

## TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

House of Representatives—Jan. 29, 1834.

Mr. HAWES submitted the following resolutions: Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of erecting a public armory on the waters of Green river, in the State of Kentucky.

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the military institution at West Point, in the State of New York.

The question being taken on their adoption, the numbers voting were—ayes 41, noes 54. (No quorum.)

The reading of the resolutions was then called for. They were read accordingly.

Mr. WARD called for a division of the question. The first resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. BROWN, of New York, then moved to lay the resolution in relation to the Academy at West Point, on the table.

[The effect of this motion, on a resolution of inquiry only, may be considered equivalent to a rejection.]

Mr. BOULDIN called for the yeas and nays on that motion, which were ordered, and the question to lay the resolution on the table, was put and negatived.

Yeas 85—nays 102—Mr. Hannegan, of this State, voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Carr, Kinnard and Lane, in the negative—the others absent.

The question then recurring on the adoption of the resolution,

Mr. J. Q. ADAMS called for the yeas and nays, which were ordered.

Mr. LYTLE offered an amendment, but it was not considered in order.

Mr. HUBBARD proposed to amend the resolution by striking out the words "Committee on Military Affairs," and insert "a Select Committee to consist of one member from each State."

Mr. H. remarked that he had voted against the motion to lay the resolution offered by the gentleman from Kentucky upon the table, and he had done so, from a settled conviction that the time had arrived when some inquiry into the affairs of this institution ought to be made. It was perfectly manifest, from what had transpired heretofore, and from passing events, that there was an opposition, and an increasing opposition, to the Academy at West Point. The reasons why he could not distinctly tell, but such he believed to be the fact; whether it arises from the manner of administering the affairs of the institution, or whether from the creation of the institution itself, he was unable to say.

From what had come to his knowledge, he believed that the Legislatures of two at least of the States of this Union, have expressly instructed their respective delegations in Congress to oppose all appropriation and every other measure for the benefit of this Academy; and in other parts of the confederacy there were objections to this institution. He therefore was of the opinion, that an inquiry had better be made at once into the propriety of continuing the establishment. Such an inquiry will of course include every thing connected with its affairs. And as it was a subject of very general importance, one in which every part of the United States had most certainly a deep interest—as no other one subject, in his belief, would be likely to engage the attention of Congress, of more importance, he had been induced to propose the amendment to the resolution, so that the committee charged with the subjects of inquiry, should be composed of one member from each State, and he wished it to be understood, in preparing this amendment, he had not done it out of any disrespect to the Committee on Military Affairs, nor had he done it with a view of being placed upon the select committee, as it was his particular wish to be excused from that service.

Mr. SPEIGHT expressed his regret that the original resolution had been opposed, as, if it was adopted, the committee would have it in their power to investigate whether there were any abuses connected with the institution; however, the select committee proposed by the member from New Hampshire, would no doubt do ample justice to the subject.

Mr. HUBBARD said, he was induced to offer his amendment in consequence of the various opinions which were held as to the expediency and utility of the Academy. These opinions had been carried so far as to have produced resolutions from some of the State Legislatures; he therefore thought that if the subject was investigated by a select committee, consisting of one person from the several States in the Union, that it was the only way to come to a proper decision, whether it was to be abolished, or have appropriations made for its support. In taking this course, he begged to be understood as declining being on the committee, if his proposition should be adopted.

Mr. BROWN, of New York, offered another amendment, but it was withdrawn.

Mr. MILLER moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject until Tuesday.

Mr. WILLIAMS called for the yeas and nays on this motion, but subsequently withdrew his call.

Mr. HAWES accepted the amendment offered by Mr. Hubbard, as a modification.

Mr. MANN, of New York, was about to address the House, but was prevented by the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. (So the subject stands over.)

### IN SENATE.—Feb. 4.

The following message from the President of the United States was received by Mr. DONELSON, his Private Secretary:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I deem it my duty to communicate to Congress the recent conduct of the Bank of the United States, in refusing to deliver the books, papers, and funds, in its possession, relating to the execution of the act of Congress of 7th, 1832, entitled, "an act supplementary to the 'Act for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolution.'"

