

Domestic News.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Mer...

The House having nothing else to do, are about to take some lessons on the science of Meteorology.

It is thought that the science may be available to politicians as well as to navigators, farmers, &c.

The Committee to which the subject was referred, reported a Resolution granting the use of the Hall of Representatives to Mr. Espy, for the purpose of delivering Lectures to the Members in support of his theories.

Mr. Pickens suggested that, in this House, it was quite unnecessary to resort to a public Lecture, for instructions in regard to wind.

The House, however, sustained the Resolution, thinking, perhaps, that they would learn from the Professor some new way of raising the wind.

April 19. The Senate took up the Bill to prevent the issuing and circulation of the notes of the late Bank of the United States, as currency, and the debate was continued through the day.

Mr. Wall said the present Bank came into possession of the property of the late Bank of the United States, as trustees, for the limited and specified purpose of liquidating its debts and disposing of its means.

The following are the yeas and nays, by which the bill for prohibiting the circulation of the old U. S. bank notes, was ordered to be engrossed.

Yeas—Allen, Benton, Brown, Buchanan, Calhoun, Clay, of Ala., Cuthbert, Fulton, Grundy, Hubbard, Linn, Lumpkin, Lyon, Niles, Norvell, Pierce, Rives, Roane, Robinson, Ruggles, Smith of Conn., Tipton, Trotter, Walk, Williams, Wright and Young—27.

Nays—Clay of Ky., Clayton, Crittenden, Davis, King, Merrick, Nicholas, Prentiss, Preston, Robbins, Smith of Louisiana, Southard, Swift and White—11.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, April 17. BANK CONVENTION.—This body adjourned yesterday sine die, the Maryland Delegation having withdrawn on Saturday, and several other Delegates returning to their homes on the same day.

Whereas it is found necessary in order to simulation of specie payments, so to propose in designating the nearest approach of unanimity, and whereas while in the judgment of this Convention, the return to specie payments and preservation of the currency in a sound condition, will depend essentially on the course of the general government, yet this Convention regards it as a good faith, exclusive of any direct reference to the prospective measures of the government.

Resolved, That it be recommended to all the Banks of the several States to resume specie payments on the first Monday of January next, without precluding an earlier resumption on the part of such banks as may find it necessary or deem it proper.

The discussions of the Convention have been animated and able; and we have reason to believe, notwithstanding its sittings were held with closed doors, that however widely the members may have differed upon other questions, but one opinion prevailed in regard to the cause of our financial difficulties—the untoward action of the government.

There was no difference of opinion in regard to the high obligation of the banks to resume specie payments the moment they could do so with safety, without apprehension of a second suspension, and with a due regard to the business relations of the whole country.

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whigs opposed it on the ground of unconstitutionality, but admitted that Mr. Biddle's conduct was a high handed and daring abuse of power and trust.

On motion of Mr. Preston, his resolution relative to the Annexation of Texas, was made the order for Monday next.

THE REPORT ON THE DUEL. Mr. Toucey, of Connecticut, Chairman of the Select Committee of Investigation on the late Duel, obtained leave to make a Report.

The Report was not read; but it recommends, 1st, The expulsion of Mr. Graves, for a breach of the rights and privileges of the House, and an offence of a high character against the vital principle of a deliberative assembly and of representative government.

2d, That Messrs. Jones and Wise, as seconds, deserve the severe censure of the House. The Committee dwell on Mr. Wise's conduct as particularly censurable in resisting any accommodation without death.

3d, The Committee entertain no doubt that J. W. Webb has been guilty of a breach of privilege of the House, but as he is amenable to the civil authority for a conspiracy to assassinate, they recommend that the House bestow on him no further notice.

This Report was made by four members Messrs. Grennell and Raridon made a separate Report. Mr. Elmoro made a Report distinct from the other two. The Committee moved the printing of the papers and the postponement of the Report till Monday fortnight, pending which motion, the House adjourned.

From the Correspondence of the Charleston Courier, WASHINGTON, April 21.

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favor the Philadelphia and Baltimore banks than those of New York. In a free conversation with several of those delegates, they frankly avowed that their interests and sympathies were with Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the reason that while the course of the New York banks, during the year past, had in a measure closed New York against them as a market, the opposite policy of Philadelphia and Baltimore, had opened those cities as markets for their manufactures.

