The speaker decided this to be out of order according to the former practice of the House. For he purpose of settling the rule, Mr. Fullam took an appeal from this decision; and the decision of the chair was sustained, 101 to 64. Mr. Vilas then moved to postpone the bill to Friday afternoon next; opposed by Mr. Dewey and withdrawn. Mr. Chandler of W. moved to commit the bill for an amendment requiring the officers of the bank to give bonds for the faithful performance of their duty; agreed to. Mr. Vilas moved to commit for an amendment making the private property of the trustees holden for the security of the depositors; supported by Mr. Adams of South Hero, opposed by Mr. Cleaveland, and carried, 114 to 82. The bill was then rejected.

GRAND LIST.

On motion of Mr. Rice of S. the House considered the listing bill, when Mr. R. substantially renewed his motion of amendment made yesterday; agreed to. Mr. Keith moved to commit for amendment by striking out the assessment of manufacturers for their faculty, on the ground that their capital stock and machinery is assessed for taxation; negatived. The question recurred on the passage of the bill, when Mr. Prentiss of Irasburgh addressed the House against the passage of the bill, and Mr. Canfield replied. The discussion was further continued by Mr. Hebard against the bill, and Messrs. Vilas and Fullam in its favor, when Mr Cleaveland moved on amendment to the 18th section, which was rejected. A motion to adjourn was also negatived; when the bill was passed, ayes 118, noes 55.

Resolutions—Relative to school fund, returned from the Senate with amendments, which were concurred in. Relating to the duty on salt; after brief remarks by Messrs. Downs, Baker, Cutts and Gilchrist, the resolutions were dismissed, 109 to 61.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

The bill to abolish the state school fund was read a second time and rejected 79 to 59.

The bill distributing the income of the school fund among the several towns in the state was made the order for Monday afternoon.

Adjourned.

Monday Nov. 8

SENATE.—*Bills*—In amendment of chapter 28 of the revised statutes, reported by the committee on the judiciary; read a third time and passed. Regulating and governing the militia of this state, called up by Mr. Palmer, and the amendments adopted in committee of the whole were read in connexion with the entire bill, when Mr. Clark moved to amend the bill by erasing the first section, (providing for the reduction of the militia by excluding from active duty in time of peace all under 21 and over 33.) The motion of Mr. Clark was adopted, and the bill committed to a select committee of three, with instructions to report a bill abolishing regimental drills and courts martials, and requiring quartermasters to make annual returns.

House resolution—Relating to the appointment of members of Congress to office. An amusing and playful debate occurred upon this question between Messrs. Dana and Crawford on the one side, and Messrs. Dillingham and Bartlett on the other, when the question of concurrence with the House in the passage of the resolution was decided in the negative; yeas 10 nays 14.

Resolution—By Mr. Blodgett, approving the course of President Tyler, in vetoing the bills to a fiscal agent or national bank; rejected, yeas 9, nays 16. Adjourned.

HOUSE—*Resolutions*—For evening sessions commencing tomorrow evening; adopted. For adjournment without day; Friday morning agreed to, and the resolution adopted. From the Senate in favor of restricting the President to a single term; concurred in.

SCHOOL FUND.

Mr. Adams of South Hero moved to reconsider the vote of Saturday rejecting the bill to abolish the school fund; agreed to and the bill was made the order for this afternoon.

Bill introduced—On leave, taxing lands in Avery's Gore, Addison co. and it was ordered to be engrossed.

The committee on elections reported the facts in the case of Mr. Dewey of Guildhall, concluding with a resolution declaring that Mr. Dewey is entitled to a seat in this House, which was adopted unanimously. The committee also reported in the case of Mr. Rice of Granby, concluding with a resolution that Mr. Rice is entitled to a seat, which was adopted. The committee also reported that there was no person holding a seat in this House who was ineligible at the time of his election.

U. S. BANK.

The House proceeded to consider the resolutions of Mr. Vilas on this subject and an irregular and amusing debate ensued; the first, approving the veto was dismissed, 123 to 72; the second, against any sort of a bank, was dismissed, 118 to 72.

