

others, being the same persons now renominated to the Senate, no definite decision was made until the 27th day of February, when they were each separately rejected by ayes and noes. The subjects, in the meantime, with which these nominations were in some degree connected, had undergone a full and elaborate discussion in the Senate. The decision, therefore, was well calculated to satisfy the President that the Senate entertained decisive objections to the confirmation of these four persons; and the journal, of which the President usually sees a copy, could not fail to show that each and every one of them was rejected by a clear majority of the whole Senate. The precise character of the objections taken by each and every member of this majority, or even the general character of such objections, it would be presumptuous in the committee to attempt to ascertain. They cannot be expected to go into private conference with members, and to interrogate either those of the majority or minority, upon this or any other question, as to the reasons of their votes. It must be obvious that, from the constitution of the Senate, from the manner of its proceedings, from the absolute right of every member to vote for or against particular nominations, for reasons of his own, whether others concur with him in those reasons or not, the grounds of the votes of the individual members can never be set forth, nor authentically known. The committee cannot undertake any inquiry into such grounds of individual opinion; nor do they know any form in which the Senate itself, if it were so inclined, could compel individuals to state the reasons of their votes. The committee, therefore, do not suppose it proper for the Senate, by any proceeding to be adopted on its part, to undertake to set forth the reasons of members for rejecting these persons. It is enough that the Senate, in the exercise of an unquestionable constitutional right, has refused its advice and consent to the nominations. This has been officially certified to the President, and the committee think there is no ground for further inquiry.

The President disclaims, indeed, in terms, all right to inquire into the reasons of the Senate for rejecting any nomination; and yet the message immediately undertakes to infer, from facts and circumstances, what those reasons, which influenced the Senate in this case, must have been, and goes on to argue, much at large, against the validity of such supposed reasons. The committee are of opinion, that if, as the President admits, he cannot inquire into the reasons of the Senate for refusing its assent to nominations, it is still more clear that these reasons cannot, with propriety, be assumed, and made subjects of comment.

In cases in which nominations are rejected for reasons affecting the character of the persons nominated, the committee think that no inference is to be drawn, except what the vote shows; that is to say: that the Senate withholds its advice and consent from the nominations. And the Senate, not being bound to give reasons for its votes in these cases, it is not bound, nor would it be proper for it, as the committee think, to give any answer to remarks founded on the presumption of what such reasons must have been in the present case. They feel themselves, therefore, compelled to forego any response whatever to the message of the President in this particular, as well by the reasons before assigned, as out of respect to that high officer.

The President acts upon his own views of public policy in making nominations to the Senate; and the Senate does no more when it confirms or rejects such nominations.

For either of these co-ordinate departments to enter into the consideration of the motives of the other, would not, and could not fail, in the end, to break up all harmonious intercourse between them. This your committee would deplore as highly injurious to the best interests of the country. The President, doubtless, asks himself, in the case of every nomination for office, whether the person be fit for the office; whether he be actuated by correct views and motives; and whether he be likely to be influenced by those considerations which should alone govern him in the discharge of his duties—is he honest, capable, and faithful?—Being satisfied in these particulars, the President submits his name to the Senate, where the same inquiries arise, and its decision should be presumed to be dictated by the same high considerations as those which govern the President in originating the nomination.

For these reasons, the committee have altogether refrained from entering into any discussion of the duties and obligations of directors of the bank, appointed by the President and Senate, which form the main topic of the message.

The committee would not feel that it had fully acquitted itself of its obligations, if it did not avail itself of this occasion to call the attention of the Senate to the general subject of renomination.

The committee do not deny that a renomination exists; but they are of opinion that, in very clear and strong cases only, should the Senate reverse decisions which it has deliberately formed, and officially communicated to the President. In military and naval appointments, it is possible that questions, not of personal fitness for office, but of the right of individuals to rank and grade, may arise between the President and Senate, and that nominations may be rejected, pending such questions which might properly be renewed under other laws, or a new state of circumstances. And in regard too to diplomatic appointments, the question may perhaps sometimes turn, not on the fitness of the person nominated, but on the propriety of any appointment, or of any such mission as is proposed. If new information should be given, shedding new light, satisfactory to the Senate, in such case it may be a proper reason for agreeing to nominations once rejected. Nor will the committee say that there may not be other cases in which a person once rejected may be properly again presented to the Senate. But the committee think that in a case in which the decision of the Senate has been deliberately made upon the sole question of the fitness of the persons for the offices to which they are nominated, and its assent has been withheld, it ought not, without very strong and clear reasons, to change that decision upon a renomination. The committee has caused the journals of the Senate to be examined, in reference to the practice of renomination; and they find that, during the Presidential term of General Washington, Mr. J. Adams, and Mr. Jefferson, no instance of renomination to office once occurred; and yet there are not wanting instances of the rejection of nominations made by those illustrious citizens; the motives for which it would be difficult now to ascertain. To illustrate this it is only necessary to select the case of Colonel Fishburn, a gallant soldier of the revolution, who was nominated by General Washington as the collector of Savannah, and was rejected by the Senate. And although the President was obviously mortified by the decision, the nomination having been made, in a great measure, from his personal knowledge of the individual, he contented himself, after the rejection, with addressing a letter to the Senate, containing his reasons for the nomination

