

secret resolves. What surely hast thou given and friends during his absence, particularly of me? What, but the breath of thy mouth? his bosom companion and aged mother? Ten thousand deaths would have been tolerable, than the agonizing state of uncertainty which involved his fate. Tongue cannot describe the feelings which were excited in our own borough, where none were bound to him by the endearing ties of conjugal affection or maternal love.

"However, you may sneer," says Ned.
"My friend's no fool—he has a head."
"True," says the other, with a grin,
"He has a head—so has a pin."

Baltimore, Feb. 7.
The slave insurrection in Jamaica.
Th Schomner Harvey, Capt. Snow, came up yesterday evening from Montego Bay, Jamaica, whence she sailed on the 5th January. Capt. Snow reports that the whole island was in a state of confusion and alarm, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements of the slaves. The troops had been called out, and had attacked them, and all who did not surrender at discretion were shot. Many slaves, it is added, had met that fate. Martial law had been declared, and the vessels in port were not permitted to sail. The Harvey, however, being full and having applied for a clearance several days before the declaration of martial law, was allowed to depart. Three British frigates had arrived there from Kingston, with 500 marines on board. The insurrection was not quelled when the Harvey sailed, and Captain Snow saw several large fires burning at a distance. A negro hut had been examined, and 800 stand of arms found therein. The insurgents appeared to be well armed.

Madison, Feb. 15.
Many houses, that were supposed to be above high water mark, in this place, are in great danger of being swept off, some have already been moved by the current, and the water is still rising.

THE FLOOD.

The Columbia, Pa. Spy, says that at McCalla's ferry, on the Susquehanna river, 20 miles below this place, where the river is very narrow, the ice remained firm, resisting the pressure of the floating ice above. The consequence is that the ice has dammed up there to the height of fifty or sixty feet, and jammed as far back as Turkey Hill, within seven miles of this borough. The water has completely overflowed the country at the mouth of the Conestoga—a part of the public house kept by Mr. McFann, is swept away, and the remainder is lifted up by the ice, thirty feet from its foundation. A number of the inhabitants were compelled to leave their dwellings and seek others.

The three lower locks on the Conestoga navigation have been forced from their situations by the setting back of the ice and water. The island opposite the Conestoga, improved and occupied by Samuel Wax, was covered with ice nearly up to the roof of the dwelling, and the inhabitants were seen to walk down on the ice to a island about half a mile below, occupied by Peter Moudorff, on Saturday evening last. The buildings on this island are firmer and more elevated. It is supposed that the cattle on these islands must have perished. Unless the ice should be able to force its passage, much damage may still be apprehended.

The New York Gazette states, as among the results of the recent freshet, that much damage was done at Troy, the foundation of several new stores, recently erected on the margin of the river, having been carried away. Several tow boats and other vessels were cut through by the ice and sunk.

Williamsport, February 8. ANOTHER ICE FRESHET.

On Saturday evening last, the ice in the West Branch which had been formed since the late freshet, took its departure for the Chesapeake Bay. The river was exceedingly high, and it passed off smoothly, doing but little injury as we have yet learned. An incident, however, occurred, which is, we think, without a parallel in the history of ice freshets upon the Susquehanna. About dark, on Saturday evening, Mr. Joseph Bailey, of the Island opposite Jersey shore, was endeavoring to secure a flat boat which lay near the lower end of the Island, exposed to the loose ice, ventured into it, and at that moment a large quantity of ice came in contact with the boat, broke the rope by which it was fastened, and drove it past the point of the Island. The river being entirely covered with floating ice, his lamentable cries for assistance were in vain—no human power could rescue him from his perilous situation.

About midnight several citizens of Jersey shore arrived at this borough and gave the alarm. A light was placed on the bank of the river to attract his attention, and in a few minutes he passed by, without the least possibility of saving him. He informed us that he was almost perishing with cold and fatigue, and that he was not able to escape from the ice, which he at first started. All hope of saving him except at the bridges was now abandoned—and an express sent on to Milton to make preparations. He passed over the race grounds rapids and through the breach of the Muncy dam, by fire day light, and arrived at Milton about nine o'clock in the morning after a voyage of near fifty miles. The spirited citizens of Milton, whose conduct upon this occasion is deserving of the highest praise, had every means prepared to save the life of a fellow being which ingenuity could invent, and it is with unbounded pleasure we state that they were successful—he was drawn up by a rope suspended from the bridge, and the shoals of the assembled multitude.