The proposition that has been adopted, however, does not fetter the operations of any bank whatsoever. Any and all are at liberty to resume at pleasure, at any moment, and without further consultation with any. Those of New York, it will be seen by the following proceedings, will resume in obedience to the law of the state, on the 10th of May.

New York, April 16, 1838. At a meeting of the delegates of the city and country banks of the states of New York, held in this city, this day, the following preamble and resolution were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be published:

Whereas, the law which legalized the suspension of specie payments will expire by its own limitation on the 15th of May next; and whereas the effect of a resumption are considerations which more properly pertain to the Legislature than banks; therefore, without attempting to fore see what the effects may be, but hoping that they may not be injurious to the commerce and industry of the State, and with a determination to render to those interests all the assistance which shall be found compatible with a discharge of our legal obligations—

Resolved, That the banks of this State be recommended to resume specie payments on or before the 10th day of May next.

G. W. LAWRENCE, Chairman. W. M. VERMILYE, Secretary.

SPEECH—New York Banks, &c.—It is stated in the New York papers that arrangements have been made by the Bank of England, in connexion with Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co. of London, and Mr. James G. King, of New York, to send out to the address of Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, of New York, One Million Sterling (\$5,000,000) in specie.

It is stated that this large sum is sent out to New York with a view to aid the Banks in resuming. The American aid—

It is estimated by those who have good means of knowing, that ten millions of dollars will be imported before June 1st, and that, without reducing the amount of bullion in the Bank of England below ten million pounds sterling—as the tendency of gold was constant from the continent to England.

From the New York Express.

A notice was put up in front of Prime, Ward & King's office this morning, that arrangements had been made by the Bank of England and Baring, Brothers & Co. through the agency of Messrs. Primes and their partner Mr. James G. King, now in London, to send to the address of Messrs. Prime, Ward & King, of New York, One Million Sterling (\$5,000,000) in specie.

Specie Payments and Mr. Biddle.—The Senate, yesterday, undertook to give a side compliment to Mr. Biddle's letter, by passing a resolution approving of the suspension of specie payments. The House had a little more independence—the House represents souls—the Senate dollars—and rejected the resolution by a vote of nearly two to one.

From the Millidgeville Recorder, April 24. Gen. Scott who has been appointed to the command of the troops stationed and to be stationed in Cherokee, has, under the authority of the United States, made a requisition on the Governor of Georgia for two regiments, ten companies each, of infantry for that service.

These troops are to be raised as volunteers, or by draft, and will rendezvous at New Echota as speedily as practicable.

Requisitions have been made likewise upon North Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama, which, with the Georgians and the United States troops now in the country, and those ordered from Florida, will constitute a force so formidable and imposing, that we hope, most sanguinely, that all dispositions to hostilities on the part of the Cherokees, will be quelled, without resort to violence, or the effusion of blood.

Mississippi Banks.—The New Orleans papers boldly charge the Mississippi banks with depreciating their own paper in that city, and buying it up at the heaviest discount. The Picayune says that the charge is true beyond all mistake, and that the conduct of these shavers deserves all execration which can be meted out to them.

A New Territory.—The Territory of Wisconsin has been divided by law of Congress, and all that part lying west of the Mississippi, after the third day of July next, is to constitute a separate territorial government similar to that of other territories.

From the Journal of the Amer. Tem. Union. MEETING OF THE CONGRESSIONAL TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

This important Society, composed of several members of the government, and of the Congress of the United States, held a public meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives at Washington, on the 27th ult.; the day of simultaneous Temperance meetings throughout the country and the world.

The Hall was well filled with a select audience of gentlemen and ladies. Among them were noticed the Hon. Mr. Adams, Ex-President of the United States; Hon. Judge White of Tenn., and many Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Clergy and Medical Faculty of Washington, and other valuable citizens.

The Hon. Felix Grundy, Senator of the United States, from Tennessee, and President of the Society, took the Chair. The meeting was opened with prayer, by the Rev. Mr. Reese, Chaplain of the Senate. Mr. Grundy offered a few remarks, explanatory of the object of the meeting; after which, in lieu of a report, the Corresponding Secretary of the American Temperance Union gave a brief view of the present state of the Temperance cause, both in this and foreign countries, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the great success which has rewarded the labours of Temperance Societies, should encourage them to continue their efforts until the triumph shall be complete; and that whilst engaged in pushing forward the reformation, which it is their purpose to consummate, they should carefully avoid every thing of a party political or sectarian character, and direct all their energies to save their fellow beings and their country from the curse of intemperance.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hall, member of Congress from Vermont, and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Reed, member of Congress from Massachusetts, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That seamen, whether in the merchant service or in the navy, from their exposed situation, as well as from the tremendous responsibility of their trust, require the peculiar sympathy and protection of their fellow men to preserve them from the evil of intemperance.

