

# Edgefield Advertiser.

"We will cling to the Pillars of the Temple of our Liberties, and if it must fall, we will Perish amidst the Ruins."

VOLUME VIII.

Edgefield Court House, S. C., January 10, 1844.

NO. 50.

## EDGEFIELD ADVERTISER BY W. F. DURISOE, PROPRIETOR.

### TERMS.

Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription—and Four Dollars if not paid within twelve Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance.

No subscription received for less than one year, and no paper discontinued until arrears are paid, except at the option of the Publisher.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered before the expiration of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall receive the sixth copy gratis.

Advertisements conspicuously inserted at 62½ cents per square, (12 lines, or less,) for the first insertion, and 43½ cents, for each continuation. Those published Monthly, or quarterly will be charged \$1 per square for each insertion. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Job work done for persons living at a distance, must be paid for at the time the work is done, or the payment secured in the village.

All communications addressed to the Editor, post paid, will be promptly and strictly attended to.

### Head Quarters, DECEMBER 14th, 1843.

**ORDERS NO.**  
PURSUANT to orders from Col. J. C. Spruill, an Election will be held in the Edgefield Squadron of Cavalry, at Edgefield C. H. on Saturday the 13th January next, for Brigadier General, of the First Brigade of Cavalry, S. C. Militia.

Captains J. J. Sentell, A. J. Hammond, and W. Harrison, will act as Managers.  
By order of Maj. J. E. Smyley,  
JOHN F. SPROULL, Adjutant,  
2nd Regt. Cavalry, 1st Brigade S. C. M.  
Dec. 20 41 47

**Dissolution.**  
THE firm of GOODE & LYON, was this day dissolved by mutual consent; all persons indebted to us will please call and settle with S. F. Goode, who is alone authorized to settle the business of the firm.  
GOODE & LYON.  
Dec. 1, 1843.

The Subscriber would take this opportunity to return his thanks to the friends and the community in general, for the liberal patronage they have conferred on him for the last ten years. He intends carrying on the

**Merchant Tailoring**  
Business, in all its branches, at the old stand, and hopes by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of those favors which have been so liberally bestowed on him.  
JOHN LYON.  
Dec. 1, 1843. if 46

**Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted for work done at the Saw Mill, are requested to come forward and settle their accounts for the year 1842, either by note or otherwise; and those having demands against the estate of Jesse Swann, deceased, are requested to hand in their accounts, properly attested.  
JAMES SWEARENGEN.  
October 18 43

**Notice.**  
ALL Persons having any demands against the Estate of A. Delaughter, deceased, are requested to render them in properly attested, according to law, and all indebted are earnestly requested to make immediate payment.  
S. LANIER, Administrator.  
NANCY DELAUGHTER.  
Dec. 4, 1843. if 54

**Final Notice.**  
ALL Persons indebted to the Subscriber, on Notes and Accounts, due in my old business, which expired the 1st January, 1843, are hereby notified that longer indulgence cannot be given.  
E. B. PRESLEY.  
Edgefield, Oct 10, 1843. if 37

**Notice.**  
ALL Persons who made purchases at the Sale of B. A. Wallace, deceased, are solicited to pay the claims now due his Estate.  
H. R. SPANN, Executor.  
Dec 12, 1843. if 46

**[CIRCULAR.]**  
**To Planters & Merchants.**  
I BEG leave to inform you, that I continue the WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION BUSINESS at my old stand, known as the WATER-PROOF WAREHOUSE. Detached as it is from other buildings, its location renders it nearly as secure from fire, as if it was fire-proof. The floors have been elevated above the high water mark of the great freshet of May, 1840.

Planters will thus be secured from the possibility of loss and damage by freshets.

I avail myself of the present occasion, to return my thanks to my friends and patrons, for their liberal support during the past season. I solicit from them and the public generally, a continuance of this confidence, and assure them that in return for their patronage, I will use my best personal efforts to promote and protect their interests, committed to my charge. In addition to this assurance, I pledge myself that I will in no case purchase a bale of cotton, directly or indirectly. I will attend personally to the sale and forwarding of cotton to Savannah or Charleston; also, to the sale of Bacon, Flour, &c. &c., and to the receiving and forwarding of goods to the up-country. Having a fine wharf attached to my Warehouse, no wharfage will be charged on cotton to my care, either for sale or to be forwarded to Savannah or Charleston.