Who can imagine the feelings of his relations

secret resolves. What surely hast thou given and friends during his absence, particularly of me? What, but the breath of thy mouth? his bosom companion and aged mother? Ten thousand deaths would have been tolerable, than the agonizing state of uncertainty which involved his fate. Tongue cannot describe the feelings which were excited in our own borough, where none were bound to him by the endearing ties of conjugal affection or maternal love.

"However, you may sneer," says Ned.
"My friend's no fool—he has a head."
"True," says the other, with a grin,
"He has a head—so has a pin."

Baltimore, Feb. 7.
The slave insurrection in Jamaica.
Th Schomner Harvey, Capt. Snow, came up yesterday evening from Montego Bay, Jamaica, whence she sailed on the 5th January. Capt. Snow reports that the whole island was in a state of confusion and alarm, in consequence of the insurrectionary movements of the slaves. The troops had been called out, and had attacked them, and all who did not surrender at discretion were shot. Many slaves, it is added, had met that fate. Martial law had been declared, and the vessels in port were not permitted to sail. The Harvey, however, being full and having applied for a clearance several days before the declaration of martial law, was allowed to depart. Three British frigates had arrived there from Kingston, with 500 marines on board. The insurrection was not quelled when the Harvey sailed, and Captain Snow saw several large fires burning at a distance. A negro hut had been examined, and 800 stand of arms found therein. The insurgents appeared to be well armed.

1st. session, 22d Con.

WASHINGTON, February 17.
In the senate, yesterday, the vice president communicated the correspondence between himself and the speaker of the house of representatives, as presiding officers of the two houses of congress, and John A. Washington, of Mount Vernon, and George W. P. Custis, the grand son of Mrs. Martha Washington, as follows:

Washington, 14th Feb. 1832.
Sir—The senate and house of representatives have passed a joint resolution to celebrate the Centennial Birth-day of George Washington, authorizing the President of the senate and the speaker of the house of representatives to make application to you for his remains, to be removed and deposited in the Capitol at Washington, in conformity with the resolution of congress of the 24th December 1799.

They have passed another joint resolution authorizing us to make application to you and to Mr. George Washington Park Custis, for the remains of Martha Washington, to be removed and deposited at the same time with those of her late consort, George Washington.

We herewith enclose copies of these resolutions, and in the discharge of the duty imposed on us, have to request that you would give us as early an answer to this application as may be practicable.

We have the honor to be
With great respect
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
ANDREW STEVENSON.
Mr. J. A. Washington, Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon, Feb. 15, 1832.
To the Honorable the President of the senate and Speaker of the house of representatives:
GENTLEMEN—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the resolution of congress, to carry into complete effect, that which was adopted in December 1799, for the removal of the remains of General Washington, to the seat of Government.

I have received with profound sensibility, the expression of the desire of congress, representing the whole nation, to have the custody and care of the remains of my revered relative, and the struggle which it has produced in my mind, between a sense of duty to the highest authorities of my country and private feelings, has been greatly embarrassing. But when I recollect that his will, in respect to the disposition of his remains, has been recently carried into full effect, and that they now repose in perfect tranquility, surrounded by those of other endeared members of the family, I hope Congress will do justice to the motives which seem to me to require that I should not consent to their separation.

I pray you, gentlemen, to communicate these sentiments and feelings to congress, with the grateful acknowledgement of the whole of the relatives of my grand uncle, for the distinguished honor which was intended to him—memory; and accept for yourselves assurances of my gratitude and esteem.

