the most, and repair the injury the least. While some leguminous plants restore to of soil a great portion of the juices they receive from it.

V. All plants do not foul the soil equally. -Plants are said to foul the soil when they promote or permit the growth of weeds. regulated their intercourse with the com-Plants which have not large leaves fitted to pany. The work has been prosecuted cover the gro ind, foul the soil.

conclusions have been drawn.

1. That however will prepared a soil may be, it cannot nourisih a long succession of crops without becoming exhausted.

2. Each harvest impoverishes the soil to a certain extent, depending upon the degree of nourishment which it restores to the and for which the General Assembly con- at her hands.

The cultivation of spindle or tap roots, ought to succeed that of running and superficial roots.

3. It is necessary not to avoid returning too soon, to the cultivation of the same, or analogus kinds of vegetables, in the same sod.

4. It is unwise to allow two kinds of plants, which admit of the ready growth of weeds among them, to be raised in succession.

vided with manure.

When the soil exhibits symptoms of exbaustion, from successive harvests, the cultivation of those plants which restore to the and valuable interior with a market, and a soil, should be resorted to.

tion is nothing compared with the great saving effocted .- Phila. Sat. News.

Extracts from the Message of Gov. Dud. ley of North Carolina to the state Legislature Continued.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Most of our sister States are engaged in magnificient schemes of improvement, offering high wages to the mechanic and la-Farmer with her fertile paradise. Have to Charleston the produce of that fertile recondition of our people, and we must stimu- enterprize, but by superceding the circulatate their home enterprizes or be content to tion of our Banks, destroyes our currency, lose with their wealth our better population. and controls our credit system. The lan-The system of improvements adopted by guage of the friends of this Twelve Million our last Legislature has given employment | Bank, is "that it will be to the South Westo many, and a show of activity and busi- tern States in currency and exchanges, I balieve it is only necessary to push for. the Union." Sould South Carolina sucequally and obviously necessary to change rency, and as to a South Western Confeder. the whole face of affairs, and give a new acy (or league) our fears cannot be bouncharacter to the State.

qual fidelity
counteracting n.
our part, I should feat
ceed both in directing o.
seding our currency.

The Bank I have propose,
the latter apprehension, and to
former, I would respectfully promonstruction of a Rail Road from to
of tide water on the Cape Fear River,
mencing in Bladen county, running to
and flanking South Carolina as near as possible passing through Roteson, Richmond,
Anson, Mecklenburg, Lincoln, and into
the well be applied would be weeter
this time the propose.
The Bank I have propose,
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the well be applied to one or to be
the well be applied to one or to be
the well be State of 2-5 of its capital. This subscrip. impaired. We cannot serve two masters

exceedingly unpleasant to enforce payments from individuals who had faithfully
This road would be of immense paid up 75 per cent. either by a sacrifice tance to Wilmington on the Cape Fear, of the stock or of other property, and the already one of the best markets in the world company will certainly be driven to this al- for lumber, and for furnishing cargoes of or 40 miles, and with it our maratime danternative, which I am pursuaded was neith- naval stores, adapted to the West India marer the wish nor intention of the State, with- kets. The return cargoes of West India out further legislative action. I would re- produce, redundant for the hitherto demand, commend therefore, as an act of justice, the | would furnish applies to the interior on the | produce valued at one million fivd hundred | tions :

ment out of any funds in their hands.

In patronizing this work, it was presumed that the General Assembly intended to be governed by principles of justice and liberality. And it is upon these principles that the Board of Internal Improvements have with untiring vigor. Ninety miles of the From the above principles the following road are now in use and continued by stages and steam boats of the best description, so ss to afford an admirable route of travelwill be completed next year.

The other roads which were projected, sented to subscribe a like proportion of the capital, have made no application for the been communicated to the Board of Internal Improvements, nor to the Executive. It inability of the companies to fill up the sub. scrip ions to the required amount, although o one a considerable subscription was made. To the other, perhaps nothing.

