able to give his name, but the physician expressed strong hopes of his recovery. He had been two days and nights on a single bale of cotton, and on reaching the shore, walked three-quarters of a mile, to a house. He is from Providence, and is supposed to be Mr. William A. Green, of the firm of Allen & Green.

About thirty chests and trunks came on shore at different points at Long-Island shore chiefly in the vicinity of Old Field Point.

Among them, a chest, containing 6 or 7000 dollars in specie.

Many of the trunks were stove and all of them, as well as the bodies, covered with ice.

The Journal of Commerce states that the baggage cars had come ashore near Old Field Point, all stove; also the life boat of the "Narragansett," not much stove, and capable of sustaining a great number of persons. Also a great number of letters.

Nothing had been heard of Harnden's Express Car. As it contained an iron chest, it may have sunk.

The letter bag of the Lexington, if any was sent has not been received.

Pieces of wreck and fragments of baggage &c. were to be met with at short intervals all along the shore. Among other things was a lady's hat.

Mr. Dow states, that at one time the burning steamboat was within a mile and a half of the Long Island shore; but probably, from the tiller chains giving away, she soon rapidly receded. A boat put out from the shore at one time, and rowed two or three miles, but finding the Lexington was increasing her distance, returned. It was low tide and none of the sloops and schooners could be got out. Some of the inhabitants say they heard two explosions in the night, which they now suppose to have been caused by the bursting of the boilers.

THE LEXINGTON.

Yesterday's mail brought us but little in addition to what we have already published in referance to the loss of this boat. It wil be seen that the report of the survivor being Mr. Green of Providence, is not confirmed The following is from the report of Captain Comstock's cruise, in the Statesman:

STEAMBOAT STATESMAN,
Friday night January 17, 1840.

Gentlemen:—We are now returning to New York, having searched the shore of Long Island, from Huntington, to Fresh Pond Landing, a distance, taking into consideration the depths of the bays and inlets, of nearly ninety miles, every rod of which, I think, has been thoroughly examined by the persons on board the boat, with myself and others who came down by land on shore.

We have, however, been able to recover but five bodies. One is identified as that of Stephen Warterbury, of the firm of Maed & Waterbury, of New York. Upon another was found a memorandum book, with the name of Philo Upson, South Egremont, Mass. One was that of a little boy, probably four or five years old. The others, from their appearances, were probably deck hands of the boat.

We have thirty packages of baggage, and the life boat of the Lexington. These with the bodies we are now conveying to New York.

We found one of the quarter boats, from which three of the bodies now in our possession were taken. It is very slightly damaged.

This boat was thrown up at a place called Miller's Landing, and we learned there that a man had come ashore on a bale of cotton, fifteen miles to the eastward of this place.—I immediately repaired there but could not effect a landing, owing to the large quantities of ice drifted in by a strong westerly wind. We however crowded the steamer near enough to the shore to converse with persons drawn to the beach by our signals.

From them we learned the fact that David Crowley, second mate, had drifted ashore in the vicinity, upon a bale of cotton, on Wednesday night, at nine o'clock, having been forty-eight hours exposed to the severity of the weather, after which he made his way through large quantities of ice and snow, before gaining the beach, and then walked three quarters of a mile to the house where he now is. His hands are a little frozen, and his feet and legs considerably so. He is not able, however, to be moved at present. This I have been told by persons who saw him today. It appears next to an impossibility, considering the severity of the weather, but it is undoubtedly true.

Captain William Terrell, of the sloop Improvement, was, with his vessel, within four or five miles of the Lexington at the time she commenced burning, and thinks if he had immediately repaired to her assistance, he could have saved a great number of lives.—The reason he gives for not doing so, is, *that he would have lost his tide over the bar*, at the point to which he was bound, and accordingly pursued his inhuman course, leaving upward of one hundred persons to die the worst of deaths. The circumstances of this unparalleled cruelty will hereafter be more clearly exposed, and I trust he will receive its merited deserts.

I saw Captain Manchester at Southport on Wednesday night, who perfectly corroborates Captain Hilliard's statement, showing how collected each must have been in his perilous situation. He also assured me that he had perfect command of the boat until driven from the wheel house by the fire. He is not sufficiently recovered to come to New York. Yours, with respect,

JOSEPH J. COMSTOCK.

The New York Commercial publishes a letter from River-head, dated Jan. 16th, written by Samuel Hutchinson, of that place, of which the following is an extract:

"About half-past 7 o'clock last evening a young man came to my father's, in a very exhausted condition, having just floated ashore opposite the house on a bale of Cotton, on which he had been for two days and nights. His fingers and both feet were froze as stiff as marble, and he was without either coat or hat. His name is David Crowley, and he lives at Providence, and was 2d mate of the Lexington. We have taken the best care we could of him, by immersing his feet and hands in cool and luke-warm water. We had to cut off his boots. I have sent the doctor to him this morning. We succeeded in softening all the frosted parts, but his feet are very much swollen this morning, and what the result will be is somewhat doubtful."

