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CONGRESSIONAL.

H, OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2. Mr. Cushman asked leave of the House to make a statement in reference to the Secretary of the Treasury.

Objection being made, Mr. C. moved a suspension of the rules, assuring the by two min-nded—ayes House that he would not a utes. The Rules were 114, noes 38.

Mr. C. expressed owledgments auld not tresto the House, and said raise a select committee to investigate the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury, and to inquire whether they can find sufficient evidence upon which to found artieles of impeachment against him; and this committee was proposed to be chosen by hallot. Mr. C. at the time objected to the consideration of the resolution, not because he was opposed to investigationfar from it; and he knew at the time the Secretary of the Treasury would solicit an investigation whenever the House desired to have it; and he would say that if the gentleman would so modify his resolution that the committee should be raised forthwith in the usual way, Mr. C. would withdraw his proposition. He was further authorized to say, that so anxious and so desirous was that distinguished officer of the Government, to have an investigation into the whole of his official conduct, that he would not interpose an objection to raising the committee, if it was done in a

Mr. Menefee called the centleman to order. He had leave to make a statement. and he was making an argument.

Mr. Cushman, I have done. Mr. Prentiss, of Mississippi, inquired if the gentleman's argument was a subject of reply, (Cries of order) I ask leave then ve a statement.

suspension of the rules, on which motion, scure; but his personal vanity, he confes-Mr. Williams demanded the yeas and nays; which being ordered, were year 97; pays 97, not two thirds.

Mr. Wise stated that he was not present when the gentleman from New Hampshire made his statement; and as he also wished to make one, he asked of the House a similar indulgence for a very short time.

Objection being made, Mr.W. moved a suspension of the rules, and demanded the yeas and uays; which

Mr. Pickens begged leave to say that he voted against the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire, and he could not now vote in any other way.

Mr. Wise notified the House that his ob-

ject was to make an inquiry as well as a statement. He wants to know whether the statement made by Mr. Cushman was by nuthority of the Sec'ry of the Treasury. The question was then taken, and the House refused Mr. Wise's request-yeas 90, nays 89; the motion requiring two

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier. WASHINGTON. Jan. 4.

At about one o'clock, Mr. Rives called up his resolution, offered yesterday, calling for the "terms of agreement," informal or otherwise, between the Secretary of War and the Bank of the United States, respect- cut off from making their speeches the oth bonds of that institution, &c,

He spoke about two hours in explanation of the objects of the resolution, and in election itself General Jones had actually support of his allegations, here-tofore made received a check from the Sergeaut at arms an understanding and fiscal connexion between the Government and the Bank of the U. States. Mr. Rives reviewed the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in turned the check to the Speaker, declaring reply to his former resolutions relative to dertook to shew from the report, that the Bank of the United States had, without authority of law. been reinstated in the fiscal agency of the Govern

The law authorized the sale of the bonds, provided that they be sold for cash, but Mr. Woodbury had sold them for an open credit on the books of the Bank, in violation of the law. It appeared, Mr. R. said, that the first offer of the Bank to pass the proceeds of the bonds to the credit of the Government, and pay the amount to public creditors, in such a way as would acceptable to them, was rejected by Mr. Woodbury, who demanded specie or its equivalent. The Bank Agent finally told him that these terms afforded no motive to the Bank to undertake the purchase. The next thing we heard of, was, that the negotiation was re-opened by Mr. Poinsett, upon due authority, and that the arrangement rejected by Mr. Woodbury, was actually made, and subsequently recognized by Mr. Woodbury, and carried into full effect by him. He proved that the money was but on general deposite and not on special de posite, as the Secretary had represented in his annual report. It formed a part of the resources of the Bank as much as any part of its funds. It was paid in notes of the Bank, and what was more, public creditors, at distant points, were paid by the Bank in depreciated local paper. The average a-mount of public money thus kept in deposite in the Bank, and used by it, was three

Mr. R. alleged, too. that other sums than the proceeds of the sale of the bonds had been and were on deposite in the Bank, which was a fact that the Secretary, in his report, had disguised. He shewed that \$300,000 were deposited in the Bank, and were still there, from another source.