The correspondence reported by the Secretary of War, and herewith transmitted, will show the grounds assumed by the Bank to justify its refusal to make the transfer directed by the War Department. It does not profess to claim the privilege of this agency as a right secured to it by contract, nor as a benefit conferred by the Government, but as a burden from which it is willing to be relieved. It places its refusal upon the extraordinary ground that the corporation has a right to sit in judgment upon the legality of the acts of the constituted authorities, in a matter in which the stockholders are admitted to have no interest, and it impedes and defeats, as far as its power will permit, the execution of a measure of the Administration, because the opinion of the corporation, upon the construction of an act of Congress differs from that of the proper officers of the United States.

The claim of this corporation thus to usurp the functions of the judicial power and to prescribe to the Executive Department the manner in which it shall execute the trust confided to it by law, is without example in the history of our country. It

the acts of the public servants, who are responsible to the people for the manner in which they execute their duty, may thus be checked and controlled by an irresponsible money corporation, then, indeed, the whole frame of our Government is changed, and we have established a power, in the Bank of the United States, above what we derive from the people.

It will be seen, from the accompanying statement, marked A, that according to the latest accounts received at the War Department, the Bank of the United States and its Branches have in their possession near half a million of the public money, received by them under the law of 1832, which they have not yet accounted for, and which they refuse to pay over to the proper agents, for the use of those persons for whose benefit it was withdrawn from the Treasury. It is to be regretted that this attempt on the part of the Bank to guide and direct the Executive upon the construction and execution of an act of Congress, should have been put forward and insisted on in a case where the immediate sufferers from their conduct will be; the surviving veterans of the Revolutionary war; for this evil falls exclusively upon the gallant defenders of their country, and delays and embarrasses the payment of the debt which the gratitude of the nation has awarded to them, and which, in many instances, is necessary for their subsistence and comfort in their declining years.

The character of the claim set up by the Bank, and the interest of the parties to be immediately affected by it, make it my duty to submit the whole subject to the consideration of Congress: and I leave it to their wisdom to adopt such measures as the honor of the Government and the just claims of the individuals injured by the proceedings, may be deemed to require.

Having called for the opinion of the Attorney General upon this occasion, with a view to a thorough investigation of the question which has thus been presented for my consideration, I enclose a copy of the report of that officer, and add my entire concurrence in the views he has taken.

ANDREW JACKSON.

[The message having been read, was, after a short debate, referred to the Committee on the judiciary. In the House of Representatives the same subject, after considerable debate on referring it to the committee on the judiciary, or the committee of Ways and Means, was sent to the latter committee, by a vote of 107 to 106. Pending the reference, Mr. Lane made the following remarks:]

Mr. LANE said that, upon examination, he had found that the question presented by the message was intimately connected with the subjects heretofore referred to the committee of Ways and Means. He understood the 57th rule of the House to devolve this subject expressly upon that committee. By the 57th rule, it was made the duty of the committee of Ways and Means, "to examine particularly into the laws making appropriations of money, and to report whether the moneys have been disbursed conformably with such laws." If this was a controversy whether one or another should disburse the pension fund, it belonged, by the very letter of the rule, to the Committee of Ways and Means. The 63d rule assigns duties to the Committee on the Judiciary touching all judicial proceedings. Would any one say that this was a judicial question—whether money was disbursed by A or B. It was said that the President had sent the papers here, without motive. He was very happy to hear it acknowledged, for once, that the President had sent documents without any unworthy motives. The gentleman from Pennsylvania says that the communication from the President of the Bank is full, clear, and candid. Yes, sir, all that comes from the Bank is pure and unsullied as snow.

In Senate.—Feb. 6. On motion of Mr. TITTON, Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a law authorizing an issue of scrip to Newton Hays, of New York, the legal holder of two certificates for land purchased at Vincennes, in the State of Indiana.

On motion of the same gentleman, Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing the following Post routes:

1st. A post route from Marion via Huntington, to Turkey Creek Prairie.

2d. A post route from Southbend to Michigan City, on Lake Michigan.

3d. A post route from Tabor's, on the Michigan road, to Laport Court-house.

4th. A post route from Logansport, via Turkey Creek Prairie and Goshen, to White Pigeon, in Michigan Territory.

5th. A post route from Andersonstown, via Stephensburg, Strantown, Kirk's Cross Roads, Frankfort, and Dayton to Lafayette.