Doubtless the citizens on the route of the 5. Those plants that derive their princi- every nerve to bring about so desirable a generally is north, pal support from the soil should not be sown | consummation, and though not successfully, excepting when the soil is sufficiently pro- still the merits of the route are not impaired, and the interest of the State, and particularly of its western section, demand, imperiously, its completion, to connect that rich sea port within our own State. At my partieular request, Major McNiell, the chief Soaking Coan for Horses.—A gentle- Cape Pear and Yadkin Road, favored me man who resides in Baltimore county, and with a sight of his report, which proved not who is one of the most successful farmers in only the practicability of constructing the that vicinity, informed us a few days since, road, but at a cost which can be remunerathat he saved at least one third of his corn | ted to the proprietors. I would, therefore, by the manner in which he fed it out to his recommend a renewal of the charter, imhorses. His plan is this :- He has two powering the Board of Internal Improvehogsheads placed in his cellar, where they ments to subscribe on the part of the State, are secure from freezing. These he first for three-fifths, or even if necessary, threefills with corn in the ear, then puts in a suffi- fourths of the stock, so as to insure the acclent quantity of water to cover the corn. complishment of the work. Nay-so im-After the ears have been thoroughly soak | portant do I consider it, that I had said for ed, he commences feeding, giving his hor- all the stock, if necessary, but for the parases but two thirds the usual quantity allow mount necessity of associating with the ed. As one of these hogheads becomes State, interested and judicious citizens to empty, he refills it; and by the time the superintend the details, and attend to the other is empty, the one last filled is suffic execution of the work, which is certainly ciently soaked for use. In this way the within the means of the State, probably cebs become so softened that the horses without the necessity of borrowing. Should consume the whole of them, and they are the Bank to which I have referred, be put thus made to add fully one third to his in operation, and make to this road the subfeed. He assures us, that his horses scription of half a million dollars, and should ect the cobs with avidity, keep in order, the fourth instalment of the surplus be reand are just as competent to perform plan- ceived in January next, which is probable, tation labor as when they consume the grain as the law directing the distribution has not alone. The success of our informant, been repealed, amounting to \$477,919 13 should stimulate his agricultural brethren to cents, with the proceeds of the sales of the follow his example, as the labor of prepara. Cherokee lands, say \$350,000 being appropriated to this purpose, with what individual subscription may be obtained, the funds would be provided. It appears to n e as a matter of right and justice, to give the proceeds of the Cherokee land sales to

There are other works of no less importance, in which I had almost said the salvation of the State requires that she should promptly and vigorously engage. On our west an effort is making by South Carolina borer, whilst the South-West invites the to cross our State by a rail way, to secure we then any hope, any alternative but in a gion, whilst the establishment of her South continued and vigorous effort at general Western Bank-with a Branch in our limimprovement? We must ameliorate the its, not only insures the success of the first ness producing a most happy tendency .- | what the Bank of the United States was to ward these works and to originate others | cred in carrying out her views as to the curded by mere pecuniary loss. We should In April of last year, the Wilmington and be driven to trade with Charleston, and to Raleigh Rail Road Company applied, cherish sectional feelings until our attachtion was made by the Board of Internal with equal fidelity and attachment. Should

opening a communication to that section of

the State whence they have been derived.

progress of the work. Many in timber of the first quality-there is but y arise where it would be unjust one stream to cross-Lumber river-and

This road would be of immense impor-

themanure. The grains exhaust a soil of forthwith to the company, the fourth instal- any size crafts to the point indicated as the starting point of the Rail Road, and below Wilmington as far as the outlets to the ocean, has been and is now greatly improving under the operations of the United States. Its depth, breadth and straitness have all been increased, and it now affords full thirteen feet of water on its worst shoul, which is progressively deepening. The new inlet bar, it is confidently believed from observations upon it, is capable of being readi. ly and permanently improved, and as this comes within the acknowledged province of ling from the Roancke to Charleston. The the Federal Government, it is hoped she will remainder of the road is under contract and take speedy and effectual measures for the accomplishment of so important a work to a State that has asked and received so little