of Colonel Fishburn, and accompanied that message with the name of another individual. During the administration of Mr. Madison, two instances occur of renominations of the same persons to the same offices for which they had originally been nominated. Abraham Quackenbush was nominated as an ensign, and rejected; renominated, and confirmed. And George Brown was nominated a collector of the first collection district of Maryland, and, after a rejection, was renominated and confirmed. What reasons influenced the President to pursue this course in the two instances referred to, or the Senate to concur in it, the committee have now no means of ascertaining. During the administration of Mr. Monroe the instances of renomination became more frequent; but several of them were nominations to military appointments; and, in a majority of the cases, no direct vote rejecting the nomination had passed the Senate. The cases of renomination by Mr. Monroe after the rejection, were James Gadsden as adjutant general, and Nathan Towson as colonel, Charles Van de Venter as navy agent, and Duff Green as receiver, all of which were rejected on their renomination. The two first nominations were purely military, and involved an interesting and difficult question of grade; and, in the opinion of the President, called for the most minute and elaborate investigation. What motives impelled to the renomination of the two last, the committee cannot undertake to say. During the four years of Mr. J. Q. Adams's administration, no instance of renomination appears to have occurred, unless the nomination of Amos Binney, whose nomination, previously made by Mr. Monroe, had been postponed; and that of Peter Saily, whose nomination by Mr. Monroe had been laid upon the table at the last day of the session, and who, at the commencement of the succeeding Executive session, was again presented to the Senate, are to be considered as renominations. Since the 3d of March, 1829, four instances of renomination, after rejection by the Senate, have occurred. In two of these instances, the persons renominated were again rejected, in the third the nomination was agreed to, and the fourth is the case now before the Senate.

The committee perceive, with regret, an intimation in the message that the President may not see fit to send to the Senate the names of any other persons to be directors of the bank, except those whose nominations have been already rejected. While the Senate will exercise its own rights according to its own views of its duty, it will leave to other officers of the Government to decide for themselves on the manner they will perform their duties. The committee know no reason why these offices should not be filled; or why, in this case, no further nomination should be made after the Senate has exercised its unquestionable right of rejecting particular persons who have been nominated, any more than in other cases. The Senate will be ready at all times to receive and consider any such nominations as the President may present to it. It claims no authority to control him in his nominations; but it cannot surrender the exercise of its own right of deciding for itself on the propriety of advising and consenting to appointments to office. It cannot deprive itself of its own powers; it cannot surrender its own constitutional character; it cannot, through apprehension of any consequences whatever, forbear from exercising its high duty of giving or of refusing its advice and consent to nominations of the President, in all cases, according to its conscientious sense of its own obligations to the constitution and to the country. If these offices of bank directors remain unfilled, the fault will not be the fault of the Senate. The case is like other cases of rejection. In other cases, other persons have been nominated in place of those rejected by the Senate, and confirmed; and if a different course shall be adopted on this occasion, it is a course for which the Senate cannot be responsible.

Their power of withholding their assent from the President's nominations is not altogether vain and nugatory. It was given them by the constitution to be exercised in proper cases, and in their own discretion. When exercised by them, the rights of no other branch of the Government are infringed or impaired. The Senate has only done its own duty, and, having done this honestly and conscientiously, it cannot fear any consequences. The committee recommend that the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of the persons thus renominated.

The report was read.

The Senate proceeded to consider the message renominating Henry D. Gilpin, and others, as bank directors.

On the question, "Will the Senate advise and consent to the appointment of Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, John T. Sullivan and Hugh McEldey?"

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 11, Nays 30.