Mr. KANE, on leave given introduced a bill for the establishment of the Territory of Wisconsin; which was read, and referred to the select Committee on the Territories of Michigan and Arkansas.

### House of Representatives.—Feb. 6.

Mr. BOON reported a bill to remove the United States Land Office from Clinton to Jackson, Ind.

Feb. 8. Mr. EWING, of Indiana, submitted the following:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs—in considering the resolutions already referred upon the subject of a national armory on the western waters—be instructed to embrace the Wabash and White rivers, in the State of Indiana.

Mr. SEVIER moved, as an amendment, to append the words, "and the waters of the Arkansas river, in the Territory of Arkansas."

To this Mr. EWING objected, as he did not perceive the necessity so urgent of extending the benefits contemplated to the Territory of Arkansas, as there existed to extend them to the waters on the northwestern frontiers in Indiana.

Mr. SEVIER briefly supported the claims of the territory which he had the honor to represent, to be included in the benefits to be derived from the adoption of the resolution. The gentleman from Indiana talked of consanguinity; but he believed if they were to be found at all, they would be rather found in his own State. Arkansas was entitled to some attention from the House, for whilst other States got several hundred thousand acres of land to enable them to make roads and canals, this Territory got nothing but that which she procured for herself.

Mr. ASHLY wished to submit an amendment to the amendment.

Mr. SEVIER rose, not to prolong the discussion,

but to apprise the House, that this matter was already before the committee for consideration, and that it was unnecessary for further resolutions, to be offered, as before the committee would come to any conclusion, they would necessarily take this subject into their consideration.

Mr. MASOX remarked that after what had been stated by the preceding member, he would to save the time of the House move to lay the resolution on the table; which motion prevailed.

### From the Pennsylvanian.

MR. RUSH'S LETTER.

Sydenham, Philadelphia County, January 29, 1834. Wednesday Morning.

GENTLEMEN—I have just now received your letter of this date, written on behalf of a number of the citizens in the third Congressional District, expressing their wish that I would give my attendance at the meeting to be held this evening at the Commissioners' Hall, N. L., and express my views in relation to the U. S. Bank, the removal of the public deposits, and the constitutional power of the President in the matter, and have to regret my inability, through other engagements, to be present.

But I am flattered at the expression of such a wish on the part of this portion of my fellow citizens, about to assemble in public meeting in a district, of which I am myself a resident and voter; and, unimportant as I should otherwise have supposed my views to be, I will, with your permission, take the liberty of stating them in this form, though I can only do so briefly.

On a call from some of my fellow-citizens last autumn, I expressed my opinions on this same subject, under the several aspects which your letter presents, and nothing has occurred to change it. On the contrary, further and careful examination have strengthened me in all its grounds. I stood at that time, chiefly upon the evidence brought to light by the President, of the Bank having employed and paid the press large sums to work out its own ends, the money being in part taken from the public coffers; an abuse that I hold to have been the most unwarrantable in its way, of any ever before known to our annals. What have we from the corporation since? Truly its own confession of the act, and that it glories in it! The President's constitutional veto it likens, in effect, to an attack upon its character resembling that which counterfeiter's make upon its notes, and claims to strike back with a weapon bought up with the public money, in the one case, as it would frame indictments and carry on the prosecution in the other!