Resolution—Relative to adjournment, returned by the Senate with proposition to amend by inserting Thursday instead of Friday. The House resolved not to concur.

THE MILITIA BILL.

The House again went into committee of the whole on this bill, Mr. Vilas in the chair. After various propositions of amendment, the committee rose and reported, and had leave to sit again.

The Senate came in and the joint assembly adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. for the completion of county appointments. Adjourned.

Tuesday, Nov. 9.

SENATE—*Bill*—Relating to the grand list, reported by Mr. Bartlett, with proposals of amendment, Mr. Blodgett in the chair, considered the bill and amendments, reported the bill, with the amendments adopted in committee, and had leave to sit again this afternoon.

[The greater part of the forenoon was spent in committee of the whole, in debate, upon a motion of Mr. Crawford to strike out the first section of the bill, making property the basis of taxation. Messrs. Crawford, Clark, Dana and Bottom, supported the motion, and Messrs. Wooster, French, Sabin, Eaton of W., Blodget, Fisk and Hatch opposing. Motion to amend lost, ayes 6, noes 19]

Mr. Clark called up the militia bill, and it was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. This bill does away with regimental drills and courts martial, and provides for collection of fines by civil process and requires quartermasters of regiments to make reports of all fines and forfeitures, amount collected and paid out, annually, in October, to the Quartermaster General.

Mr. Barret called up the resolution from the House for Thanksgiving, and the Senate resolved not to concur.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill relating to the grand list, in committee of the whole, Mr. Clark in the chair. Mr. French moved to strike out the 4th section of the bill taxing polls, opposed by Messrs. Wooster, Crawford and Bottom, and withdrawn. A motion was made to erase the 5th section, [taxing faculty] supported by Messrs. Crawford, Eaton of W. and Gilson; opposed by Messrs. Dillingham, French, Wooster and Dana, and negatived, when the committee rose reported, and had leave to sit again this evening.

HOUSE.—*Resolution*—By Mr. Fullam, requesting the Governor to appoint Thursday the 25th inst. as a day of Thanksgiving. Mr. Vilas moved to amend by inserting the first Thursday of December, and after considerable debate, the amendment was adopted 113 to 84, and the resolution passed.

Reports—By judiciary committee against further legislation on the probate laws. On taking depositions. On absconding debtors, and on the trustee process. Against bill in amendment of section 2, chapter 44 revised statutes, and it was dismissed. Bill in amendment of section 21, chapter 63 revised statutes, [relating to bills of divorce—one year's residence only] and it was ordered to be engrossed. Against bill in addition to chapter 44 revised statutes, [relating to estates of absent persons] and it was laid on the table. Against the bill altering the limits of jail yards, and it was dismissed; the same committee asked to be discharged from further consideration of the resolution relative to bank charters granted previous to 1840; granted. Against Senate bill to amend chapter 29 revised statutes, (subjecting negotiable paper to trustee process under certain regulations) supported by Messrs. Cobb and Vilas, and opposed by Messrs. Chandler of W., Gilchrist and Noyes; ordered to a third reading.

Engrossed bills—Taxing lands in Avery's gore, Addison county; relating to state prison; to pay Lawrence Brainard $51 25; severally passed.

Mr. Keith called up the bill to encourage agriculture and the mechanics arts, reported as a substitute for the other bill on this subject. Mr. Prentiss of Irasburgh, suggested whether the objects of this bill could not be best carried out by voluntary associations, and moved to dismiss the bill. The motion was sustained by Messrs. Sprague and Rice of S., and agreed to.

Adjourned.

Wednesday, Nov. 10.

SENATE.—*Bills*—To apportion Senators in State Legislature, read a third time and passed; relating to the State school fund, read a third time and passed; to pay Lawrence Brainard the sum mentioned, (for transporting troops for the protection of the northern frontier during the patriot disturbances,) reported by Mr. Bottom, read a third time and passed.

