, being placed beyond the possible reach of any foreign power. Is this the time for us to stultify ourselves by any thing connected with your navy? Sir, I labor that cruel economy, which to save a few thousand dollars now would sacrifice the blood of freemen hereafter.

I am in favor of the appropriation for Pensacola, too, because I believe efficient protection and support to our navy on that extensive coast, its remote position, and the sparse population bordering on the Gulf of Mexico, all demand from this Government its guardian care and military protection. I believe, also, that all the States in the valley of the Mississippi and the Ohio, are deeply interested in sustaining the power and efficiency of our navy in the Gulf, particularly at this juncture of affairs in that quarter. I go for appropriations of this kind; not because they may be of local benefit to this section or to that section, but because of their common benefit to my common country. True our finances may be low, and let us go for an enlightened retrenchment and economy. Yes, sir, strike at your light houses and harbor bills—your Cumberland road bill—your new fortification bills—and all such loose and unnecessary appropriations. But in God's name do not strike at the navy, the pride and the ornament of the country; and particularly at this period of the world, when every other maritime power seems to be concentrating their national energies upon that arm of defence.

Mark the progress of these things, and I predict, when you refuse such appropriations as this, that in the last three days of this very session, the 16th joint rule of this House will be suspended, in order to let in bills embracing all kinds of appropriations which singly and alone, upon their own independent merits, could never receive the sanction of the majority of this House, upon full or fair discussion.

I will here say that I cannot agree to the proposition, or as it has been called a bargain, proposed by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Hoffman,) in relation to the Philadelphia dock. It is due to candor to say that I am opposed to that amendment. I do not think it at all needed, if the one at New York is established. The sentiments I have now avowed are the same I have uttered here before, four years since. I am opposed, generally, to appropriations upon land, or for land service, but in favor of strengthening our national defence upon water.

Mr. Petrikin rose amidst cries of question, question. The gentleman from S. Carolina said he had voted for the Cumberland road. It was true that he had, and he believed, at the time, it was right, and that he was voting for the general good. He had done it partly on grounds of expediency, because the Government was under a pledge; but he found he had been deceived. He had been in the wrong; he had found this out in a very few days after his vote was given, but if God and his constituents would forgive him for this once, he never would vote another dollar in the same way as long as he lived.

Resolutions offered by Mr. PICKENS, of S. Carolina, in the Select Committee on Public Lands, H. R. U. S., January 9, 1838.

Resolved, That it is expedient and proper that all the public lands belonging to the United States should be ceded to the several States within whose territory said lands lie, subject to the following conditions precedent:

1. That the said States shall severally pay into the Treasury of the United States 50 per centum on the amount of sales of such lands within their territory.
2. That the price and terms of sales to be fixed by the Government of the U. States, and if made upon any other terms, the cession to be null and void.
3. That patents or titles to purchasers of land, be signed by the President, or some federal officer, designated by law, and in no instance to be delivered or signed until the said 50 per centum, ascertained to be due by the State, shall have been actually paid into the Treasury, or secured beyond all contingency; and in case it shall not have been so paid or secured, within a reasonable time, all said cession to the delinquent State, shall be null and void.
4. The States, severally, within whose territory the said lands may lie, shall defray all expenses anywise appertaining to the sales or surveys of said lands—create and establish their own land offices, and appoint all the officers they may think proper for the purposes aforesaid.

Mr. Elmore submitted the following resolutions, in H. of Reps. on the 14th ult. which, under the rules, lie over one day:

Resolved, That the several States composing the United States of America, are not associated on the principle of unlimited submission to the Federal Government, or to the House of Congress, or either of them; but that, by the Constitution, the people of said States constituted one General Government for special purposes, and delegated to that Government certain definite powers, only reserving, each State to itself, the residuary mass of right to their own self-government; that, while the Constitution and laws of the United States do attach to the whole people of the several States, immediately, in those matters, within the jurisdiction and confines of said Constitution, and in the mode limited and defined thereby, yet, in all other matters, the said States retain each all its rights and powers, under its own sovereign and separate control; that to this Constitution each State acceded as a separate sovereign State, and is an integral party, and in its capacity of a sovereign State, is represented in Congress by its Senators, duly appointed; that, among the residuary rights, so by each State reserved, is that of freely and fully expressing its opinions on all subjects delegated to the General Government, or touching the infraction of the Constitutional compact, and of communicating the said opinions to Congress, and that it is the Constitutional duty of the Senate and of the House of Representatives,

respectfully to receive, entertain, and consider and maturely and deliberately to decide upon all such communications addressed to it, by either of the States of this Union; and the summary rejection of the same, without being debated, printed, or referred, or any action whatever had thereon, would be insulting the honor, and injurious to the rights and interests of the said sovereign States of the Union.

