

Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—21.

YAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Crittenden, Kent, King of Ga., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Robinson, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—23.

The question was then taken on the amendment offered by Mr. Rives; which was decided in the negative as follows:

YAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Ga., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—22.

YAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—26.

Mr. Benton moved to amend the bill by striking out the whole, and inserting a substitute, which requires the Secretary of the Treasury to invest the public revenue in the most convenient corporate banks as special depositories.

Mr. Niles called for the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr. Benton, and it was decided in the negative as follows:—

YAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Kent, King of Ala., King of Ga., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—23.

YAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—26.

Mr. Buchanan moved an amendment requiring a mode to be presented for the payment of Treasury Drafts; which was agreed to.

Mr. Morris moved an amendment excluding the receipt of the notes of Banks which issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars.

Mr. Strange moved an amendment making the proposition read not less than ten dollars. The amendment of Mr. Strange was agreed to, yeas 24, nays 20.

The amendment as amended was then agreed to.

No further amendments being offered, the bill was reported to the Senate.

The question being then on the amendments, it was taken in gross, and they were agreed to.

The question was then taken on ordering the bill to a third reading, and it was decided in the affirmative, as follows:

YAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Niles, Norvell, Pearce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Strange, Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright—25.

YAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, King of Geo., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Rives, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Spence, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—23. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Oct. 3.

A less number of anti-Texas petitions than usual was presented this morning.

Mr. Evans, of Maine, obtained leave of absence during the remainder of the session.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The report of the Committee of Elections, declaring Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne to be elected to the 25th Congress was taken, up, when

Messrs. Haynes, Slade, Tillinghast, Howard and Lincoln addressed the House at length on the subject.

No other business was transacted; and unless the House order otherwise no other subject can take the place of this until it be disposed of.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

Several remonstrances were presented by Mr. McKean against the admission of Texas.

EXPRESS MAIL.

Mr. Grundy introduced a joint resolution, instructing the Postmaster General to require the postages on all letters despatched by the Express Mail to be paid in advance, at the time of depositing the same—read twice and committed.

FEES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

The Senate proceeded to consider the bill to regulate the fees of District Attorneys in certain cases.

The question pending being on the amendment of Mr. Webster; which granted twenty days for the merchant to renew his bonds before any cost would accrue.

Mr. Clayton offered a substitute, making the same provision, but so changing the language as to make the government more secure.

Mr. Webster accepted the amendment as modified.

Mr. Clay, of Ala., moved an amendment, providing for the consent of the securities previous to a renewal of bonds, but on receiving information from Mr. Webster and Mr. Grundy, that such a stipulation exists in the regulations of the Secretary of Treasury, he forbore to press his amendment.

The amendment of Mr. Clayton was then adopted.

Mr. Clay of Ky., expressed his conviction

that still the fees, in some parts, would produce an enormous aggregate. There are, as he understood, above 4000 bonds now waiting to be renewed, and at \$5 each, these bonds would give an income of between \$20,000 and \$30,000. He thought the best mode would be to transfer this business to the Collector of the port who did not charge over 60 cents on a bond. The bonds varied very much in amount, and it was unjust to charge the same amount of fees on a bond for fifty dollars and on one for many thousands.

After a few words from Mr. Grundy, who gave a brief sketch of the views of the committee,

Mr. Buchanan took the opportunity of acquitting the present solicitor of the Treasury of any extortion of this kind. While he was District Attorney of Pennsylvania, he made no charge for the renewal of bonds. This liberal conduct was not confined to the Solicitor of the Treasury, but was exhibited by three-fourths of the District Attorneys. He moved an amendment to the bill, graduating the fee to the amount due on the bonds, and varying from \$4 to \$2.50 for each.

Mr. Tallmadge moved to lay the bill on the table for the present, but was induced to withdraw the proposition.

Mr. Webster addressed a few words to the Senate by way of exculpating the District Attorney of New York from any suspicion. He had not gone beyond the provisions of law, but he regretted to see that the practice of charging high fees had extended itself to Boston, where there was no shadow of legal authority for it.

Mr. Clay of Ky., moved an amendment, which he would offer whenever an opportunity to do so should present.