Improvement in the eastern section of the State also demands our consideration in State's subscription. The reason has never | an equal if not superior degree. The whole Albermale country embracing some 20 counties has a dangerous and inadequate may be found, however, I presume, in the outlet, and for this reason has been driven to trade with Virginia by the use of her rail and other roads, and of one of the most inconveniently located canals possible. The small vessels which navigate the water courses of this section of country, are compelled Cape Fear and Yadkin Road, and those in- to seek an outlet at Ocracoke, some 100 to terested in its accomplishment, strained 200 miles south, when their destination

> Col. Kearney, United States Engineer, who has recently had charge of a survey of of that country, reports that Ocracoke inlet is closing and expresses a belief that ere long it will close entirely. In which event vessels will be compelled to seek an outlet still farther south, through the sound at Beaufort. This of course will throw our trade to a still greater extent into the markets of Virginia. Can we submit to this?

> This section is composed of lands of the highest natural fertility, but it is so level, that to render it fit for cultivation, it requires he most expensive ditching and canaling. This defect in a country where land so much abounds and capital is so limited, has been the cause of its neglect.

> The difficulty of the navigation of t Sound and of the outlet to the ocean is no doubt a superadded cause, but, remove these: and there is no doubt, that these lands will become the garden spot of the State instead of a wilderness of worthless land and a fertile source of pestilence and

> Nagshead, at the foot of the Abermale Sound, seems designed by nature for the outlet. It is formed by a very narrow strip of beach, which divides the sound from the ocean, and which is of very little elevation above high water mark. It has often been surveyed by very distinguished engineers, and for the practicability of opening it, I beg to refer to their reports. The very circumstarce of its having been so often surveyed, and so often alluded to as the subject of improvement, proves the value and the practicability of the enterprize. It is difficult to explain why it has not before been undertaken. The reason may perhaps be found in its magnitude as a State work, and to the impression that it should and would be executed by the general govern. ment, as coming properly within the class of works belonging to it. It is now too essential to us, to be longer delayed, and

> must be accomplished by some power. Nagshead is greatly more eligibly situated for an outlet, if Croaton Sound was closed, than was the new inlet on the Cape Pear, which was opened within the recollection of persons now living, and has already 14 feet water and gradually im-

The Albermarle and tributaries, probably discharge five times the quantity of water which the Cape Fear does, and its course is directly for the Ocean, until it approaches some hundreds of yards, when it turns off at right angles and seeks an outlet 100 miles distant at Ocracoke.

The Cape Fear pursued a similar direc. tlon and nearer the Ocean to about the same | sage were, on motion of the several Sena. distance, a similar beach intervening, then cors, referred to their appropriate comturned off less abruptly and found an outlet | mittees. (the main bar) in 10 miles; and at the turn off a storm washed over the beach and cut purposes were introduced. agreeably to law, for the subscription of the ments to the Union itself would become out the new inlet: The Croaton Sound intercepts the water and draws it away before reaching Nagshend. Closing that sound, it appears to me, would force the water on Nogshead in such a body and power and with some slight assistance by Kentucky, the bill was postponed till moncutting the strip of beach to give it a passage | day. in the first instance, as would make the out-

> This however, is a matter for the science of engineering. That the work is practicable all have agreed-that it ought to be accomplished none will deny who will reflect upon its immense importance to the State, both as to character and profit.

Congress in 1832 yielded the power to the State to impose a Tax on all vesels which might pass through an outlet to be made at Nagshead. The undertaking is evidently one which belong: to the General Government, where the power is lodged to regulate commerce in the States, and be. cause it would be a source of revenue to

It would be of more consequence to trade, industry, and commercial enterprize, to say nothing of its greater cheapness than the orth, would unquestionably take Delaware Breakwater, and many other works which have been promptly undertaken by the General Government.