Mr. Reed sustained the resolution by a speech of some length; after which it was seconded, with a few remarks, by Edward C. Delavan, Esq. of New York, and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, member of Congress from Maine, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the reformation of the grossly intemperate was, for too long a period, looked upon as hopeless. The signal success which has attended the efforts of the friends of the cause of Temperance in this particular, wherever they have been fully and faithfully exerted, affords the strongest arguments for renewed perseverance in so desirable an object.

The resolution was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Morris, member of Congress from Ohio, and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Randolph, member of Congress from New Jersey, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That both Houses of Congress are entitled to the thanks of this society, and of the whole country, for their prompt adoption of a joint standing rule, excluding ardent spirits from the restaurants of the Capitol, and the public grounds adjacent thereto.

Mr. R. supported his resolution in an animated and impressive, though brief speech, when the resolution was seconded by Dr. Harvey Lindley, of Washington, and unanimously adopted.

The Hon. Mr. Briggs, member of Congress from Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That, while we rejoice at the signal victories, which, under Providence, have been achieved by the friends of Temperance in our country, we hail with satisfaction its introduction and triumphs in other lands, and would cheer our own brethren who have there embraced the same benevolent cause.

After a few remarks from Mr. Briggs, the resolution was seconded by the Hon. James Silk Buckingham, late member of the British Parliament. Mr. Buckingham, for whom most of the evening had been intentionally reserved, addressed the audience for about an hour and a half; and, though labouring under a severe cold and speaking with difficulty to himself, he was listened to with the greatest delight and attention.

The meeting was dismissed by the Rev. Mr. Sicer, Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

At half past ten, the next morning, the society met in the room of the Judicial Committee, and elected the following officers for the year ensuing.

President. Hon. Felix Grundy, United States Senator from Tennessee.

Vice Presidents. Hon. William C. Rives, United States Senator from Virginia.

Hon. James M. Wayne, Judge of the Supreme Court, U. S.

Hon. Samuel Prentiss, U. States Senator from Vermont.

Hon. Franklin Pierce, Member of Congress from New Hampshire.

Hon. John Reed, Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Hon. Elihu Whittelsey, Member of Congress from Ohio.

Hon. Samuel Southard, United States Senator from New Jersey.

Hon. T. Henry, Member of Congress from Pennsylvania.

Hon. Ar. Loonis, Member of Congress from New York.

Hon. Edmund Debery, Member of Congress from North Carolina.

Executive Committee. Hon. George N. Briggs, Member of Congress from Massachusetts.

Hon. Benjamin Swift, United States Senator from Vermont.

Treasurer. Hon. Joseph C. Noyes, Member of Congress from Maine. Auditor.

Hon. Lewis H. Machin, chief clerk to Senate of the U. S.

On motion, Resolved, That the thanks of the society be given to the Hon. Mr. Buckingham for his able, eloquent, and interesting address, delivered before the society on the evening of the 27th.

Resolved, That all the proceedings of the meeting be published in pamphlet form.

Resolved, That in future, the Executive Committee make an annual report, and that for their aid, the secretaries of all State societies, and of the American Temperance Union, be requested to forward to the chairman of the committee, by the first of February, annually, all such important facts and statements relative to the advance of the Temperance cause, as may be in their possession.

The very respectable gentlemen who compose the meeting, seemed fully resolved to sustain the association, and give it a more influential character than it has hitherto possessed. It is hoped that secretaries of State societies will without further notice, comply with their request. Hon. George N. Briggs is Chairman of the Executive Committee.