Gentlemen, there is an enormity in the whole course of the Bank on this single point, apart from all others, upon which I am not now disposed to expatiate, though it is alive with the thoughts that are of deep public concern. There are, I know, orators & statesmen among us—high and famous men; who turn from it in real or assumed disdain, as something too small for notice; but to my mind it is big with principles and results transcending in immediate and permanent importance the currency question, or any other to which the removal of the deposits, or non-renewal of the charter, has given rise. I must ask your excuse for the allusion, my principles requiring it; but if, notwithstanding the many pure and honorable high minded men that there are in the world, I sincerely believe the masonic institution to be productive of public mischief, and in nothing more than its power over the press—what am I to think of a monied corporation, wielding funds larger than the revenues of this nation, that tells the nation to its face that it will spend as much as it pleases on the press, and deal with Presidents as it would deal with felons? I have barely time to say, go on in your patriotic work of expiating such a corporation. Show it no quarter that honorable hostility does not demand. In such a warfare with it, I am with your heart and hand. The greater its operation upon the interests of the community, the greater the necessity, under the proved abuses of its power, for its overthrow. Should it get the upper hand now, it will become a perpetual adjunct to the nation, ready to renew its worst usurpations. No matter what the present evils of its downfall, endure, court them all, before coming under such a master. Copy the sixth resolution of the public spirited citizens of South-west, adopted in public meeting last week; it is in the true tone; treasury notes—continental money—any thing—rather than let the Bank get its foot upon your neck in this conflict. That the President has the full constitutional power to act as he has done in removing the deposits, I have never had the slightest doubt; but breathe out your exhortations to the House of Representatives. Your great hope at this moment lies in firmness there. From the Senate, you have nothing to hope. And what was there to hope from the same body in the memorable seasons of President Madison's administration?—Nothing. The war itself, even for so terrible an outrage as impressment, would not have been waged, or its glories secured, but for the popular impulse that encouraged and sustained him, against the open opposition or secret embarrassments which that branch of Congress was disposed to throw in his way. The people, the House of Representatives, and the President, triumphed then, as I trust they will now. "Madison's War," that "wicked war," was more fiercely assailed at that day, than the removal of the deposits at this; some of his opponents were for sending him to Elba to share Bonaparte's prison—others would have brought him to the block; all raised the cry of injury to the country, in frightful amount and in every way—public and individual distress—ruin—desolation.—Such were the unceasing and confident predictions. Those who survived the passionate exaggerations of the one epoch, may hope to do so of the other; even to reap a harvest not less abundant in ultimate advantage. This, gentlemen, I am sure, must be your hope, as it is mine; and, as far as I can see into the future, it is a hope resting upon rational and solid foundations. There is in our history, now and then, a close analogy to the history of the late Reform question in England, when the people, the House of Commons, and the King, were on opposite sides to the House of Peers; and the general movement in both cases being against that branch of the legislature remote from popular responsibility, in the one hereditary tenure, in the other by tenure for six years.

Reciprocating the assurances of friendly respect which your kind communication to me breathes, I remain your fellow citizen.

RICHARD RUSH.

The Westminster (Md.) "Carrollonian" states, that a shock of an Earthquake was felt in that place on Wednesday night last, about 10 o'clock.

THE BANK.—The Bill to establish the Bank of Kentucky, as it passed the Senate, provides that the capital shall be five millions, divided into shares of one hundred dollars each—the charter to continue thirty years—parent bank to be located in Louisville—no notes of a less denomination than five dollars to be issued—notes endorsed and payable at, and discounted by, the Bank or branches, to be put on the same footing as foreign bills of exchange—the corporation prohibited from circulating orders or checks, payable at any of its branches or elsewhere, with intent that said orders or checks shall circulate as bank notes—the bank not to owe at any time an amount which shall exceed twice the amount of its capital, exclusive of deposits—eleven directors to be chosen for the parent bank, each to be a citizen of the State and the holder of twenty-five shares of the capital stock—elections to be decided by a plurality of votes, and each stockholder, whether an individual, a company, a corporation, or the commonwealth of Kentucky, shall be entitled to one vote for each share held "in their own right, up to fifty shares; and for every five shares over fifty and up to one hundred, one vote; and for every twenty shares over one hundred, one vote"—the directors to choose a President and their own body; the President and Directors to establish not less than four, nor more than six branches: one south of Green River, one between Green and Kentucky Rivers; and two suitable places north of the Kentucky River, as soon as the sale of stock will justify their doing so; a branch to be located and continued at the seat of government, to aid in the fiscal affairs of the State, and the sixth branch at such time and place as the Directors may designate—the capital employed at the principal bank and branches to be under the control of the President and Directors, but not more than two fifths of it to be employed in the city of Louisville, unless authorized by the Legislature—the first half million paid in to be used in Louisville: the residue to be employed in establishing branches, until three fifths of the stock shall be employed in the branches, and thereafter three fifths of what shall be paid in shall be employed in the branches and the residue in the principal bank—the branch at the seat of government to be first established, and the others in such order of time as the President and Directors may deem expedient—the President and Directors of the principal bank to appoint a Cashier and nine Directors for each branch, taking care to appoint qualified stockholders having not less than ten shares—the Directors of each branch to choose one of their own body as President—and the President and Directors of the principal bank to prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the branches as they may deem right, and shall have power to enforce the same—dividends to be declared on the first Monday in January and July of each year, but none to be declared until there shall be a surplus or contingent fund equal to twenty thousand dollars for each million of stock paid in, which surplus shall never be reduced below that ratio—an annual tax of twenty-five cents on each share of stock to be paid to the State, which tax cannot be made to exceed fifty cents—neither the President nor Directors of the Bank or Branches to become bound as surety, or accommodation endorsers, on any note or bill discounted by the institution—during the first week of the session of the Legislature in each year, the bank to transmit to the Governor a full statement of its condition, to be laid before the Legislature—interest to be charged at the rate of six per cent. to be paid in advance on bank principles, and in conformity with Rowlet's tables of discount interest—no money to be loaned on a pledge of the stock of the bank, in any case whatever—nor shall any stockholder be allowed to borrow from the bank to enable him to pay for the shares he may subscribe for—real estate purchased or taken by the bank to secure the payment of debts due to it, to be sold within five years after the estate shall have been fully acquired, and possession taken or recovered—the Legislature to have the right, by any committee they may appoint for that purpose, to investigate the situation of the affairs of the institution.—Louisville Advertiser.