My commissions for selling cotton, will be 25 cents per bale, and 12½ cents for forwarding. I will also attend to the buying of goods per order.  
Very respectfully, yours, &c.  
G. WALKER.  
Hamburg August 2, 1843  
August 9 6m 28

**P. S. BROOKS,**  
ATTORNEY AT LAW.  
Office opposite Mr. Compy's Hotel, Edgefield Court House, S. C.  
September 6 32

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**Sentence of Death.**—We find in the last Temperance Advocate, the sentence of John L. Brown, for aiding a slave to run away from her master. The crime is one of no small magnitude in our society, but we have wished that the punishment for such an offence could be mitigated without danger. The punishment unquestionably appears too great for the crime, and yet, without a penitentiary system, we fear that no other can be substituted for offences of this nature; and we think also, that if we had a penitentiary, many whose hands are stained with the blood of a fellow being, and who, from sympathy, or the general antipathy to take away life, almost entirely escape punishment, would be certain to spend their days within its cells. But it was neither about the crime or punishment which we wished to write; but of the sentence itself passed upon the convict, by that truly humane, enlightened, and christian Judge, the Hon. J. B. O'Neill. "Though it is the sentence of death, yet it breathes mercy, humanity and forgiveness in every line; the guilty man is directed to sue for pardon to Him who never said to any man, 'seek ye my face in vain,' in language so touching, and so full of eloquence, that we cannot forbear giving our readers the following—the concluding paragraphs.—Camden Journal.

"Remember now thy Creator in the days of thy youth," is the language of inspired wisdom. This comes home appropriately to you, at this trying moment. You are young, quite too young to be where you are, and if you had remembered your Creator in your past days, you would not now be in the felon's place to receive a felon's judgment. Still it is not too late to remember your Creator; he calls early, and he calls late; he stretches out the arms of a father's love to you, to the vilest sinner, and says "come unto me and be saved."

You can perhaps read, if you can, read the Scriptures—read them without note, and without comment, and pray to God for his assistance, and you will be able to say, when you pass from prison to execution, as a poor slave said, under similar circumstances, "I am glad my Friday has at last come."

If you cannot read the Scriptures, the ministers of our holy religion, will be ready to aid you, they will read and explain to you, until you will be able to understand, and understanding, to call upon the only one who can help and save you, Jesus Christ, the Lamb of God who taketh away the sin of the world." To him I commend you; and through him may you have that opening of the day-spring of mercy from on high, which shall bless you here, and crown you in an everlasting world, as a saint forever, and for ever.

Reported for the Courier and Examiner  
**COMMON PLEAS & CHAMBERS.**  
Before Judge Usher.

**Singular Case.**—On Tuesday of last week, Judge Usher was called on to decide as a judge of a case as ever came within his practice as Judge or Counsel—two Albino Negroes, who had been exhibiting at Peale's Museum, were brought before him on a writ of habeas corpus, by a negro named John Jones, from Dutchess County, who claimed them as his children, while another negro from Shrewsbury, N. J., named John Mannah, claimed them as his own offspring. Jones swore that he had hired the children out about two years ago to a man named Husted for exhibition, and that he had never seen them since, but he brought numerous witnesses from Dutchess County, who knew him and the children, and all swore positively that they belonged to Jones.

On the other hand, Mannah produced evidence that the children were his, and were brought up by him from infancy, and that he had hired them for exhibition a few weeks ago. In this state of the case, both parties swearing positively to the identity of the children, Judge Usher, was non-plussed, and he adjourned the case over until Saturday.

In the meantime Mr. Niles, counsel for Mannah, received information that two other Albino children were exhibiting in Massachusetts, and he took measures to have them brought to this city, where they arrived yesterday morning.

When the case came up for the hearing for Tuesday, Jones and Mannah still stuck to it that the above boys belonged to them, and while disputing as to this, the two other boys were slyly introduced into the room. The astonishment of all parties at this denouement was ludicrous in the extreme. Mannah stared at the new comers as if he doubted his own eyes, and Jones who knew these at once to be his own, was scarcely less astonished.

The boys, too, stared at each other with the most ludicrous seriousness, and finally the new comers gave vent to their feelings in a regular break down dance, which the sacredness of the Judge's Chambers could not restrain for the instant. Each parent thus obtained his offspring, and all the parties left the office quite elated at the result.