Mr. Rives called uppy uchanan to aid him in denouncing didious and unauthorized attempt to be a connection between the Bank of the Government. Mr. B. was not present, Mr. Rives then appealed to Col. Benton, but he was not in his place. He turned to the seat of Mr. Wright, but he ulso was among the missing. Finally, he made a formidable appeal to Mr. Calhoun, who alone of the conspicious enemies to the State Bank agency, had the courage to listen to the details of the insincerity of the over one day under the rules. It lies over administration scheme for a divorce of the Government from Banks.

nearing I do not see what interest he can feel in upholding the course of the Secretary of the Treasury in this matter, and I fancy he will take a different view of it, from that of the sworn and pledged friends of the Executive.

JANUARY. 5. The Senate met to day, though it is unusual for that body, at this stage of the session, to meet on Saturdays. They are far in advance of the House as to business. The adjournment over to Monday was prevented by the friends of the graduation bill. which was yesterday reported back to the Senate, as modified according to the instructions moved by Mr. Clay, of Ky. was apprehended by the friends of that pass upon its patience ...ng as it had taken to decide the question. All he wished to say was this: that on Monday a resolution was offered by a gentleman sage of the graduation bill to so late a p red in the session, as to render its consideration from Virginia, [Mr. Wise,] proposing to by the House impracticable. I had doubted whether Mr. Benton and Mr. Walker would agree to take the graduation bill, whittled down as it is, to a mere provision that actual settlers may enter a limited quantity of public land, which has been a certain ength of time in the market. But it seems they have determined to take it, as the commencement of their system.

One of the objects before the Senate, to lay, was a report from the Committee on Expenditures, in favor of assigning a portion of the center gallery of the Senate to correspondents for distant papers-the city papers having reporters on the floor. It was objected to the proposition by Mr. King and Mr. Niles, that the proceeding would recognize these writers as acting under the authority or sanction of the Sen ate, and Mr. Niles, who it seems has not been much favored by these writers, was very indignant at such a proposition. Mr. Preston replied with much good humored irony to Mr. Niles, and remarked upon the benefits resulting from a free press, and from the diffusion of vivid and brief details of the proceedings of Congress. All the Senators here, he believed, might have some little personal feeling in the marter. He had not, perhaps, been so much the object of the abuse of the letter writers as the gentleman, and probably for Objection being made, Mr. P. moved a the reason that his position was more obsed, had been flattered by the circum stance, that one of these letter writers had lately proclaimed to the world, the almost wonderful and striking personal resemblance between himself and the honorable Senator from Connecticut. That might account for his own satisfaction with regard to the letter writers, and the honorable gentlemau's disgust. Mr. Niles, in the course of his rejoinder, said his constitu ents would not admit the resemblance, for they would think him a good deal younger and a handsomer man than the Senato from South Carolina. He did not suppose that the Senator intended any sarcasm in his remarks; allowing, as he did, the superiority of the Senator in a thousand things. he must claim an advantage over him in personal heauty. The point of this joke is. that Mr. Niles, in appearance and manner. is a caricature of a man. The subject was indefinitely postponed

by a vote of 20 to 17.

Mr. Niles resumed and concluded, his

In the House, as soon as the journal had been read, a resolution was offered by Mr. Mason, of Ohio, declaring that General Jones, the ex-Delegate from Wisconsin Territory, was not entitled to his pay and mileage. This led to a very long debate which gave to those members who were ing the sale or payment of one or more er day by the previous question, an oppor tunity of doing so to d y, by dragging into this incidental discussion the merits of the for the amount of his pay and mileage, and the moment he received a notification that such a resolution was contemplated, he re that though in his own solemn conviction, the sale and payment of the bonds of the he was entitled to his seat, yet he was unwilling to receive the pa. and mileage, in the opinion of the House, he was not entitled to it.

