

THE CALEDONIAN.

BY A. G. CHADWICK.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., FEBRUARY 12, 1838.

VOL. I. NO. 28.

TERMS.—The CALEDONIAN will be published weekly at \$2.00 per annum, or at \$1.50 if paid in advance. If payment is made within six months from the time of subscribing it will be considered as advance pay. No paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements will be inserted for the customary prices. Persons are requested to state the number of weeks they wish their advertisements published, otherwise they will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Laws of Vermont.

RESOLUTIONS.

33.—TEXAS, SLAVERY, &c.
1. *Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to use their influence in that body to prevent the annexation of Texas to the Union.
2. *Resolved,* That, representing as we do the People of Vermont, we do, hereby, in their name, SOLEMNLY PROTEST against such annexation in any form.
3. *Resolved,* That as the Representatives of the People of Vermont, we do solemnly protest against the admission into this Union, of any State whose constitution tolerates domestic slavery.
4. *Resolved,* That Congress have full power by the Constitution, to abolish slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia and in the Territories of the United States.
5. *Resolved,* That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our Representatives requested to present the foregoing [Report and] Resolutions to their respective Houses in Congress, and use their influence to carry the same speedily into effect.

34.—REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.
Whereas, the existing laws of the United States prohibit the granting of pensions to soldiers of the revolutionary army, unless there shall be made proof of service of six months, at the least; and whereas it is believed that many meritorious men are, by such laws, deprived of that pittance which is justly their due; Therefore,
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their exertions for procuring the passage of a law providing for that class of old soldiers now excluded by the laws in force.

35.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That our Senators in Congress be instructed and our Representatives requested to use their influence to procure the passage of a bill authorizing the payment of the militia and volunteers of this State for their services rendered prior to, and at, the battle of Plattsburgh, in the State of New York, during the late war with Great Britain.

36.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Governor of this State be requested to appoint some suitable person to investigate the facts and ascertain whether this State has a just claim upon the government of the United States for expenses incurred during the revolutionary war; and if, in the opinion of the Governor, the interest of this State requires it, to present such claim to Congress.

37.—FRANKING PRIVILEGE.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the franking privilege should be extended to the Governors of the several States.
Resolved, That His Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the Governors of the several States, and also to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

38.—STATE PRISON.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That Robert Pierpont, Kent Wright, and Sewall Fullam, jr., be appointed a committee whose duty it shall be, between the close of the present session and the first day of December next, to settle with the Hon. John H. Cotton, Superintendent of the State Prison, appraise the property now at said Prison, belonging to the State, and deliver to the Superintendent, elect the books and papers kept at said Prison for the use of the State, together with said property—also, in the month of September next, to visit the prison and examine the condition of the same—settle with the Superintendent, appraise all the property then and there remaining unsold, and make report of their doings at the October session of the Legislature, A. D. 1838.

39.—DEAF AND DUMB.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the commissioners appointed under the act for the benefit of the deaf and dumb, be directed, in their discretion, to extend the time of the beneficiaries of this State, at the American Asylum, to the term of five years.

40.—DISTRIBUTION OF STATUTES.
Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives, That the Secretary of State be directed to deliver to representatives of such towns as have not received their proportion of the second volume of the laws of this State, their proportion of such laws.

STATE OF VERMONT.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Montpelier, Nov. 10, 1837.
I hereby certify that the foregoing forty chapters are true copies of the acts and resolutions of a public kind, passed by the Legislature of this State at their session in October and November, A. D. 1837, as appears by the files in this office.
CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, Sec. of State.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FIRST PRINTED BIBLE. The earliest book, properly so called, is now generally believed to be the Latin Bible, commonly called the Mazarin Bible, a copy having been found about the middle of the last century, in Cardinal Mazarin's Library at Paris. It is remarkable that its existence was unknown before; for it can hardly be called a book of very great scarcity, nearly twenty copies being in different libraries half of them in those of private persons in England. No date appears in this Bible, and some have referred its publication to 1452, or even to 1450, which few perhaps at present maintain; while others have thought the year 1455, more probable. In a copy belonging to the Royal Library at Paris, an entry is made, importing that it was completed in binding and illuminating at Mentz on the feast of the Assumption, (Aug. 15) 1456. But Trithemius, in the passage above quoted, seems to intimate, that no book had been printed in 1452; and considering the lapse of time that would naturally be employed in such an undertaking during the infancy of the art, and that we have no other printed book of the least importance to fill up the interval till 1457 and that, also, that the binding and illuminating the above mentioned copy is likely to have followed the publi-