The Providence Journal of yesterday morning has the following:—

"The number of passengers was large for the season of the year, but the number belonging to this city was exceedingly small. But most unfortunately, though our loss has been small in number, it has been great in suffering. William Albert Green, son [of the Attorney General, and Jesse Comstock, were both young men of high promise, and both endeared to a very large circle of friends, and both bound to earth by ties even stronger than those of kindred. Capt. Foster, of this city, was on his return from India, after a *three years voyage*, and probably had on board with him a large amount of property. His wife and chidren have been anxiously awaiting his arrival for several months, and the dreadful intelligence that reached them yesterday, *was the first* they received from him.

"It is not, perhaps, possible, to obtain any more satisfactory account of the fire, than has already been published.

The following Report of the proceedings of Congress on Monday, is from the correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer.

Senate Chamber Jan. 13th.

RESIGNATION OF JUDGE WHITE.

The Senate was a scene of excitement this morning, but not of a wild or party character,—on the contrary, an excitement of a more refined nature, viz: feeling of regret at parting with a good and great man, that had been long identified with all the leading measures that have been brought before the country for the last fifteen years.—Mr White took occasion this morning to present the instructions received from the Legislature of Tennessee, because it was the day fixed on by the chairman of the Committee of Finance to bring before the body the measure which chiefly led to those instructions being received. In order that he might neither be misunderstood, (and be saved the trouble of making a speech,) he would, if the Senate would permit, read the identical answer which he should return to the Legislature of his State. [*Cries of "read—read!"*] Mr White asked for the reading of the instructions; which was accordingly done. They embraced some five or six points, and if they had been dictated by Benton himself could not more completely have bodied forth his views. 1st. Against chartering a National Bank. 2d. In favor of the Sub-Treasury. 3d. Comdemning, in unqualified terms, the bill to prevent the interference of certain Federal officers in elections. 4th. To vote against the measures of distributing the proceeds of the sales of the public land among the states, and try to pass a bill to graduate and reduce the price of public lands, and granting pre-emption rights to occupants thereon. 5th. To procure the passage of a law repealing the duty on imported salt. 6th. *Approving the measures of the Administration of Jackson and Van Buren, and to use all means to sustain and carry out the same!!!*

As soon as this very extraordinary proclamation was read, Judge White commenced reading the answer, which he determined, with the blessing of God, should, with all proper speed, be conveyed to the Legislature. He took the resolutions one by one, commencing on them as he proceeded, in a strain of argument, satire and ridicule perfectly overwhelming. As far as the first resolution was concerned, it met his views. He had been and still was opposed to the creation of an institution of that kind The second met his decided disapprobation. The public money would be safer in the banks than in the hands of individuals, and if banks were unworthy of confidence, why did the government receive their notes. Banks were more responsible than individuals, from the fact of their having larger sums to meet their demands. And again, corporations could not abscond, while individuals could easily do so; and all experience had taught us that money entrusted in that way to individuals, was too apt to be squandered either by the individual confided in, or to be loaned to his friends. The Judge went into a long argument to shew the danger, as well as impolicy of the measure. If it were adopted, they might as well give all power to the President at once, uniting in his person the sword and the purse. He for one, could not, *nor would not lend his sanction to it!* If this bill were once passed, the whole money of the country would be in the hands of the President, who would *never have to appeal to the sober second thoughts of the people to carry out any of its measures.* With regard to the third resolution, the Judge bore most unmercifully on Jackson, Benton, the Ex-Attorney General (Grundy), and others, and quoted from their several speeches, to shew that they were all in favor of the very measures which was now condemned with so much asperity. Judge White said his views were unchanged—that he had always looked on the interference of federal officers in elections, as improper, and not to be sanctioned; and he still held the same doctrine. So far from that bill abridging the rights of public officers, he looked upon it as a relief from the shackles which were imposed on them by forcing, (as they were in too many instances,) to vote against their better judgments for the sake of their bread. He desired to see the public officers faithful to their trusts, and while so, secure in their salaries.

The Judge also gave his views at length on the subject of the 4th resolution, and passing on to the 6th, which he said was one that he should pay no attention to whatever—it was in effect yielding all the mere will of the Executive. Sworn as he was to be a sentinel of the watch tower, he could not consent to examine nothing, look into no act, and yield a blind and implicit obedience to such instructions. He hoped that the legislature would either *rescind or expunge* the sixth resolution, because, no man that was not a slave, or unfit for the station of Senator, would consent to hold it with such instructions over his head. For these reasons he would take his leave of the senate—he hoped that Tennessee might find a successor of more talents—but one of more integrity or more industry she never could; he was no longer a Senator of the United States—he had nothing further to do with the labors and responsibilities of the station; he parted with all individually and collectively without any feelings of enmity or ill will, and he hoped that the conduct of all in their public labors would be such as would be approved by the God of the Universe and their own conscience.