The debate (which lasted 2 hours) was at length cut off, like its predecessor on the same subject, by the previous question -and the resolution was rejected by about twenty-this being tantamount to instructions to the Speaker to return the check to Gen. Jones, thus giving him his pay and

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

January 9. Mr. Wise said he was about to present a petition of rather a unique character — It had been forwarded to him, and was addressed to the House of Representatives It came from one woman and one man .-He could not say whether or not they were ioined together. Their names were J. S. White and Louisa Grosvenor of Calais, in the State of Maine. There was a seal on the paper also of a singular character -Stamped upon the wax was the representation of a sheaf of wheat sitting on an end in a wheat field. The inscription thereon was "you deserve a thrashing." Mr. W. then went on to say that he could not tell whether it was himself or others who were designated as deserving "the thrashing." Be that as it might the prayer of the petition was that the House would rescind its standing resolution by which all Aboli-

tion papers are laid upon the table. Mr. W, then moved, in substance, that the petition be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with instructions to report a resolution reseinding the "Artherton Resolutions," and more especially that portion of them by which Abolition papers are laid upon the table on presentation; that the memorials already received by the House, and laid on the table, be taken from the files of the House and returned to the petitioners, and that in future all Abolition memorials, of whatever character, be not received by this

Mr. Dromgoole moved to lay the whole subject on the table; but, Mr. Wise intimating a desire to address

the House on the subject; the motion to lay on the table was withdrawn. The Speaker decided, however, that a

debate arising, the resolution would lie

Mr. Adams presented a memorial from once, fraid you could'nt bore it.'

Mr. Calhoun's reply will be well worth | Boston, in the State of Massachusetts, asking Congress to remove the present seat of Government, from the District of principles of the "Declaration of Indepen- it; and which destroyed the Eagle Hotel, dence" are not treated as a "mere rhetori-cal flourish." After alluding to a memoretrocession of the same to the States of furnish an opportunity of considering so ed the house to consider it as a proposition | Hotel: for a compromise. After some other remarks, which owing to the noise were inaudible, he moved its reference to a select committee, with instruction to consider the same, and report on the constitutional power of Congress to recede the District o the States from which it was taken .-And on that motion, he demanded the yeas and navs.
Mr. Wm. C. Johnson moved to lay the

whole subject on the table, on which motion the yeas and nays being ordered, were yeas, 108, nays, 53; so it was laid on the

Mr. Adams presented another memorial of a humorous character, asking the appointment of a "committee on color" whom should be referred all office-holders and members of Congress, for the examination of their respective! pedigrees; said committee to report on the same, and in all cases where the parties shall be found o have the least drop of colored blood in their veins, they shall be expelled from office and their places filled by persons of pure Aglo Saxon blood.

Mr. Adams was about to make some renarks on the subject, when Mr. Dromgoole rose to ask if the me-

morial had been received, as, if not, he would raise the question of reception. He considered the memorial as an evident ridicule of the House. The Speaker stating that it had not as

er been received-M1. Droomgoole raised the question o

M. Adams denied that the memorial was in the least disrespectful to the House and demanded the yeas and nays on the question of reception; which, being ordered vere-yeas 24, navs 117.

So the House refused to receive.

The following Resolutions form part of he proceedings of the House of Representatives of Saturday the 29th Dec.

Mr. Underwood submitted the following oint resolutions, which were ordered to

ie on the table and be printed. Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be requested to open a correspondence with the Government of the confederacy of Cenral America on the subject of connecting the commerce of the Gulf of Mexico with that of the Pacific ocean by means of a railroad or canal, or both, and the propriety of authorizing the construction of a railroad or canal by the united capital of

the citizens of the two countries.
Resolved, That the President be re with said Government, providing suitable guaranties for the protection of the interests of our citizens who may invest apital in the construction of such railroad or ca

Resolved. That the President be requested to depute some one or more officers of the engineer corps to survey any oute or routes for a railroad or canal connecting the Gulf and Pacific: Provided, and Government consent thereto.