Resolved, That the Federal Government is a Government of limited and specific powers, derived from the people of the States, thereby constituted and united, and said Government by them granted under the Constitution; that all powers not delegated to the said United States, by the Constitution, or prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or the people; that, therefore, no right of any denomination can be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified by the Congress, by the Senate or House of Representatives, acting in any capacity, by the President, or any Department or officer of the United States, except in the instances wherein power is given by the Constitution for those purposes; that among other inalienable and essential rights, the freedom of conscience, of speech, of the press, and the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances, are of the original and innate immunity of the said people of the United States; rights of theirs not derived from, or to be weakened by the common or any other positive law of this or any other country, but inherent in the said people as a people, or under the constitutions of the several States, by and to the said people guaranteed and consecrated forever; and which, by reason thereof, cannot be cancelled, abridged, restrained, or modified, constitutionally, by any of the United States, whatever, nor in any form of law, whether the same be the act of the two Houses of Congress; or of either of them separately. But the same were thus guaranteed in order to protect the citizen against the abuse of power, and not as a means of assailing the right of others; and that to permit one or more States, or their citizens to convert them into an instrument, not of protection, but of assault against the reserved rights or institutions and peace of the other States or their citizens, or of the Territories and of this District and their citizens, would be a manifest violation of the constitutional compact, a gross breach of the public faith, tending to convert the brotherly love in which the Constitution originated into hatred, and if not effectually arrested, must subvert the Union itself; and that this body owes a most solemn obligation to itself and the people of the States which it represents not to permit itself to be made an instrument or party to attempts so flagitious and dangerous.

Resolved, That the people of the U. States did ordain and establish the Constitution thereof, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility; and to secure the blessings of liberty to them and their posterity; that to this end, the powers of legislation were vested in representative and deliberative assemblies, to wit: a Senate appointed by the States, and a House of Representatives chosen by the people of the States, that, in the exercise of their rights, by the said House of Representatives, and the members thereof, there should be perfect equality and full scope, as far as is consistent with the conducting the business of the House, on all subjects within its constitutional jurisdiction; but to permit the members of this House, under the pretext of freedom of debate, to convert it into a hall to discuss questions beyond its jurisdiction, and to denounce and attack the domestic institutions of a portion of these States, essential to their peace, security, and tranquility, and the property of their citizens, existing before, and expressly guaranteed by the Constitution itself, would be destructive of all harmony among the members of the body, incompatible with the discharge of its acknowledged duties and destructive of the great and avowed objects for which the Constitution, this Union created, and this House instituted.

Resolved, therefore, That the resolution of the House of Representatives adopted on the 12th day of December last, which provides that every petition, memorial, and resolution, proposition, or paper, of a prescribed class, "shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table, without being debated, printed, or referred," rests on great and fundamental principles of the Constitution, and on public faith and honor, the observance of which is essential to the peace, tranquillity, and the security of the States which compose the confederacy, and the safety and continuance of the Union; and that this House, in adopting the said resolution, has but fulfilled its constitutional obligations & duties without any wise infracting the legitimate limits of the right of petition, the freedom of debate, or the constitutional equal rights of the members of this body.

From the Greenville Mountaineer, 25th ult. BATTLE OF THE COW-PENS.

The 58th anniversary of the BATTLE OF THE COW-PENS was celebrated, on the ground on the 17th inst., with great spirit and animation. The citizens of the immediate vicinity attended generally, and a number of respectable persons from adjoining districts, both of South and North Carolina, were also present, and zealously disposed to do honors to the day. Of the original actors in the scene, in 1781, but two could be numbered in the company: Maj Samuel Mc. Junkin, of Union, and Capt. John Collins, of Spartanburg Districts, both of whom were engaged in the battle; and it would seem, that the genius of the place had purposely reserved these two venerable patriots—the last of their brave band, to receive the homage of a grateful country, so richly due to them, and to the memory of their departed companions in arms. Several Military Companies attended, "armed and equipped," and were thrown into a handsome Battalion under the command of Col. A. C. Bomar, as Marshal of the day; and which, after performing several spirited evolutions, moved, in connexion with the citizens' procession, to the stand erected for the Orator. The Rev. B. Hicks addressed the Throne of Grace in a very appropriate, animated and patriotic prayer, after which Maj. W. Trimmer,

Informed the meeting that the Resolution, adopted at the preliminary meeting, to invite the Hon. John Bell O'Neal to attend on this occasion as the Orator of the day, had been duly complied with, and that Judge O'Neal had humbly responded to the call, stating his sincere regret at being compelled to decline the invitation, and the utter impossibility, owing to his judicial engagements, of discharging the duty thus assigned to him. The Committee also informed the assembly, that a call had been made, although at a very late hour, on our fellow-citizen, Maj. James Edward Henry, to discharge the duty originally assigned to Judge O'Neal; and that Maj. Henry had promptly accepted the performance of the duty, and was ready to wait on the company.

