duction of the duty on brown sugar, was deferred until Monday the 24th of January.

The report submitted by Mr. Hall, from the committee on Public Expenditures, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress was taken up and discussed by Mr. Chilton and Mr. Hall, until the close of the hour. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of State, on the subject of patients; which, on motion of Mr. Miller, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed. After some bills of minor importance had been disposed of, the House took up the consideration of the general appropriation bill.

A long, protracted and animated debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Stanberry, on the preceding day, to expunge from the bill the appropriation of $9000 for the salary of the Minister to the Court of Russia. Messrs. Carson, Archer, J. S. Barbour, Wayne, Campbeleng and Coke, opposed the proposition; and Messrs. Stanberry, Mallary and Burges, supported it. On motion of Mr. Chilton, who has possession of the floor on this question, the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 15.

In the Senate, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Frelinghuysen and Marks from New Jersey and Pennsylvania praying for a repeal of the laws of the last session, providing for the removal of such of the Southern Indians as determine to emigrate to the country beyond the Mississippi. Resolutions were offered by Messrs. Noble and King; and bills were introduced on leave, by Messrs. Livingston and Holmes. Several bills were read, and ordered to a second reading, and several were read the second time, and ordered to be engrossed. The following bills were passed: the bill authorizing the sale of a tract of land therein mentioned; the bill granting a pension to Martin Miller; the bill for the relief of Samuel Coburn, of Mississippi; the bill for the relief of Woodsen Wren; the bill for the relief of certain holders of certificates issued in lieu of lands destroyed by earthquakes at New Madrid, Missouri; the bill concerning the gold coins of the United States; and the bill for closing certain accounts, and making appropriations for the payment of certain arrearages required in the Indian Department. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, after the introduction of various private bills, Mr. Shields reported a number of enrolled bills. Mr Drayton introduced a bill making appropriations for the Engineer, Quartermasters, and Ordnance Departments; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Indian appropriation bill for the year 1831, which was acted upon in a similar manner. The joint resolution on the subject of mileage of members of Congress, reported by Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, was taken up, and the amendment of Mr. Hall was adopted, after some discussion, in which Messrs. De Witt, Hall, Chilton and Craig joined. The subject, however, was not finally disposed of, when the hour expired.—

A number of bills from the Senate, were received, and read a first and second time, and referred to the appropriate committees. Mr. Buchanan moved to postpone the special orders of the day for the purpose of taking up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors; but the motion was negatived. The House then went into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Findlay in the Chair, and took up the bill respecting the Claims of ex-President Monroe. It was debated by Messrs. Spencer, of New York, Coke, Ihrie, Burges, and Mercer.—When Mr. Mercer concluded, at half past 4 o'clock, the question was put on Mr. Chilton's motion to strike out the enacting clause of the bill, and it was decided in the affirmative, ayes 78, noes, 67.

TUESDAY, Jan. 18.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Livingston introduced a bill, in regard to which, from its urgent necessity, the usual forms of proceeding were dispensed with; it was put through the several stages and finally passed. It empowers the President of the United States (appropriating 15,000 dollars for the purpose) to employ two or more vessels with sufficient supplies of men and provisions, to be despatched to sea, in order to succor such vessels as may be in distress from the present severe storm. Judge Peck's trial was resumed. Mr Wirt was sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition, to attend in his place. Judge Spencer, as one of the managers for the impeachment, commenced the summing up of the case. He addressed the Court at great length, at the conclusion of which an adjournment took place till this day at the usual hour.

Immediately on its meeting, the House yesterday resolved to attend from day to day the trial of Judge Peck before the Senate. On motion of Mr. W. R. Davis, a resolution was adopted, the House having suspended the rule which requires unanimous consent, to pass a resolution, giving leave to the guardians of the poor of this city, to take from the surplus wood of the House, 40 cords, for the relief of the suffering poor. A letter from George Waterston Esq. was laid before the House by the Speaker, containing an eloquent description of the situation of the poor, and of the heavy tax laid on the city, in consequence of the numerous strangers who come hither, in consequence of the assemblage of Congress here, in order to prefer claims, or on other business, and who are thrown in distressed situations, owing to the absence of friends. The letter is too long for us to copy into our colums, but it reflects credit on the humanity of the writer. The House then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and went into the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck.