Mr. Southgate submitted the following oint resolution, which was ordered to lie on the table and be printed;

Resolved by the Senate an House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of each House concurring therein.) That the following amendment to the Coustituthe U. States be submitted to the Legistatures of the several States, which when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the States, shall form a part of the Constitution of the United States, to

That if any officer of the United States shall embezzle, or in any way convert to his own use, the money of the U. States confided to his care, he shall, on conviction thereof before any of the courts of the United States by the verdict of a jury and the judgement of the court, be declared for ever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the U. S , or of exercising the right of suffrage.

Graduation of the Price of Public lands. The Globe publishes the report of the Commutee on Finance, made by Mr. Benton, in relation to the graduation and reduction in the price of the public lands.-The whole quantity of land which would fall under the operation of the bill, according to a report made to Congress at its last session, by the commissioner of the general land office, would be 71,000,103 acres, distributed over nine states and one territory, in the following proportions;-Ohio, 1,785,035; Indiana. 4,418,088; Illinois, 12.714,963, Missouri, 13,183,545, Alabama, 14,523,269; Mississippi, 6,841, 553; Louisiana, 5,018,292; Michigan, 2, 217, 185. Arkansas. 6,304,612; Florida, 3,998,521. The length of time for which different portions of the said lands had been offered for sale at private entry without finding a purchaser, was, for 20 years & upward, 14,276, 153 acres; for 15 years and under 20, 21,929,432 acres; for 10 years and under 15, 16,280,669; for 5 years and under .0, 18,517,799 acres. The effect of the passage of the bill in relation to the Treasury was adverted to in the letter of a correspondent. The report states that it will be no less beneficial to the state governments than to the nation at large,its effect will be to bring into use and cultivation many millions of acres of land now idle and unproductive, contributing nothing to agriculture, but which, in pri vate hands, would speedily be made productive, and in swelling the aggregate of national wealth, would augment the means of replenishing the treasury

Massa, one ob your oxens is dead-todder too. I was afraid to tell of em bof at

RICHMOND, Dec. 31. Extensive Conflagration .- On Saturday night, our city was visited by one of the Columbia to some point north, where the most extensive fires which ever occurred in and three large brick tenements. The alarm was given at 7 o'clock, P. M. when rial presented at the last session. from in- the fire was discovered issuing from a base habitants of the district, in favor of the ment tenement occupied by Mr. Booth; upholsterer. There seems to be little Virginia and Maryland, but on which doubt but that the building was fired by there had been no action, Mr. A. observed an incendiary. A late fire which occurred hat the memorial now presented, would in a building contiguous to the Hotel, is suggested with some plausibility as indiserious and important a subject. He wish- cative of a settled purpose to destroy the

The Eagle Hotel, situated on Main street in the centre of the city, is, burned entire; and is a heap of ruins. The sta-bles are partially burned and injured by the falling walls. The original cost of the Eagle building was \$120,000; but its age and imperfect structure subtracted greatly from that sum. There was a net insurance apon it of about \$25,000.

The fire was the most destructive which has occurred for near 30 years save the Penitentiary. The moonlight was very brilliant; but the rays were reflected from the burning to a great distance, and presented one of the grandest scenes we ever beheld. Among the objects stood the Capi tol most conspicuous, and we have never seen it look so majestic. The cellar of Mr. Duval's store contained a large quan tity of oil, turpentine, white lead and other inflammable stuffs which could not be gotten out. When the fire communicated to them, a succession of innumerable spiral flames were produced which towered to an inconceivable height; producing the most brilliant and admirable corruscations:

January 1. More of the Fire .- The loss of the fire or Saturday night cannot be short of \$160,000. upon which there is insurance available to the amount of \$63,000.

A letter dated Columbia, January 8th. ays-"The steamer James Adams snag ged last night, at Hampton's Bar. coming up, with her cargo, and is supposed to be seriously damaged, having four feet water in her hold. There is little prospect of getting off soon, as the river is falling fast."