### From the Indiana Journal.

#### ORGANIZATION OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

The President and Directors on the part of the State met, on the call of the President, at Indianapolis, on February 13, 1834; present SAMUEL MERRILL, President, ROBERT MORRISON, LUCIUS H. SCOTT, CALVIN FLETCHER and SETON W. NORRIS, Directors. Approved bonds being given, and the oath administered, the Board was organized, and proceeded to the election of a Cashier, and JAMES M. RAY was elected, who gave bond and is duly sworn. The Board then determined by lot the terms of service, whereupon Robert Morrison drew for one year, Seton W. Norris for two years, Calvin Fletcher for three years, Lucius H. Scott for four years.

A committee of Messrs. Scott and Morrison is appointed to make inquiry and report to the Board the most eligible points within the different Bank Districts for the location of the Branches.

February 14, 1834.

The Board met.

The Committee reported the following location of Branches in the respective Districts:

Dis. No. 1 at INDIANAPOLIS, Marion co.

"No. 2 " LAWRENCEBURGH, Dearborn.

"No. 3 " RICHMOND, Wayne county.

"No. 4 " MADISON, Jefferson county.

"No. 5 " NEW ALBANY, Floyd county.

"No. 6 " EVANSVILLE, Vanderburgh co.

"No. 7 " VINCENNES, Knox county.

"No. 8 " BEDFORD, Lawrence county.

"No. 9 " TERRE HAUTE, Vigo county.

"No. 10 " LAFAYETTE, Tippecanoe co.

The report of the Committee is adopted except as to the third District.

Messrs. Norris and Fletcher are appointed a committee to inquire into the practicability of making a personal examination into the relative claims of the different points at which the location of a Branch could be made in the 3rd District.

Said Committee reported in writing at length, and recommended a Resolution, that it is impracticable to make the personal examinations referred to, without causing a delay of proceedings in all the Branches. Which Resolution is unanimously adopted, and the report of the first Committee, as to the 3rd District, is unanimously adopted.

The loss by the late fire in Rochester, proves to be much greater than was first reported. Instead of \$30,000 or \$40,000, the whole loss is estimated at \$150,000, but little of which was insured.

Del. Gaz.

## LAW OF INDIANA.

An Act to amend an act, entitled "an act authorizing the seizure of Boats and other vessels, for debt."

Sec. 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That Boats and Vessels of all descriptions, built, repaired or equipped, within the jurisdiction of this State, and all Boats and other Vessels, built, repaired, or equipped, by citizens of this State without the jurisdiction thereof, which shall afterwards come within the jurisdiction, shall be liable for all debts contracted by the master, owner, or consignee thereof, on account of work done, supplies or materials furnished by tradesmen, mechanics, and others, for, or on account of, or towards the building, repairing, fitting, furnishing or equipping such Boats or Vessels; and the debts so contracted shall be a lien on such Boats or Vessels, their tackle, apparel, and furniture, and shall have preference to any and all other debts, due from the owners, masters, or consignees thereof, as aforesaid, except mariners' and boatmen's wages.