Mr. Wright read extracts from a letter from the District Attorney of New York, to justify himself against the charges of extortionate demands made by him.

On motion of Mr. Tallmadge, the bill was for the present laid on the table.

SUB-TREASURY SYSTEM.

The bill imposing additional duties as depositories in certain cases on public officers, was read a third time, and the question being on its passage,

Mr. Clay of Ala., Mr. Webster and Mr. Southard addressed the Senate: after which the question on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative as follows.

YAYS—Messrs. Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay of Ala., Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, King of Ala., Linn, Lyon, Morris, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Roane, Robinson, Sevier, Smith of Conn., Walker, Wall, Williams, Wright, Young—26.

YAYS—Messrs. Bayard, Black, Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, Kent, King of Ga., Knight, McKean, Nicholas, Prentiss, Robbins, Smith of Ind., Southard, Swift, Tallmadge, Tipton, Webster, White—20.

The Senate then went into executive business, and then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 4.

Mr. Howard of Md., offered a resolution, on leave, calling for the proceedings of the Court of Inquiry held recently at Knoxville, in relation to the conduct of Gen. Wool, in the Cherokee country—agreed to.

NATIONAL BANK.

The resolution declaring it to be inexpedient to establish a National Bank was taken up, and

Mr. Sergeant moved its reference to the committee of the whole for the purpose of a more full and free discussion upon it.

Mr. Cambreleng, objected to the motion, as did Messrs. Glascock of Geo. and Clark of N. Y.

Mr. Adams moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew his motion.

Mr. Cambreleng expressed his surprise that the gentleman from Mass. should wish to charter a company of "counterfeiters," as he had declared all bank officers and stockholders to be.

Mr. Wise spoke in support of the motion to commit. No question had been taken when Mr. Cambreleng called for the orders of the day.

TREASURY NOTES.

The House went into committee of the whole on the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes, and

Mr. Biddle of Penn., spoke at length in reply to Mr. Rhett, of S. C. and in opposition to his amendment, which substitutes "bills receivable" for Treasury notes bearing interest?

Mr. Robertson of Va. spoke against the bill.

Mr. Thomas of Md. is now speaking in support of the bill. [Half past 4 o'clock.]

[Last night after your despatch was closed, the House, by a vote of 118 to 101, confirmed the decision of the Committee of Elections in favor of Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne; who are declared to be duly elected as members of the 25th Congress.]

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5, 1837.

Mr. McKean and Mr. Prentiss presented remonstrances against the admission of Texas:

On motion of Mr. Linn it was ordered that when the Senate adjourns, it adjourned to meet on Monday.

Mr. Robinson from the committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the joint resolution requiring the postages to be paid in advance on letters sent by the Express Mail, without amendment.

Mr. Linn laid on the table a resolution requiring the Secretary of the Senate to transmit public documents to the Delegate from Wisconsin, and

On motion of Mr. Linn

The Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Oct. 5.

Mr. Haynes of Geo. moved to reconsider the vote, by which a resolution calling for information in regard to the Exploring Expedition, was passed. Postponed.

On motion of Mr. Howard, 10,000 copies of the correspondence between this Government and that of Mexico, were ordered to be printed.

NATIONAL BANK.

The unfinished business of the morning hour was taken up, to wit: the resolution from the committee of Ways and Means declaring that it is inexpedient to establish a National Bank.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Sergeant to commit the resolution to the committee of the whole, the call was suspended.

Mr. Bynum opposed the motion, and said the gentleman from Pennsylvania, was the last man in the House who should wish to protract the debate, after having been indulged, for three days in speaking upon the subject, without any reply to him. Mr. B. spoke vehemently against panic makers, bank influence, and the "rag barons." He denounced the Pennsylvania Bank of the United States for sending agents to Europe to interfere with our commerce there, and said it was a most arrogant and high handed measure. He wished to know where its presumption was to have a limit.

Mr. Cushman believing, he said, that there had been discussion enough upon this question, called for the Previous Question.

Mr. Haynes moved a call of the House—agreed to. One hundred and ninety members answering to their names;

The demand for the previous question was seconded—86 to 83. The main question was then ordered to be put, by the casting vote of the Speaker, the vote being 101 to 101. The resolution was agreed to—yeas 123—nays 91.