Another Boundary Question .- A controversy is likely to arise between the Territory of Wisconsin and the State of Illinois, respecting the boundary line between them Wisconsin claims under an ordinance of Congress in 1787, and the cession of Virginia, all the country lying north of a line drawn from the southern extremity of Lake Michigan, due west to the Mis sissippi. This would cut off from Illinoi a tract about the size of the State of Connecticut, including Chicago, the only port Illinois has n Lake Michigan Galena, the lead mines, and in short the most valuable portion of the State, with a population nearly double that of Wisconsin. decision would entitle Wisconsin to be immediately admitted into the Union, and to two Representatives in Congress. Legislature have instructed a committee to draft a memorial to Congress on the subject, and to ask for a law to form a Constitution and a State Government. The matter will doubtless be a subject of pro-tracted discussion in Congress.—N. Yark Express.

The Free Banking Law has passed!-Well this is a kind of equality, and reminds us of the Loafer who, when asked by Judge Schley, if he had any thing to say why he should not be sentenced by the law, for stealing at a fire in Augusta. drew himself up, and looking very innocently in the Judge's face, said, why, may it please your honor, I thought it was a free fire .-Under the old system of banking, only a few corporations were allowed to rob by law. But it's a free fire now. Go it shauks .-Sandersville Advocate.

TREASURY NOTES. Treasury Department, Jan. 1, 1839.

The whole number of Treasury Notes, authorized by the act of Oct. 12, 1837,ha been issued, viz: \$10,000,000 00 Of that issue there has been redeemed, \$7,987,460 82

Of the new emission there has been issued in the place of those redeemed, \$5,709,810 01

f that emission been redeemed, 278,400 78 Of that emission there has - 5,331,409 23

Leaving a balance of all out-

\$7,343,848 41 standing.

LEVI WOODBURY. Secretary of the Treasury.

Breach of Promise -A very interesting rial for breach of promise was decided in our District Court last week. The partie were both from the country, and highly respectable—damages laid by the lady for "trifling with her affections," \$5000. In was proved to the satisfaction of the court that the gentleman had been guilty of the ungallant crime of winning the heart of the young lady, and then deserting her for the smiles of another. He did not attempt to deny the charge, but offered a plea in mitigation of damages, that his father was not agreed to the match. This plea did not avail the gentleman any thing, as the jury thought he was old enough to claim he right of choosing a wife for himself: they accordingly found a verdict of \$2000 damages for the plaintiff .- Pittsburg Manufacturer.

NORTH-EASTERN BOUNDARY .-- The ditor of the New York Courier and Eu. quirer has seen a letter by the Gladiator, lated London, the 9th November, to a nighly respectable gentleman of New York

which says;
"I am enabled to assure you from a source which may be relied on, that a new convention in relation to the Northern Boundary, was concluded yesterday by our minister and this Government, which will probably be forwarded to the United States by the Gladiator."

At a late horse race in Claiborne county, the judges, after much difficulty, decided the difference in the race to be one The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD C. H

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1839.

We are indebted to the Hou. F. W. Pickas, for the "Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, on the state of the

The Publication of the Peoples' Pres was discontinued on the 8th inst.

The South Western Rail Road Bank, branch at Knoxville, Tennessee.

Col. Totten has been ordered to Washington, to take charge of the Engineer Department, in the place of Gen. Gratiot,

The London Correspondent of the New York Courier & Enquirer says- . The loan, which Mr. McDuffie has been here for some time, for the purpose of negociating, has been at length taken, by the house of Baring, Brothers & Co. the amount being £500,000 sterling-and the price at which it has been taken is 95 with a dividend from the 1st of last July."

Captain Alexander Claxton, has been appointed to the command of the American Naval Squadron in the Pacific. The Constitution, "old Ironsides," in which he is to proceed, is now fitting out at Norfolk as the flag ship.

