Congress at Vienna. Russia and France, I am sure, are with us.

"Should a peace between America and England result from the negociations now going on at Ghent, I think that good business may be done from your country in potashes and cottons, as our manufactures now rival those of England; calicoes, chintzes, cotton stockings, and almost every other kind of cotton goods, are made better and cheaper than in England. Our silks and cloths have no rival, and brandies can be shipt from here as low as from Bordeaux. This market must always be higher than Bordeaux for cotton, &c. as we have the advantage of transportation by the Loire, which in time of peace is an object. We are no longer obliged to send to Paris for an entry; dispatch may be calculated on, for as soon as a vessel arrives, the return cargo can be ordered from the manufacturers.

"I am just informed that a royal decree is made annulling the farm for tobacco, and that after the first day of December next, that article will be admitted into France, by paying a certain duty, which is not yet established: so that in future, the manufactures will be free. This is certainly of immense importance to America, and must open the door to an immense trade, as the consumption of this country is very considerable."

NASSAU, (N. P.) Oct. 20.

Arrived U. S. late gun-boat No. 160, Mr. Thomas Payne, commander, prize to the Lacedemonian frigate. Gun-boat No. 160, is that we made mention in our last paper; she was captured in St. Andrew's Sound, the 5th inst. by the boats of the Lacedemonian. We fear that the other prize noticed to have been left behind with the gun-boat, and yet missing, has got ashore on Abaco.

We are sorry to state the loss of H. M. schr. Racer, on or about Spanish Key, Abaco. She was sent with dispatches from admiral Cockburn to capt. Jackson of the Lacedemonian, and proceeding hither, was cast away as above. We are not yet in possession of particulars.

NASSAU, N. P. Oct. 23.

We are much indebted to Capt. Jackson of H. M. frigate Lacedemonian, for the use of a file of American papers, from which we are enabled to lay before our readers some interesting details. A length of time has elapsed without any British accounts of the fleets on the Lakes or the armies in their vicinity.

The American accounts are not always to be depended on, in the shape they bear in their prints, yet we are ready to allow, when they lay claim to a victory, and particularize circumstances, it too often happens to have grown out of something like truth!

In this manner we were willing, when we first heard of our fleet on Lake Champlain having been defeated and taken, to put at least one half of it down to fabrication. In our paper to-day will be seen the American account of that affair, which we are sorry to say appears to have been decisively in their favor, and our armament on that Lake, with the exception of the row-gallies (that escaped) all taken. We shall feel much anxiety until we get the British account, which we trust will disprove their statement of our force being superior to theirs; in such a case every British heart would feel alarm for the credit of their countrymen who fought the battle.

We are always willing to allow merit where due, whether to friend or foe. The American Commodore, Macdonough, commanded the States' ships on Lake Champlain. He had previously made himself conspicuous in several enterprises, and certainly would do his best on this occasion: he seems to be an able and spirited officer.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Nov. 25.

On motion of Mr. Bowen of Ten.

Resolved, That the committee of Claims be instructed to enquire into the expediency of paying for the horses lost or destroyed in the campaign against the hostile Creek Indians, commanded by Major general Jackson.

Mr. Stevenson of Illinois, presented for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on Military Affairs be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the defence of the frontiers of the United States by continuing and increasing the number of rangers heretofore authorised, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Sharp of Ky. advocated the adoption of this motion; which, however, on suggestion of Mr. Troup that the Military Committee already had a similar proposit on before them and were about to act on it, was not agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Irving of N. Y. the memorial of the New-York Banks, presented the day before yesterday, was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr, Stevenson of Illinois, supported by Mr. Easton of Missouri, it was

Resolved, That the committee on Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any & what alterations or amendments are necessary by law to be made in the act confirming certain claims to lands in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location, passed 1 April, 1814.

Resolved, That the committee of Public Lands be instructed to enquire whether any, and if any what further provision by law is expedient to be made for giving the right of pre-emption to Public Lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory.

Mr. Eppes from the committee of Ways and Means, to whom was referred the petition of Messrs. Lyman praying remission of certain penalties incurred by the infraction of our commercial laws, made an unfavorable report thereon; which was referred to a committee of the whole.

NATIONAL BANK BILL.