From the Chesapeake to Ocracoke, a distance of from 200 to 300 miles, there is coke close as anticipated by Col. Kearney,

About four hundred boats, laden with

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Thursday Dec. 6. The Chair announced to the Senate the following as the Standing Committees of the Senate for the ensuing session :

On Foreign Relations .-- Messrs. Buch. anan, (Chairman,) Tallmadge, Clay, of Kentucky, Rives, Niles.

On Finance.-Messrs. Wright, (Chair. man.) Webster, Nicholas, Benten, Hubbard. On Commerce .- Messrs. King. (Chair. man,) Davis, Brown, Norvell, Ruggles,

On Manufactures .- Messrs. Niles, Chairman,) Lumpkin, Preston, Strange, Ruggles.

On Agriculture .- Messrs. Smith, of Conn. (Chairman,) Spence, Linn, McKean.

On Military Affairs. - Messrs. Benton. Chairman.) Preston, Tipton, Wall, Allen. On Militia .-- Messrs. Clay, of Alabama, Chairman,) Swift, Mouton, Smith, of Inliana, Foster.

On Naval Affairs .- Mr. Rives, (Chairman,) Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, Wil-

On Public Lands .- Mr. Walker, (Chairman,) Fulton, Clay of Alabama, Allen, Prentiss.

On Private Lands Claims .- Messrs. Linn, Chairman, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton,

On Indian Affairs .- .- Messrs. White, Chairman,) S vier, Toton, Linn swift Of Claims .- Messrs. Hubbard, (Chair-

man, Tipton, Crittenden, Young, Merrick. On Revolutionary Claims. - Messrs. Brown, (Chairman,) White, Crittenden, Norvell, Smith of Conn.

On the Judiciary ... Messrs. Wall, Chairman,) Morris, Clayton, Strange,

On the Post Office and Post Roads .--Messrs. Robinson. (Chairman,) Lumpkin. Wright, Brown, Merrick.

On Roads and Canals .- Messrs. Tipon, (Chairman,) McKean, Young, Lyon,

On Pensions - ... Messrs. Morris, (Chairman.) Prentiss, Pierce, Roane, Williams. For the District of Columbia Messrs. Roane, (Chairman,) Nicholas, Spence, Bayard, McKean.

On Patents and the Patent Office Messrs Strange, (Chairman,) Davis, Pren. tiss, Robinson, Lyon.

Committee to Audit and Control of Contin. ent Expenses of the Senate Messrs. McKenn, (Chairman,) Fulton, Knight. On Engrossed Bills ... a .. Messrs. Norvell.

Chairman,) Smith, of Indiana, Merrick. Mr. Prentiss introduced a bill for the prevention of duelling in the District of Col. erred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Tipton inrtoduced the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation sufficient to complete the construction of the Cumberland road to the Mississippi river, or to Jefferson, Missouri; the aproad is situate, in aunual instalments : Proapply the money to the objects intended. and discharge the General Government vided, also, that the States have authority to collect tolls on the said road sufficient to | 88. keep the same, in good repair after its completion; and shall allow the arms and munitions of war of the General Government to pass the same toll free:

Mr. Tipton also introduced the following: Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for the construction of the Cumberland road in the States of Chio Indiana, and Illinois.

The various parts of the President's Mes-

Tuesday Dc. 11. Sundry bills for local

Dc. 12. The bill to reduce the price of to strike out the provision that the price should ultimately be reduced to 50 cents

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The speaker laid before the House the following communication from the Hon. J. Q. ADAMS :

To the President of the Senate and Speak-

er of the House of Representatives of the United States, in Congress assembled: In compliance with the request of Mr. George Washington Lafayette, and of the respected family of our late illustrious and ever-venerated friend, Gen. Lafayette, I have the honor of presenting to Congress in their name, a copy of the memoirs and writings of their honored parent, recently published by them, to be deposied in the

Library of Congress. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. HOUSE OF REPS. U. S. Monday, Dec. 3, 1839.