THURSDAY, Jan. 20.

REPEAL OF DUTIES ON SILKS, &c.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred that part of the President's Message which relates to the reduction of duties, reported 'a bill to repeal the duties on certain imported articles.' [This bill enacts, that from and after a day yet to be designated, the duties are to be discontinued and entirely repealed on silks of all kinds, except sewing silk; on cochineal, yellow berries, madder and madder root, sumack, argel, gallnuts, lac dye, woad or pastel, mastich, olive oil, bristles, tortoise shell, manufactured; elephants, sea-cows', and other teeth; ox horns, and all other horns and tips; corks, tin foil, tamarinds, almonds, olives, currants, prunes, grapes, plums, figs, raisins, capers, dates, filberts, lemons, limes, pine-apples, cocoa-nuts, and shells; camphor, gum arabic, and all other gums; quicksilver, manganese, crude salt-petre, cream of tartar, carbonate of soda, essence of bergamot, and all other essences used as perfumes; juniper berries and oil of juniper; saffron, safflower, sago orris root, otto of roses, hole ammoniac, cantharides, colombo root, cologne water, coriander seed, cosmetics, dragon blood, arrow root, ambergris annotto, aniseed and oil of aniseed, arsenic, assafœtida, ava root, alarnoque, cascarilla and peruvian barks; chamomile flowers, oil of cinnamon, fennel and oil of fennel, frankinscence, barlam oil, hartshorn, ipecacuanha, iris root, manna, senna and leaves of senna, musk, peppermint, rhubarb, tapioca, vanilla, vanilla beans, oil of cloves, nux vomica, amber; on coffee, cocoa, teas of all kinds imported in American vessels from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, mats of straw, grass or sage, bamboos unmanufactured; China and Porcelain, pearl, mother of pearl, and precious stones, not set; parts of clocks and watches, sextants, chronometers; on lace of every kind other than coach lace, paintings, drawings, bolting cloths, linen cambrics, handkerchiefs of cambric included; lawn, gauze, cashmere shawls and Canton crapes from beyond the Cape of Good Hope; Italian or French black crape for mourning; ribbons, ostrich feathers or plumes; on wines, the produce of all such nations as will grant equivalent advantages to the United States; on wool, the actual value of which, at the place whence imported, shall not exceed ten cents per pound; on salt; on painters' colours of all kinds, except lampblack; white and red lead, and vermilion, dry or ground in oil; Prussian blue, Spanish brown, whiting, cromegreen and crome-yellow paints, and paris white verdigris. The second section enacts that, from and after the said day, yet to be fixed on, the duties on bombasines, bombazetts, and other worsted stuff goods, and on linens of all kinds, those specified in the preceding section, and sail duck, excepted, shall be fifteen per centum ad valorem. The third section enacts that all teas, coffee, or salt, which may be in the public warehouses on said day, shall, on their delivery, be free from the payment of any duty whatever. The fourth section enacts, that the ad valorem duties shall be estimated on the net cost of any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States after that day.

TRIAL OF JUDGE PECK.

On motion of Mr. Foot, the Senate again resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment.

Mr. Meredith continued the argument which he commenced yesterday in defence of the respondent. He will conclude to-morrow.

At 3 o'clock the High Court and Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 21.

Petitions were presented in the Senate by, Messrs. Ruggles, Grundy and Sandford; and resolutions were introduced by Messrs. Hendricks and Robinson. The bill making an appropriation for compensating the Marshal and witnesses attending the trial of Judge Peck, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and at a subsequent period of the day, was read the third time and passed. The bill making appropriations for the support of revolutionary and invalid pensioners, for the year 1831, was also ordered to a third reading.—After transacting a portion of the usual kind of business, the Senate at 12 o'clock resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck; when Mr. Meredith continued his able argument in favor of the respondent. The Court then, at half past 3 o'clock, adjourned. Mr. Meredith will, it is presumed, finish his argument to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution of Mr. Leiper, calling upon the Postmaster General to communicate the cause of the irregularity in the receipt of the mail, and to devise some means for preventing the recurrence of such delay in future, was taken up and adopted. Mr Drayton submitted a resolution on the subject of the number of the field, staff, and company officers, of the United States' army; which was, in accordance with the rules of the House, laid upon the table for one day. The Speaker presented to the House the following communications; from the Secretary of the Treasury, in relation to the cultivation of sugar, which was ordered to be printed; from the Secretary of War on the subject of increase of the corps of Topographical Engineers, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs; and from the Department, in answer to a resolution of the House, as to the expediency of reducing the number of officers, of the army, which was similarly committed. The bill to establish a uniform rule for the computation of the mileage allowance to members of Conress; was read a third time and passed. After the House had acted upon various private bills the joint resolution on the subject of compensation to members, was taken up and discussed till the close of the hour. The House then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate to attend the trial of Judge Peck. The Committee at 4 o'clock returned and reported progress, and the House adjourned till this day at 11 o'clock. [Telegraph.