(Signed) JOHN A. WASHINGTON

A similar letter was addressed by the presiding officers of the two houses, George W. P. Custis in relation particularly to the remains of Mrs. Washington, to which that gentleman returned the following answer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14th, 1832.
GENTLEMEN.—The letter you have done me the honor to write to me, requesting my consent to the removal of the remains of my venerable grand parents, from their present resting place, to the Capitol, I have this moment received. I give my most hearty consent to the removal of the remains, after the manner requested, and to gratulate the government upon the approaching consummation of a great act of national gratitude.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS
To the Hon. J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President, and
ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the house of representatives.

The senate then debated and passed the resolution of Mr. Holmes, calling on the sec. of the treasury for the reasons of the delay in transmitting to congress, the annual commercial report. Mr. Grundy then concluded his speech on the tariff and the senate adjourned.

In the house of representatives, the appropriation bill was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 130 to 58—Bacon, Carr and McCarthy voting in the affirmative. The same correspondence that was this day, laid before the senate, relative to the remains of gen. Washington and lady, were presented. The bill for the settlement of the South Carolina claims was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, by a vote of 130 to 47. The house then went into a committee of the whole, and took up the pension, naval, fortification, appropriation and the naval arrearage bills; the blanks were filled up and the bills were then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

February 18.
In the senate, yesterday, the bill for the appointment of representatives, according to the 5th census, was read the second time, and referred to a select committee; Messrs. Webster, Buckner, Hayne, Marcy, Tipton, Dallas and Foryth, were chosen by ballot, and committee on the consideration of the Tariff was resumed. The debate continued till the senate adjourned.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Branch, reported from the committee on naval affairs, a bill for the regulation of the navy, and privateer pension and navy hospital funds, which was read twice and committed. Numerous private and local bills were reported and committed. The resolution, for the painting, by Mr. Vanderlyn, of a portrait of Washington, for the hall of the house, was agreed to. Mr. Blair reported a bill for the construction of a national road from Portsmouth, Ohio, to a point south of the Lynville mountain, in North Carolina, which was twice read and committed. The bill for the settlement of the South Carolina claims, was read a third time and passed. The committee then took up the appropriation bill, which was passed, and were also the other appropriation bills and the naval arrearage bill. Mr. Barbour gave notice that he should, on Thursday, call up the Virginia claims bill. Adjourned.

February 20.
The senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the house of representatives, the resolution from the committee on the public buildings, for the execution of a marble statue of Washington, to be placed in the Rotunda of the capitol, was taken, and passed by a vote of 114 to 50. Various private bills were reported and acted on, after which, the house, on motion of Mr. Carson, went into a committee of the whole. Speight in the chair, upon the bill to compensate Mrs. Decatur for the destruction, by the gallant Commodore Decatur, of the frigate Philadelphia, in the harbor of Tripoli. The consideration of this well known case occupied the house during the residue of the sitting. The bill appropriates the sum of \$100,000 for this purpose, and provides for its distribution among Mrs. Decatur, the widow of commodore Preble, and the officers and crew of the United States schooner Intrepid, or their legal representatives. Mr. Carson addressed the committee in support of the bill, and Mr. Tracy proposed an amendment to distribute the sum according to the provisions of the prize law, but the amendment was negative. Mr. Pearce moved a further amendment, that \$10,000 of the \$31,000 allotted in the bill to Mrs. Decatur, should be paid to the heirs of commodore Decatur. Upon this a long discussion ensued. Before a decision was arrived at, however, the committee rose and reported, and the house adjourned.

February 21.
In the senate, yesterday Mr. Ewing concluded his speech, on the subject of the tariff, in favor of Mr. Clay's resolution and the protective system. The appropriation bills from the house for fortifications; for revolutionary and other pensioners; for the naval service, and for naval arrearages, were read twice, and, on motion of Mr. Smith referred to the committee on Finance. The bill from the house, providing for the settlement of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, was also twice, and, on motion of Mr. Miller, referred to the committee on military affairs. Mr. Miller, of S. C., has the floor to day.