The communication having been read, Mr. Adams offered the following resotion, which he prefaced by a few words, not distinctly heard at the reporter's desk Resolved by the Senate and House of not an Inlet or Harbour for vessels, driven Representatives of the United States, That on the coast by stress of weather-under the thanks of this Congress be presented to such circumstances a dull sailer cannot be George Washington Lafayette, the son, kept off, and the consequence is that the and to the surviving family of the late illuscoast is lined with wrecks and covered with trious and lamented Gen. Lafayette, for the graves of our seamen-should Ocra. the copy of his memoirs and writings, recently published by them, and presented in the inaccessible coast is increased some 30 their name to this Congress, to be deposited in their Library, and that the same be deposited in the said Library accordingly. OUR MINISTER IN ENGLAND, &c.

for persons and papers, to inquire and report to this House-.

1st. Whether ANDREW STEVENSON, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States at London, is or has recently been engaged in a public iel O'Connell, a member of the Parliament Everett, Potts, Russell, Slade-6. of the United Kingdom of Great Britian and Ireland?

2d. Whether the said Andrew Steven. Ambassador, has in concert with three other persons, citizens of the United States, one of whom an officer in their Navy, engaged in a conspiracy with intent to stop the wind, or, in the language of the laws of God and of man to murder the said Daniel O'Connell in a duel, or by a premediated provocation to a brawl.

3d. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson, after a written demand of explanation in the form usual among duelists as prelimfollow it up by a challenge, preconcerted with the said three other citizens of the United States, did accept of an answer from the said Daniel O'Connell equally unsatisfactory to the codes of genuine and of spuwhich he had professed to take offence.

4th. Whether the said Andrew Stevenson in these transactions, has violated the peace, the laws of nations, and the laws of the land to the Government of which he was his own country.

5th. Whether the said Andrew Sevenson has, in these transactions, so conducted terposition of this House by impeachment or otherwise.

Monday Dec. 10.-A message was received from the President relating to money had been received and invested in State stocks, and recommending that steps be taken to fulfil the object of the bequest.

The message was, on motion of Mr. Adams, refered to a select committee of

A resolution previously introduced by Mr. Droomgoole, to change the rules of the House so that all elections shall be by ballot wastaken up, and a debate of some length arose upon it. Mr. Wise opposed it as measure designed to put the party screws to doubtful members, and compel them to vote against their judgment or formocratic principle of responsibility to the constituent body" Messrs Robertson, Jenifer and Morris. It was opposed by Messrs Pickens, Pearce, Tillinghast, Sergeant and well as to the times. But we have not room the several States within whose limits the arguments, of those who advocated the resolution were like much of the slang spovided, The States will agree to accept and ken and written now o'days full of profes. sion love to the dear people. After the debate had lasted, as the House thought from any further appropriations: and pro- long enough, it was ended by the previous | Word, Yorkr-78. question and the resolution adopted, 126 to

> Abolition of Slavery. Dec. 11. Mr. Atherton of Maine moved

the following resolutions.

Mr. ATHERTON rose and asked leave, at this time, to offer the following resolutions, which were read for the information

of the House: Resolved, That this Government is a Government of limited powers, and that, by appointed, viz. the Constitution of the United States, Con-

gress has no jurisdiction whatever over the institution of slavery in the several States of the Confederacy. Resolved, that the petition for the aboli-

tion of slavery in the District of Columbia and the Territories of the United States, and against the removal of slaves from one public lands coming up, a motion was made | State to another, are a part of the plan of operations set on foot to affect the institution of slavery in the several States, and thus per acre, when, on motion of Mr. Clay of indirectly to destroy that institution within their limits.

Resolved, That Congress has no right to do that indirectly which it cannot do directly; and that the agitation of the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia, or the Territories, as a means, and with a view of disturbing or overthrowing that institution | Chapman, Shields, Loomis, Murray, of Ky., in the several States, is against the true spirit and meaning of the Constitution, an infringement of the rights of the States affec. ted, and a breach of the public faith on which they entered into the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Constitution rests on the broad principle of equality among the members of this Confederacy, and that Congress, in the exercise of its acknowledged | Williams, of Teun., Davee, Lyon. powers, has no right to discriminate between the institutions of one portion of the States and another, with a view of abolishing the one and promoting the other.