THE NAVY PROTESTS.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot.

SIR:—It was intimated a short time since, in some of our public prints, that Government had suffered several Drafts, drawn by the Navy Agent at Lima, upon the Navy Department, to be protested for non acceptance, and I am informed that some of those Drafts are still permitted to remain under protest, without the holders being able to obtain any satisfactory information from the department as to whether they will be ultimately paid or not. The representatives from the district of Baltimore city and county, and the Senator from this shore, have been addressed on the subject, but they either have not interfered, or their interference as yet, has been attended with no beneficial result. In the mean time, it is reported, that the holder of one of those Drafts has at length been able to obtain payment of the same, not from any sense of equity or justice on the part of the thinking head of the Navy Department, but in consequence of a very strong letter from an influential member of the Jackson party in Baltimore. Can this be true? Is it possible that the destinies of this country are wielded by men, who will at once accord to the representations of a political partizan that which they denied to the claims of justice, upon the honor and integrity of the Government!

The following is a literal copy (omitting the name of the payee,) of one of the bills in question, with the letter of advice annexed, the words in italics being filled up in the body of the bill, &c. in writing:—

No. 48, Exch: for $5700 Dollars.

United States Navy Agency,
LIMA, Aug. 21, 1830

Thirty days after sight of this my *third* of Exchange, *first second,* and fourth of the same tenor and date unpaid, pay to the [SEAL.] order of ———— *four thousand seven hundred Dollars,* value received, which place to account as per advice, from

Sir, Your most obt. servt,
(Signed) AND'W: ARMSTRONG,
U. S. Navy Agent.

To the Hon. Secretary of the Navy Washington.

Protested for non-acceptance 24th Nov. 1830.
MN. NP.

(LETTER OF ADVICE.)

United States Navy Ageney,
LIMA, Aug. 21, 1830

SIR:—I have the honor to hand you my third of Exchange, of this number and date, for four thousand seven hundred dollars, payable at thirty days sight, in favor of ————, drawn to meet 'the expenditures for pay of Navy afloat on this station.'—Please pay the same and place it to account aforesaid. I have the honor to be, sir, with great respect, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) AND'W. ARMSTRONG,
U. S. Navy Agent.

To the Hon. Secretary the Navy, Washington.

Here is a bill drawn by an authorized Agent of the Government, upon one of its most important departments, (the most important in this respect, if we take into consideration the sums that are annually drawn against, for the pay and subsistence of our Navy on foreign stations) here is a bill drawn by an accredited agent of the government, in the usual form and course of business for 'expenditures and pay of Navy afloat,' a bill for the paltry sum of $5,700 which is suffered to be protested for non-acceptance, the credit of the government injured, the holder of the bill put to the most serious inconvenience, and confidence in our public agents destroyed; and for what? 'because,' says the sapient Secretary of the Navy, 'I have no evidence that the sum drawn for has been actually disbursed to the squadron.'