The House on motion of Mr. Calhoun resumed the bill to incorporate the subscribers to the Bank of the United States of America.

The question under consideration being on Mr. Gaston's motion to substitute *twenty* for *fifty* millions of dollars, as the amount of the capital of the Bank—

Mr. Webster concluded the speech which he commenced on Wednesday, in opposition to the bill as it now stands. In the course of his remarks to-day, he indicated generally his views as to the sort of Bank which ought to be established. He would have a Bank of a limited amount, say twenty millions of capital; he would make it indispensable that it should pay specie, by a provision that all notes not paid in specie when properly presented should thenceforth bear a certain interest, & by inflicting a penalty on such directors as should, during the suspension of specie payment, consent to put the notes of the Bank in circulation; he was willing the government should, if others believed it necessary, hold some stock in the Bank, but at the extent not to exceed one half of the whole amount; the remaining half to be paid in specie, or at the discretion of the directors, in notes of existing Banks, on condition that such Banks should agree to resume their specie payments within a given time, and, if it was thought desirable, the government might, he said, retain the right to subscribe hereafter an additional five millions to the capital of the Bank. This was, generally his plan. Upon the whole he concluded by saying, although there were many points in which the present bill was preferable to the bill first reported, still, with its present amount of capital, and the great proportion of stock to specie, it was wholly objectionable in his mind, and he could not vote for it. When Mr. W. sat down—

Mr. Lowndes of S. C. said, if he conceived any advantage to the nation could result from permitting this discussion to progress, he should not make the motion he was about to offer. But, believing, from the difference of views entertained in different parts of the house, and from the variety of plans which had been offered, that longer discussion would merely consume time without a prospect of the final passage of the bill; and believing also, that by a reference to a select committee, a concurrence of the views of all parties might be obtained in favor of one plan, he moved that this bill be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Ingham of Pa. said he was in favor of the re-commitment of the bill, because he believed that in its present form it would not pass the House, but that a bill might be devised that would meet the views of gentlemen on all sides of the House. It was possible, at least, a combination of the views of different gentlemen might be effected, which might produce great good, and could do no harm. He was therefore in favor of re-commitment, as the only means of effecting this desirable object.

Mr. Fisk of N. Y. said he merely rose to add his wish to that of his friend from Penn. It was as certain as any thing yet in suspence could be, that the bill would not pass the House in its present shape. That it might be kept in possession of the House, and not destroyed without an effort to preserve it, he hoped the House would agree to refer it to a select committee for such modification as might appear to be calculated to meet the views of the House. The opinion of gentlemen on all sides had been so fully expressed, that the committee, being in possession of them, would be able to mould the bill accordingly.

Mr. Calhoun of S. C. said it must be obvious, from the course of the debate, if it were not from the nature of the subject, that a great diversity of sentiment existed on this head. No question could exhibit a greater diversity of sentiment, confined neither to party or locality. As he was extremely anxious that the Bank should be established, Mr. C. said he should be averse to throwing any obstacle in the way of the practicability of the measure, and would therefore heartily assent to the motion for re-commitment.

The question was then taken on re-commitment and decided in the affirmative without a division.

THE TAX BILLS.

The House then on motion of Mr. *Eppes*, resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the several tax bills reported by the committee of Ways and Means.

The bill for laying an additional duty on distilled spirituous liquors, was first taken up, & discussed with much zeal. Various amendments were made to the bill and the blanks filled, in conformity to the previous determinations of the House, and to the suggestions of the Chairman of the committee of Ways and Means.

The bills had not been wholly gone through —when the committee rose, and

The House adjourned.

FROM THE AURORA.

☞ FURTHER on the "*Olive Branch*" (supposed to be written by Matthew Cary,) by

an *Old Soldier.*

The first step taken by these New-England conspirators was, as the "*Olive Branch*" justly says, to sow discord and jealousy between the different sections of the union: "For eighteen years," says the writer, "the most unceasing endeavors have been used to poison the minds of the people of New-England towards, and to alienate them from their fellow citizens of the southern states, who have been pourtrayed as demons incarnate, and destitute of all the good qualities that dignify or adorn human nature." To such horrible lengths has this spirit been carried, that many paragraphs have occasionally appeared in the Boston papers, intended and calculated to excite the negroes of the southern states to rise and massacre their masters."

