

# Ministerial Support.

From the New York Evangelist.  
Report of a committee of the Presbytery of  
Montrose, Jan. 13, 1854.

The committee to whom was referred, by the last Presbytery, the subject of ministerial support in the churches, respectfully report:

That in the discharge of their duties, circulars were addressed to the several churches. And from 14 churches having pastors or stated supplies, answers have been received.

Seven churches have parsonages, valued yearly from \$40 to \$100. The number of members in these 14 churches is 1,150. The amount raised by them for the support of the gospel is \$4,200; of which about one-sixth is paid by persons not members of the church; leaving \$3,500 raised by the members. The number of ministers serving these churches is 12. The average salary \$355, and an average paid by each church member of \$2.43 per year.

The result of these inquiries has impressed your committee with the conviction that the churches in this Presbytery are greatly deficient in the duty they owe to the Savior who bought them with his own precious blood, to the church of God, and to the pastors in the support thus offered them. The statistics before your committee, demonstrate that in no other employment, is the same amount of labor, mental or physical, so poorly compensated. Your committee are aware that the ministers of our Church do not enter the ministry with a view to the worldly gain. Love to Christ and his cause, and to the souls of men constrains them and they are willing to live and labor in great affliction for the sake of Christ and his cause. Yet this forms no excuse for the apathy and neglect of the church in relation to their support, and the support and education of their families.

As a general fact the salaries are inadequate to the comfortable support of the pastor and his family, and seldom enable him to provide for the education of his children. Worse than this, the limited spend is irregularly and unwisely expended. The reports show that a large amount is paid in the payment of the salary to the embarrassment of the minister, and the great discredit of religion.

The committee believe that this subject ought to be laid before the churches in great plainness. Two of the fourteen churches are entitled to the credit of making their payments promptly.

The committee are of opinion that the churches do not understand how important to themselves it is that their pastors should be relieved from all anxiety, and enabled to devote their whole powers to their great work. Certainly the Churches ought not by their own failure to hinder the work, which God has laid upon the ministry, and which they are ill able to perform with a mind perplexed and harassed by the embarrassments incident to the straitened circumstances in which many are placed.

The high duty of the church to give a reasonable support, is not doubted. But it is equally apparent to your committee that beyond a bare support,—he should have the means of educating his children. They who preach the gospel should live of the gospel; and those who God has made dependent on his ministers are entitled to the same consideration. Those to whom is given the behest of the sanctuary should not bring the tithing and half for their offerings, but should feel that they whose energies are exhausted in providing for them spiritual food, should be cheerfully and amply sustained.

What have our ministers to bequeath to their children, if not an education? They are not farmers, nor mechanics, nor merchants, nor physicians. They cannot engage in any money-making business. The church demands of all their time, learning and energies; and all is cheerfully given. A return cheerful, prompt and ample should be made.

It is believed by your committee that the same mental power and learning which by our pastors is devoted to the church, if employed in other professions or business, would be rewarded in a few years with affluence.—The common prevalence of scantiness to ministerial support doubtless operates to deter young men from entering the ministry.

In the abstract, the members of our churches seem to appreciate a regularly preached gospel and other ministerial labor. But many have too limited ideas of the claims which ministers and their families have upon them. Who has heard of any of our independent, money-making farmers in the rural districts practicing anything which can be dignified with the name of self-denial, for the gospel? Who does not know that nearly all our pastors are compelled by their limited means to neglect a great deal of the gospel, to preach the gospel? These things ought not so to be.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. That it be recommended to the churches which have not yet procured parsonages, to put forth an effort at once to secure so desirable an object.

2. That the churches be reminded that the obligation to give no man's eye as ministerial support is the payment of the pastor's salary, and to the discharge of any other debt, and that they be desired to consider their high obligations not only to be punctual, but also, as God's stewards, and as giving them ability, to graduate their support to the wants, increased expenses, and family necessities of their pastors.

Signed, WILLIAM J. SERRIF, Elders  
S. D. WARD and  
R. E. MARVIN, Com.