cation at no great length of time, we may not err in placing its appearance in the year 1455; which will secure it a hitherto unimpeded priority in the records of bibliography. It is a striking circumstance, that the high minded inventors of this great art tried at the very outset to hold a flight as the printing of an entire bible, and executed it with astonishing success. It was Minerva leaping on earth in her divine strength and radiant armor, ready at the moment of her nativity to subdue and destroy her enemies. The Mazarin Bible is printed, some on Vellum, some on paper of choice quality, with strong, black, and tolerably handsome characters, but with some want of uniformity, which has led perhaps unreasonably, to doubt whether they were cast in a matrix. We may see in imagination this venerable and splendid volume leading up the crowded myriads of its followers, and imploring, as it were a blessing on the new art, by dedicating its first fruits to the service of heaven.
Hallam's Introduction.

PALESTINE.

From Buckingham's Lectures.
MOUNT LEBANON

First in importance among the individual features of this country Lebanon deserves our attention, rising to the altitude of 10,000 feet above the level of the sea. Its towering summit is covered with eternal snow; cascades and waterfalls are sparkling on every side, and delightful odors are sent forth in delicious profusions; while dark and terrible ravines cause the idea of terrific grandeur to be mingled with the softness and beauty of many of its features. In point of magnificence, the mountain may be compared with the Himalah, while in picturesque scenery it is unsurpassed by even the romantic regions of Switzerland. This mountain was the delight of King Solomon, and has been treated of by him in the Canticles under every variety of endearing epithet. He studied the various plants, and trees, and shrubs, with which it was covered in almost infinite variety, from the stately cedar, to the hyssop that grows on the wall. At the foot of the mountain, the climate and productions compare with those of countries near the tropics, the thermometer averaging 100 degrees in the month of July. As you ascend the first thousand feet you arrive at the region of Greece and Italy, and the south of France. The next thousand feet brings us to the climate and productions of Belgium, and Holland, and the north of France. Another ascent of equal distance, and we arrive at the temperature of England; while we may still arrive, at another stride, within the bleak and dreary regions of Nova Zembla; thus presenting every variety of climate and production, within the compass of a single mountain.

MOUNT HERMON.

Still loftier than Lebanon, this mountain rears its summit 11,500 feet in the air, soaring far above the clouds. Here we find the spring and autumnal seasons of moisture known as the early and the latter rain. While these seasons continue, the appearance of the country is lovely in the extreme, vegetation exuberant, and the whole prospect enchanting; but when these seasons are succeeded by the unremitted rays of the sun, the country of course becomes dry and parched, and vegetation burned up. The sacred writers, particularly the Psalmist, frequently allude to the dew on Mount Hermon, and to them they compare the mercy of God; and no comparison could be more beautiful, and at the same time more strictly true; for, unlike the other dews which are occasionally exhaled, the dews of Hermon are perpetual; and in this view like the mercy of God, which endureth for ever. The occasion of this phenomenon is this:—The Sea of Tiberias, which is about 50 miles distant, sends forth a continuous vapor, which is wafted in clouds northward, by the constant south wind, and coming in contact with the snow-crowned summit of the mountain, is condensed, and flows down its sides in perpetual supplies of moisture.

MOUNT TABOR.