"Thus, continues the writer," "some progress was made: but it was inconsiderable.— Whilst the yeomanry of New-England were enriched by a beneficial commerce with the southern states, they did not feel disposed to quarrel with them for their supposed want of a due degree of piety and morality. A deeper game was requisite to be played, or all the pains taken so far would have been wholly fruitless: this was sedulously undertaken: the press literally groaned with efforts *to prove four or five points* which are *wholly* destitute of foundation: *first*, that New-England was exclusively commercial: *secondly*, that the other states were almost, and those south of the Potomac, wholly agricultural: *thirdly*, that there is a material and inevitable hostility between commercial & agricultural states: *fourthly*, that this hostility has pervaded the whole southern section of the union: &, *fifthly*, that all the measures of congress were dictated by that hostility.

"These positions, however absurd, however extravagant, however ridiculous they appear in their native form, have, by dint of eternal repetition, made such an impression on the minds of a large portion of the people of New England, that they are as thoroughly convinced of their truth as of any problem of Euclid."

The writer of the "Olive Branch" now proceeds to examine the five positions above enumerated—"they are not," says he, "*entitled* to a *serious* refutation, but merely as they have been made the instruments of so much mischief.

'The high-sounding pretensions of New-England on the subject of commerce, have been almost universally admitted. It has been presumed, that, in a matter, where falsehood and deception were so easily detected, such confident assertions would not be made without a strong foundation. And, in drawing the line of demarkation between New-England and the rest of the Union, in the mind of the mass of the community, all to the North and East of the line was regarded as devoted to commerce—all to the South and West to agriculture.

'It is hardly possible to conceive of a greater mistake. The reader will be astonished at the review I shall lay before him—I have been inexpressibly surprised myself; and even now can hardly credit my own statements —they are nevertheless indisputable. I have before me a regular set of lists of the exports of the United States, for *ten years*, from 1791 to 1800 inclusive, from which I submit a few tables for the gratification of the reader. To save trouble in the addition, I have substituted cyphers for the three last figures in each item, which cannot materially affect the calculation.'

Instead of giving a detailed statement, for which I refer to the "Olive Branch" itself, I will give an abridgement, containing however the substance.

Exports of foreign and domestic articles for the five years from 1791 to 1795, inclusive:

From Massachusetts, - -	$21,634,000
New-York, - -	23,718,000
Pennsylvania, - -	34,395,000
Maryland, - - -	20,024,000
Virginia, - - - -	16,481,000
South Carolina, - -	18,177,000
N. Carolina & Georgia,	4,660,000

It thus appears, that the "*great commercial state of Massachusetts*" exported in five years of peace and prosperity, during general Washington's administration, but 20 per cent. more than South Carolina—26 per cent. more than Virginia—3 per cent. more than Maryland—10 per cent. less than New-York—and 33 per cent. less than Philadelphia!

The whole exports U. S. for these five years, were -	146,889,000
The exports for these five years, from Vermont, N. Hampshire, Rhode Island and Connecticut, were - -	8,958,000
To which add those of Massachusetts,	21,631,000
	30,589,000

Thus it appears—1st, that the exports from New-England during those five years were only about a *fifth* part of the aggregate exports of the nation—2dly, that the exports of North Carolina and Georgia were equal to one half of those of the three *great commercial states*, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island—and 3dly, that at that early period, when the southern states had not arrived at maturity, *the single port of Baltimore*, exported about as much as the "*mighty state of Massachusetts*," the metropolis of which has at all times affected to be the commercial dictatress of the United States.

I now take the *second period* of five years, and submit a fair result;

Exports of foreign and domestic productions for the five years from 1796 to 1800 inclusive:

From Massachusetts, - -	49,387,000
New-York, - - -	72,580,000
Pennsylvania, - -	62,252,000
Maryland, - - -	60,321,000
Virginia, - - - -	16,480,000
South Carolina, - -	34,960,000
Georgia, - - -	6,125,000
The whole exports of the U. S. for these five years, were	328,837,000
The exports of Vermont, New Hampshire, Connecticut and Rhode Island, were 13,045,000	
To which add those of Massachusetts, 48,387,000	
	61,432,000

Thus the reader will perceive that for the second period (comprehending Mr. Adams's administration) the whole of the five homogeneous New-England states, which have so long arrogated to themselves the character of *exclusively commercial!* did not export 19 per cent. of the whole value of the exports of the union. It further appears:

1st. That South Carolina exported of *native productions* in that period, above two-thirds of the amount exported by Massachusetts of *native* and *foreign*, and almost three times as much as was exported by the other four New-England states, of both descriptions of products.