Does the cogitating Mr. Branch mean to say that a merchant abroad, prior to the purchase of a bill from a government agent, must delve into that agent's books and strike a balance sheet between him and the department? Is the purchaser of a public Draft to be constituted at once an accounting officer of the treasury? On whose credit are those bills negotiated? On the credit of Andrew Armstrong, as an individual, or of Andrew Armstrong, U. S. Navy Agent at Lima? On what account does the merchant not only give a preference to those bills but pay for them a higher rate of premium? It is because he reposes confidence in the credit of the government, pledged through its authorised agent, and the certainty which ought to attend their acceptance here, and which does attend bills drawn by the agents of every government that has any regard for its character or credit. Are we, with an overflowing treasury, to be placed by the folly, vascillating mind, and incapacity of a Secretary of the Navy, upon a footing with the impoverished republics of this continent, who have not the ability, if they possessed the will, to honor the Drafts of their public agents, or are we to maintain the high character for probity, liberality, and fair dealing, which has hitherto rendered us respectable in the eyes of the world. We would ask,—not Mr. Branch the obtuseness of whose intellect would be too long in arriving at a correct answer,—but we would ask some of the quick witted assistants of the Honorable Secretary, the astute and honest 4th Auditor, to answer for him the following plain questions:—

Is the Navy Agent at Lima an accredited officer of the Government or not? Is he authorised to draw bills upon the Navy Department against disbursements for the squadron on that station, and is the Department in the habit of accepting and paying his Drafts? Has the Government placed in his hands funds sufficient to meet the current expenses of the squadron without his drawing, if it has not, in what manner are those expenses to be met? Is the Agent trustworthy, and entitled to confidence, or if not, why is he permitted to hold an important, and responsible situation under Government? Is the credit of the Government to be sustained, or is it to be prostrated to the level of a mercantile house of doubtful credit—and finally, is Mr. Branch prepared to sacrifice the premium paid for Government Bills, is the draft of a Navy Agent abroad entitled to no other credit than that of an individual, and is the holder of this bill to incur the expense, risk and trouble of sending it thousands of miles to recover of the Agent, because of some trifling informality? In the latter case, who will be saddled with the damages which would assuredly be demanded and must be paid, the Government, or the Agent? This is not the case with England, it is not the case with France, nor with any nation who has a credit to sustain, or a character to preserve. They do not say to the holder of a public bill, 'we have no vouchers for the disbursement of the money;' they do not constitute him a party to the account between the Government and its Agent; their creed is based on equity and justice, 'the bill has been drawn by our accredited agent, it was drawn on the credit of the Government, and must be paid; and we, not the holder, must look to the drawer for a proper settlement of his accounts. Such is the language of the British government, and such should be the language of every Government which has a proper sense of national honor, or a due regard for national integrity.

Men, who are ignorant of business, who are unacquainted with the customs and usages of commerce, can form but a very faint idea of the inconvenience, the trouble, the pain, and the mortification to which this conduct may subject an innocent individual, who is the unfortunate holder of such a bill; it is altogether useless for him to plead to those who have claims against him, that he cannot acquit them, that the Government has protested the Draft in which their funds were invested, they do not look to the Government, they look to him; and however upright, however honorable his intentions, he is the subject of animadversion and reproach, and for what because he reposed a mistaken confidence in the honor and integrity of his Government. If there is no reliance to be placed upon a Government Draft, if the holder of a bill is to be made a party to the accounts of the government and its agents, if our public credit is not to be maintained abroad, but the Drafts of our authorized Agents to be honored or dishonored at the caprice of the Department, if bills on account of Government are to have no other value, than the individual credit of the agent drawing can attach to them, let Mr. Branch promulgate a notice to that effect, and let at once be known that the Draft of an authorized Agent on the Navy Department of the United States, is as valueless as a bit of long paper, unless the purchaser takes the precaution to have it accompanied by a bill of disbursements, and the necessary vouchers. Oh! Mr. Branch! it requires a wiser head than fortune has deigned to place on your shoulders, to conduct the affairs of the Department with credit to the country, or honor to yourself.

A MERCHANT.

From the Boston Centinel and Gazette of Monday.

LATER FROM ENGLAND.

Halifax papers received by the Cordelia, furnish English dates to the 11th of December. From them we extract the following:—

FALMOUTH, Eng. Dec. 11.

The apprehensions which were last week entertained of a continental war have nearly subsided. It would appear that this alteration in public opinion throughout Europe, has been princially effected by a change of ministry in this country, and by their declaration of non-intervention, and of their desire to preserve universal peace, which they made on their appointment. It cannot be concealed that considerable distrust of the Duke of Wellington's non-intervention policy was generally entertained throughout Europe. He was thought to manifest too strong a predilection for legitimacy—for the rights of the few, in preference to the rights of the many.—Our foreign details are more than usually interesting.

