

...upon the application of the selectmen of any town...

Provided, That the notice of said petition shall be given to the first petitioner...

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

No. 26.

An Act, in addition to an act entitled "an act relating to the several acts for laying out, making, repairing and clearing highways."

Sec. 1. It is hereby enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Vermont...

Sec. 2. It is hereby further enacted, That the committees shall duly notify the town or towns in interest...

Sec. 3. It is hereby further enacted, That the committee shall, in the aforesaid case make respective town Clerks where the survey bill of said road is recorded...

Sec. 4. It is hereby further enacted, That the said committee, shall, in the aforesaid case make respective town Clerks where the survey bill of said road is recorded...

[Passed Nov. 4, 1835.]

TIMOTHY MERRILL, Sec. of State.

21th Congress--1st Session.

IN SENATE--December 17.

[The subjoined brief sketch of this day's proceedings was inadvertently omitted last week.]

Public Lands.

Mr. Clay gave notice, that on Monday next, he would introduce a bill to appropriate for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of public lands...

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to report the number, extent and direction, of the several railroads already built or commenced...

Resolved, That so much of the President's Message as respects the question, whether the U. S. cannot, without transcending their constitutional powers, secure to the Post Office Department the use of the several railroads in the U. States...

A message from the President was received, with a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, relative to purchasing sites and erecting Custom Houses...

Congress. In the Senate on Wednesday last, Mr. Goldsborough offered a resolution to instruct the committee on Military Affairs to inquire what number of floating steam batteries are necessary for the defence of the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays...

In the House of Representatives, Mr. J. Q. Adams gave notice that unless the question of reconsideration of the vote by which the question of the Northern boundary of Ohio was referred to a special committee...

The House resumed the consideration of the motion by which a memorial for the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia...

Mr. Mason of New York, moved the previous question, which was sustained by a vote of 104 to 79. The question, shall the main question be now put, was decided in the affirmative, yeas 187, nays 71.

The question of reconsideration was then put and decided in the affirmative, yeas 148, nays 61. Mr. Owens, for the purpose of preventing the continuance of the discussion on the question to come, moved, as he said he should do in regard to every similar petition, to lay it on the table.

YEAS--Messrs. C. Allen, Anthony, Ashley, Beals, Bean, Bedfordley, Beaumont, Bell, Beckee, Boon, Bouldin, Boyce, Boyd, Brown, Buchanan, Busch, Burns, Cambreleng, Carr, Casey, G. Chambers, Chaney, Chapman, Chapin, Cleveland, Coffin, Coles, Connor, Corwin, Craig, Cramer, Crane, Costigan, Davis, Deberry, Dickerson, Doubleday, Dymond, Dunlap, Edner, Fairfield, Farin, Forster, Fowler, French, P. C. Fuller, W. K. Fuller, Gillet, Graves, Haley, J. Hall, Hamer, Hannegan, Hardin, Harlan, S. S. Harrison, A. G. Harrison, Haynes, Henderson, Heister, Holsey, Hopkins, Howard, Howell, Hubley, Huntington, Huntsman, Ingersoll, Ingham, J. Jackson, Jarvis, J. Johnson, R. M. Johnson, C. Johnson, B. Jones, Judson, Kennon, Kilgore, Kinard, Klingensmith, Lane, Lansing, Laporte, G. Lee, J. Lee, T. Lee, Logan, Leonard, Loyal, Lucas, A. Main, J. Mann, Martin, J. Y. Mason, W. Mason, M. Mason, May, McKay, McKeon, McKim, Mercer, Miller, Montgomery, Muhlenberg, Owens, Page, Patterson, P. Pierce, Phelps, Puckney, Rencher, John Reynolds, Jos. Reynolds, Ripley, Roane, Schenck, Seymour, A. H. Shepperd, Shields, Shinn, Smith, Spangler, Standefer, Storer, Sutherland, Tahaffer, Taylor, Thomas, J. Thomas, Toucey, Turrill, Underwood, Vanderpool, Tinton, Wagener, Ward, Washington, Webster, Weeks, L. Williams, S. Williams.--144.