## The Battle of Sinope.

By the latest accounts from Europe, it will be seen that the Russians have achieved a signal victory over the Turks in the Black Sea. If the statements derived from the Russian sources were to be relied on, the losses of the Turks on this occasion must have been immense; but while there is no doubt that the latter have, indeed, suffered very severely, it is equally certain that the Russians can claim but little credit for a victory won by overwhelming numbers, and by force of arms in effect by their own extraordinary losses.

A Russian squadron engaged in this terrible battle consisted of six ships of the line, two frigates, a brig, and five steamers, twenty-four in all; while the Turkish squadron was composed of eight frigates, two corvettes, one sloop, and three transports, making in the aggregate but fourteen ships, a force so vastly inferior to that of the Russians that the wonder is, not that the latter succeeded in destroying their antagonists, but that they themselves should have lost in the engagement two ships of the line, three frigates and two steamers. When it is remembered, also, that three of the Turkish vessels were transports, and that these were probably ordinary merchant vessels, anything like congratulation for such a victory disgraces the conquerors far more than it does the conquered. The laurels gained in the battle of Sinope certainly do not belong to the Russians.

A FORTUNE.—An English widow lady, residing at Plainfield, N. Y., and who has been in indigent circumstances, last week received intelligence from England that a deceased relative had left her property and valuable worth \$1,000,000.

# The Democrat.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION IN NORTHERN PENNSA.  
E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, Editors.  
Montrose, January 13, 1854.

We are obliged to the author of "Legend of the Delaware." The composition is good, but the time has gone by when those kind of legends interest the mass of readers.

John Passmore, of the House of Representatives of Penna., will please accept our thanks for valuable public documents.

Hon. JOHN J. CUNNINGHAM (Whig) has been returned to the United States Senate from the State of Kentucky.

Hon. HENRY A. MULLERBERG, Representative in Congress from the 8th Congressional District of this State, died in Washington on Tuesday last.

SUBSCRIBERS' COUNTY TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—On the first page of our paper may be found the proceedings of a society just formed, the object of which, is to promote the cause of education—a laudable object indeed.

CHURCH JUSTICE BLACK.—We see it is stated on good authority that this gentleman will be a candidate for re-nomination before the next Democratic State Convention for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of this State. Judge Black has gained an enviable reputation during his brief term upon the Supreme Bench, and the people generally will learn with satisfaction that he will again submit his name to their choice, for re-election. That the Convention will nominate him, is a question beyond all doubt.

FRANKLIN'S BIRTHDAY.—The members of the Printer's craft, everywhere are making preparations to celebrate the 148th anniversary of Franklin's birth day, on the 17th inst. We notice that the Printers of Southern New York are making extensive preparations for celebrating the anniversary of Franklin's birth day at Binghamton, N.Y. We acknowledge the receipt of a ticket of invitation to this latter celebration, which we should be happy to attend had we time to spare.

Our Terms of Subscription.—We call particular attention to the terms of our paper, which we have altered for the purpose of giving still greater inducements for our subscribers to pay promptly in advance. The terms will be rigidly adhered to. It is much better for us to have our pay promptly, though at a cheaper rate. No country paper like this can be published for less than \$1.50 per year in advance and no one ought to ask it cheaper. Let our subscribers just begin with this paper to pay at our advanced rates, for by so doing they will save money to themselves, relieve us of the necessity of getting credit, and make everything pleasant and agreeable for all parties. January Court is near at hand. We hope our friends will give us a friendly call, and offer a good-natured chat, ask us to make out a blank receipt for the Democrat a year.

State Treasurer.—Among the names mentioned as candidates for State Treasurer, we have noticed that of Col. Asa Drayner formerly from this County. For many years he has filled the arduous and responsible post of Cashier of the Treasury, and if long and faithful services, and a complete knowledge of the duties of the Office are any recommendation, he will certainly be elected. Fully acquainted as he is with the monetary affairs of the Commonwealth, it is certain that his interests could be better guarded by no other man. He is the only Northern man we have seen mentioned as a candidate for this office, and if the North be but faithful to him (and we believe it will) we think his election sure.