2d. That, during those five years under the federal reign, and before the introduction of embargoes, &c. *the exports of the single port of Baltimore were nearly as great as those of all New-England*, and above 400 per cent. more than those of the "great commercial states" of Vermont, R. Island, Connecticut, and New-Hampshire.

3d. That Georgia alone exported nearly half as much as those four of the New-England states just mentioned.'

The writer of the "Olive Branch" with great force here asks the reader, after reflecting upon these facts, if he is not petrified with astonishment at the *presumption, folly*, and *ignorance*, that have led to these arrogant pretensions of New-England on the ground of commerce. 'What!' he exclaims —'New-England the *exclusive arbitress of commerce—solely* interested in its preservation—*solely* occupied in guarding it from invasion by the sacrilegious hands of southern despots—whilst the single port of *Baltimore* possesses nearly as much commerce as *all the "homogeneous New-England states combined.*'

There is indeed no dispassionate reader who will not wonder at the impudence of those Boston pretenders; but let me also add what gives me more astonishment—it is, that, with the knowledge of the above facts, both *congress* and the *administration* have so often been *driven from their duty* by the alarmists of that quarter of the union—and that such impostors are held up as generally *intelligent, orderly, well informed*, and *moral!!!*

The writer of the "*Olive Branch*" proceeds: 'I have been unable to procure the lists from 1801 to 1810 inclusive. I have before me those of 1811, 12, and 13, from which I submit the following statements.'

To gain admission into a newspaper, the writer of these essays gives a condensed statement, affording all the facts—and correcting an error in the addition of the first of the following items, which makes a difference of about 500,000 dollars more against Massachusetts arrogance.

Exports for the three years 1811, 1812, 1813.

	Foreign.	*Domestic.*	*Total.*
From Massachusetts,	8,134,000	10,650,000	18,784,000
New-York,	6,997,000	22,410,000	29,407,000
Pennsylvania,	5,505,000	13,603,000	19,108,000
Maryland,	3,754,000	14,291,800	17,045,000
Virginia,	41,000	9,600,000	9,641,800
South-Carolina,	263,000	9,489,000	9,752,000
City of Columbia,	15,000	5,040,000	5,055,000
New-Orleans,	110,000	4,527,000	4,637,000
Georgia,		4,717,000	4,717,000

"This view of the subject is equally destructive with the former, of the high pretensions of Massachusetts, and of New-England generally, to be *exclusively commercial.* It appears:—

1st. That the exports, for the above mentioned three years, of *domestic products*, from the state of Maryland, with but one sea port exceeded those of the "*commercial state of Massachusetts*," including besides Boston, Salem, &c.—and that the exports of foreign articles have been nearly 8ths as much.

2. That the District of Columbia, for the same period, exported nearly one half as much of native products as Massachusetts.

3. That Massachusetts exported but one half as much of native products as New-York—and two millions of dollars less than Pennsylvania.

4. As the exports of the four "great New-England commercial states" New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut and Rhode-Island, for those three years, amounted to but 6,601,000—it appears, that the District of Columbia, ten miles square, exported within twenty per cent. as much.

After this exposition, the writer of the "*Olive Branch*" thus expresses himself in language full of truth, force and meaning.—I pray the reader not to lose one word:

'I am tired of this exposure—I sicken for the honor of the human species. What idea must the world form of the arrogance of the pretensions on the one side—and, on the other, of the *folly and weakness of the rest of the union, to have so long suffered it to pass without exposure to detection?*

'*The naked fact is*, that New-England, not satisfied with deriving *all* the benefits from the southern states, that she would from so many *colonies*—with making princely fortunes *by carrying their bulky and valuable productions*—with *supplying them* with her own manufactures, and the manufactures & productions of Europe, and the East and West Indies, to an enormous amount, and *of immense profit—has uniformly treated them* (the southern states) with *outrage, insult and injury*:—and, now, hostile to her own vital interests, she is courting her own destruction, by allowing a few *restless, turbulent demagogues*, to lead her blindfolded to a separation—*which is pregnant with certain destruction to New-England. Whenever that event takes place she sinks into her native insignificance, never to rise again.*'

To the Printer of the Aurora.