For Mannah, Mr. Niles. For Jones, Mr. Shufeldt.

**A Mammoth Man.**—It is stated that a farmer, lately died at Moersled, Belgium, enormous dimensions. He was seven feet in circumference, and the calves of his legs were as large as the body of an ordinary man. His coffin was three feet wide and three feet deep, yet he completely filled it.

**Arrest of Counterfeiters.**—A man named Saml. Hayes was arrested on Saturday night for attempting to change a spurious coin purporting to be an American half Eagle, dated 1836, at the ticket office of Stickney's Circus, in the Second Municipality. Hayes was taken to the Baronne street prison and searched, when three more of the same description of coin was found upon his person. Upon Capt. Winter's arrival at the prison he searched Hayes, and found fifteen more secreted in his clothing, and upon examining the pavement in front of the prison, sixty-seven others were found, which Hayes had dropped while being in custody of the watchman. Hayes was brought before Recorder Baldwin, who remanded him for further examination. A man named Patrick Megary, who was in Hayes's company, was also arrested at the same time, who had in his possession one of the same species of coin. He was examined yesterday, and sent to the work-house for sixty days.—N. O. Bee, 25th ult.

**Arson and Murder.**—Rev. Mr. Seely, Pastor of the Baptist Church of Port Richmond, Staten Island, has informed us of a sad calamity that has just happened in his Parish. Last evening about 9 o'clock, the dwelling of Mrs. Housman was discovered to be on fire. The shutters and doors being fastened on the inside, the neighbors were compelled to make forcible entrance, when the fire was extinguished. It was supposed at first that no one was in the house, but on going to the bed, the body of Mrs. Housman and her child were found lying together, nearly crushed—so that when removed, the heads dropped off.

Mrs. Housman was seen last on Sunday evening, Monday some of the neighbors called at the house and knocked, but finding it locked supposed she had gone away, and no suspicion was excited. It is now supposed that some one entered the house, and having robbed her, set fire to the bed and escaped through the windows, the shutters of which closed with a spring lock. In no other way can the fact, that the house was fastened on the inside be accounted for. A gold watch and some silver known to be in the house are missing.

Mr. Housman is an oyster dealer, and is now on his way from Virginia with a load of oysters. A brother-in-law of Mr. Housman states that there were a thousand or fifteen hundred dollars in the house, if Mr. Housman did not take it with him. Mr. Seely informs us that Mrs. Housman was a member of his Church, and in every way an estimable woman. A painful greeting awaits the return of her husband. The home he left so prosperous he will find desolate, and desolated under circumstances that aggravate the calamity.

The whole affair remains a mystery. We have since learned that Mr. Housman has returned, and that the \$1000 to which we referred was left in the house, and doubtless furnished one of the incentives to the villainous deed.  
N. Y. Tribune

**Indictment for Kissing.**—It is fortunate that there are other high crimes and misdemeanors in the world to be tried besides libels, in which the truth may be given in evidence without reference to motives. The Gloucester county, New Jersey, Circuit Court was occupied the whole of last week with case of Ware vs. Bateman, the latter gentleman having kissed, with malice aforethought, the wife of the former. A great many of the most respectable persons of the county have been examined, and the testimony is not yet through. Mrs. Ware testified positively to the kissing, and the defendants have called a great many witnesses for the purpose of invalidating her credibility.

**Elopement.**—The town of Lexington, Mass., was thrown into a great excitement recently, by the elopement of two young ladies of fashion with two journeyman tailors.

Another.—It was reported in this city, says the Philadelphia Times of yesterday, that a certain Lieutenant in the U. S. Navy had eloped with the wife of another Lieutenant, now absent on duty. We are not at liberty to give names as yet. A duel with unquestionably be the result of this affair.

**Printing Office destroyed.**—On Sunday night last, about 10 o'clock, Robert Hague Lieutenant of the night Watch of Pittsburgh, Pa. went into the office of the "Man about Town," in that city, demolished the press, scattered the types, and did all the mischief he could to the materials. No person was in the office at the time, and it is said that Hague broke the office open before he could get in. The noise he made drew a crowd around him, when the Mayor came up, and Hague stepped out. In consequence of an act so disreputable to the city, the Mayor and Police Committee immediately met and discharged him from his situation on the night watch.