HOUSE.—*Geological survey*—The Senate bill on this subject coming up, Mr. Vilas moved an amendment, leaving it to a future legislature to fix the compensation for the survey; amendment supported by Mr. Vilas, who claimed that this was the usual and only safe course of proceedure; opposed by Messrs. Sargeant, Shafter, Chandler of W. and Cutts, as designed to embarrass the bill; ayes 84, noes 106. The question then recurred on the passage of the bill, after remarks by Mr. Stone against and Mr. Gilchrist for the bill; ayes 94 noes 96—so the bill was lost. Adjourned.

Thursday, Nov. 11.

GRAND LIST.

SENATE.—Mr. Clark reported the proceedings of the committee of the whole, on the bill relating to the grand list, and the Senate took up the bill and acted upon the amendments proposed. The amendment of the 5th section was adopted, when Mr. Eaton of W. proposed to raise the maximum on the faculty of professional men, from 20 to 30 dollars; motion lost, and the maximum fixed at $20. The amendment striking from the bill mechanics and manufacturers, and exempting their faculty was supported by Messrs. French and Bartlett, on the ground that the bill assumed property as the basis of taxation, and having assumed a correct principle they would not turn to the right hand nor to the left in carrying it out. Amendment adopted, yeas 15, nays 5.

Mr. Eaton of W., then moved an amendment, placing mechanics' and manufacturers' on the list on the faculty principle, at $20, merchants and traders at $10. Motion decided to be out of order in relation to mechanics, and in order as relates to merchants &c., when Mr. Eaton withdrew his motion. The question then recurred on the motion to erase the 5th section, and it was erased, yeas 13, nays 10.

The amendment to the 6th section, exempting household furniture and surgical instruments, to a limited extent, from taxation, was opposed by Messrs. Eaton of W., Bottom, Eaton of F., and negatived.

The several amendments proposed in committee of the whole having been disposed of, other amendments were adopted, and the bill as amended was read a third time, yeas 11, nays 10. It was then passed, yeas 11, nays 11, the President giving the casting vote.

Resolution—By Mr. Bartlett, expressing the thanks of the Senate to the President for the able and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of the chair. Adopted unanimously.

The President replied, in a feeling and happy manner, to the sentiments of the resolution.

Bill—To provide for the receipt of the proceeds of the public lands, returned from the House insisting on their non-concurrence and the Senate resolved to recede from their vote of disagreement and concurred with the House, yeas 18, nays 4.

On motion of Mr. Dillingham, a message was sent to the Governor and to the House, informing that the Senate had finished, on their part, the business of the session. A similar message having been received from the House, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.—*Report*—By Judiciary committee, bill relating to highways, supported by Messrs. Hebard, Vilas and Billings, opposed by Mr. Chandler, of W., and ordered to be engrossed.

Engrossed bills—From the Senate, relative to election of members of Congress; in addition to act incorporating Vergennes; for relief of Geo. W. Wentworth; in addition to highway act; severally passed.

Reports—By general committee dividing the State into 4 Congressional districts, and it was dismissed. Senate bill relating to the militia; supported by Mr. Sargeant, opposed by Messrs. Fullam and Vilas, and passed, 106 to 37. By select committee, asking to be discharged from the petitions of Rowland T. Robinson; granted.

A resolution from the Senate, directing the committee to visit the University of Vermont to give especial attention to the subjects set forth in a memorial of the University, and report to the next session; concurred in.

The Senate bill relating to the State library, after amendment providing for the purchase of Bibles for the library, was passed.

SENATORIAL DISTRICTS.

The House bill was dismissed, and the Senate bill taken up, when Mr. Baker moved an amendment taking one senator from each of the counties of Franklin and Windsor, and adding one to Orleans and Lamoille. This amendment was strenuously urged by Messrs. Baker, Prentiss of Irasburgh and Vilas, opposed by Messrs. Chandler of W., Coolidge, Cutts, Fullam, Hebard and Canfield, and rejected ayes 58, noes 98.