On motion by Mr. Clay, The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, King, of Ala., Linn, Robinson, Shepley, White, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King, of Geo., Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poin-dexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tipton, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggoner, Webster. So it was

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and consent to the appointment of Henry D. Gilpin, Peter Wager, John T. Sullivan, of Philadelphia, and Hugh McEldey, of Baltimore, as directors of the Bank of the United States.

Mr. Forsyth submitted the following resolution: Resolved, That the injunction of secrecy be removed from all the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the nomination and renomination of the directors of the Bank of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Wright, to amend the same, by inserting after the word "Senate," the words and the debates.

It was determined in the negative, Yeas 8, Nays 31.

On motion by Mr. Wright, The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the Senators present,

Those who voted in the affirmative, are, Messrs. Brown, Forsyth, Hill, Linn, Robinson, Shepley, Tipton, Wright.

Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Bibb, Black, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Grundy, Hendricks, Kent, King, of Ala., Leigh, Mangum, Moore, Naudain, Poin-dexter, Porter, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Southard, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Tyler, Waggoner, Webster, White, Wilkins.

So the motion to amend was rejected.

The resolution was then agreed to.

May 2.—On motion by Mr. Webster, Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be

authorized to give extracts from the Executive Journal of the proceedings of the Senate in relation to the nomination and renomination of the directors of the Bank of the United States for the year 1831.

On motion by Mr. Preston, Resolved, That two thousand copies of the President's message of March 11, 1831, nominating certain bank directors, and the report of the committee thereon, together with the proceedings of the Senate on the first and second nomination of said bank directors, be printed.

"Journal of a West India Proprietor," is the title of a posthumous volume of the novelist Lewis, famed as the author of "The Monk," which has just been given to the public by Murray, the Rothschild of London publishers. As we do not learn that a reprint is in contemplation in this country, we extract the following disquisition on negro character, which will be found rather amusing.—New-Yorker.

"Naturalists and physicians, philosophers and philanthropists, may argue and decide as they please; but certainly, as far as mere observation admits of my judging, there does seem to be a very great difference between the brain of a black person and a white one. Somehow or other, a negro can never manage to do any thing quite as it should be done.—If they correct themselves in one respect to-day, they are sure of making a blunder in some other manner to-morrow. * * * The girl, whose business it is to open the house each morning, has in vain been desired to unclothe all the *jalousies*: she never fails to leave three or four closed, and when she is scolded for doing so, she takes care to open those three the next morning, and leaves three shut on the opposite side. * * *

For above a month Cubina and I had perpetual quarrels about the cats being shut into the gallery at nights, where they threw down plates, glasses and crockery of all kinds, and made such a clatter that to get a wink of sleep was quite out of the question. Cubina, before he went to rest, hunted under all the beds and sofas, and laid about him with a long whip for half an hour together; but in half an hour after his departure, the cats were at work again. He was then told, that although he had turned them out, he must certainly have left some window open; he promised to pay particular attention to this point, but that night the uproar was worse than ever; yet he protested that he had carefully turned out all the cats, locked all the doors, and shut all the windows.

He was told, that if he had really turned out all the cats, the cats must have got in again, and therefore that he must have left some one of the windows open at least. "No," he said "he had not left one; but a pane in one of the windows had been broken two months before, and it was there that the cats got in whenever they pleased." Yet he had continued to turn the cats out of the door with the greatest care, although he was perfectly conscious that they could always walk in again at the window in five minutes after. But the most curious of Cubina's modes of proceeding is, when it is necessary to attack the pigeon-house. He steals up the ladder as slyly and as softly as foot can fall; he opens the door, and steals in his hand with the utmost caution; on which, to his never-failing surprise and disappointment, all the pigeons make their escape through the open holes; he has now no resource but entering the dove-coot, and remaining there with unwearied patience for the accidental return of the birds, which nine times out of ten does not take place till too late for dinner, and Cubina returns empty-handed. Having observed this proceeding constantly repeated during a fortnight, I took pity on his embarrassment, and ordered two wooden sliders to be fitted to the holes. Cubina was delighted with this exquisite invention, and failed not the next morning to close all the holes on the right with one of the sliders; he then stepped boldly into the dove-coot, when to his utter confusion, the pigeons flew away through the holes on the left.—Here then he discovered where the fault lay, so he lost no time in closing the remaining aperture with the second slider, and the pigeons were thus prevented from returning at all. Cubina waited long with exemplary patience, but without success; so he abandoned the new invention in despair, made no further use of the sliders, and continued to steal up the ladder as he did before. A few days ago, Nicholas, a black carpenter, was ordered to make a box for the conveyance of four jars of sweetmeats, of which he took previous measure; yet first he made a box so small that it would scarcely hold a single jar, and then another so large that it would have held twenty; and when at length he produced one of a proper size, he brought it nailed up for travelling, (although it was completely empty,) and nailed up so effectually too, that on being directed to open it that the jars might be packed, he split the cover to pieces in the attempt to take it off. Yet, among all my negroes, Nicholas and Cubina are not equalled for adroitness and intelligence by more than twenty. Judge then what must be the remaining three hundred."