**Mammoth Cabbage.**—We were shown a day or two since, by our friends White and Donnell, a cabbage, sent to them as a present from Pennell Taylor Esq., of this county, weighing twenty seven pounds, and measuring four feet four inches in circumference. This would be hard to beat in any country, and we venture to say, never has been equalled in Mississippi.  
Columbus, (Miss.) Democrat.

**From the Camden Journal.**  
**The State vs. Bennet Dozier.**—The Court of Appeals have reversed the decision of the Circuit Court in this case, and granted the prisoner a new trial.—We understand that the principal ground of appeal (and on which a new trial was obtained) is entirely new in our Court, and that it was urged successfully by Major Smart, in an argument of great ability, exhibiting great research and legal knowledge. Supposing his argument would be interesting to many of our readers, we applied to Maj. S. for a copy for publication, which he has promised us, after the trial of the prisoner.

We annex the opinion of the Court.  
**APPEALS, DECEMBER TERM, 1843.**  
**The State vs. Bennet Dozier.**  
OPINION.

O'Neill J.—In this case, it is only necessary to consider the prisoner's third ground, in arrest of judgment—for that will avail him. In 2d Hale's Pleas of the Crown, 260, it is said, "the venire facias, as all other processes of this Court (the King's Bench) issues in the King's name under the Seal of the Court and teste of the Ch. Justice, and always ought to bear the test after the issue joined between the King and prisoner." The description of process to compel the attendance of jurors in 20 Hawk. P. C. book 2, c. 41 sec. 1, is very much like the course of our practice in relation to the venire. He says, "it is agreed that Justices of the goal delivery may have a panel so returned by the Sheriff without any precept or writ; and the reason given for it is, that before their coming, they always made a general precept to the Sheriff on parchment, under their seals, to bring before them at the day of their sessions twenty-four out of every hundred." &c. "to do those things which shall be enjoined them on the part of the King." &c. This is a general venire for the term, and is so far, like ours, and is only different, that it has no panel annexed, and ours, according to our jury law has. It is to be observed, that this general precept is under the seal of the Justices; and without that would be bad. The argument is therefore, irresistible, even from this authority, which is more favorable to the State than any other, that a summons of the jury by virtue of a precepted writ of venire, not under seal, cannot be good. The jury law of 1791, sec. 4, the manner of drawing a jury, and that a panel containing the names of the jurors shall be annexed "to the writ of venire facias, to be issued for summoning the said jurors." To be a writ, it must be under the seal of the Court. (Jac. Dic. tit. Writ.) And hence therefore, a venire not under seal, is no writ, and is not authority to the Sheriff to summon the jury. What effect has the want of a venire not under seal, for both the grand and petit jury, upon a prisoner convicted of a capital felony? The case of the People vs. McKay, 18 J. R. 212, is full to the point, that it is a good ground to arrest the judgment. Independent of it, I do not perceive that there is room to doubt, the writ for both juries are parts of the record of conviction. If they be nullities, it follows that the prisoner has not been charged or convicted by the finding of good and lawful men of the vicinage.

The prisoner's motion is granted to arrest the judgment, and he is remanded to the goal of Kershaw District, to answer to a new bill of indictment to be preferred against him at the next term.  
JOHN BELTON O'NEALL.  
We concur—  
J. S. Richardson.  
Josiah J. Evans.  
A. P. Butler.  
D. L. Wardlaw.  
A true copy: A. HERDMONT,  
Dec. 23, 1843. Clk. Court of Appeals.

## CONGRESSIONAL.

**Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.

In the Senate, a communication was received from the department of war, made in compliance with a resolution of 2d March, calling for the extent and value of the claims of the Cherokees according to Treaty stipulations, embracing only those West of the Arkansas. The report received is decidedly against those claims.

Among the Petitions presented were those from Rail Roads, asking to be exempted from the duty imposed on Rail Road Iron, and from the great Central Rail Road of Illinois, asking to be allowed pre-emption rights to certain public lands.