HOMICIDE.—Some two months since, Dr. Thomas Rivers of Mill's Point, we understand, had a personal difficulty with a man by the name of Ferguson, formerly connected with the office of the Frankfort Argus. The difficulty, it was supposed, had been amicably adjusted; on Friday evening last, however, while Rivers was walking the street, with a little daughter by his hand, Ferguson shot him through the heart with a rifle, fired from a house on the street side. Ferguson was immediately taken into custody; but John Rivers, Esq., a brother of the deceased, who lived some miles below, reached town during the night, and the next morning about eight o'clock, broke into the room where Ferguson was confined, who immediately escaped by bursting through a window. Jones followed him, and at the distance of eighty yards shot him through the back, and coming up, despatched him by another shot. Such are the particulars we have received of this tragical affair, from a gentleman of unquestioned respectability, who left the Point since the occurrence transpired.—Nashville Banner.

Foreign.

From the New York Eco. Herald, April 22. IMPORTANT FROM ENGLAND—SIX DAYS LATER—GREAT REACTION IN THE BULLION MARKETS.

Early this morning we received our letters and papers from Liverpool by the packet ship George Washington, Capt. Holdridge, to whom we beg to express our warm acknowledgements for his civility in forwarding them to us, and also for commercial intelligence, and the latest Liverpool paper. The Geo. Washington left that port on the 26th ult. and brings Liverpool dates of that day, and the London Sunday papers of the 25th.

The commercial news is interesting; it appears that cotton has fallen a trifle in Liverpool. The specie continues to arrive in great abundance. About \$1,000,000 at least, by this packet, as follows:

18 boxes specie, Prime, Ward & King, 2 do. Granel, Murrum & Co.; 1 do. Hecksher, Coster & Madfield; 1 do. Cammann and Whitehouse; 1 do. Barwell & Co.; 1 do. order, in all, £191,000 sterling.

Mr. King is also a passenger. The reaction in England towards the U. States is greater than ever known. It is believed that the trade, government, and institutions of England depend on the commerce with the United States. Our extracts on these points are highly interesting.

The Anglo-American Houses.—Notwithstanding the stagnation of almost every kind of business which has existed in the U. States, the debts of the suspended American firms in London have been worked off well; and we believe we may say that one of these establishments, whose affairs our contemporary regarded as hopeless and forlorn, has reduced its liabilities to about £150; to nothing, in fact, as compared with its position at the period the firm was compelled to yield to the pressure of the times.—The Americans have strained every nerve to pay off their debts. They have refrained from entering into new engagements, and sacrificed every thing to the one grand point, that of maintaining their credit.

In discussing these matters it should never be forgotten how completely the two countries are now identified in interest, and it is as much for the benefit of English trade that assistance should be rendered to the merchants of New York, as to the merchants of London, Liverpool, or Leeds. It is a saying in Lancashire that New York is Liverpool, and Liverpool is New York.

Exportation of Gold to the U. States.—We are truly glad to find that the Bank of England has, at length, determined to make a shipment of gold to the U. S. This will not only be the means of giving life and animation in the United States, but will lead to extensive orders for our various manufactures. It is evidently the harbinger of more cheerful times. The bank intends to send £1,000,000; Messrs. Rothschild, £250,000; and various other firms different amounts, making in the aggregate, about £2,000,000 sterling, we understand. The whole, we believe, is consigned to Messrs. Prime, Ward & King; but a portion of it, report says, is on account of the Government, to meet bills from Canada. The effect produced by this operation in the U. States will be quite astonishing. The resumption of cash payments has been the great consideration for a long time, but the difficulty of insuring permanency to so vital a measure, has delayed it. About 200,000 sovereigns were shipped on board the packet ships Columbus and Sheridan, which sailed for New York on Sunday week. About 100,000 are also, it is said, shipped on board the packet ship George Washington, which is expected to sail to-day, for the same port. Mr. King, who has been in London arranging the matter with the Di-

rectors of the Bank of England, goes as a passenger on board the George Washington.—Albion.

From the Toronto Colonist, April 12. EXECUTION OF MESSRS. LOUNT AND MATHEWS.—This morning, at 8 o'clock, the last sentence of the law was put in execution against Samuel Lount and Peter Mathews, for high treason. They walked with a firm step to the scaffold, and after an impressive prayer by the Rev. Mr. Richardson, they were launched into eternity. An immense concourse of people were present, by whom the greatest order was observed. The square in rear of the jail, in which the scaffold was erected, was surrounded by the volunteer corps of provincial militia, now stationed in Toronto.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal. BUFFALO JOURNAL OFFICE, Saturday, 6 P. M.