The incendiary outrages which have been committed over so great a portion of the country, have for the most part ceased, on the strict enforcement of the law, the penalties of which now await the perpetrators. The evidence on the trial of the prisoners, we doubt not, will show that the laborers were not alone the guilty parties. In many cases there is good reason to believe, that the farmers themselves have instigated the laborers to their lawless deeds, and in others that they have quietly looked on, for the purpose of arousing their landlords into a sense of their distressed state in consequence of high rents and tithes, with low prices for their produce.

If this be correct, and we believe it is, then have they succeeded, we should think, beyond their most sanguine expectations, for not only have the landlords consented to reduce their rents, and the clergy their tithes, but such a sensation has been produced in the minds of the government and the legislature, that enquiry, retrenchment, (and consequent reduction of taxation) and reform of Parliament will certainly follow. The institutions of the country will be regenerated, and a long reign of peace and happiness, will, in all probability, be the consequence.

The cause of Reform in Parliament is gathering an irresistible force, and it must soon be granted, or as Earl Grey says, it will be taken. The public interests demand it, suddenly it is dangerous. A few years since, and the man who avowed himself a Reformer, stood a self-branded revolutionist in the estimation of men who now, through their fears, see no safety for the country but in such a reform as would formerly have been demanded only by an ultra-reformist. Such is one instance of the complete revolution that sometimes takes place in the minds of a majority of a nation. Large meetings have been held at Edinburgh and Sheffield, at which petitions for parliamentary reform were carried with acclamations.

We learn from Copenhagen that an expedition which sailed from that port in May last, succeeded in reaching the eastern coast of Greenland, where some Norwegian colonists settled eight centuries ago, and to which all access had since been prevented by the ice. The expedition found there the descendants of the primitive colonists, who still profess Christianity which was carried thither by their forefathers; their language is that of the Norwegians of the tenth century.

The majority of nearly all classes of the citizens of Brussels, Antwerp, Ghent, and even Liege, particularly the armed burghers, are, it is said, in favor of the accession of the Prince of Orange, or one of his sons, as the means of restoring peace and confidence.

The man who attempted assassination in the House of Lords has been handed over to the civil power, and was to be examined at Bow st. He says he had an account to settle with the Duke of Wellington.

The Regency Bill was brought down from the House of Lords on the 9th, and was read a first time.

There is a rumour abroad, that a strong collision of sentiment has taken place between his majesty's government and the East India Company.

It is said that the Austrian and Spanish governments have recalled their Ambassadors residing at the Court of the King of the Netherlands.

At the present moment, when the attention of the American people is in a great degree absorbed by foreign affairs, and when Europe is likely again to become the theatre of war and bloodshed, every thing which relates to the men who will have to become prominent directors in the course to be pursued by Great Britain, must be more or less interesting to readers on this side the Atlantic. Under this impression we have thought proper to abridge from a valuable periodical, a notice of Mr. Brougham, who on the late change in the British cabinet, received the appointment of Lord Chancellor

Henry Brougham, was born at London in 1779. He attracted public notice, originally, as one of the principal contributors to the Edinburgh Review; sound learning, a terse and expressive style, logical reasoning, vigour and independence of thought, were the distinguishing traits of his compositions. But his efforts as a parliamentary orator, as an advocate, and as a public benefactor, have given him the most extensive reputation, and raised him to an enviable height in public opinion. As an advocate, he stood in the front rank of the English Bar: and the variety of his talents and acquisitions, have served to reflect credit on his character; while the solid footing of professional eminence, has communicated authority and weight to his exertions in other walks of life. His professional course has been to a considerable degree associated with his political career, in consequence of his having acted as council for the Queen, in the differences between the late King, George IV. and his wife Caroline. B. always belonged to the opposition party, and has consistently maintained the principles of the whigs down to the present moment.—He possesses solid claims to the respect of the liberal party from his labours when a member of the House of Commons. Among these may be mentioned his efforts to procure a repeal of the orders in council; his opposition to the leather tax; his opinions on the liberty of the press; his efforts in behalf of popular education; and recently his attempts to procure a reform in the administration of the laws. On all occasions he acted with purity and independence, and proved himself above mere personal considerations. The variety of his powers and attainments is not the least of his claims to attention. Prominent as a man of science, a literary man, a statesman, lawyer and orator, and having thrown himself with energy and success into all these different departments of intellectual pursuit, he necessarily occupies a large space in the public eye. As an orator, he is neither finished nor accurate in style, but his characteristics are ingenuity and force of argument, quickness and strength of sarcasm, and a prompt, vigorous, impassioned style of reasoning, which render him as an antagonist in debate, always redoubtable and often irresistable. In addition to his contributions to the Edinburgh Review, and to various scientific journals, several works, the productions of his pen, have been laid before the public.