Mr. Davis of Norwich introduced a resolution of thanks to Hon. Carlos Coolidge, for the impartial and honorable manner in which he has discharged the arduous duties of the chair for the present session; which was adopted by a unanimous and hearty vote.

Whereupon the Speaker responded in a feeling and appropriate speech.

GROGAN'S CASE.

The select committee on this case made a report of the facts, concluding with the opinion that no further action is at present necessary on the part of this legislature.

THE MILITIA.

The Judiciary committee reported on the communication from the Council of Censors, concurring with the Council in the opinion that certain parts of the militia act are unconstitutional; and the committee recommend the repeal of those parts of the existing laws. Messrs. Fullam and Vilas dissented from the views of the majority of the committee, and made a counter report.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The Senate returned the bill on this subject, refusing to concur in the amendments of the House (striking out the provision for the payment of the state debt.) The House insisted on their amendment.

The Senate bill, relative to election of town representatives, was rejected.

The bill relating to landlords and tenants was rejected, 60 to 55.

THE SCHOOL FUND.

A bill was received from the Senate. appropriating to the payment of the state debt the funds (hereafter accruing) which now go the school fund under the laws: opposed by Mr. Vilas, and rejected, 78 to 66.

THE GRAND LIST.

The Senate returned the House bill with amendments, all of which were concurred in, saving the one striking out the faculty tax.—On this amendment the Senate insisted, and Mr. Fullam moved that the House recede: supported by Mr. Rice of S. and carried, 73 to 48.

The usual messages were exchanged, announcing the completion of the business of the session, and the House adjourned without day.

New Jersey.—Considerable solicitude has been felt respecting the election of a governor of this state, owing to the treachery of a Mr. Scott, elected as a Whig council man—he refusing by his vote to go into joint assembly for the purpose of electing a Governor. He was however, finally induced to submit to it,—his treacherous purpose being defeated by two or three of the Loco Foco members of the Council, who had sufficient regard for the requirement of their official oaths, and the obligations of duty to vote with the whigs for a joint meeting. The result of the ballot in joint meeting was, we are gratified to say, the re-election of Gov. Pennington, the fearless champion of the sovereignty of New Jersey.

THE ROMAN CATHOLICS IN NEW YORK CITY with bishop Hughes at their head, have nominated a ticket for the senate, consisting of two Roman Catholics, and for the Assembly, consisting of three new candidates and ten candidates adopted from the locofoco ticket. The reason of nominating these ten, is stated 'n the morning papers to be, that Bishop Hughes informed the meeting that they had given assurances that they were in favor of granting a portion of the school money to the particular use of the Catholics. The N. Y. Evening Post avers that this statement is incorrect. We hope so. We trust the day is distant when a religious sect, as such, taking the field in politics, will receive the open or secret support of any prominent party in this republic.—[St. Albans Mess.

Mr Clay has declined to permit his friends at home to show any public demonstation in his favor. At a recent meeting, however, of the whigs of his county, it was

"Resolved, That to Henry Clay, more than to any other living man, the gratitude of Whig America is justly due, for his eminent services to his country in peace and war, for his exalted patriotism—his generous self devotion—dauntless integrity and sagacious statesmanship."

We observe that many of the western papers have hoisted the flag of Henry Clay for next president—subject, however to the decision of a future whig convention.

St. Albans Mess.

AGRICULTURAL SPIRIT ABROAD. A New York paper remarks that "the autumn of 1841 has boen peculiarly distinguished by the attention that has been given to agriculture. The great Fair of the state agricultural society at Syracuse, the Fair of the American Institute in this city, numerous Fairs of county Societies in our own states, and of other agricuitural societies in the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and several other States, have exhibited products of the soil, and improvements in the mode of cultivating it, never before equaled in this country.—These assemblages have also been encouraged, attended and conducted by the very ablest and best men in the country, and we cannot doubt, have sent abroad a spirit that will exercise a most wholesome influence upon the pursuits, the habits and character of the people of this country."