In the house of representatives, Mr. Everett of Mass., presented a memorial from J. A. Audubon, the distinguished naturalist, praying for his history of American Birds may be imported free of duty. A variety of other memorials and petitions were presented; and several resolutions on the subject of private claims, were in

troduced. The act of incorporation of the bank of the United States, and the charter of the old bank, were, on motion of Mr. Thompson, of Ohio, ordered to be printed. Mr. Thomas, of Louisiana, submitted a joint resolution directing an adjournment from this day until Thursday, in honor of the centennial birth day of Washington, which was read a first, second, and third time, and passed. Four engrossed bills were read a third time and passed; and the bill to define the qualification of voters in the Territory of Arkansas, was ordered to be engrossed. The bill on the subject of relieving certain insolvent debtors of the United States, occupied the attention of the house during the remainder of the sitting.

FOREIGN NEWS.

INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

The ship Nimrod arrived at New York on the 17th ult. from Liverpool, bringing London papers to the 8th of January. The Journal of Commerce has the subjoined extracts:

DUBLIN, Jan. 5.—A report reached town this morning that a conflict took place on Tuesday at Taghmon, in the county of Wexford, between a party of police and the peasantry, in which seven of the latter are stated to have been killed.

Meetings to resist the payment of the tithes continue to be held in various parts of Leinster and Munster.

Distress of the working classes.—The distress which prevails in Worcester, and which must be ascribed to the free importation of foreign manufactured gloves, is truly appalling! Thousands are now at the door of starvation!—meetings have been held; petitions have been drawn up, and subscriptions have been entered into for their relief. Now all this is very well, but nothing so effectually relieves a starving people as to supply them with the means of contributing to themselves.

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The streets of the metropolis appear to be frequented by a number of mendicants, greater, we think, than even is usual at this time of the year, and we do not observe that the police use any strenuous efforts—and perhaps they are unprovided with the means—to remove them.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—No new Peers have yet been created; and it is generally affirmed, that many of Earl Grey's supporters in the upper house will desert him, if he creates as many Peers as will suffice to insure the success of the Reform Bill.

Ministers have made large concessions, but the Tories are not satisfied. They possess, we believe, to a certain extent, the ear of the Royal Family. There has always been in this country a sort of backstairs Cabinet—a power, as Lord Chatham said, behind the Throne, greater than the Throne itself, and this power is, and ever has been, opposed to reform.

Conspiracy in Paris.—The London Standard of January 7, which, by means of its special correspondents from Paris, now gives the latest intelligence from the French capital, contains the following news from France. "We have received by special express, the Paris papers of Thursday, which bring us a detailed account of the conspiracy to which we briefly alluded yesterday. The ministerial journals, from one of which we select an article giving an account of the affair, maintain that it was excited by Carlist, and fostered by money sent from Holyrood House; but the proclamation, which was found with the conspirators, is Jacobin in its general outline, complaining of non intervention in Italy, the surrender of Belgium to England, &c. &c. The overt acts of the conspiracy were very absurd. They were confined to seizing on the belfry of Notre Dame, by eight people ringing the great bell as a tocsin, and attempting to set fire to one of the towers as a signal. The men were almost immediately seized, only one escaping. We confess that we doubt the Carlistism of the plot."

THE CONFESSION OF NAT TURNER.

Mr. T. R. Gray's pamphlet of "The confessions of Nat Turner, the leader of the late insurrection in Southampton," has been published in Baltimore. It makes 22 pages.

It professes to give, from the bandit's own lips the circumstances which formed him a leader and a fanatic. It sketches the commencement, progress and termination of an insurrection, the bare recital of which makes the blood run cold. The description of the butchery of the whites is terrific. We cannot make copious extracts from it, because it is put under copy right.—But we may be permitted, without infringing on the author's privilege, to copy the following incidents:—

"And by signs in the heavens that it would be made known to me when I should commence the great work; and until the first sign appeared, I should conceal it from the knowledge of men. And on the appearance of the sign, [the eclipse of the sun last February] I should arise and prepare myself and slay my enemies with their own weapons. And immediately on the sign appearing in the heavens, the seal was removed from my lips, and I communicated the great work laid out for me to do, to four in whom I had the greatest confidence, [Henry Hark, Nelson and Sam.] I was intended by us to have begun the work of death on the 4th of July last, many were the plans formed and rejected by us, and it affected my mind to much a degree, that I felt sick, and the time passed away without our reaching to any determination now to com