The negro sagacity evinced in it is, we think, fully paralleled by the ingenuity of a Sir Charles Price, who finding his plantation much infested with rats, imported, at a considerable expense, a larger and stronger species, for the purpose of exterminating the others. "The new-comers answered his purpose to a miracle; they attacked the native rats with such spirit, that in a short time they had the whole property to themselves; but no sooner had they done their duty upon the rats, than they extended their exertions to the cats, of whom their strength and size at length enabled them completely to get the better; and since that last victory, Sir Charles Price's rats, as they are called, have increased so prodigiously that, (like the man in Scripture, who got rid of one devil, and was taken possession of by seven others,) this new species is now a greater nuisance to the island than all the others before them were together."

The Cotton crop. The present season opened finely, and the prospect of the planter were never more flattering. On Sunday night last we were visited by a frost which threatened to blast the hopes of the cotton grower. Serious apprehensions were felt that the crop was entirely destroyed. To this unexpected calamity was added the great scarcity of seed, there not being a sufficiency in the country to replant with. From our own observation while riding through a portion of this country and from what we have learned from our friends we are happy to announce that the injury done the crop is not so serious as was at first anticipated. With a favorable season we are of opinion that the prospects of the cotton planter are not greatly changed by what was considered a death blow.

Jackson Ten. Truth Teller.

Knoxville, Tenn. May 11.

Hail. The largest hailstones we have ever seen, fell here on Sunday last. Many of them were as large as partridge's eggs and some perhaps a little larger. We are informed by credible men that in some parts of the county some of the hail-stones were as large as hen's eggs. So few fell however that but little damage has been sustained.

Uncle Sam.

CINCINNATI, May 21.

Fire! On Tuesday morning last, just after day-break, our citizens were aroused by the alarm of fire, which was found to proceed from the Corington Cotton Factory.—Owing to the timely discovery, the fire was got under before communicating to any other part of the building than that in which it originated—the engine room—which we understand, was nearly consumed. Several of our fire companies crossed the river and rendered efficient aid.

Shield.

23d Congress...1st Session.

Extracted from the Globe.

In Senate—May 12. Mr. HENRICKS presented the petition of Thomas Towers, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. A bill authorizing the Polish Exiles, lately arrived in this country, to locate a township of land in the State of Illinois, or Territory of Michigan, was read a third time, and passed.

[On the passage of this bill, Mr. WAGGAMAN asked for the yeas and nays, which were ordered, and are as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Benton, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King, of Georgia, Knight, McKean, Moore, Morris, Naudain, Poin-dexter, Porter, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—25.

NAYS—Messrs. Black, Brown, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., Robinson, Shepley, Swift, Tyler, Waggoner, White, Wright—11.

The bill to authorize the people of the Territory of Arkansas to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatsoever, was taken up.

Mr. EWING moved that the bill be laid upon the table; which motion was taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the affirmative.

YEAS—Messrs. Bell, Calhoun, Clay, Clayton, Ewing, Frelinghuysen, Kent, King, of Georgia, Knight, Moore, Naudain, Poin-dexter, Porter, Prentiss, Robbins, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Swift, Tomlinson, Waggoner, Webster—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Brown, Black, Grundy, Hendricks, Hill, Kane, King, of Ala., McKean, Mangum, Morris, Robinson, Shepley, Tallmadge, Tipton, Tyler, White, Wilkins, Wright—19.

The Report of the Committee on the Rhode Island election, was taken up.

Mr. WRIGHT intimated a wish, on the part of Mr. Porter, who contested the seat of Mr. Robbins, that the subject should be postponed to Monday next, and the Senate complied with the request.

House of Representatives—May 13. The report from the Committee of Elections, in the case of the election contested between Thomas P. Moore and Robert Letcher, was taken up as the special order for this day.

Mr. JONES said, that as the report of the minority of the committee was not yet printed, and as it is desirable that it should be before the House, he would move the postponement of the subject, till Monday next. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. STEWART, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported, without amendment, the bill from the Senate, for continuing the Cumberland Road, which was committed.