We learn that the Hon. Daniel Webster was present at the cattle show in Worcester county, Mass. a few days since, and favored the society with a short and appropriate speech, which is highly spoken of. He maintained that the high lands of N. England should be appropriated to the growth of stock—to beef, to wool, and the dairy. That it is better for us to exchange these articles for the grain of the west and South, than to become very extensively a grain growing people.—History shows that the grain growing countries are poor and their soils deteriorate. In England the great agricultural wealth is on the hoof, and their stock is the great source of improvement.

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"I PATRONIZE that paper," is an expression which is getting out of fashion. "I pay for that paper," is becoming much more the common one.

WHOLESALE DEATH. We copy the following paragraph from the Louisville Journal of the 25th ult.: Two or three weeks ago, three hundred foreign emigrants arrived at the Blaize below New Orleans. The city authorities, hearing of their arrival, and anxious that they should not fall victims to the yellow fever, sent a deputation, warning them not to enter the city, and offering to furnish them with the means of subsistance until the pestilence should subside. The emigrants thought it was all a Yankee trick. "We are told," said they to the deputation, "that we can make three dollars a day in New Orleans: if the authorities will pay us that, we will stay where we are—if not, not." The poor fellows hastened to the city an at the last dates, it is said, not one of them was living.

IS IT SO.—"We have reason to believe," says the Natchez Free Trader, from some advices, that a new proposition relative to the Union of Texas with this country, will be brought forward by a distinguished gentleman at the next session of congress, under very favorable auspices.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican has dates from Florida to the 3rd inst., confirming the good accounts heretofore received.—The chief of the Tallahassees has come in at Tampa with 28 of his people. On the same day, the 29th, schr. Flirt arrived there with a chief and 28 of his people from the South.—Sam Jones, it is said, is now left with only 27 men, having quarrelled with the chiefs of the Everglades.

HORRID MURDER!

Murdered in Norwich, Vt., on the night of the 6th inst., Mrs. Sweney. She returned to Norwich from Hanover on Saturday evening, and was discovered in the garden Sabbath morning with her head mangled in the most shocking manner. The murderer is supposed to be James Sweney, her husband, for whose apprehension a suitable reward will be paid, together with all necessary expenses. His height is about 5 feet 4 to 6 inches, thick set, from 65 to 70 years of age, hair nearly white, dark complection, cross-eyed, an Irishman by birth, and speaks with considerable of a brogue, usually wears a blue frock coat and white hat.

When last seen, he had on a fur cap, and butternut colored over coat.

GEO. P. BROOKS, *D. Sheriff.*

Norwich, Vt., Nov. 7th, 1841.

"GREAT DEMOCRATIC PROCESSION.—The great victory obtained in this City and State should call forih some demonstration worthy the Democracy."—*New Era of Monday.*

Most surely! why should not New-York rejoice over a "victory" among whose far-reaching consequences is the prostration of that noble system of Internal Improvement which is making her the Queen of American Cities?—By all means let us have a Procession to celebrate the 'victory' which renders Boston henceforth the Emporium of Intelligence and fritters away our Commercial ascendency! New-York has for years steadily prevented the construction of her Railroad to Albany; she now decides that she will have one nowhere else—Hurrah for the 'Victory!' let us have a 'great Democratic Procession!'

But the City should not rejoice alone. The 'victory' has wider scope than this. Let *your* hills, TIOGA and STEUBEN, reverberate with shouts over the victory which arrests and crushes the New-York and Erie Railroad! How is it possible to repress your patriotic and sage rejoicings in view of so glorious a consummation? Light your bonfires, St. LAWRENCE & CLINTON, at the 'victory' which blasts and annihilates the Northern Railroad! Let them gleam across the Great River, until Canada shall understand the signal, and her sons rejoice heartily with you that the torrent of Yankee enterprise and energy, which has covered our land with its proud trophies and their cheeks with the sluggard's shame, is at length arrested and overborne! Wheel out your cannon, BUFFALO and ORLEANS, and wake the echoes of heaven with your exultation over the downfall of the Erie Enlargement! Who has greater cause for rejoicing than you! Let there be 'no monopoly' of this gladness? Nobly have you all wrought together to produce this noble consumation, and let your shouts go up in unison over your mutual suicide! Charge your guns to the muzzle!—fill your glasses to the brim! let every throat be primed! All together now, lads! "Hurrah for the crushing of Internal Improvement! Huzza for the downfall of New-York!"—*Eve. Jour.*