SIR—It appears that the negociations at Ghent were not broken off, but that they were suspended. Although we have no facts upon which to rest a settled opinion, I think it probable, that our ministers, after rejecting the insulting terms offered them, did not wish to take upon themselves the responsibility of returning home; that they thought even suspense better than a certainty of continued war; and that they hoped for some change in Europe, that must lessen the arrogance of our enemy. Hence their dispatches, as published; and hence the return of the answer of our government by Mr. Purviance.

So that, in all human probability the British will not relax in their demands, our ministers will return, and we shall have war in earnest next spring. Are we doing exactly all that we ought to do, and can do, in such circumstances? I read the papers, I read the speeches in congress, but I cannot perceive that much is doing. Every body says that we cannot go on without money; a great many say that we can borrow no more; and a great many more say that the United States bank will not be chartered at last, and that if it should, it won't prepare us for the next campaign. So that the taxes at last are thought of; I do not see that the bills have as yet passed, and if they were passed, I fear it would require much time to collect them.

At this time our enemy is making every "demonstration" of his intention to "destroy every assailable place," and he will in all probability have, early in the spring, 70,000 men in North America, if not more, for the last advices inform us that he has again purchased men from the German princes.

And yet, after all our experience, here we are, not much better off than we were last winter, if as well. It may be that I do not pay attention enough to the papers, but I really do not know what I could answer if any body asked me what congress have been doing.

The people, too, or many of them, strange as it may be thought, are as fully convinced that peace is at hand as ever they were. All that I want to know is, for what possible reason they think so. But even if the chances were in favor of peace, ought we not all to be up and doing: the British know better than we do whether there will be peace or war, the choice rests with them, and they are not only preparing for vigorous war, but generally opposed to peace altogether.

In March, 1808, Mr. John Quincy Adams, one of our present ministers at Ghent, wrote as follows to Mr. Harrison Gray Otis:

"It is impossible for any man to form an accurate idea of the *British policy* towards the U. States, without taking into consideration the state of *parties* in that government; and the *views, characters*, and *opinions*, of the individuals at their helm of state—a *liberal* and a *hostile* policy towards America, are among the strongest marks of distinction between the political systems of the *rival statesmen* of that kingdom—*the liberal party are reconciled to our independence*; and though extremely tenacious of every right of their own country, are systematically disposed to preserve *peace* with the U. States. *Their opponents* harbor sentiments of a very different description—their *system* is *coercion*—*their* object *the recovery of their lost dominion in North America —this party now stands high in power*—although admiral Berkeley may never have received written orders from them for his enterprize upon the Chesapeake, yet in giving his instructions to the squadron at Norfolk, he knew full well under what administration he was acting. *Every measure* of that administration towards us since that time has been directed to the same purpose—*to break down the spirit of our national independence.*"

The hostile party which Mr. Adams thus describes, is that now in power; it is not only in power, but, owing to the late events in Europe, it has arrested all opposition—it still wants to recover the lost dominion in North America, and to break down the spirit of our national independence, and there is no party in England, that dare to say—nay: *there*, there is a perfect *union*, *here* there is as complete a *disunion*.

So that there is:

An united people—against a divided people.
A large army—against a small one.
A long purse—against an empty one.
A vast navy—against a small one.
A military government—against a republican one.

On a former occasion, we had—

A small army—against one not much larger.
An almost united people—against a divided people.
The French, Spanish, and Dutch navies—against the English.
The purses of France and Holland—against that of England.
And we had the congress of '76.

So that the sooner their successors try to equal them, the better—delay is defeat—time is the only friend we have at present, and even he cannot be coaxed or compelled to stay with us; whilst he is here, we must make use of him, for we shall never be able to make up for our neglect afterwards.

YOUNG RIFLE.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR—DATED

Detroit, Nov. 1, 1814.