There was something solemn in the spectacle of this venerable and excellent old man retiring from a station which he had filled with so much honor to himself and usefulness to the country, because called on to violate his concience and debase his better judgement. What a farce, what a mockery is this branch of the legislature if senators are to be instructed out by the breath of every popular current. Only mark the contrast,—last session the legislature instructed the ex-Attorney General to vote against the Sub-Treasury bill; with a pliency that well becomes his party, he obeys—though he violates what he thinks to be right, now he comes forward and votes with great gusto in its favor. Where will all this doctrine of instruction end? It it be carried out to the extent claimed for it, where is the check of the Senate upon wild and extravagant popular caprice? The remarks of Judge White made a very strong impression on the Senate; many persons were affected to tears, and when he had finished they crowded around him without regard to party to express their approbation of his honest independence, and their regret that circumstances should have compelled him to leave a station where he had been so useful.

CONGRESS.—In Senate, Monday, Jan. 13, Mr. White read the resolutions of the State of Tennessee, instructing him, and declining to comply with them, resigned his seat. The bill for the armed occupation of Florida was taken up, and advocated in a long speech from Mr. Benton, and referred back to the committee for amendment.

In the House, the New Jersey election case was referred to the committee on elections, by a vote of 172 to 16. The motion to receive abolition petitions was laid on the table, by a vote of 131 to 68, on the presentation of a petition from Massachusetts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia.

In Senate on Tuesday, the order of the day was the Sub Treasury Bill, which was called up by Mr. Wright. An ineffectual motion to postpone was made by Mr. Clay, and the bill was read through, in its 28 sections. The clause, creating banks in some instances depositories, has been withdrawn. The specie clause has been restored, and the new bill directs that in four years from June next, all the revenues were to be received in specie. The old bill allowed 6 years.

In the Senate, Friday Jan. 17, the Sub-Treasury Bill Passed to be Engrossed, by a vote of 24 ayes to 18 nays; the Senate continuing in session until after sunset.

From the Madisonian.

The Harrisburg nomination *takes* beyond all conception of its own friends. The popular movement will show itself to be irresistible. Locofocoism, Van Burenism, and Calhounism will be swept by the board. We have heard of movements and preparations of the greatest interest, and which add much to the already very favorable auguries of success. Time will show.

A Van Buren Senator has declared, in this city, his opinion that Harrison will sweep Ohio by 20,000 majority, and carry Indiana and Illinois without an effort. The Harrisonian party is increasing beyond measure. For example: eight individuals, in one place we have heard of, have abandoned Van Buren, and espoused the cause of Harrison, Liberty, and the Constitution. Thus rolls the ball in every direction, and victory is the word.

Croup.—Cut onions into thin slices; between and over them put brown sugar, when the sugar is dissolved, a teaspoonful of the syrup will produce almost instantaneous relief. This simple and effectual remedy for this distressing malady, should be known to all having the care of small children.—*Star.*

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.—This late discovery of Dr. Jayne awakens the praises of the press in all parts of the country. The fact is the more the article becomes known the less peace has the Doctor. A continual stream of bald heads keep pouring into his establishment, who go to bed at night, dream of long and flowing locks, and awake in the morning and find the vision realised. We saw a bewitching damsel a few days since, the curl of whose auburn locks attracted our attention, and for some time we did not recognise an old friend. "Bless us, Maria," said we, "where did you raise that beautiful hair?" "Thank you, sir," said the blushing girl, "but you must ask Doctor Jayne." The fact is that although the Doctor is verging into the "sear and yellow leaf" of life, he understands how to please the ladies.

Phil. Saturday Courier.

Brighton Market.—No account received.

MARRIED,

In Whitingham, 14th inst. by Rev Mr Ballou, Mr Luke W. Farnsworth of Halifax, to Miss Harriet Brigham of Whitingham.

In Boston, 17th inst. Mr Samuel Elmore of Hinsdale, NH. to Miss Abby C. McQuillen of Portland, Me.

DIED,

In Townshend, 8th inst. of canker rash, James Frederick, son of James and Prudence E. Ray, aged 2 years 6 mo. and 13 days—being sick only 17 hours, and in great distress. Papers in Worcester and Norfolk Co. Mass. are requested to notice.

In Dummerston, 4th inst. Mrs Joanna Hadley, wife of Mr Rufus Hadley, aged 42. Printers in NY. are requested to notice.

In Chesterfield, NH. 9th inst. Widow Elizabeth Walker, wife of the late Dea Samuel Walker, aged 87. Printers in NH. and Mass. are requested to notice.

In Dummerston, 28th ult. Electa L. Nurse, daughter of Joseph and Sally Nurse, aged 8 years 1 mo and 6 days. Printers in Mass. and NY. will notice.

In Westminster West, 8th inst. Mrs Bulah Hitchcock, wife of Mr Zadock Hitchcock, aged 65 years.

In Brooklion, 12th inst. of croup, Charles Hamitah, aged 13 mo. and 19 days; also, of the same, on the 14th, James Henry, aged 2 years 5 mo. and 6 days; only sons of William and Sarah E. Adams.

In Athens, 8th inst. Mr Benjamin Dean, aged 88.

In Leyden, 20th ult. Mrs Elizabeth Carlton, ag. 83.

In Baltimore, Md. 12th inst. Philip Potter, youngest son of Moses Potter, Esq. aged 1 year and 4 mo,