MURDER OF MR. ADAMS.—The Express of this morning gives the following as Colt's account of the circumstance under which he killed Mr. Adams:—*N. Y. Spectator.*

He states that Adams came to his rooms on the fatal afternoon to dun him for an unsettled account, about which there was some dispute. They both sat down at the table and settled the various items except $3. About this a dispute arose between them, and high words ensured, during which Adams called him "a liar." Expasperated at this he struck him, and a scuffle thereupon esued. Adams being the stronger man of the two, threw and fell upon Colt and clutched him so violently by the throat that he was in danger of choking.

Colt was then lying upon his back on the floor, and as his hand was stretched out, it came in contact with something which he at once seized, (but as he avers he knew not what it was) and finding Adams's grip still hard upon his throat, he brought his hand round and struck him on the back of the head; this it would seem was hardly sufficient to stun him, and he only rolled rather more on one side; Colt then struck him again, and the blow must have fallen on the side of the head. These wounds, dreadful as the subsequent examination proved them to be, were not suffiicient to release the prisoner's throat; but even in the agony of death, Adams still continued to hold firmly on, until Colt seemed to be at his last gasp, and then the dreadful blow was given on the front of the head, which deprived one wretched being of life, and released the other from his grasp. Colt then arose, and found Adams a corpse.

For sometime, he says, he remained stupified with dread and horror—he knew not what to do, and at length determined to make his brother acquainted with facts; for this purpose he went to his lodgings, but he was not at home. He then went into the Park, and walked there for sometime, being unable to make up his mind as to the best course to be pursuied—he at one time thought to tell some friend, but knowing that some stains rested upon his character, he refrained, lest they should not believe his story, and so deliver him up to justice. After travelling the Park for many and many a time, he at length returned to his rooms and took the dreadful means, with which the public are already acquainted, to conceal the deed.

Mr. Wise it is said, has been dangerously ill at Phila. since the adjournment of Congress.

N. Y, Observer.

Driving Nails into Hard Wood.—We have lately seen another experiment of driving Nails into hard seasoned timber, fairly tried. The first two nails, after passing through a pine board entered about one inch, and then doubled down under the hammer; but on dipping the points of the other six or eight nails into lard, every one was driven home without the least difficulty.

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

Tuesday Morning, Nov. 16, 1841.

VERMONT FOR PROTECTION.

Our readers will notice the gratifying unanimity of our legislature in passing the tariff resolutions which we subjoin. This vote is doubtless a fair expression of the sentiments of the people of Vermont, without distinction of party upon the subject of protection. From this solid basis of their best interests the acts of mercenary politicians have not been able to uproot them. It is in vain that the leaders of the loco party in this state have been echoing the free trade abstractionism of the south, not so much with the hope of deceiving the intelligent people of the north with their shallow logic, as to strengthen their league with southern nullifiers, and acquiring political capital by the union. Altho' they have not until recently worked up their courage to a direct repudiation of the prinoiple of protection, they have never lisped the word tariff, without qualifying it with such adjectives as *judicious, high pressure*, and even have gone the length of uttering *unconstitutional*, in connection with this subject. But in their convention at Montpelier last June, in a sudden feeling of desperate dependence upon the south for relief from their desponding hopes, they screwed up their courage to an open declaration, that "domestic industry must regulate itself." From that moment the feeble loco corps editorial in Vermont, who know little and care less about the great principles of political economy which lie at the foundation of our prosperity, have thrown off the mask, and have denounced the tariff with as much zeal if they had been brought up at the feet of humbug Benton, or the great man of South Carolina himself. The last step of their subserviency to party purposes, and of treachery to the welfare of the whole union was to echo, with constant repetition, the cry of direct taxation proceeding from the nullifiers of South Carolina, thus withdrawing that slender indirect protection which the revenue laws afforded to the oppressed interests of the North and West. But the conductors of the Patriot, Spirit of the Age, and other kindred prints, while scoffing at the tariff, and thrusting forward their free trade notions, to their infinite chagrin have found that the people of Vermont could not be made to truckle to the interests of their Southern task masters; and even that their own party have tolerated their heresies from far different views than a weak belief of their correctness. In this respect—to their praise be it said—the great body of the opposition in this state have lived in advance of the times. They have stood steadfast to true principles, while in other states they have been led by hollow hearted partisans to sacrifice to the false gods which southern avarice has set up for their worship.