Resolved, therefore, That all attempts on the part of Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia or the Territories, or to prohibit the removal of slaves from State to State, or to discriminate between Keins. the institutions of one portion of the country and another with the views aforesaid, are in violation of the Constitution, distructive of the fundamental principles on which the Union of these States rests, and beyond the jurisdiction of Congress; and that every petition, memorial, resolution proposition, or paper touching or relating in any way, or to any extent whatever, to slavery as aforesaid, or the abolition thereof, shall, on the presentation thereof, without any further action thereon, be laid on the table without being debated, printed or referred.

terred 103 to 102. Several persons asked Everett, Chancy, Parker, Graham, of N. passage of a Resolution instructing the best terms.

House of Internal Improvements to pay over The Cape Fear River is navigable for Eric Canal by the closing of the navigation.

The Cape Fear River is navigable for Eric Canal by the closing of the navigation.

The Cape Fear River is navigable for Eric Canal by the closing of the navigation.

The Cape Fear River is navigable for Eric Canal by the closing of the navigation.

The Cape Fear River is navigable for Eric Canal by the closing of the navigation.

took to state reasons for his request to be excused, which the rules allow; but he was several times called to order by the speaker, and others and finally required to take his seat, because his reasons were not peculiar to himseif, but against the resolutions, benewspaper controversy involving his per- cause the House had no jurisdiction of the sonal integrity and the honor of this coun- subject. The first resolution was adopted try, whose representative he is, with Dan- Yeas 168; Nays, Messrs Adams, Evans,

The House then adjourned. Dec. 12. When the Journal was read Mr. Wise stated that he refused the day son, holding the privileged character of an before to vote on the above resolution, and moved that the Journal be so corrected as

to state the fact. Motion lost. The second resolution was then adopted 134 to 167, Mr. Wise refusing to vote. --The third resolution was divided and the first sentence adopted 170 to 30. The remainder of it was then adopted 164 to

The fourth was adopted 182 to 27. The first part of the last resolution, down to "jurisdiction of Congress" was adopted 147 to inary to a challenge, and with the intent to 51; and the remainder of the same resolution, providing that abolition petitions be laid on the table &c was adopted by the following vote.

YEAS-Messrs. Anderson, Andrews. Atherton, Banks, Beatty, Beers, Beisne, rious honor, and thereby tacitly admit the Bicknell, Birdsall, Brodhead, Buchanan truth of the amputation upon his honor, at Bynum, John Calhoon, Camberleng, William B. Campbell, John Campbell, Carter. Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Clowney, Coles, Connor, Craig Crary, Crockett, Cushman, duties of his office as an ambassador of Dawson, Deberry, DeGraff, Dennis, Dromgoole, Elmore, Farrington, Fairfield, Fry. Gallup, James Garland, Rice Garland accredited, the privileges of the British James Graham, Grantland, Graves, Ham-House of Commons in the person of one of mond, Hamer, Harrison, Hawes, Hawkins, its members, and the honor and interest of Haynes, Holt, Hopkins, Howard, Hubley, William H. Hunter, Robert M. T. Hunter, Thomas B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, Henry Johnson, Joseph Johnson, William Cost himself as to require the constitutional in- Johnson, Nathaniel Jones, John W. Jones, Keim, Kemble, Kennedy. Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Lewis, Loomis, Lyon, James M. Mason, Martin, Maury, May, McKay, Robert McClellan, Abraham Mcthe Smithsocian legacy stating that the Clellan, McClure, Menefee, Mercer, Montgomers, Moore, Morgan, Samuel W. Morris, Murray, Noble. Palmer, Parker, Parris. Paynter, Pearce, Petriken, Phelps, Pickens, Pratt, Reily, Rencher, Rhett, Rives. Rob. ertson, Rumsey, Sawyer, Augustine H. Shepard, Charles shepard, Shields, Soyder, Southgate, Spencer, Stuart, Stone, Swearingen, Taliaferro, Taylor, Thomas, Thompson, Titus, Toucey, Towns, Turn ev, Wagner, Webster, John White, Whittlesey, Sherrod Williams, J. W. Williams, C. A. Williams, Yell ... 127.