COMMUNICATED.

THE SENATE BILL.

The bill to elect the senate by the people passed the House of Delegates yesterday, in the form reported by Col. Ely. Every republican, every public benefactor, every man who feels an interest in the moral character of the state, will exult in his heart at this event. He will exult not only because the effort to blot from her constitution the most aristocratical feature to be found in it, has been successful in one branch of the Legislature, but because there is reason for believing it will have a wholesome effect on the public morals. Numerous and frequent meetings of the people have been long known to be fertile of much immorality and heartburning amongst them. It is for this reason, that some of the best and most exemplary men, have always shewn themselves opposed even to militia musters—meetings attended with fewer causes for mental excitement and licentious behaviour than electioneering meetings. Should the bill in question become a part of the constitution, and it is devoutly to be trusted that it will, it will in some measure remedy the evils prevalent under the present system. Although the senate would then be elected every fifth year immediately by the people, still the holding the election on 'the same day in October' that delegates are elected, would be abolishing the *extra* election, which the constitution now prescribes shall take place in *September* of every fifth year, for Senatorial electors. The causes which operate to inflame and disturb the public mind *twice* at different periods in the same year could then act on it but *once* in that year. The electioneering campaigns would not be commenced at so early a period in the summer as they have been heretofore; and, there would, of course, be fewer public meetings, and consequently, less intemperance, and less angry and unfriendly feeling amongst the voters.

Another consideration, but it must be conceded that it is one of minor importance when compared with the preservation of the public morals, likewise presents itself in favour of the measure in question; and that is, it would be a distinct saving to each county, as well as the state at large. It would save to the former the expense of holding the September electoral election, because the same judges and officers who officiate at the election of delegates in October, are authorised and directed by the bill to open the polls for the election of senators at the same time and place they hold the election for delegates. To the state at large, it would save the pay and itinerant charges allowed to electors of the Senate, which are precisely the same as those allowed to members of the Legislature.

The vote on the bill stood, affirmative 46, negative 24. [Md. Gaz.

The following paragraph from the Newburg Gazette, is the best comment upon that portion of the President's message relating to the Indians we have yet seen.

The President, in his message to Congress, has at great lengths given a view of our relations with the Indians; and to illustrate the extreme liberality of the American government towards that 'favored people' has drawn a parallel between them and our farmers. We will endeavor, as briefly as possible to draw a comparison according to our understanding of the subject. A powerful man thus addresses a farmer, who is comfortably, peaceable and independently possessed of a thousand acres of land: 'My dear, DEAR, child, I am your brother and father, and every thing else—I love you very much, and if you will give me nine hundred and fifty acres of your land, I will be your defender and protector, and no one shall molest you or your remaining fifty acres.' The farmer knowing resistance would be in vain, complies. After a while the powerful man again calls on the farmer; 'Well neighbor, my boys want the other fifty acres; and if you will go beyond the mountain, where I shall not not see you again, I will pay you what my folks say the fifty acres are worth, and furnish you with sufficient to keep you from starving one year. Although you cannot but be sensible that it is a very generous offer yet you are at perfect liberty to reject it; but recollect that those whom are employed in your defence are now ordered away, and my boys are determined to have the land; should you refuse, after hearing these unanswerable arguments, and should they choose to take it without pay, and hang you on the first tree, it is none of my business.'