Among the Bills introduced was one by Mr. Breese, allowing those persons who had reservations of land made in their favor, to alienate the same in fee.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Walker, calling on the Treasury for the expenditures made from the organization of Government up to the present time, specifying where and for what purposes made, &c. came up, when an attempt was made by the Whigs to defeat the call, on the ground that there would be great difficulty and expense attending upon the furnishing of the information. Mr. Walker, however, let them know, if they meant to withhold the information he should be compelled to call for the years and says "They had reports published year after year of the grants made of the public lands to the new States, for the purpose of showing that there was a disposition on their part to appropriate the public lands to their own use, and yet when he asked to shew where the public moneys had been expended, and for what purposes made, there seemed a disposition to refuse it on the ground of trouble and expense to the

department.

Mr. Woodbury gave them to understand that while at the head of the Treasury, he had endeavored to make out such a statement, and expressed the opinion that it could be done without any great difficulty; the part of the report he submitted would have to be generalized. The resolution was adopted—and the reply will show, when furnished, how little of the public money has been expended among the Southern and Western portions of the Union. Everything has been taken from the South, while she has asked in vain for the most trifling appropriations either for her line of sea coast, or for any other purposes.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Allen in relation to sitting with open doors while in Executive Session in all cases where treaty stipulations were not discussed, was ordered to be printed and postponed for the present. Mr. A. avowing his determination to call it up on some favorable occasion.

The other Resolutions, the one relating to a Canal round the falls of St. Marie, to connect the two Lakes, Huron and Superior, and that calling for the suits brought by the U. S. against trespasses upon the public lands were taken up and adopted; after which the Senate adjourned.

In the House the debate on the resolution inquiring into the expense of the Home Squadron was very interesting, in as much as it exhibited the feeling manifested in a certain quarter to do away with the defence of the Southern coast, by abolishing even this branch of its defence. Who that looks back to the cases where our property being transported from one portion of this union to the other, has in consequence of the vessels being obliged to put in at neighboring ports, owing to stress of weather, been taken without color of law; and again in other cases where negroes had committed murders and piracy, been defeated by the same power that resolutely refused to give them up as fugitives from justice—shall a Squadron for the defence of Southern rights and Southern property be abolished, while we are spending millions for the maintenance of a squadron on the coast of Africa? Mr. Ingersoll who looks at this subject in a right point of view, said if there were items of expenditure to reduce, it would be better to look to the Capitol where there was more extravagance than in any other quarter, than to abolish a squadron so necessary for the safe guard of our coast.

Mr. Adams with his peculiar views in relation to certain matters, intimated that this branch of the public service was unnecessary, and that the expenditures of the navy ought to be reduced—intimating at the same time, that gentlemen who held opposite opinions were in favor of war with Great Britain. Mr. Ingersoll said, that rather than Great Britain should have a foot hold in Cuba or Texas, he was for immediate war, and in that, I am persuaded there is not a true patriot in the country, that would not respond to him. No question was taken on this subject, and of course, it will come up again tomorrow.

A resolution was introduced to go into the election of a P. M. of the House, on the 4th of January next. An ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Holmes to lay this resolution on the table. Every effort has been made by the Southern interest to save this valuable officer, but from present appearance I am led to believe that the dominant party of the House will add him to the list of victims.

A resolution calling for a list of soldiers of the last war or their heirs who had not received their land bounty and balances of dues, was after some debate, taken up and adopted.

It is not, perhaps, generally known, that there are millions now standing on the books of the department to the credit of persons connected with the last war, and others of the army and navy, of which the heirs know nothing. Occasionally, a parcel of agents manage to get possession of the facts and fleece the poor claimants out of at least one-half. Certainly, it would be more to the honor of the government to publish a list of all such, and make the payments to properly authorized persons to receive the justice of the government.

**Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

There was quite an attempt on the peace and composure of the House to day, and it may yet be successful. The whole affair was evidently arranged for effect both out of the House and in it. Mr. Giddings presented a memorial from a person representing that he is a free man of color; that he was arrested and imprisoned under a law of Maryland, applicable to this portion of the District of Columbia, providing that persons of color, without free papers be arrested, &c., that he has been confined in Jail in this city for some time, and is now advertised to be sold for his jail fees; and that he, a free man, is condemned to perpetual slavery. The facts of the memorial are attested by David A. Hale, his attorney. Mr. G. moved that the subject be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Dillett, of Alabama, suggested that if the proceedings were legal, the remedy must be by legislation, if illegal, by the interposition of the Courts. He moved to lay the petition on the table. Lost, yeas 55, nays 100. The subject lies over for future consideration.—The attorney for the petitioner needed only to bring him before the Court, now in session, under a writ of habeas corpus, in order to procure his discharge, without fee or expense. The laws are, nevertheless,