The ascent to the summit of this mountain is extremely toilsome, it being peculiarly steep and difficult of access. The appearance is more that of an artificial tower than a natural mountain. The top is only to be gained by a spiral zig zag course; but when arrived there, the view is perhaps the most enchanting that the eye of mortal ever gazed upon; and the more especially so, when the delightful and peculiar associations which the scenes are calculated to produce are taken into the account. On the north-east, at a distance of 15 or 20 miles, lies the Sea of Galilee, a quiet and calm sheet of water; affording a grateful relief to the scenery around and in the distance, Mounts Ebal, and Gerizim, and Gilead, rear their summits; while on the east, the lovely valley of the Jordan, with the river like a silver thread winding its way amid its banks to the south east, the eye stretches over the lake of Sodom and Gomorrah, and the mountains of Moab and Ammon; while on the southern side rise the hills of Judea, with the city of Jerusalem, the great plain of Esdraelon, and the head of Mount Carmel; in another direction extend the range of hills at the foot of which stood the village of Nain, where the widow's son was restored, and also the tavern in which dwelt the Witch of Endor. On the north, stands Cana of Galilee, where the Savior performed his first miracle, by changing water into wine; and through a bend or dip of the hills, the eye can catch a glimpse of the Mediterranean. What a lovely prospect! How richly grouped the varying scenes of hill and dale, mountain and river, lake and sea, ancient city and modern settlements! And then the recollections associated therewith—what crowds of ideas must rush upon the mind, when standing in view of so many sites replete with interest!

Mr. Buckingham remarked, that a certain philosopher has remarked, that time ought not to be measured by days and hours, but by the ideas which pass through the mind. If so, said he, I lived a year within the few hours, that I spent upon this mountain; and I mourned, that the sun was declining behind the western hills, that the day could not be lengthened out.

MOUNT CARMEL.

Unlike the other mountains which surround it, Mount Carmel is destitute of trees, but is remarkable for the richness and variety of its herbage and flowers. Its sides are covered with a rich carpet of green verdure, and the plain of Sharon joins it at the base, where the lovely Rose of Sharon, and beautiful Lily of the valley, grow in rich profusion.

SINAI AND MOUNT OF OLIVES.

These two mountains present an extremely diverse appearance; Sinai being barren and rocky, and destitute of verdure, while the Mount of Olives is remarkably beautiful and luxuriant; but the sacred associations, of which notice will hereafter be taken, render them peculiarly remarkable in the view of the Christian traveller. Mounts Ebal and Gerizim overhang the city of Sechem, near to which are the plains of Mamre, the cave of Macpelah, and the well of Samaria, at which the Savior conversed with the Samaritan woman, and is at the present day about in the same state that it then was.

SEA OF GALILEE.

This sheet of water is known in various writings under three different names: First, the Sea of Galilee, called so from the fact of its waves washing the shores of that division of the land of Palestine denominated Galilee; and in the Scriptures this title, as well as both the others hereafter to be mentioned, are given to it. It is again called the Sea of Tiberias, because upon its banks was builded the city of Tiberias, dedicated to that Emperor by Herod its founder. The third name by which it is known is, the Lake of Genezareth, from the town of that name also upon its shores. The extent of this Lake, or Sea, as it has been termed, is about 9 miles in length and 6 in breadth. The town of Tiberias is now the only one upon its shores. The natural appearance of this lake is now much the same as in the days of old; but its artificial appearance is greatly changed; for although in the days of Christ and his apostles, the face of the whole water was almost constantly enlivened by boats, and ships and various craft, it is now deserted and forsaken—and life, and animation, and enterprise, seem to have fled from its shores. Civil despotism and religious intolerance have done much to lay waste the land, and rob it of its former beauty and fertility.

RIVER JORDAN.

This notable stream, celebrated no less for being the scene of Christ's baptism than the passage of the children of Israel, in former days, goes out from the Sea of Galilee at its southern extremity, and empties into the Red Sea. Though by no means even a considerable stream, when viewed independently, still when considered as the largest river in the land of Palestine, its importance becomes more apparent. Its length is 100 miles. Its sources are about Cesarea, and formed by the combination of several little rills. The narrowness of the stream and shallowness of its waters, (it being generally in a condition to admit of being forded), has given rise to the infidel objection oftentimes urged, that the miracle of the passage over Jordan was in fact no miracle at all, because the feat was no more than might have been both easily and naturally performed. But the sacred Scriptures, which leave nothing unexplained that would be calculated to mislead the inquirer, sets this point at rest in the parenthetical clause thrown in by the sacred historian, in giving his account of this miraculous occurrence. Joshua says, (ch. 15,) "For Jordan overfloweth with all his banks all the time of harvest." Thus saying, that although this river may in ordinary times be forded, still at this juncture the waters were in a swollen state, and forbade their passage without a miracle.

THE LION FROM THE SWELLING OF JORDAN.