Sec. 2. That the first section of the act to which this is an amendment, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. That the provisions of the second section of the act to which this is an amendment, shall be extended to all cases arising under the first section of the act.

This act to be in force from and after its passage.

Obituary.—We have the painful task to perform of announcing the death of our fellow citizen, HARRIS H. MOORE, Esq. He died in the city of New Orleans, on the 26th day of January, whether he had gone with a view of recruiting his health, which had been delicate for several years past—though less precarious of late. His death was sudden, and we are informed, was probably occasioned by severe cold, which he contracted on his passage. It rarely happens that death strikes from among us, one who, yet but in the meridian of life, has filled so conspicuous a place in public estimation as the deceased.

As a member of the Bar, he had justly acquired an enviable character; as a Representative, his talents and worth had placed him high in the confidence of the people. He was, by all parties, respected for his value as a citizen—distinguished alike for his independence and liberality. His attachments were ardent and sincere, and his great generosity, was perhaps, his greatest fault. It is the good fortune of but few to leave behind them, so many friends, so warm and disinterested in their attachments. His death is a public loss, that will deeply be felt by our community, but will not, we fear, be easily repaired.—New Albany Gazette.

It is certainly (says the Wabash Mercury) very gratifying to every Indian, to know that his state is becoming a theme of eulogy from one extreme of the Union to the other, not only for her industry, enterprise, and intelligence, but for her patriotism and strict adherence to Democratic Republican principles. Scarcely a mail arrives from any quarter, but we find she is spoken of as "High minded and intelligent Indiana." Was the praise confined to the editorials of the newspapers, we might suppose that it reached not much further, but when we see it bursting forth from every assembly of the people, we are convinced that her rising importance abroad keeps pace with her improvements and prosperity at home. The following toast, given at a celebration of the 8th of January, in Philadelphia shows in what estimation Indiana is held there.

"By M. NISBET. The State of Indiana—An infant in years, but a Hercules in Democracy."

Franklin and his Legacy.—To-morrow will be the 128th Anniversary of the birth of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN. The house made memorable by that event, stood opposite the Old South Church, in Milk street. The Doctor died at Philadelphia, April 17, 1790, aged 84. The \$4,144 which he left to the Young Married Artificers of this city amounted, by the last (unpublished) report, to \$21,164 19. A gentleman who was one of the Selectmen when this bequest was tendered, remarked to us yesterday, that there was quite a debate on its acceptance. It has long been administered, we may add, in violation of the conditions of the will, which limits the bounty to married mechanics, of between the ages of 21 and 25—that class having proved, owing to the great change in manners and customs since Franklin's time (an advocate, too, of early marriage) much smaller than was anticipated even by the town authorities.

Boston Mer. Jour.

Col. Wm. Johnson, of Richmond, presented Mr. Rice, (the original Jim Crow) with a beautiful colt worth \$2000, during his recent "jumping tour" in that city. We understand that Mr. R. mounted his pony, on receiving him, for the purpose of taking a ride into the country—but the youthful steed, not exactly fancying his new master took it into his noddle to

"Wheel about and turn about,  
And do just so,  
as to cause Mr. R. to alight in a mud puddle!"

N. Y. Sun.

### PAINESVILLE, OHIO, Jan. 24.

Narrow Escape.—On Wednesday last, a lad, the son of Mr. Thomas Richmond, fell into an air hole, while skating upon the river and immediately disappeared. Mr. J. W. Oakly, who happened to witness the exit of the lad, with remarkable presence of mind, caught an axe and ran to the spot, and at some distance below made a new hole in the ice, through which he caught and drew out the boy, who was slowly floating down with the current. This, we think, may be classed among the most remarkable preservations.—Telegraph.

We have received an Extra from the office of the Madison Patriot, containing a list of Newspapers published in the State of Ohio, the names of the Editors, and of the places where they are printed. The number of public journals in the State is much greater than we supposed. From this statement it appears that there are one hundred and sixteen publications. Of these four are daily, and the remainder with one or two exceptions, weekly papers. The Editor announces his attention of publishing shortly another list, revised and corrected, which will exhibit the politics, age, size, &c. of the respective journals.

Cleveland Herald.