TREASURY NOTES.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill to authorize the issue of Treasury notes.

Mr. Rhett renewed his amendment to substitute bills receivable for Treasury notes, and spoke at length in support of the motion.

Mr. Fletcher, of Mass., spoke against the bill as unnecessary for the wants of the Treasury, and as making a loan under cover of an issue of Treasury notes; and, finally, as being of doubtful constitutionality.

Mr. Parmenter replied. Mr. Crockett opposed the bill. Left speaking when this packet was closed.

[On Wednesday evening, the Treasury note bill, after a long debate, was reported without any amendment, except those proposed by Mr. Cambreleng.]

"SOLITARY AND ALONE."—A commercial story is told of a practical *feu d'esprit*, which an old Whig of St. Louis lately played off upon the ball roller of Missouri, Col. Benton. The old gentleman was a merchant on the levee, which is an inclined plane, like the landing at Cincinnati. Times had gone hard with him. The great humbugger's projects and the treasury circular had curtailed his once extensive business, and one solitary cask of sugar, which lay broadside to the inclined plane of the levee, was pretty much all that was left of his stock in trade. The old gentleman was contemplating this one cask in the very sullenness of despair, ever and anon venting an imprecation upon the authors of his own and his country's miseries. At this moment the great Jupiter Tonans the ball roller, himself, walked up the levee, point blank, to the broadside of the cask. The *Thersites* of the cask could not resist the impulse to hit it a kick. Down it went, rolling and tumbling, with dreadful certainty, right in the line of the humbugger's nether extremities. "Solitary and alone," said the old gentleman I set this cask in motion!" With tremendous exertions, and after performing divers *pi rouettes* and pigeon wings, that would have immortalized a French *danceuse*, the humbugger escaped the threatened destruction. The Missourians are preparing to start another cask for him, not one of sugar—from which he will not escape so easily.

Masillon Gaz.

APPALLING.—The New York Times states that there are fifty thousand persons out of employment in that city; and that the prospect for winter is frightful. Bitter, bitter are the fruits of the experiment!

A caricature of Mr. Van Buren "settin on a rail," has just been published by Robinson, of Courtland street, New York. On one side is the Old Roman, pulling at him with both hands, and the letter to Sherrod Williams poked almost in his face. On the other, the Madisonian has grasped him firmly, with his motto: "Preserve and regulate the spoils—but do not destroy them."

NEW HOBBY.—The Editors of the Indiana Democrat are most untiring Marplots, and like all humbuggers, not very successful ones. The poor Classification hobby, not serving the purposes of party ambition, they have now mounted the State Bank, and drive at a furious rate over the fields of their imaginary conquest. From the old attempt at popular delusion, they strike off on a new tack, tail up, neither caring or knowing who or what falls by the way. Any thing to resurrect Van Burenism, and to give their party a show of strength in regenerated Indiana. Their late ridiculous efforts against the System of Improvement might have taught them prudence, if nothing more. We fear their vanity is much too strong for their discretion. Indeed talents tenfold their's could not survive the folly and perfidy of their course in regard to our State interests.—*Wabash Courier.*

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 2.

REVOLUTION IN SANTA FE, N. MEXICO

Murder of the Governor and all his principal officers,—and installation of the Rebel Chief as Governor of the State.

The early arrival of the Fall Company of Traders from Santa Fe, brings advices of a complete revolution in that State. We have been favored, by a gentleman of this city who was formerly concerned in that trade, with an extract from a letter received from his correspondent giving some of the particulars of the revolution. At the date of these advices, the Americans in the Province had not been molested, although there was no security whatever for property; and the Revolutionists, it was said, had marked one of the Americans for sacrifice. This individual, it was observed, would be known when his head was seen upon a pole!

We annex the contents of the letter, which is dated

SANTA FE, Aug. 12, 1837.