The frequent allusion in the Scriptures to this circumstance, is beautifully explained by the fact, as it is to be found even to this day.—The lion of Asia is frequently to be met with; and without the animal is in a state of hunger or excitement, one might pass by him without fear or danger. During the hot seasons of the year, the lions, as well as other animals, come from the parched and arid deserts to have in the cooling waters of the Jordan, and make for themselves dwelling places along its banks. Ordinarily, the lion is a loose, disjointed looking animal, with the tail dragging after him, the head bent down and overshadowed by the disheveled mane, and goes along with an awkward, irregular gait, very unlike our ideas of his majestic strides and terrible appearance. But when driven from his retreat by the swellings of Jordan, the lion becomes another creature in appearance as well as deportment; for his fury is aroused with him, and his roarings may be heard for miles around. He lashes his sides with his tail, and fire flashes from his eye; his head stands erect, and his bristling mane gives to his appearance a fearful and terrific aspect; then, literally, is the expression full of force, "Like a lion from the swelling of Jordan;" and to this fact may be attributable the expression of the apostle Peter, when he compares the Arch-Enemy of mankind to a "roaring lion, going about seeking whom he may devour;" for at such a time the lion, driven from his den, makes a war upon whatever living thing comes within his reach.

DEAD SEA.

The lake Asphaltites, or lake of Sodom and Gomorrah, as it is perhaps better known by the name of the Dead Sea, is in extent about 40 miles in length by 10 in breadth. Three several conjectures have been offered in solution of this name: The first of which is, that it was denominated the Dead Sea, because beneath its sluggish waters he the guilty inhabitants of the two devoted cities of Sodom and Gomorrah; another class of people think, that it had its origin in the motionless condition of its waters, which lie in dull, inactive sluggishness, only at times producing a heavy ground swell; but the third belief is, that the name was derived from the fact of no living creatures ever having been found in its waters, and likewise that no birds of prey fly over it, neither do quadrupeds resort to its banks to bathe in its waters. To the shores of the Sea of Galilee the lion, leopard, fox, camel, dromedary, bull, sheep, goat, gazelle, and shepherd's dog, visit, to enjoy its cooling waves; multitudes of fish may be seen sporting in its waters, and all betoken life and animation within. The density of this water is much greater than any other known, being completely saturated with rock salt, which is found in great quantities upon its shores, and bitumen, which forms its bed; and upon its surface substances will swim which would immediately sink in any other water.

Battle.—There was quite a contest here yesterday forenoon between the Sun and Snow. At one time cold chills ran over us, we being apprehensive that the latter would triumph; indeed, for a few moments, such was the threatening appearance of the atmosphere, that we were shudderingly reminded of the dreadful notes of preparation that were wont to precede an old fashioned storm, such as used to be common in

winter, "when we were boys." Thank heaven, we were soon relieved from our painful suspense by the glorious orb of day, coming off conqueror, and shining forth with its usual splendor, most of the afternoon. As for the snow, the little that made its appearance, beat a precipitate retreat, and like the Florida enemy, is no where to be found. This certainly is a quizzical winter; we trust the same will not be the case with the approaching spring and summer, for should it, we shall not dare in future to depend upon our almanac for the state of the weather.—*Providence Journal.*

From the Boston Atlas.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

There has lately been printed, by order of the House of Representatives of the U. States, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in obedience to a resolution of the House, some valuable information as to the present condition of the public domain.

It appears from this document, that the estimated quantity of public lands in each State and Territory, to which the Indian title has been extinguished, is as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.
Ohio,	16,555,952
Indiana,	20,457,394
Illinois,	31,933,736
Missouri,	49,241,437
Alabama,	31,629,470
Mississippi,	21,920,786
Louisiana,	20,437,559
Michigan,	31,118,333
Arkansas,	31,468,911
Florida,	49,254,298
Wisconsin,	18,512,437
	313,609,373

This estimate does not include the Chickasaw lands in North Mississippi, and certain lands in Ohio, which have been ceded, but which are to be sold for the benefit of the Indians.

The statement does not inform us what is the extent of lands in the above States and Territories to which the Indian title has not been extinguished, but we may estimate it about eighty-six millions of acres, almost the whole of which is in the northern part of Michigan and Wisconsin; and to a great part of which, according to the existing policy of the government, the Indian title will be presently extinguished. This will make a total of four hundred millions of acres of public lands, settled or open to settlement.