Organization of the Legislature.—Speaking of the organization of the Legislature the *Dialist* Gazette says: "The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on Tuesday the 3d inst., and organized by electing Gen. Maxwell McCaslin, of Green County, Speaker of the Senate, and E. B. CHASE, Esq., Speaker of the House, an indication that we are to have a harmonious Session, conducted upon the pure and solid principles of Democracy—for two better men than McCaslin and Chase never occupied the distinguished trusts to which they have been elevated. Sound upon all questions, and clear of every thing like faction, they will give tone and character to the deliberations of the Legislature, and enable the people once more to look upon the 'State Capitol' as a place intended to promote the welfare of the whole people.

We congratulate the country at large upon this auspicious opening of the General Assembly.

We have not room to-day to comment at length upon the Message, which we published last week, of our distinguished Executive.—Let every man read it for himself.

We notice that Mr. BALL the able Whig member from Erie, and formerly State Treasurer, introduced a resolution into the House of Representatives to print 43,000 copies of the Message for distribution, about three times the usual number ordered by the House in the past. During the discussion of the resolution Mr. Ball said that he offered the resolution because he regarded the Message as the ablest State paper that had ever been sent forth by a Governor of Pennsylvania to the people.

Governor BOWLER will be nominated by acclamation next March Convention, and his election by at least 40,000 majority is a foregone conclusion. Indeed, we learn that the Whig State Committee met at Philadelphia, week before last, and expressed an opinion adverse to nominating a candidate of their party.

The Democracy of Hogan county met in the Court House, at Wellsborough, on the 6th inst., and after passing complimentary resolutions to President Pierce, instructed the delegates to the 8th of March Convention to support the nomination of Wm. Bigler for Governor, and Daniel S. Sherwood for Canal Commissioner.

Washington Correspondence.—From our Washington correspondent, Mr. SRAVE, we received a letter to-day for our last issue, from which we make the following extract:—Esa. Dex.

The Homestead Bill which passed the House last session—but was stopped in transit by the Senate—was again reported on the first day of the session by the Hon. G. A. Grow, from your district. There is a fair prospect of the bill, which you will find annexed, becoming a law this session. A measure similar in effect has been introduced in the Senate by Mr. Gwin of California, and notice of another bill by Mr. Chase of Ohio. So here we have a movement toward the least apparent concern, from Pennsylvania, in the House, and from California and Ohio in the Senate, proposing to grant small sections of the public lands, now lying in our western wilds, to persons who will emigrate thither, and cultivate the soil. The public land system of the United States has never been very encouraging to people in moderate circumstances. There has been too much speculation in the sale of these lands, from the early history of the government down to the issuing of the specific circular by Gen. Jackson. I am decidedly in favor of granting small sections to actual settlers, under certain restrictions, and upon particular reservations. There are many thousands now standing ready to accept such offers. There are numbers also, in all the large cities, who would gladly avail themselves of such a government present, if they were in a condition to reach the lands and support themselves until the earth could be made to yield a sustenance. By occupying the unsettled regions, an agricultural, substantial population, will become fastened to the soil, adding annually to their numbers, to the intelligence, wealth and prosperity of the union. There is plenty of room for millions to emigrate to those distant territories, and the sooner Congress opens the avenue by saying to every citizen, "Locate your one hundred and sixty acres," so much the sooner will those uninhabited regions begin to bud and blossom, and the permanent homes of a hardy race of farmers, future members of Congress, be filled with joy and gladness.

The Bill offered by Mr. Grow reads as follows:—

To encourage agriculture and all other branches of industry, by granting to every person who is the head of a family one hundred and sixty acres of land out of the public domain, upon condition of occupancy and cultivation of the same for the period herein specified.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That any person who is the head of a family and a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed a declaration of intention to become such, as required by the naturalization laws of the same; and that the lands so entered into to be made his or her place of abode, and the means in the whole or in part of supporting a family. And upon making the affidavit as above specified, and filing the same with the register, he or she shall thereupon be permitted to enter the quantity of land already specified: Provided, however, That no certificate shall be given, or patent issued therefor, until the expiration of six years from date of such entry; and if at the expiration of such time, or at any time thereafter, the person making such entry, or if he or she be dead, then his widow, or in

# New Publications.

The Knickerbocker Magazine, one of the best monthlies in the world, published in the city of New York, is distinguished alike for the finish, elegance, and perspicuity of its articles, and the genuine good humor and meanness of its editor's table. The "Letters from up the River," are exceedingly interesting and along well worth the subscription price.—Terms, \$3 a year.