The Philadelphia Chronicle mentions an accident which happened in that city on Thursday, which had like to have proved very severe to the reading community of that place. Not long before 11 o'clock, says the Chronicle, the eastern apartment of the Library, in which are placed the Logan and Preston, with a large portion of the Mackenzie collection, was discovered to be on fire; the reflection of the flames having been seen, through the sky light, by a gentleman in the street. The board of directors had been sitting at an early hour, and some of the members were yet remaining in one of the west rooms, up stairs; but they had perceived no symptoms of the fire. Their presence fortunately prevented delay in opening the doors, and sufficient aid was immediately at hand. A few minutes later, and the mischief would have been irreparable. As it was, they who first entered feared, for a moment, that they were doomed to see—

'From shelf to shelf the greedy Vulcan roll,
And lick up all the physic of the soul.'

The firemen, however, soon extinguished the flames, before they had committed very serious ravages, or destroyed any works that may not be replaced. The number of volumes ruined is not much above two hundred, and the others received more injury than the binder may repair.—The interior wood-work, above the grate, is supposed to have been gradually charred by its vicinity to the fire during many years; and to have blazed up at last from the same cause.

The Philadelphia Gazette mentions, in addition to the above, that the original bust of William Penn, which was deposited in the hall of the library, was destroyed 'as was also the original portrait of James Logan; and a curious clock, made by a French artist, so constructed as to ring an alarm at the going down of the sun on every day of the year. The bust and portrait can be replaced by copies; but the clock was the only one of the kind in the world.

None of the books which form the proper collection of the Library Company, and which are deposed in the front hall, were injured.'

SLEEP WALKER.

A young man by the name of Isaac Chandler, residing in Fryeburg, State of Maine, got up in his sleep, went about half a mile to a neighbour's barn, procured a cord and a bundle of hay, and carried them into the woods at a considerable distance from the house. He then ascended a maple tree with the cord and hay: after reaching the height of 28 feet he placed the hay in a crotch of the tree, ascended about 6 feet higher, tied the cord to a limb, and then fastened it round his ancles, after which he swang off head foremost, so that his head touched the top of the hay. In this horrid situation he awoke, and with his cries roused the nearest neighbours, who directed their course to the place from whence the noise proceeded. It was about the break of day when they arrived there, when, to their astonishment, they found the young man in the situation described, suspended by the heels 34 feet in the air. A number of attempts were made to climb the tree to extricate him, but it being large, without any limbs near the bottom, and the bark smooth, they proved ineffectual; and he, after becoming composed enough to relieve his situation, recovered his former posture on the limb, from which he made his descent, loossened the cord and came down, much to the satisfaction of himself and friends.

Since the above took place, he has been confined to his house in consequence of the lameness occasioned by the great exertions he must have made in accomplishing so curious a midnight enterprise.—There are more than twenty who can attest to the foregoing relation as strictly true. [Brunswick Me. Herald.

Two of our men, on the morning of the 19th, lost their lives by a very melancholy accident. They were cutting up a captured ammunition wagon for firewood, when one of their swords striking against a nail, sent a spark among the powder. When I looked in the direction of the explosion, I saw the two poor fellows about twenty or thirty feet up in the air. On falling to the ground, though lying on their backs or bellies, some extraordinary effort of nature, caused by the agony of the moment, made them spring from their position, 'five or six times, to the height of eight or ten feet!!! just as a fish does when thrown on the ground after being newly caught. It was so unlike a scene in real life, that it was impossible to witness it without forgetting, for a moment, the horror of their situation. I ran to the spot along with others, and found that every stitch of clothes had been burnt off, and they were as black as ink all over. They were still alive, and told us their names, otherwise we could not have recognized them; and, singular enough, they were able to walk off the ground with a little support, but died shortly after.—[Capt. Kincaid's Adventures in the Rifle Brigade.

A NEW WAY OF OPENING THE NAVIGATION.

The steam boat Commerce; Capt. Murray, left Albany on Monday night, when the navigation for a considerable distance on the river had been closed by the ice. The Commerce, being well sheathed with plank and iron, forced a passage for sixty miles through ice, many miles of which were of such strength as to require the whole power of the engine to force it; often stopping the boat entirely, and requiring renewed attacks to penetrate it, the Commerce cleared the fields of ice at some distance above Hyde Park, and her arrival here yesterday, without injury, will both surprise and gratify our friends up the river. [N. Y. Gaz.

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