Resolved, That labor, both mental and corporeal, is not only the most honorable means, but the only true source, of wealth.

Resolved, That it is the duty of our government, at all times, to protect and encourage the domestic industry of our citizens by making and enforcing such a tariff of duties as will secure our home markets from the desperate and disastrous floodings of foreign competition.

Resolved, That we regard the right to enjoy the products of our soil and labor as sacred and as valuable as the right to the soil itself, and that it is equally the duty of our government to repel invasions and encroachments upon the one as the other.

Resolved, That the farmer and manufacturer are alike vitally interested in such protection, and that the prosperity of all classes and occupations, is mainly dependant on the success of our agricultural and manufacturing interests.

Resolved, That the tariff laws now existing are highly defective and insufficient, and by that part of the compromise act which is to take effect in July next, will be rendered still more defective, insufficient and unjust.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives in Congress requested to use all honorable means in their power, to procure the passage of laws, which, while they shall guard against the numerous frauds and evasions now practised upon us by foreigners and foreign agents, and while they shall raise a revenue sufficient only for the necessary expenses of government, and shall have a due regard to the particular interests of every section of our country—may give, by protective duties, such a preference to domestic over foreign products in our own markets, and may so discriminate between those articles which we can and those which we cannot produce at home, as to give a just, sure and salutary encouragement to the industry of every American citizen.

Resolved, That his excelency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

OHIO.—The locos appear, after all, to have little or nothing to boast of in the late Ohio election. This party when in power in 1834, so cut up the state in apportioning the members of the Legislature, that they could obtain a majority in that body, even though a large majority of the people be opposed to them. In fact the whigs can never, under the present loco-foco apportionment of the members, hope to obtain a majority in the Legislature except by some tremendous uprisng of the whole people like that of last fall. In such times, when the "democracy of number," are waked up, locofocoism is compelled to lie low every where, however well fortified it may be by its early frauds and gerrymanding contrivances. But even in the comparatively unimportant election in Ohio, the whigs have done well, and better than there was good reason to expect in the present unsettled state of things. When the whigs are once more united, it is apparent that they can have every thing their own way again.—That question will be settled probably before next spring.

Complete returns (errors excepted) of the result of the late election in Ohio, show in the House 37 whigs to 39 locos—and of the new members of the Senate, 17 whigs to 19 locos.

NEXT PRESIDENT.

It is, doubtless, highly unfortunate to the peace of the country and the harmonious action of the whig party in the next Congress, that the canvass for the next presidency should be thus early commenced But in several places and especially at a large and enthusiastic meeting recently held in Harrisburgh, Gen. Scott has been nominated as the successor to the Presidential chair. A multitude of letters of inquiry into his views of national policy have been addressed to him from different states in the Union. His answers have been made in the form of a circular, which is too lengthy for present insertion. It is written in a frank and manly style, without concealment or equivocation. He lays down sound whig doctrines, and asks no favors unless accorded to him as the supporter of the principles which he professes as the guides of his political course. The extracts which we give will convey to our readers a knowledge of some prominent points upon which he touches.