As to those vast tracts west of the Missouri river, and of the States of Missouri and Arkansas,—it is upon the habitable portions of them that the expatriated Indians have been settled.—Farther west, reaching to the rocky mountains, is a vast desert plain, over which wander the buffalo, and the wild tribes of the Pawnees, the Comanches, and the Sioux. A large part of this country is destitute of water and of trees, and is incapable of cultivation.

Of these four hundred millions of acres of public lands, the quantity surveyed, is as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.
Ohio,	16,555,952
Indiana,	20,457,394
Illinois,	31,933,736
Missouri,	49,241,437
Alabama,	31,629,470
Mississippi,	21,920,786
Louisiana,	20,437,559
Michigan,	31,118,333
Arkansas,	31,468,911
Florida,	49,254,298
Wisconsin,	18,512,437
	189,686,085

So it appears that somewhat less than half the entire available public domain has been surveyed. The quantity of public lands sold is as follows:

State or Territory.	Acres.
Ohio,	12,373,248
Indiana,	13,754,370
Illinois,	9,278,357
Missouri,	5,531,955
Alabama,	10,088,688
Mississippi,	9,235,945
Louisiana,	2,010,427
Michigan,	8,894,225
Arkansas,	2,127,695
Florida,	683,325
Wisconsin,	1,051,922
	75,925,655

We have no means at this moment of ascertaining accurately the quantity of public lands which has been given away for schools, internal improvements, &c. but that quantity cannot fall short of twenty-five millions of acres; so that one quarter of the entire available public domain has been already disposed of, including all the choicest and most fertile tracts.

Out of what remains, it will be necessary to make very large deductions, especially in Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, and Wisconsin, for swamps, flooded lands, and barren mountains, incapable of settlement. The deduction which ought to be made upon this account, cannot fall short of one hundred millions of acres; and it may be fairly estimated, that there is at least an equal amount, (including the pine barrens of the southern States) of a quality so inferior, that there is no very early probability of its being settled and brought into cultivation.

We are happy, however, to be able to state, for the comfort and consolation of the present generation, that there still remains one hundred millions of acres of public lands of a respectable quality, unsold;—a quality equal to that which has been disposed of since the organization of the government.

Of the quantity sold, nearly one half has been taken up within the last five years; and of course a large part of it still remains unsettled, and in the hands of speculators.

The amount of money received from purchases of public lands is as follows:—

State or Territory.	Amount.
Ohio,	21,777,693 95
Indiana,	17,569,450 39
Illinois,	11,610,024 72
Missouri,	7,435,881 96
Alabama,	16,466,849 03
Mississippi,	12,538,699 13
Louisiana,	2,714,865 78
Michigan,	11,186,537 41
Arkansas,	2,686,775 86
Florida,	805,236 36
Wisconsin,	1,363,716 24
	\$106,245,656 88

We should like to know what Dutch phrase is equivalent to the English one of "robbing a hen-roost." We are informed that "cheating the printer" and "robbing a hen-roost" are "all the same in Dutch." They are on a par as regards meanness.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Congressional.

Correspondence of the New York Daily Express.
Washington Jan. 30.

SENATE. The Secretary of the Treasury laid upon the table a report in answer to the Resolution of Mr. Webster, calling for information in regard to the Commonwealth Bank of Boston. The report acknowledges the fact, that fishing bounties had been paid in bills upon the Commonwealth Bank, but says the payment was voluntary. Before the reading of the report was finished

Mr. Webster stated to the Senate, that he had this morning received an affidavit which proved the incorrectness of the report from the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Webster read the affidavit, and it declared that it had solicited the payment of a pension in some other funds than the bills of the Commonwealth Bank. The answer was, that payment must be made in those funds or in nothing. The affidavit further states, that another solicitation was made, accompanied by an appeal to pay half of the pension, amounting to \$63, in specie,—\$13 only was requested, and was refused. Take this or take nothing was the answer.

In the House, the morning hour was occupied with reports and resolutions. The resolution from Mr. Adams, in regard to Gorostiza's pamphlet, came up, and was briefly discussed. Mr. Adams made some few remarks, and said that it was clear that the Executive meant to plunge us into a war with Mexico, without giving us any clear and definite knowledge of the affairs between the two countries.