Dear Sir—I have before the mail closes, an opportunity to convey to you the latest news from Toronto. The cars have just bold I learn that he saw the execution of Lount and Mathews, at that place, on the morning of the 12th inst., at 8 o'clock. Petitions had been sent to Gov. Arthur for mercy, or even an extension, signed by some three thousand citizens of Toronto and its vicinity; the Executive Council had been called together, but might avail to stay the execution. The bodies notwithstanding the earnest application of their wives and friends, were delivered up for dissection.

I need not tell you that it has created a new strong excitement. Scibold states that four—Theller, Montgomery, Anderson, and —, are to be executed on the 30th; and seven at Hamilton on the 24th.

The British Colonist declares that it has good authority for saying that Sutherland has made no disclosures whatever.

PENSACOLA, April 14. Important from Mexico.—The U. States ship Natchez arrived here on Monday morning last from Vera Cruz. The Natchez arrived at Vera Cruz the same day on which the Vandalia sailed. The French squadron consisting of one frigate and five brigs of war, were then lying at Sacrificio. Four of the brigs sailed two or three days after. The French minister was on board the frigate, corresponding with the 'Supreme Government', and had given the Mexicans until the 15th of present month to decide upon and pay the indemnity demanded by the French, which has now been reduced by them to about \$800,000. This sum, it was supposed the Mexican Government would pay, but it was rumored and generally believed that the government would at once pass a law, banishing all French subjects from the republic. In this way, by means of confiscations, &c. it was supposed the sum required would be raised.

From the N. Y. Com. Advertiser. LATE FROM HALIFAX.—We have received from Mr. Keefer, our attentive correspondent at Halifax, papers of that place to the 5th inst. The frigate Pique sailed for St. John on the 11th, with the remainder of the 65th regiment.

H. M. ship Hercules, 28 days from Cork, arrived at Halifax on the 26th of March, with four hundred troops, being detachments of the 15th, 34th, 66th and 85th regiments.

The following interesting letter we copy from the Halifax papers of April 3.

From the Halifax Novascotian. NOBLE CONDUCT OF AN AMERICAN CAPTAIN.

Her Majesty's Ship Hercules, Halifax Harbor, March 28, 1838. Mr. Howe, Sir—May I beg the favour of your giving insertion to the following statement:—

On our passage from England to this port, when in latitude 42 N. and longitude 42 W. we observed a sail haul up for us, apparently with the desire of speaking this ship. I immediately closed with her, and found it to be the American ship "Commerce," of and from Charleston, bound to Liverpool, commanded by Capt. Perry, and that his object in communicating with us, was, to beg that we would receive on board part of the crew of the Elizabeth Caroline, of St. Stephen's, New Brunswick, which vessel had met dismasted and waterlogged, in latitude 39 N. and longitude 45 W. and had taken all the crew of the wreck six days previously.

These unfortunate persons had been 23 days on the fore-castle of the vessel lashed to the windlass, exposed to every sea, with barely sufficient food to sustain life, and all the water they had remaining was but two gallons, when the Commerce fell in with her.

My motive in detailing to you these particulars, is principally to express my admiration, and that of all those under my command, at the generous and humane conduct of Captain Perry, as it has been made known to us by the men belonging to the Elizabeth Caroline.

It appears that the Commerce fell in with this wreck by the merest chance, at about half past nine at night, on the 4th March; and that on hearing the cries of the crew, the "Commerce" instantly shortened sail, wore round, and went close alongside of the waterlogged vessel.—Capt. Perry hailing them in these cheering words, as the men have themselves represented: "Keep up your hearts, boys, there is too much sea to board you now, but I will never leave you till I take you off;" and thro' the night he twice or thrice passed round them, repeating those consoling words, and offering to veer to them water and provisions if they were in immediate want of either.

These generous assurances this brave sailor rigidly fulfilled, and after perseveringly keeping close to the vessel for two nights and a day, blowing very hard all the time, he at length succeeded in getting the people all out of her into the Commerce, where he clothed them, and treated them with a kindness which, as they gratefully say, they never can forget, or will cease to acknowledge.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant.

J. TORP NICHOLAS, Captain H. M. S. Hercules.

Short Passage.—The ship Richard Anderson, from Hampton Roads, arrived at Liverpool 28th March, in the short passage of 16 days.