NAYS--Messrs. Adams, H. Allen, Bailey, Bonn, Borden, Briggs, J. Calhoun, Wm. B. Calhoun, Campbell, J. Chambers, Childs, Claiborne, Clark, Cushing, Denny, Evans, Everett, J. Garland, Glascock, Graham, Granger, Grayson, Grennell, Griffin, H. Hall, Hammond, Hard, Harper, Hazletine, Hoar, Hunt, W. Jackson, James, H. Johnson, J. W. Jones, Lawler, Lawrence, Lay, L. Lea, Lincoln, Love, Lyon, Maury, McCarty, McComas, Milligan, Morris, Patton, D. J. Pearce, J. A. Pearce, Pettigrew, Pickens, Potts, Reed, Robertson, Rogers, Russell, W. B. Shepard, Slade, Sprague, W. Thompson, Towns, White, Whittlesey, Wise.--67.

So the petition and the motion to commit were ordered to lie on the table. The House then adjourned.

From the National Intelligencer.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

This document, transmitted to Congress on the 8th inst. presents the following view of the finances of the nation:

Balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1835, amounted to \$13,895,858 42

The receipts into the Treasury, ascertained and estimated during 1835, are computed to be \$28,430,881 07. Of these, the actual receipts during the first three quarters, are ascertained to have been \$23,480,881 07.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Customs (\$13,014,400 26), Lands (9,166,500 89), Dividends on Bank stock (506,480 82), Sales of Bank stock (62,800 00), Incidental items (130,520 10).

Those during the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be \$4,950,000.

Thus, with the balance on the 1st day of January, 1835, they form an aggregate of \$37,323,730 49.

The expenditures of the whole year are ascertained and estimated to be \$18,176,141 07. Of these expenditures during the first three quarters are ascertained to have been \$13,376,141 07.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous (2,827,196 16), Military service, including fortifications, &c. (7,555,819 41), Naval service, &c. (2,929,219 39), Duties refunded (4,756 04).

Public debt, \$13,376,141 07

The expenditures for the fourth quarter, it is expected, will be 4,800,000 00. Thus leaving, on the 1st day of January, 1836, subject however to the deduction hereafter mentioned, an estimated balance of money on hand equal to 19,147,598 12.

This includes what has heretofore been reported as unavailable funds now reduced to about \$1,100,000, making the computed available balance on the 1st of January, 1836, \$18,047,598 00.

On that are already imposed by Congress the following charges, by current and permanent appropriations, which have not yet been expended: First, of former appropriations, except those towards the sinking fund, it is supposed that there will remain unexpended at the close of the present year the sum of \$6,116,794.

Of that amount it is computed that only \$7,306,765 will be required to accomplish the objects intended by them, leaving \$344,707 to be applied in aid of the appropriations for the ensuing year, without re-appropriations (as will be seen in the estimates) and the balance of \$475,322, which has not been required, either at all, or sensibly, for the objects contemplated in its appro-

...ation will, therefore, be carried to the surplus fund. Secondly, on what is properly embraced in the appropriations towards the sinking fund, there is an outstanding charge of about \$253,556, for unclaimed interest and dividends on the refunded debt, and of \$38,233 for unfunded debt.

These, though chargeable on the Treasury, under existing acts of Congress, and subject at any moment to be discharged, are not likely to be called for immediately, if ever.

Computing, however, all the existing charges of every kind on the Treasury, at the end of the present year, to be about \$7,595,574, the balance of available funds, then on hand, would, it is estimated, be sufficient to meet the whole at once, and leave to be hereafter applied by Congress to new and other purposes, the sum of about \$10,450,024.

The next subject deserving consideration, is the action of this Department since the last Report in relation to the final extinguishment of the PUBLIC DEBT.

Before the close of the year 1834, ample funds were deposited with the United States Bank, as Commissioner of Loans, to discharge all the public funded debt, which was then outstanding. Of the funds deposited heretofore, and still unclaimed by the public debtors, there remains in possession of the Bank the sum of \$143,570 63. Since the 1st of January, 1835, there has been paid from the Treasury, of interest and dividends outstanding and before unclaimed on the funded debt, the sum of 60,000.

There still remains of the same debt, due and unclaimed, but ready to be paid whenever demanded, an amount equal to about 253,556. Similarly situated is a small unfunded debt of \$37,513 05 which may hereafter be claimed, and on which has been paid during the past year only \$220.