Rumors of Defalcations .- Several papers have contained rumors of the defalcation of Gov. Cass, and his recall from France. The Globe positively asserts that his accounts, with the Government, are balanced to a farthing. Some Western editors have published Gen. Jesup as a defaulter. The Florida hero indignantly denies it.

A body of Texians, about 100 in numher, commanded by General Rusk, lately entered a frontier village, belonging to the United States. Gen. Rusk stated that their purpose was to settle some difficulties, which had arisen between citizens of Texas, and the Caddo Indians. The commander of the nearest American fort, immediately proceeded against the Texians, but before he arrived, they had departed.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Louisville, Cincinnati & Charleston Rail Road Company, held at Columbia, on the 1st of December last, it was

Resolved, unanimously, That the thanks of this Board be returned to Gen. Hamilton, for the zeal, skill and ability displayed, in negociation for the company, of a loan in \$2,000,000; with our cordial congratulations on the signal success which as attended his exertions.

The President, Gen. Hayne, in a letter, ontaining the resolution, addressed to Gen, Hamilton, says.

" It must be a source of great gratification to you to know, that in effecting so important a negociation, on such advantageous terms, you have rendered an important service to the Company and the country, and that by your peculiarly fortunate arrang ments in New York, after your return to this country, you were enabled to save for the Company, a sum exceeding the amount of your own compensation; thus having in effect given us the benefit of your valuable services without cost."

The following is a recapitulation of the returns of the different Banks in the State of Georgia, made on the 1st of Oct. 1838: Capital Stock, \$10,221,587 50 Notes in circulation 5.207,560 49 Due to banks, sundries,&c. 6,979,882 46 Checks on time, 468,380 63

Surplus profits and discount accounts.

1,121,655 43

\$23,999,066 51 Bills and notes discounted,\$13.554,129-72 Real estate; stocks, &c. Due by banks and sundries. 3,480 344 25 2.212.908 71

Notes of other banks and Treasury Notes, Specie,

1.565,388 8 3,186.294 96

\$23,999,066 51

Commodore Elliott. - The following singular correspondence, not long since, took place between J. K. Paulding, and that gallant sailor, Commodore Elliott. This last personage has made himself notorious for his interference in certain difficulties which occurred in Sovereign States. The cause of the correspondence above mentioned, is, that Commodore Elliott imported some jackasses in a national vessel, into the United States. For this, Secretary Paulding called him to account. The Commodore himself is called by the Mercury, a Jackass. From J. K. Paulding to Commodore Elliott.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 15 1838. Sir; I have to request that you will

asses or any other animals. I am, verespectfully, J. K. PAULDIN respectfully. J. Com. J. D. Elliott, U. S. Navy Carlisle, Penn.

From Com. Elliott to the Secretary of the Navy .. Sir. I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 15th inst, requesting me to point out to the Department, the order of the Government which directs the commanders of squadrons or ships to import jackasses or any other animals.

It may have escaped the notice of the Department that, by its orders, emanating inch and three quarters. Close judging this. from the honorable S. L. Southard to Com | the morning of the 3d about 8 o'clock, to

modore Crane, one of my predecessors in the command of the Mediterranean squadron, and which orders were handed down to his successors in the same command, it was stated to him that it would probably be in his power to subserve the agricultural interests of the nation by procuring information respecting valuable animals, seeds. & plants,& importing such as he could conveniently, without mattention to his more appropriate duties or expense to the Government. Extracts from these instructions were delivered to me by my immediate predecessor, as I had the honor to advise you on my return, in a letter dated the Stat July last, and have served as the

of my conduct, as they have of all of fredecessors, in their importation of has made arrangements for establishing a the animals, seeds plants, and curiosities, from time to time brought to the United States, to the different public vessels constuding a part of their and my command. Absence from home has prevented an earlier reply to your letter.

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

J. D. ELLIOTT.

Hon. JAMES K. PAULDING, Secretary of the Navy.