We will furnish the Knickerbocker and the Montrose Democrat for only \$3.50 a year. Send in your orders and we will guarantee you you will never be sorry for the outlay.

We acknowledge the receipt of Godey's Lady's Book for January. It is filled with sound and interesting reading matter, and commends itself to the hearty support of the reading public, and especially to the ladies. Price, \$3 a year.

We will also furnish Godey's Lady's Book and the Democrat one year for \$3.50.

The People's Journal is the title of a new work published in the city of New York by Alfred E. Beach. If we are to judge of the future numbers by those we have already received, we should say it will be a work of surpassing interest to every citizen interested in the arts and sciences. "Powers' Greek Slave," one of the engravings in the January No. 1, is a complete triumph of the art. Price, \$1 a year, or fifty cents for six months. Address Alfred E. Beach, No. 86 Nassau street, New York.

The Pennsylvania Farm Journal, for January, comes to us laden with its usual rich variety of interesting information to the practical farmer. It is generally considered one of the best agricultural publications in the State.—Every farmer should have a copy, in order to know how to cultivate the soil to the best advantage. Terms, \$1 a year. Address J. M. Meredith & Co., West Chester, Pa.

The Musical World and Times, is a neatly printed periodical, devoted entirely to music; and each number contains an amount of music which could not be bought at any musical establishment in the country for the price of the Journal. Terms, \$3 a year. We will furnish this work and the Democrat, one year for \$3.

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# Pennsylvania Legislature.

SENATE, Jan. 3d, 1854.—In accordance with the provision of the constitution, the members of the Senate assembled in their Chamber at 3 P. M., and were called to order by the Speaker, JOHN C. KESSEL.

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the returns of the late election for Senators; which were opened and read by the Clerk.

The roll was then called, and thirty-three Senators answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. BRADLEY, the Senate proceeded to a vote for Speaker, with the following result:

Messrs. Buckalew, Creswell, Foulkrod, Fry, Goodson, Haldeman, H. D. Haulin, F. W. Gault, Hester, Hoey, Jamison, Kutler, McChesney, McFarland, Platt, Quiggle, Sugar and Wherry—18, voted for MAXWELL CASSELL.

Messrs. Barnes, Crabb, Darlington, Darric, Evans, Ferguson, Frick, Hamilton, Hinkins, Kinzer, McCaslin, Mullinger, Price, Skimmer and Siler—15, voted for JOHN C. KESSEL.

The SPEAKER was conducted to the chair by Messrs. KESSEL and DARRIC, which he addressed the Senate as follows:

SENATORS.—I call with the utmost diffidence, and with almost say reluctance, necessary rest on the presiding officer of the distinguished station to which I have just been elevated. And while I attempt to acknowledge this flattering manifestation of your confidence, I am at a loss for language sufficient to express the deep and abiding sense of gratitude under which I feel myself to you in the present occasion.

In assuming the arduous duties of the place which has just been conferred by your kind partiality, I am sensibly impressed with the duty of the many responsibilities which must necessarily rest on the presiding officer of a deliberative body such as this.

Although not entirely without legislative experience, yet I am constrained to distrust my own capability to discharge the complicated duties of the chair with that degree of tact which may be necessary to afford general satisfaction to the Senate, composed as it certainly is of many of the brightest and most eminent parliamentary tacticians in the State, and perhaps in the Union. I believe myself fully and impartially well qualified, to discharge the duties of the chair with that degree of tact which may be necessary to afford general satisfaction to the Senate, composed as it certainly is of many of the brightest and most eminent parliamentary tacticians in the State, and perhaps in the Union. I believe myself fully and impartially well qualified, to discharge the duties of the chair with that degree of tact which may be necessary to afford general satisfaction to the Senate, composed as it certainly is of many of the brightest and most eminent parliamentary tacticians in the State, and perhaps in the Union.

To sustain this state of affairs no doubt is the ardent wish of every Senator on the floor; and for the purpose of securing to ourselves results so desirable, no better means can be employed than a close adherence to the rules designed for our guidance, and a rigid adherence of laws intended for our government.