"The supreme court of the territory of Michigan adjourned to the term in course, on Wednesday last, after a session of 4 weeks and 3 days. The first week was interrupted by the murder of two of the citizens (in the skirts of the town) by the Indians. The most important trial after that, on which the decision turned, respecting the abatement of all the actions depending on the day of the surrender to the British, was that of Mr. Beaugrand, accused of murdering an American citizen, when a prisoner in the hands of the Indians. This mysterious transaction received a complete elucidation, in consequence of the attendance at the court of an Indian chief then in the service of the British, but now included in the peace with the Americans; who exposed fully in his testimony (he being a Christian, having been converted to the Catholic religion) the orders he had received from the British; and also the testimony of a Frenchman, an interpreter, then in the service of the British, but since taken prisoner by the American troops.

"These and other witnesses who attended at this time, and who were very carefully examined by the court, threw a great light on the circumstances which had heretofore been inscrutable, respecting the *massacre of the American prisoners at the river Raisin*; and laid open in the most complete manner, the conduct and policy of the British.

"It is to be hoped that some of the gentlemen who attended this remarkable trial, will favor the public with a report of it.

"The citizens during the first week of the session of this court, embodied themselves, & marched into the woods adjoining this place, where they encountered the British Indians, who had been lurking there for some days, and killed successively a number of valuable inhabitants; and entirely routed them in that instance, killing five of the Indians. They have, however since returned; and a man was killed, mangled and scalped by them, on the skirts of the town, a few days past."

Aurora.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.

Arr. three masted boat Beaufort Packet, 5 days from Savannah. Salt and Wine—to Brooks and Potter and Megrath and Jones Captain Parker was in North Edisto River on Monday forenoon, about 5 miles from the sea, heard the firing on Monday very plain, and believes it to have been an engagement between two heavy vessels. A boat which came up from the sea board, informs that they saw the action, and that it was between two ships.

City Gaz.

Proposed Convention in New-Hampshire.

KEENE, (N. H.) Nov. 19.

At a meeting of citizens from several of the towns in the county of Cheshire, at Well's Inn, in Keene, Nov. 10th.

The Hon. *Ithamer Chase* was chosen Chairman, and *Elijah Dunbar*, Esq. Secretary.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, did, by certain resolutions passed at a late session of that body, recommend that a Convention of Delegates from the New-England States should be holden at Hartford on the 15th day of December next, for the purpose of deliberating on the measures necessary to be adopted by the people of the Eastern States in this eventful crisis of their affairs.

Resolved, That this meeting approve the motives and views of the Legislature of Massachusetts, as expressed in their resolutions, and that the state of New-Hampshire ought to be represented in the aforesaid Convention.

And whereas, the Legislature of this State will not be convened in sufficient season to act on the aforesaid resolutions; Therefore,

Resolved, That measures ought to be immediately taken to call a Convention from the several towns in this county, to be holden at Walpole on the 2d day of December next, for the purpose of choosing one suitable person to meet with the Delegates of the States of Massachusetts, Connecticut and R. Island, at their convention at Hartford on the 15th day of December next.

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to give notice to the several towns in this county of the proposed convention at Walpole

Resolved, that copies of the proceedings of this meeting, signed by the chairman, and certified by the Secretary, be forwarded to the other counties in the State, and that these proceedings be published in the New-Hampshire Sentinel.

ITHAMER CHASE, *Chairman.*
ELIJAH DUNBAR, *Secretary.*

MILLEDEVILLE, Nov. 16.

The Indian alarms which have prevailed for some days are gradually subsiding. It is not yet ascertained that the alarm was without foundation, but no attack having been made, nor any trace of a hostile force discovered near the frontier, tranquility is nearly restored in that quarter. It will be prudent, however, that those exposed to danger be on the alert and keep a good look out.

A resolution has been adopted by the Legislature authorizing the Governor to negociate a Loan with the banks of this state for 20,000 dollars to be advanced to the Quarter-Master's Department on account of the U. S. as a temporary aid to enable the detachment of Militia destined for Mobile to march without delay.

☞ A resolution, proposing an amendment to the Federal Constitution, to elect Senators in Congress for *four* years instead of *six*, has passed the Senate of this state.