Mr. BOON moved the suspension of the rules in order to call up for consideration, the resolution heretofore submitted by him for the adjournment of Congress on the 31st of May, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Saturday, the 31st day of May next.

Mr. BOON gave notice that if the motion prevailed, he would modify the resolution so as to fix upon the 16th day of June as the day of adjournment. He called for the yeas and nays upon the motion, and they were ordered.

The question being taken, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 152, nays 12.

Mr. BOON said, before he proceeded to discuss the resolution, he would take leave to repel an unfounded attack made upon him in a public print in reference to his introduction of the resolution. It was contained in the Telegraph of April last, and purported to be an extract from a letter written from this House. Mr. BOON here read the letter at length. The writer of it, he said, was unknown to him, but whoever he might be, he pronounced it to be a false, base calumny, with malice aforethought written. When he first submitted the resolution, it was suggested to him by a friend, that the House was thin. He accordingly withdrew it, at the same time distinctly stating that he would not then press it on account of the thinness of the House, and that he would take an early opportunity to renew the motion. The idea intimated by the letter-writer, that he was "subversive to the kitchen or to an imperial master," was unworthy of reply. It was too contemptible for notice, and he should not have noticed the writer at all, were it not to repel the insinuation that he was actuated by an insidious motive in proposing the resolution. He held himself responsible to no authority but that of his constituents. He sent his proposed modification of the resolution to the Chair.

The resolution as modified, was then read as follows: Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress, by an adjournment of their respective Houses, on Monday the 16th day of June next.

The yeas and nays were ordered on the motion. Mr. HARPER moved to strike out the 16th and insert the 11th. He was no great stickler for the sabbath, but it was evident that if Monday was fixed, we must sit on Sunday, which, he thought, ought to be avoided.

The motion was rejected. Mr. WARDWELL moved to strike out Monday and insert Tuesday. Agreed to.

Mr. EWING moved to amend the resolution by adding the following—"provided the essential business of the people shall by that time be disposed of."

Mr. ANTHONY asked who should determine the question, we or the people.

Mr. EWING made a remark in reply, which we did not hear, and called for the yeas and nays on the motion; which were refused.

The motion was then put and rejected.

Mr. POLK said there were five appropriation bills reported from the Committee of Ways and Means, which he was desirous of having speedily acted upon, viz: one making appropriations for the Indian Department; one for certain fortifications for the year 1834; one for Indian annuities, and other similar objects; one for continuing the Cumberland Road, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and repairing said road east of the Ohio, and continuing certain Territorial roads; and one making additional appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors, and removing obstructions in the mouths of certain rivers.

There was a bill in relation to West Point Academy, and others of importance, from other committees (said Mr. P.) yet to be acted upon; he therefore hoped that the House would be disposed to immediately consider and act promptly upon the appropriation bills.

Mr. VINTON said the bill referred to by him was of such importance to the country, that the House would not be justified in adjourning until it was disposed of. He should vote against the resolution.

After a few remarks by Messrs. HARRIS and CHILTON, the orders of the day were called for and considered.

May 14. Mr. BOON gave notice that to-morrow morning he should request the House to take up and dispose of the resolution heretofore submitted by him fixing the day for the adjournment of Congress.

WILMINGTON, OHIO, May 23.

Sharp Shooters. A squirrel hunt took place in the vicinity of this place on Friday last, by a party of forty gentlemen, who were divided equally and chose their captains; when they returned in the evening on counting, it was found that Capt. J. B. Posey's company produced 1116 scalps, and Capt. Charles Hughes's company 1100. The two companies then repaired to the Hotel of E. S. Quinby, where they partook of a repast served up

for the occasion, and at an early hour separated, nothing having transpired to mar the pleasures of the day. Herald.

From the Indiana Democrat, May 24.

STATE BANK.

The following abstract has been politely furnished us for publication: At the meeting of the Directors of the State Bank, on the 20th inst. returns were received from each of the ten Branches, showing a sufficient and responsible subscription of the full amount of stock allowed.

The latest information from the Fund Commissioners having only extended to the favorable prospect of a Loan being effected during the present season, without designating any definite day when it could be negotiated, the Board were unable to direct as yet, the time of organizing.

The late publication in some newspapers, that the loan had been effected, and at 4 per cent. is considered without foundation. Yet it is certain that no possible delay will be allowed by the Fund Commissioners in procuring the State Capital, and on the best terms practicable.

It was ordered by the Board that the number of Directors to be elected by the Stockholders in each Branch should be eight.