Now in administering the diversified duties of the chair, it may be my lot to fall into an occasional error which might readily be the case amidst the heat and excitement of debate; if so, I shall rely with confidence on your aid and assistance, in the execution of the trust just committed to my charge, trusting that I may be so fortunate as to merit the approval of all the good wishes of all who have taken the honor to be here seated.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Mr. KESSEL, and the new Senators were severally qualified by the Speaker.

On motion of Mr. QUIGGLE, Messrs. QUIGGLE and HESTER were appointed a committee to inform the House of Representatives that the Senate is organized, and ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. HESTER, a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. HESTER and SILER, were appointed to inform the Governor, in conjunction with a similar committee of the House of Representatives, that the General Assembly is organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. DARRIC offered a resolution, that a joint committee of three be appointed, if the House of Representatives consent, to revise the joint rules for the government of the two Houses.

On motion of Messrs. HESTER, BRADLEY, HESTER and CASSELL, the further consideration of the resolution was postponed until to-morrow.

Meeting of the Senate was fixed upon as the hour of evening and one of adjournment, until otherwise ordered.

On motion, the Senate adjourned.

House, Jan. 3d.—This being the day set apart by the Constitution for the meeting of the General Assembly of this State, the House of Representatives was called to order precisely at 11 o'clock, A. M., by the Clerk of the last Session, (Mr. JACK.)

The Secretary of the Commonwealth being introduced, presented the returns of the late election of members of the House which, on motion of Mr. LIVERY, of Lehigh, were opened and read by the Clerk. Ninety-seven Members having answered to their names, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker.

Mr. C. Chase received 60 votes.  
Geo. H. Hart " 23 "  
Benj. B. Miller " 13 "  
J. H. Strubers one vote.  
J. P. Abraham one vote.  
Joshua S. Fletcher one vote.  
E. B. Chase having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared duly elected Speaker.

On being conducted to the Chair by Messrs. HART and STRUBERS, he addressed the House as follows:

Fellow Members of the House of Representatives.—Chosen by your voluntary suffrages to preside over your deliberations, with grateful acknowledgments for the honor conferred in assigning the place your partiality has assigned me, with a firm determination to discharge the responsible duties involved, with fidelity to you and an eye single to the best interests of our Commonwealth; and also to execute the orders of this House with an honest heart and impartial purpose.

To the end that reasonable success may be my efforts, I crave the earnest cooperation of my fellow members in whatever may tend to promote the harmony of your deliberations, and advance the great interests committed to your charge by a confiding constituency.

This youthful inexperience should often warn me by naturally expected, and when such may be the case on my part, I pray you to aid to right the wrong, and your generous confidence to excuse the error.

The oath of office was administered to the Speaker by Mr. HART, according to the requirements of the law, when the members present were severally sworn in by the Speaker.

Mr. HESTER offered a resolution that the rules of the last House of Representatives be the standing rules of this House till further ordered. Agreed to.

On motion, it was ordered that the Speaker invite the Clergy of Harrisburg to open each morning session with prayer.

On motion, a committee was appointed to inform the Senate that the House was organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. FORSTER offered a resolution that the regular meeting of the House be at 11 o'clock till otherwise ordered. Agreed to.

Counterfeit \$6 bills on the Holliston Bank of Buffalo are largely in circulation.

# THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.  
SENATE.—Several petitions, &c., were presented.

On motion of Mr. BADGER, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourned, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Poole gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to provide for the construction of a railroad from the Mississippi river to the Pacific.

Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Public Buildings to inquire into the expediency and cost of erecting a new building for the accommodation of the State Department.

The resolution was amended, on motion of Mr. Douglas, so as to include also the War, Navy and Interior Departments, and was amended as follows:

The House adjourned on Monday.

Mr. Cass offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of improving the harbors of the Lakes within the limits of the States.

On motion of Mr. Cass, the correspondence relative to the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

Without transacting any other business of importance, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.—The House met at 12 o'clock.

Several bills of little public importance were introduced.