"Thursday last, the Governor, Don Alvaro Peres, Political and Military Chief of the territory of New Mexico, accompanied by Abreu and a small party of soldiers, marched to the Cavada (twenty miles from Santa Fe,) where a large number of malcontents had assembled, composed of the inhabitants from Rio Arriba to Toas, among whom were the Indians living in that neighborhood, who are partly civilized, and subjects of General Government.

Upon the meeting of the two armies which took place near St. Ildefonso, the Governor commanded his soldiers to fire; at which order all his men went over to the enemy, except twenty-three—of which one was killed on the spot, and three or four wounded.

The Governor immediately fled with all who could follow him to Santa Fe, where they remained until night, under favor of which they started upon good horses in order to get as far as possible from their enemies, who knew how to take more adroit measures to intercept them; for, as soon as they disappeared from the field of battle, they despatched the Indians to cut off their retreat by the Rio Abajo, with orders to spare none of them, which was literally accomplished. The next day the victors encamped at La Chappelle, which is near the town of Santa Fe—and there killed the Governor, Ramon and Marcelino Abreu, Chico Alari, a young lieutenant named Gutierrez, and many others, whose names are not known. The triumphant army, having declared their leader, Jose Gonzales, an inhabitant of Toas, Governor, made the entrance into the town, where he assumed the Government—assisted by Rafael Garcia, who had commanded the troops with him.—All was now tranquil.

But one thing was wanting to complete their purpose—the head of Santiago Abren, judge of the district—the friend of the stranger and the poor—the talented and meritorious officer—and they received the news that he had been massacred by the Indians of Santo Domingo.

From the best accounts, the killed is about fifteen, among whom was Miguel Sena, and five or six wounded, among whom are Francisco Surrasino, former Governor and Commissary, Apuntis, adjutant of the late deceased Governor, Jose Bustamante, and the sergeant Antonio Sena. All seems quiet enough at this time, though yesterday the report was that the victors, who had returned home the day after their entrance here, were about to visit us for the purpose of committing further outrages. The new Governor, with several others, immediately left here, and we have some assurance that we shall be spared their presence. The country is in a sad and ruinous condition.

The statements of this letter are confirmed by a gentleman who has arrived in town from Santa Fe. It is added, that the Priests were also very obnoxious to the Revolutionists, and many of them had suffered personal violence of a most outrageous character.

From the Vernon Visitor of Sept. 27.

The Jennings Circuit Court, closed its sitting at this place, on Saturday last, having been chiefly occupied during the week with the trials of Michael Brennen and Martin Crotty, Irish laborers upon the Rail Road, for the murder of Patrick Galluly, also an Irishman, committed on the 27th of August, last. After a patient investigation of the evidence and arguments of the council for the State, and those who had been assigned the prisoners by the Court, they were both found guilty by the Jury, and sentenced to be executed on Friday the 20th of October next.

The sentence of the law was pronounced by the Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, President of the Court, on Saturday, in the presence of a large crowd of Spectators, who had assembled to witness the solemn procedure. The depravity of their hearts, and the enormity of the crime of which the prisoners had been found guilty, were depicted with thrilling effect. A breathless silence pervaded, while the Judge eloquently enforced upon the listeners, the truth, that 'the way of the transgressor is hard.' The emotion of his bosom seemed to present a heart within deploring the wickedness of man, and a strong sensibility of the momentous consequences, which must result from the imperious duty, which his official character required him to perform.

His exhortations to the unfortunate victims of their own wickedness, were breathed in tones which gave concord to the law, and the commiseration which all felt for their miserable condition. He commended them to the Saviour of souls, who will grant pardon to the penitent—a power not possessed by any judicial tribunal. He admonished them to make preparation, from fatal necessity, to meet death with its fearful consequences, and closed with the usual invocation of divine mercy on their souls.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