It consists of claims, registered prior to 1793, for services and supplies during the Revolutionary war, equal to \$27,430 96. Treasury notes, issued during the war of 1812, 5,755. And Mississippi stock, 4,320 00.

The Estimates of the Public Revenue and Expenditures for the year 1836.

The receipts into the Treasury from all sources during the year 1836, are estimated at \$19,750,000.

Table with 2 columns: Item, Amount. Includes Customs (15,250,000), Public Lands (4,000,000), Bank dividends, and miscellaneous receipts (500,000). Total: \$20,750,000.

To which add the balance of available funds in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1836, estimated at \$28,047,598, and they make together the sum of \$37,797,598.

The estimates of expenditures, submitted for all specified objects, both ordinary and extraordinary, for the service of 1836, and including the contingent for the usual expenses, are \$23,133,640.

The expenditures during that year for specified ordinary purposes, are estimated at \$16,756,815. Thus the permanent and new appropriations for those purposes, required for the services of that year, are estimated at 16,412,108.

Under former appropriations, there is included in the estimates for 1836, a sum proposed to be used for the service of 1836 without re-appropriation, equal to 6,345,707.

And these two sums amount to the beforementioned aggregate of 36,756,815. They are divided among the different branches of the public service as follows, viz: new appropriations for civil, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous items, 2,041,081. Military service, pensions, &c. 8,602,219. Naval service and gradual improvement, 4,768,708.

Previous appropriations to be used for 1836, for civil, &c. \$6,102, for military, &c. \$336,515. By virtue of former acts of Congress, there will probably be wanted during 1836, for the payment of interest and dividends unclaimed on the funded debt, and of unfunded debt itself, yet unpaid, the sum of \$50,000.

To these add such contingent expenses of new appropriations by Congress for ordinary purposes, as are not included in the estimates, but which are likely to be deemed proper by that body, and the grounds of which were explained in the last annual report, \$3,000,000. The estimates of expenditure in 1836 for extraordinary purposes, which are submitted in connexion with the military and naval services, amount to \$3,000,000.

Making, as estimated for the service of 1836, all the new appropriations of every kind, specifically called for, to be \$17,515,933; and all the expenditures of every kind, for the service of the same year to be in the aggregate \$23,133,640.

On the supposition that the appropriations outstanding and unexpended at the ends of the years 1835 and 1836, will be similar in amount, this would leave an available balance in the Treasury at the close of the year 1836, or on the 1st of January, 1837, estimated at about \$14,500,000, provided the receipts be as computed, and Congress make no larger appropriations for extraordinary or other purposes, at their present session, than those enumerated in the estimates submitted. From this amount, after deducting about eight millions to pay the outstanding appropriations, to which the Treasury will then probably stand pledged, there will be left at the close of 1836, a net balance of only from six to seven millions applicable to any other use, which Congress may now or then, be pleased to designate, instead of about ten and a half millions, the net balance estimated to be left so applicable at the close of 1835. In other words, the expenditure will, in the ensuing year, for only the objects specified in the estimates, probably exceed the receipts in that year about four millions of dollars, and thus to that extent, reduce the balance now on hand.

The report contains many suggestions and some recommendations, in the spirit of the President's Message.

From the Correspondent of the Boston Patriot. Washington, Dec. 23, 1835.

At length, after three days occupied by the House in the discussion of a petition from Berk-

...white men, and two of the hands colored. The rest, five or six in number, were injured. The cotton on the tow boats moored to the Oglethorpe, took fire and was partially consumed. Such was the force of the explosion, that the boilers, four in number, which were upon deck, were thrown on shore, two of them over the tops of very high trees on the bank of the river, which in falling, sunk some feet into the earth, and rebounding, finally rested upon the ground, at a considerable distance from the spot where they first struck. Fragments of the clothing of the crew, bedding, &c. were to be seen on the tops of the trees near where the boat lay.

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The steamboat John T. Lamar Capt. Poinsett, from Savannah, was snagged on the 8th inst. fifty miles below Hawkinsville, with a full cargo on board; she had sunk and filled with water. Hopes are entertained that she will be raised. Her cargo is mostly insured. --N. Y. Com. Adv.