Maj. Henry then addressed the meeting, and after expressing his deep regret, which he supposed existed in common with his fellow-citizens then assembled, and himself, at the absence of the distinguished individual whose services had been so anxiously anticipated for this occasion, and the very limited opportunity he had had of preparation to do justice to the call, or himself, he entered on the subject matter of his address. He drew a glowing picture of the position and relative situation of the contending parties in this action, and running rapidly, though emphatically, over the incidents and events connected with this glorious achievement, he paid just and ample honors to the memories of Generals Morgan and Pickens, Col. Howard and Washington, and other Officers who struggled with irresistible bravery and exertion on the occasion, and particularly held up to the view of the assembly, the deeds of courage and magnanimity practised by Col. Roebuck Brannon, as Thomas, not only in this engagement, but in many others—and whose devotion to the cause, and efficient services in obtaining our Independence, seemed to have been unknown to, or overlooked, by the Historians of the Revolution. After passing the field of rich and thrilling incidents connected with the Revolutionary War, and surveying our present happy, independent and dignified position among the Nations of the earth, and urging the youth there assembled, by every acquisition of knowledge and patriotism, to sustain and increase the blessings resulting from our hard-earned and blood-bought liberties, Major Henry concluded, amidst the loud plaudits of the assembly, and a deafening discharge of musquetry.

The utmost good feeling pervaded the whole company through the day, and at a late hour of the evening, the company dispersed in perfect harmony & good order.

From the Charleston Mercury. MR. JENK'S PATENT FIRE ARMS.—We witnessed on Wednesday evening a trial of this ingenious instrument. The specimen tried was a light sporting rifle carrying about 80 balls to the pound. It had been fired on various trials more than 1200 times, and showed not the slightest appearance of wear from use; it was fired on Wednesday about 35 times, and only once slightly cleaned. The target was at fifty yards, and but one shot missed it, though there was at least one of the party who might have been excused for missing a barn at that distance, for in truth the business of writing politics is apt to give one an awful squint. All the gentlemen present expressed their delight with Mr. Jenk's rifle. The advantages of it as they occur to us now, are these. It can be fired four times in a minute, to thirty shots without the necessity of cleaning it. There is not the slightest perceptible recoil on explosion. There is no use of patches or wadding (which will save a multitude of books from being wasted in killing birds, when they might be better employed in wrapping sugar or lighting cigars.) It can be charged with perfect ease and certainty while walking, even running or riding at a gallop on horse back: a "running fire" with Jenk's rifle would therefore be neither a joke nor a metaphor. The manner in which the powder is pressed into the nipple, makes it more certain of going off than the common percussion rifle. In form, it has the slightest possible difference from the common rifle. We have said enough to attract curiosity, we hope, to this very ingenious and valuable improvement. We do not attempt a mechanical description of it, because unillustrated, it would not be intelligible. Sportsmen should, one and all, examine it—they cannot fail to appreciate on the instant its important advantages over any other that has been offered to them. We leave it to military men to decide upon its adoption in warfare, but the simplicity of its structure, its certainty of fire, the ease with which it may be loaded even in rapid motion, and its entire safety, would seem to point it out, as a most effective instrument for their purposes also.

St. Louis.—The annual value of exports from St. Louis, is estimated at two millions of dollars. The shipment of lead, alone, are stated, to be equal to half a million, and the furs, 400,000 dollars in a year. The aggregate value of horses and mules sent from Missouri into the cotton growing States, during the past year, is estimated at 150,000 dollars.

Medical Schools in the United States. It appears by the Quarterly Register, that there are twenty-nine of these institutions in the United States. Two of these are located in Pennsylvania, four in New York, two in Massachusetts, one in New Hampshire, three in Maryland, one in Connecticut, three in Ohio, two in Vermont, two in Kentucky, one in Maine, one in Rhode Island, two in South Carolina, one in the District of Columbia, one in Virginia, one in Georgia, and one in Louisiana, at New Orleans.

In the Legislature of the State of Alabama, proposition to change the mode of electing Representatives to Congress from the District system, to that of a General Ticket has been rejected.

Robert Stannard, a distinguished (Whig) Lawyer of Virginia, has been elected by the Legislature of that State, a Judge of the Court of Appeals.

The Legislature of Illinois has passed resolutions recognising the right of instructing the Senators and Rep. in Congress.