Mr. Dean, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs reported from that committee unanimously, the joint resolution tendering the thanks of Congress to Capt. Ingraham, for his gallant conduct at Smyrna, but without expressing an opinion in regard to the right or wrong of the act, and directing the President to cause a medal to be presented to him, as a testimonial of the high regard of Congress.

The question, upon the reference of the resolution to the Committee of the whole House was discussed at some length, and a motion was made to refer the subject back to the committee.

Mr. Chandler a member of the Committee, strongly advocated the resolution. He said the House was not asked to approve of Capt. Ingraham's conduct in regard to the question of inchoate citizenship, but he had nevertheless merited approval, in having taken the noble stand he had, and in so doing done honor to the American flag. The Queen of England never allowed an act of kindness by an American to a British vessel to pass without some suitable reward; and surely the simple acknowledgment of a gallant act now proposed could not be objected to on any reasonable grounds. This measure was one of self respect; and the act itself gives tribute, which gives early. This question appealed to every American citizen, and he believed, command of the approval of the whole country. He desired the House to adopt the resolution, and not to refer them back to the committee.

Mr. Phillips hoped the motion for the reference of the resolutions back to the committee might prevail. He was in favor of the original resolutions, and regretted that they had been stripped of everything justifying the conduct of Capt. Ingraham in so far as an officer, to whose protection was committed the guardianship and lives of many American seamen, and perhaps the peace of the country. The conduct of Capt. Ingraham should be wholly justified, if only upon national principles.

Mr. Barry moved to amend by inserting after the name of Kosztka, in the resolutions, the words "declaring his intention to become an American." This ought to be the ground of the approval of the conduct of Capt. Ingraham.

Mr. Smith of Alabama, opposed the resolutions. He regarded Mr. Marcy's letter upon this question as containing more fallacies than any document that had been given to the public in the last twenty-five years.

Mr. Stanton of Ky., advocated the resolutions. He went into a detailed history of the case, and applauded the moral courage which prompted the gallant case Capt. Ingraham had pursued.

Mr. Smith of Va., defended the letter of Mr. Secretary Marcy, the sentiments it contained had, been responded to by the whole American heart, and the principles embraced in it must eventually become the international law throughout the world.

Mr. Smith, of New York, next took the floor. He justified the spirit and sentiment of the resolutions, and strongly advocated their adoption. They proposed to vote a medal for an act prompted by the purest humanity.

The resolutions were further discussed by Messrs. Churchwell, Harris, of Ala., Bayly, of Va., and others, in their favor.

Without disposing of the subject, the House adjourned at half past three o'clock.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.

The Senate is not in Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—Several important bills were introduced.

The House then took up a communication from the War Department, transmitting a memorandum of the expenditures and estimates for the improvements of rivers and harbors.

Considerable debate arose upon the reference of the subject, whether it should be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, or to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion to refer to the Committee on Commerce was finally agreed to.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, introduced sundry bills connected with the interests of that territory, which were appropriately referred.

A variety of bills from the Senate were read and referred.

The House then went into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and proceeded to the consideration of the private calendar.

Several private claim bills were considered and passed.

The bill for the relief of Louis B. Willis, late a Paymaster in the U. S. Army, was considered and ordered to be passed.

The bills for the relief of the legal representatives of Isaac B. Sinton, and Mr. Blake, were also considered and passed.

Mr. Sinton moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Tuesday next which was agreed to.

The House then again resumed the consideration of the joint resolution from the Senate, with reference to the mode of appointing the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Considerable debate ensued, and a substitute for the original resolution was moved by Mr. Orr.

After further debate, and without taking the question, the House adjourned until Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

SENATE.—The Senate met at twenty minutes after 12 o'clock.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War showing the expenditures of the Department during 1853.

Mr. Chase presented a memorial from the citizens of Ohio, relative to the Erie troubles, which was referred to the Committee on Post Office and Post Roads.

Also the petition of members of the bar of Cincinnati, in favor of dividing Ohio into two judicial districts.

KOSZTKA GOES TO TURKEY.—We learn from private sources, entitled to credit, that Gov. Kosztka left London for Constantinople on the 23d of December. Of course, he would not have taken this step without an intimation from the Sultan that his presence there would be welcome.—N. Y. Times.