ABSCONDING CASHIER ARRESTED. --We learn that Dudley W. Babcock, Cashier of the Branch Bank of New Orleans, at Clinton, (La.) who sometimes since was advertised by the directors as having absconded with a large amount of the funds of that institution, was apprehended last night, by two of our vigilant police officers, Messrs. Hays and Jeffers, on the York Turnpike, about eighteen miles from this city. He was brought to town, and after examination before Joseph Shane, Esq. was committed to await the requisition of the authorities of Louisiana. The officers, it appears, had got knowledge, or entertained suspicion, of his being in a certain house in this city, and on approaching the premises, a hint of their proceeding was imparted to the fugitive by some friend, and he precipitately fled. The officers, however, were not to be thus balked, but soon ascertaining the course he took, they started in pursuit, and overtook and arrested him, as above stated, about 18 miles from town. When taken before the magistrate, we learn that Babcock at once admitted himself to be the absconding Cashier of the Clinton Bank, and acknowledged having made way with or abstracted about \$30,000 of its funds. Of this sum from 7000 to \$8000 were found upon him when apprehended. Whether the remainder has been squandered, or is, any part of it, likely to be available to the Institution, we do not learn. --Baltimore Patriot.

Freedom of Speech and the Press. In the last message of Governor Vroom, of New Jersey, we were happy to see a decided expression of dissent to the demand of the South for an enactment to muzzle the press; and we are equally pleased to perceive, that Gov. Wolf, of Pennsylvania, has taken the same decided stand in favor of the rights of free-

There is a curious question, recently started here, in reference to rail-roads as connected with the mail. The Post Master General has endeavored, during the last season, to make arrangements for the continuous transportation of the mail from Washington to Boston by rail road and steam boat. His plan is to have the mail go in forty or fifty hours from one city to the other, stopping only for assortment in Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York. But his plans have been defeated by the high price demanded by the rail road companies. Several of these carry the mail as sub-contractors at a rate which gives a profit to the contractors; but they will not make any contract directly with the Department on satisfactory terms.

The question then, is--Whether Congress have power to take and use a rail road just as they have any other road? They have power, by the Constitution, to establish post roads. As practically construed, this means, to select some county or state road, river, turnpike, bridge, or other denomination of highway, as the way, by or on which the mail shall be conveyed? Have rail roads any exclusive privilege in this particular? Can they say to the United States, you shall not convey the mail on our road except you give our price? Or can the United States say to a rail road corporation, we take your road in spite of you, and establish it as a post road, and upon it we run a mail locomotive and a mail car at our own hours?--These are the two extremes. Which is the true view of the subject, I cannot presume to decide. It is to be hoped there may be some way to reconcile the rights and interests of both parties; for the public convenience requires that the mail should have the benefit of the accelerated speed of rail roads. Any collision between the United States and the rail road companies is very much to be deprecated, for it would give tenfold force to the cry of monopoly, which already has had, and threatens for the future to have, such a mischievous effect on the prosperity of trade and industry in the Northern and Middle States.

Gov. McDuffie in his late Message to the Legislature of S Carolina, thus alludes to the affairs of the Federal Government.

I have but a few words to say to you in relation to the administration of the Federal government, and the general condition of our federal relations. It has been for years my opinion that with a large surplus revenue, the corruptions of that government would soon become incurable, and it is by no means certain that they have not already reached the fatal point. The existing auspices, beyond all question, are fearfully unpropitious. The chief magistrate of our imperial republic, is at this moment, more independent of public opinion, and wields more despotic power, than either the king of Great Britain or the king of France, and it remains to be seen whether the people of the United States, like the degenerate Romans in the time of Tiberius, will recognize his right to nominate his successor, by raising to the throne the Imperial though not very youthful Cæsar, who has been already clothed in the purple with due solemnity and formally presented to the people as the appointed and rightful heir to the succession.

But the sinister omens which darken our federal horizon, should be regarded only as so many impressive admonitions to us, of our peculiar obligations to develop the resources, and increase the intelligence and power, of our State.

From Southern papers by the Wm. Gibbons.

Deadful Accident. The steamboat Oglethorpe, Captain Lewis, owned by Wm. Duncan and Messrs. Harpers, of Savannah and Augusta, burst her boilers on the evening of the 15, while lying at the wharf at Porysburg, where she had stopped to receive a supply of wood--and was not only rendered a wreck, but the explosion caused the death of the captain, mate, the two engineers, all four

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