The Committee on Military Affairs reported the Bill passed by the Senate, for increasing the Army of the United States.

Mr. Smith, from the Committee of Commerce reported the bill which has passed the Senate, authorizing certain persons to test the strength of steam boilers.

The Committee on the Judiciary reported a bill for the punishment of persons violating the neutral relations of the United States.

Mr. Everett reported a bill in behalf of the Western Indians,—protecting the emigrant and other Indians.

The Mississippi Election called forth to-day two or three able speeches from three of the ablest men in the House, namely: Mr. Legare, in behalf of the sitting members—Mr. Mason of Va. against them, who, by the way, is one of the few Virginians in the House of Representatives, who reminds a stranger of Virginia in the days of her pristine glory,—and Mr. Evans of Maine, who also made a strong and able defence in behalf of the claims of Messrs. Prentiss and Word. Mr. Prentiss has the floor to-morrow. He began his speech this evening, but gave way to a motion of Wise to adjourn.

The pre-emption Bill was up in the Senate until near 7 o'clock, P. M.; long speeches were made in its favor by Messrs. White and Walker, and a very able speech in opposition by Mr. Davis—supported by Mr. Clay of Kentucky; Mr. Webster said a few words explanatory of his vote—and Mr. Clay of Alabama, and Mr. Young again raised themselves in behalf of the measure. At about seven in the evening the eyes and nays were called upon the final passage of the bill. The vote was as follows—ayes 30, nays 18. January 31.

In the SENATE, the Sub-Treasury Bill came up after some preliminary business, although not among the orders of the day, the Bill being properly the special order of yesterday. A motion was made to dispense with the previous orders.

Mr. Clay said that he was ready, always ready to meet that Bill, and to do, as far as his ability would permit, his duty. The Bill he considered one of tremendous importance—the magnitude of its consequences hardly to be conceived of.

Mr. Clay said a man with all the powers of the world he considered less to be dreaded than the Bill before the Senate. I believe it will annihilate the State Sovereignties. I believe it will lead to a consolidation. I believe it will give the Treasury Department more power than the 900 Banks together, including the U. S. Bank. I believe it places the Government at the feet of the Treasury Department, when the Treasury Department lies at the feet of the Executive. I had hoped, continued Mr. Clay, that the Sub-Treasury Bill of the Special Session, when it was laid upon the table, would have laid there in perpetual and eternal repose. Monstrous and odious as that Bill was, this is four fold more monstrous and more odious.

Tell me, said Mr. Clay, why the order of legislation is reversed? Why do these measures not originate as they should, in the People's branch of Congress? Why not do business as it was done in '35? Is it because the Senate is nearer the Executive, and the Executive further from the People's branch of Congress? Why, I ask, is the order of legislation reversed?

Mr. Wright and Mr. Calhoun pressed the immediate consideration of the Bill.

Mr. Clay said he had no objections, if the gentlemen had none. Unanimously then the Sub-Treasury Bill came up for discussion, and Mr. Wright of New York commenced a speech in its defence.

Mr. Adams' Resolution, calling for Gorostiza's Pamphlet, was called up, and Mr. Adams spoke until the Mississippi Election question came up.

Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, took the floor, and addressed the House, which is crowded in every nook and corner to hear.

Wednesday evening, Jan. 31.

The Battle half over—the Tables turning.—It gives me sincere pleasure to inform you that the House of Representatives have reversed the decision of the special session of Congress, declaring that Messrs. Calhoun and Gholson were not members of the 25th Congress. The decision was reversed at about five o'clock this evening by ayes and noes. One hundred and nineteen were in favor of rescinding the resolution, and one hundred and twelve against it. Thus you see that principle sometimes reigns with the Representatives of the People. The announcement of the vote in the House of Representatives excited a general burst of applause.

Mr. Howard of Md. then offered a resolution declaring that the seats of the members from Mississippi were vacant, that the Speaker of the House notify the Governor of Mississippi of the fact, and that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were not elected members of the 25th Congress. Mr. Thompson of South Carolina moved to amend the resolution by stating "that Messrs. Prentiss