Death of Gen. Hm. A. Bull .- On the 28th uit. Gen. Wm. A. Bull, of Abbeville District, was found dead near his place of residence. We extract from the Greenville Mountaineer, the tohowing statement, contained in a letter, written by a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of the deceased.

" The murder appears to have been committee under these circumstances: At the time of his death, Gen. Buil had no overseer, and, as a consequence, had to give a particular personal supervision to his plantation atlairs. After supper on the night of the 27th ult., he walked to his negro quarter, a mile from his dwelling house. On his return, about three hunared yards from his house, he was attacked and murdered by two of his young fellows, who were tying in wait for him. They called a negro (Dick) to bring his horse to the gate, and then carries the body a quarter of a mile up the road, and above the house. They put the right toot in the left stirrup. and then frightened the borse, which ran about 40 yards before the stirrup broke.-The body was found about 8 o'clock next morning, with the stirrup on the left foot. and with the appearance of being dragged the distance I have mentioned. The horse was found in the cow-pen, with the saddle on, and the left stirrup gone. This was all contrived to make the impression that Gen. Bull had been thrown by his horse, his foot hung in the stirrup, and that he was thus killed; but the schemes of villains are seldom perfect. This very circumsta ice proved the murder, instead of an accidental death. A puddle of blood was found where the General was killed, and blood traced all the way to where the body was discovered. All the wounds were inflicted on his head, and appear to nave been made by six blows with a hard. heavy stick. The skull was fractured in two places. Eight of the negroes are now in juil. Three are supposed, from the circum tances, undoubtedly guilty. The trial is delayed to give every opportunity to dis-

cover all that is possible."

The deceased left no family, his nearest relative is a brother, living in Abbeville District.

[COMMUNICATED.] At a meeting of the Board of Commissioners of Public Buildings, for Edgefield District on Monday, the 14th January, the following resolutions were offered by Mr. Brooks and unanimously adopted :-

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Public Buildings for the District of Edgefield, duly appreciating the uniform courtesy and obliging disposition of Mr. Charles Beck, throughout their entire intercourse with him, as a contractor for the erection of a Court House at this place, avail themselves of the opportunity of tendering him, before his departure, the assurance of their very favorable consideration and re-

Resolved, That Mr. Beck is justly entitled to the approbation and thanks of the Commissioners for the excellency of the materials, and for the taste and fidelity of the workmanship of the new C. House. Resolved. That the Board of Commisioners take great pleasure in recommending Mr. Beck to a liberal community as a faithful, intelligent, and tasteful architect.
A. B. ADDISON,

Chairman.

Miscellaneous.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 4. From Texas.—The steam packet Cubs. Capt. Carson, arrived about I o'clock this morning, from Galveston, which she left at noon on the 31st ult. We are indebted to the courtesy of a passenger for the Houstou Telegraph of the 29th ult.

Congress was still in session at Houston. A bill to establish a college with the publie domain, excited considerable discussion in the House. In the Senate, Mr. Wilson, from Harrisburg, was expelled on the 26th, for the use of profane language in his place, and resisting the officers of the chamber, Prepartions are still making for the effectual protection of the frontier, though the Indian difficulties appear to have subsided.

LAGUNA DE TERMINOS, Dec. 13th. 1838 By the arrival of the British barque Peru, from Sacrificios, I have learned that General Santa Ana had arrived at Vera Cruz with 5,000 men, & the French point out to the department the order of that were on shore spiking the guns of Government which directs the command the batteries had to retreat to the boats am. very some losing several horses and men. It am. very populars the terms of the capitulation with the commander of San Juan de Ulloa were that the French should keep possession of the castle, and the Mexicans of Vera Cruz. until the decision of the King of France was learned, but the blockade was to be raised immediately; but it is said that the Mexican government has dis pproved of the capitulation, and declared war against France. I believe it, as the garrison of Vera Cruz was not to exceed 1,000 men. and as soon as the French learned that Santa Anna was coming, they landed, on