Nays-Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Ayerigg, Bell, umbia, and for the punishment of the same. feit the favor of a political party. Mr Droom. Bond, Bordan, Bouldin, Briggs, Bronson, Real twice by unanimous consent, and re- goole advocated it on the ground of the De- William B. Calhoun, Childs, Clark, Coffin, Corwin, Crabb, Cranston, Curtis, Cushi Darlington, Davee, Davies, Duncan, Dann. Edwards, Everett, Ewing, Richard Fletch. er. Isaac Fletcher, Fillmore, Foster, Gid-Stanly. The arguments of some of them dings Goode, William Graham, Grant, and particularly of Mr. Sergeant, also ad vocated it to the point were as Harper, Hastings, Henry, Herod, Ingham, Lincoln, Marvin, Samson Mason, Maxwell, propriation, when made, to be paid over to for them. The remarks, for they were not McKennan, Miligan, Mitchell, Calvary, Morris, Naylor, Noycs, Parmenter, Peck, Potts, Putnam, Rariden, Randolph, Reed. Ridgway, Robinson, Russel, Saltoutstall, Sheffer, Slade, Stratton, Tillinghast, Toland, Albert S. White, Joseph L. Williams,

> STANDING COMMITTEES. Of the House of Representatives of the U. States.

> TWENTY-FIFTH CONORESS-THIRD SESSION.

In pursuance of the order of the House of Thursday, the 6th December, 1836, the following Standing Committees were

Committee of Elections .- Messrs. Buchsnan, Griffin, Hawkins, Maury of Tenn., Towns, Bronson, Hastings, Rives, Swear.

Committee of Ways and Means .- Messrs. Cambreleng, Sergeant, Jones, of Va., Atherton, Haynes, Rencher, Pope, Rhett, Committee of Claims.-Messrs. Cham-

bers, Darlington, Russel, Campbell, of Tenn, Swart, Williams, of N. H., Gray, Saltonstall, Giddings. Committee on Commerce.-Messrs, Cushman, DeGraff, Toland, Curtis, Mason,

of Va, Worthington, Johnson, of La. Montgemery, Riley. Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs.

Cassey, Williams, of N. C., Lincoln, Duncan, Word. Committee on the Post Office and Post

Roads.-Messrs. Conner, Briggs, Hall, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoon of Ky. Towns, Palmer, Leadbetter. Committee for the District of Columbia.

-Messrs. Bouldin, Jenifer ; Dawson ; Pren. tiss, of N. Y:, Hawkins, Beirne, C. H.

Committee on the Judiciary.-Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, of Va., Toucey, Cor. win, Garland, of Va., S W. Morris, of Penn., Turney, Martin, Foster. Committee on Revolutionary Claims .---

Messrs. Craig, Underwood, Taliarferro. Parmenter, Harper, Bardsall, A. H. Shep. erd of N. C., J. L. Williams, of Tenn.,

Committee on Public Expenditures .-Messrs. Haley, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Rumsey, Fletcher, Crockett, Sheffer Put-

Committee on Private Land Claims .-Messrs. May, Galhoun, of Mass., Harlan, Beatty, Bariden, Cheatham, Garland, of

Lou., Flether, of Mass., Crabb. Committee on Manufactures .- Messrs. Adams, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Hunter of Va., Elmore, Kennedy.

Committee on Agriculture.-Messrs. Deberry, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, After some remarks by Mr. Atherton, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, Stone. Mr. Adams offered the following resolu- he moved the previous question, which was Committee on Indian Affairs, - Messrs. Bell