And the following persons were appointed Directors, on the part of the State, in the respective Branches.

For the Branch located at Indianapolis, James P. Drake, Samuel Herriott and Alexander Worth.

For the Branch located at Lawrenceburgh, Omer Tousey, Jesse Hunt and Pinckney James.

For the Branch located at Richmond, Achilles Williams, Lot Bloomfield and Newton Claypool.

For the Branch located at Madison, William Dutton, Robert Branham and Williamson Dunn.

For the Branch located at New Albany, John S. Simonson, Isaac Stewart and Somerville E. Leonard.

For the Branch located at Evansville, Francis Amory, Jr. John A. Brackenridge and John Mitchell.

For the Branch located at Vincennes, Samuel Easton, John Wise and John Law.

For the Branch located at Bedford, Moses Fell, William McLane and Pleasant Parkes.

For the Branch located at Terre Haute, Asaph Hill, James Townsend and Robert Hoggatt.

For the Branch located at Lafayette, J. W. Powers, Thomas P. Benbridge and J. S. Hanna.

The Board having determined on having the engraving executed and the paper struck in some of the Eastern cities, in the very best manner: to expedite which, and with regard to as early a commencement of Banking, as the procuring the State Loan will allow, the President will proceed to the East immediately.

As two months notice has to be given to the Stockholders, for their first instalment, after the State loan is effected, it will be seen, that business can, in no event, commence in the Branches before fall.

Col. Crockett in Boston. It is said that the interview between a distinguished Colonel and Maj. Stevens, at the State Museum on Tuesday, was singularly amusing. The Major met his guest, with his accustomed politeness at the head of the stairs; and the former bowed, while the latter grinned through the ceremony of an introduction. The Major then exhibited and explained the principal curiosities in the Museum to his patron, who expressed himself much pleased with the entertainment. When they had returned to the large hall, the Major suddenly made his appearance in kid pumps and tights; and, ordering the band to strike up "I have been roaming," politely offered his hand to the Col. for a dance. The latter was fairly stunned—but, soon recollecting himself, told the Maj. he would go it on the big figure, but wasn't much used to dancing in the house, as the last time he stepped it out, it was with an old she bear, and four cuts in a cane broke, in West Tennessee." Howsomover, said he, go-a-head cut-gut—and suiting the action to the word, seized the Maj. by the hand, and went through the Mazurka (as he said they called it in York,) with great applause—winding up with a yell which made the wax figures roll up their eyes in evident ecstasy. He then invited the Major to a glass of warm punch, and when the latter referred to his strict temperance principles, the Col. shook his head, and told him there was no two ways about it, he must liquor or fight. The Maj. was for choosing the latter alternative, but mutual friends interceded, and the matter was finally settled without bloodshed. The Col. retired well satisfied, and the Maj. having escaped being chawed up, is still ready to wait upon his friends and patrons at Washington Hall. Boston Statesman.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

This bill passed to its third reading at about 1 o'clock on Friday night, after a session of fourteen hours. The friends of the Administration were driven to this extraordinary night session after a month's debate, to carry this ordinary and indis-pensable bill. It was the regular appropriation bill, providing the usual compensation to the officers of the Government and the estimates, which the experience of every administration has shown to be necessary to the public service. And yet this measure, passed generally without hesitation, because indispensable to the existence of the Government, was fought against, not only by long speaking, but by every sinister artifice, which the ingenuity of the minority could devise to defeat it, in the shape of amendments and propositions, at war with constitutional principles—with the dignity of the Government—with the existence of its foreign relations. The venerable JOHN Q. ADAMS gave his countenance to almost every miserable trick suggested to embarrass the bill—and what was remarkable, this gentleman who was not content with the ordinary salary of a minister abroad, but eked out his gains by double outfits and constructive journeys, made successive efforts, to strike out provisions for the English and Russian missions, the most important of any, and which have, from the growing troubles in Europe, and the temporary suspensions as to one of them, produced by the proscription violence of the Senate, become more essential than ever.

But, Mr. Adams did not confine his labors to this sort of direct opposition. He descended to the low device (avowed by the honorable Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina,) of making up a party and retiring beyond the bar of the House; thus attempting (after the body had become thinned by the pairing off of friends and foes to the administration, during the night session) to arrest the progress of the bill by reducing the number within the bar below that necessary to form a quorum. This scheme would have succeeded, but for the pride of character in many of the opposition who refused to skulk behind the pillars, abandon their duty, and effect a temporary triumph by a manoeuvre so disreputable. Globe of May 12.