less, very imperfect, in so much as the improvements in them by Maryland since the year 1800 do not apply to the District of Columbia. The same remark applies to laws on almost all subjects, as they now prevail here. It was certainly in the power of those now so solicitous about these laws respecting slaves, to have brought in a bill at any time in Congress, for their modification, but it has not been done. It may well be doubted, however, whether Congress can receive a petition from a person not a citizen, but that objection was not made. Free negroes are "citizens" of some of the States, but not in Maryland or in Virginia.

Mr. Giddings gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill prohibiting officers of the United States from arresting fugitive slaves.

**From the Charleston Patriot.**  
WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The Senate was in legislative session but a few minutes. After the reception of petitions, Mr. Atchison on leave, introduced his bill to organize a government for Oregon. It was twice read and referred to committee which has charge of that subject.

Mr. Allen introduced a resolution, calling on the President for copies of all instructions given to our Minister in England, on this subject. It lies over.

After a short time spent in executive session in confirming some unimportant nominations, the Senate adjourned.

In the House, numerous notices of bills were given. Among them was a notice by Mr. Morris of a bill, to provide for the building of a dry dock at Philadelphia, and a notice by Mr. Duncan of a bill, to amend the naturalization laws; there was also a notice of a bill to repeal the Distribution Act, and to extend the act of '33, granting pensions, to certain widows.

Mr. Giddings presented the petition of a free colored man, confined in the jail of this city, on the supposition of his being a fugitive slave.

Mr. Dillet said it was a judicial question, and that the House ought not to be troubled with such matters.

After some conversation, the petition was laid over. Mr. Caldwell, of Ky., appealed to the gallantry of the House. He presented a petition from some Catholic ladies now holding a fancy fair, for the benefit of St. Matthews' Church. The fair petitioners invite Congress to give them a call and patronize them.

Mr. McConnell moved that the petition be referred to a select Committee of one, viz: say the member who presented it. He intimated that the Catholics would get along very well and have money enough, if they would cut down the fees of their Priests.

This declaration was received with shouts of laughter.

The petition was finally laid on the table. If Congress will not visit the ladies, they must do as Mahomet did when the hill refused to approach him.—He said, "Well, if the hill will not come to me, I will go to the hill!"

On motion of Mr. Campbell, a resolution was adopted directing the District Committee to report on the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt in this District.

A letter from Mr. Rhett, was read, asking to be excused from serving on the Select Committee, appointed to report on the Massachusetts resolutions, presented by Mr. Adams last week. Mr. R. states that he cannot submit to even entertain a question which involves a sacred right, guaranteed to the South, by the framers of the Constitution, and without which the Union would never have been consummated. He was excused.

The remainder of the day was devoted to the consideration of the resolution of Mr. Hale, calling for information relative to the Home Squadron. He made another speech denouncing the system of extravagant expenditures, and argued that the idea of a National debt, being a "National blessing," was getting alarming prevalent.

Messrs. J. R. Ingersoll and Morris advocated the support of the Navy to its present extent. They contended that our ships of war are not too numerous for the protective of our commercial marine.

Mr. Giddings was very much afraid that the Home Squadron was prostituted to the slave trade.

No question had been taken when the House adjourned.

It is probable that both Houses will adjourn from to-morrow to Tuesday.

**Dec. 29.**  
In the Senate, a great number of Memorials, asking Congress to take immediate possession of the Oregon Territory, were presented and referred to the Committee having charge of that subject.

The resolution of Mr. Allen, calling on the President for copies of instructions given to Mr. Everett, relative to Oregon came up, but was again postponed.

Mr. Crittenden presented a Preamble and Resolution from the Legislature of Kentucky, in favor of an agency in the West for the purchase of Hemp for the Navy.

Mr. Atchison gave notice of a bill to extend the provision of the Act of 1833, granting pre-emption rights.

On motion of Mr. Bagby, a resolution was adopted, instructing the Pension Committee to consider the expediency of reporting a bill increasing the compensation of Pension Agents, and fixing a uniform rate therefor.

After a few minutes spent in Execu-