WASHINGTON'S SARCOPHAGUS.—On Saturday last we were afforded an opportunity of viewing and admiring one of the most creditable specimens of American sculpture that we ever remember to have seen. We allude to the sarcophagus intended for the remains of the Father of his country, which has just been completed at the marble yard of John Struthers, Esq. of this city, and which that gentleman is about to present to the surviving executor of the illustrious dead. The sarcophagus is of the form of a coffin, and has been chiselled out of a solid block of Pennsylvania marble, so excavated as to admit of a lenden coffin. The lid is also marble of the purest whiteness and the finest texture. On this is most delicately sculptured the American eagle standing upon a shield, beneath which is seen drapery representing the flag of the Union suspended cross wise from the top of the shield by an arrow. The design, we understand, was furnished by that gifted artist Mr. Wm. Strickland, but the execution is by an exquisitely delicate chisel, from the hands of a workman, Mr. John Hill, in the employ of Mr. Struthers. The fleecy folds of the banner, with the bright and polished stars upon it, are beautifully done, and are highly creditable to the skill of the artist. Underneath the shield, the word WASHINGTON is cut in sunken letters, so perfectly clean and neat as to give a feeling of entire chasteness to the whole.

The Toledo Gazette gives an account of rather a mysterious affair, which happened some time since in Michigan City, in this State. It happened that a Mr. Jenkins, a merchant from Chicago, on his return tour from New York, last fall, called upon his wife's sister, Miss Elizabeth Swartwout, residing at Rockport, N. Y., who accompanied him to his residence, and spent the winter. Some time about the last of May or 1st of June last, they in company with Mrs. Jenkins, set out from Chicago, pretending to visit their friends at the east, and, in pursuance arrived at Michigan City; took lodgings at the Mansion House; and, soon after Miss Swartwout was reported to be ill; and accordingly a physician was called. After having attended her for several days, it was said she had partly recovered; but a relapse took place, and soon after she died, upon which Mr. and Mrs. J. returned to Chicago.

From the mysterious conduct of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins, there was some suspicion excited that all was not right. The friends of the young lady, at Chicago, instituted an inquiry into the affair, and despatched messengers to Michigan City, for the purpose of obtaining the particulars. The corpse was disinterred—a jury of inquest summoned—the contents of the stomach analyzed by a board of physicians, which after successive experiments, proved to contain arsenic; and accordingly the jury returned a verdict of willful murder; upon which Mr. Jenkins was held to bail in the sum of five thousand dollars, to be delivered to the Governor of Indiana; and Mrs. J., with a physician of Chicago, who prescribed the ways and means to be administered at Michigan City, before the departure of the company from the latter place escaped.

It is further reported that the young lady was in delicate circumstances, that an abortion had been produced, and that Mrs. J. applied to another physician in attendance, for a portion of arsenic to destroy the mice in her room. This he refused, and supplied a substitute; but Mrs. J., however was not to be deceived. She lectured the physician, who then supplied a small portion sufficient, he said, to destroy the mice in their room. She becoming alarmed charged the physician, by all means, to keep it secret, and, at another time, added, that if her sister were to return again to Chicago, she, Mrs. J. would not, her husband would not respect her.

A distressing accident recently occurred at Baltimore.—Mrs. P. Uhler, a respectable widow lady, was passing along part of the railway tract in Howard street, when an empty car, which had been put in motion by a boy who was unable to manage it, struck her and knocked her down, two of the wheels of the car passing over her body, cutting off one of her legs, and so lacerating the other as to render amputation necessary. When the accident occurred, the car was not in charge of any officer or agent of the rail-road company. *New York Courier & Enquirer.*

A deserter from the Florida army, "winded of war's alarms," and discontented with the occupation of killing Indians, has recently engaged in negro stealing in South Carolina. Having excited the suspicions of a gentleman to whom he attempted to sell a negro boy, he was pursued and arrested in Charleston, and committed to jail for trial. *New York Courier & Enquirer.*

The Ohio Statesman of the 23d, states that Abraham Winner, had been convicted of murder, in the second degree, and been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life. Winner it will be remembered, had murdered a stranger a short distance from Columbus, Ohio, July last. We understand he was also a stranger in that State.—*N. Y. Cour. & Enq.*

Mail Robbery.—The great mail from Cincinnati, and the south-west and west, was robbed on the night of the 19th inst. between Springfield and Columbus, Ohio. No clue had been obtained to the robbery at last accounts.—*Madison Banner.*

New Sloop of War.—There is a sloop of building at the Navy Yard in Charleston, Mass. to mount twenty-four guns, and be manned by a hundred tons than any sloop now in the service. She will be called the *Cyan*.