Party politics—If I have never been a federalist in any sense of the term, so neither have I been a jacobin, an *impracticable* or abstractionist in any sense whatever; but always an old fashioned republican, devoted to the support of law and order; a democratic whig, just as all my family had been whigs in the great struggle for national freedom and independence.

The Supreme Court—I have always held that when a doubtful question, arising under either the Constitution itself, the supreme law of the land; under an act of Congress, or a treaty, has once been solemnly adjudicated, by that court, the *principle* of the decision ought to be taken by all, as definitely settled—unless, indeed, it be upon a rehearing before the same tribunal.

The Executive Veto.—I hope, then, by an early amendment of the Constitution, to see a reduction of the President's veto. The *regulation* of patronage would properly follow. There can be no good reason why the veto should not be overcome by a bare majority in each House of Congress, of all the members elected to it—say, for the benefit of reflection, at the end of ten days from the return of the bill. An amendment to this effect would still leave the President—the general representative of every state and district—armed with the votes of all the members, absent at the moment, from the respective Houses; and there will always be some members absent from both.

Rotation in office.—What I would, therefore, humbly advise is this: To turn out, not only on a change of President, but in any and every week of the year, all officeholders known to be deficient in either honesty, capacity or industry, and to appoint in their stead, men known to possess those qualities.

One Presidential term.—I am, however, in favor of an amendment of the Constitution, in one of the forms proscribed—declaring that no citizen shall be eligible to a re-election to the Presidency; and also, of an extension of the term to that of a Senator—a period of six years.

Leading measures of the late Extra session of Congress.—If I had had the honor of a vote on the occasion, it would have been given in favor of the Land Distribution bill, the Bankrupt bill, and the second bill for creating a Fiscal Corporation.—having long been under a conviction that, in peace, as in war, something efficient, in the nature of a *Bank of the United States* is not only 'necessary and proper, but indispensible to the successful operations of the Treasury, as well as to many of the wants of our commerce and country.

Finally, I am asked, *If nominated as a candidate for the Presidency, would you accept the nomination?* I beg leave respectfully to reply, *yes* - provided that I be not required to renounce any principle professed above. My principles are convictions.

SUMMARY.

John C. Colt's Trial for the murder of Mr. Adams has been adjourned to the 27th of December next.

Correction—We are obliged to take back what we said about a glorious victory in Wheeling district, Virginia. Later accounts give the majority of 44 to Newman, the Loco candidate.

The Florida War seems to be in a more hopeful way than under Van Buren management who spent 20 or 30 millions and effected nothing. Coacoachee and his entire band, 85 Hospitarchee and 85 of his band, all numbering 250, have been recently shipped from Tampa Bay to the west, by Col. Worth. Arrangements are making for extensive winter operations.

New York election.—There are some good results. The special election of a Representative to Congress, in Ontario district has resulted in the election of the Hon. Francis Granger.

Good beginning.—A correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser says—'the Postmaster General has directed the doors of his department to be closed on the Sabbath.

Bibles.—The American Bible society issued in the month September 23,000 copies

The people of Northampton have held a meeting and resolved to procure surveys of a route for a rail road from that village to some point in the western Rail-road.

Park Benjamin, one of the editors of the New World, is in a bad fix; several suits having been commenced against him for having denounced as perjured, all who bore witness against McLeod.

Oberlin Institute.—The number of students male and female is 566. Theological 54, college 115, shorter course 43, male preparatory 213, female preparatory 23, young ladies course 151.

Tennessee Senators.—We perceive by the Nashville Whig of Oct. 29, that in the Senate, the debate on the subject of going into the election of U. S. Senators was resumed and finallp brought to a close. The speakers were Messrs. Johnson, Nelson and Peyton. During the discussion, which was listened to by a crowd in the lobby, some pretty sharp shooting took place, as well as some shooting that was not so very sharp. At the close of the debate, the question on taking up the resolution to go into