Great Battle in the Indian Country.

The St. Louis, Mo. Argus contains the following notice of a recent event in the Far West—

Large numbers of Indians, negroes and mongrels, from Florida, have been placed upon the borders of Arkansas and Missouri. By a gentleman direct from Fort Leavenworth, we learn that some 600 negroes from Florida and runaways from the Choctaws and Cherokees and from the whites, united with a few Indians, and perhaps a few white men, have been gradually associated in the fastnesses west of Arkansas. Not long since they marched high up Red River and camped for the purpose of hunting buffalo,—They built a very tolerable Fort with logs, surrounded with a ditch, to protect themselves against all dangers. They caught but few buffalo, and therefore, to supply their wants, invaded the possessions of the Choctaws and carried off cattle, poultry, grain, &c. The Choctaws followed them, but finding their numbers and fortifications an overmatch, they retired and sent to Fort Gibson for the U. States Dragoons.

Capt. Moore, of Company D. was sent to capture them with three companies of Dragoons, but after arriving upon the Red River, he found their entrenchments too strong and their number too great to venture an attack. He accordingly sent to Fort Towson and was re-enforced with a fine company of infantry and a couple of pieces of cannon.

The cannon were shortly brought to bear upon the works, and soon made the splinters fly and the logs move so *queerly*, that the refugees, at a signal, rushed outside of the fortifications and began to form upon the Prairie in front of their works. Ere they fully succeeded in doing so, Capt. Moore and his gallant Dragoons charged upon them at full gallop.

The carnage that ensued is represented as terrific—the Dragoons routed them in all directions, and, after putting large numbers to the sword, succeeded in capturing *the whole body!* The conduct of the Dragoons is represented as worthy of all commendation as regards both skill and bravery. The bravery and numbers of the refugees availed absolutely nothing against the irresistible charge of the mounted Dragoons.

This decisive blow will give security to that exposed portion of our frontier, and convince the refugee negroes and Indians that our Dragoons may not be trifled with. The loss of the Dragoons was unknown to our informant—he said an express brought the news to the Fort.—*Argus.*

A rare Instance of Intrepidity.

We do not remember among anecdotes of duelling to have met with one displaying more hardihood than the following, which though it happened many years ago, and was related by an eye-witness, we have never seen in print:—

Mr. Spring had a farm on an island in Saco River, from which he, wished to build a bridge to the main land, where it would encroach upon the land of his neighbor, Mr. Dennett. The channel was not very broad, and a few rods below were some considerable falls. Spring built abutments and laid the string pieces, but Dennett came in the night and tore them down. Spring naturally enraged, threatened that if he did so again he should answer for it to him personally.

Unawed by his threat, no sooner were the beams again laid on the abutments than he destroyed so much of the work as to leave but one string piece remaining, and that a beam eight inches square over the river, where a fall would be certain death as from the Goat Island bridge over the Niagara.

According to his previous threat, Spring challenged Dennett to mortal combat.

"I won't fight," said Dennett, "but I'll tell you what I will do."

"Well!"

I'll take a keg of powder, with a lighted candle, and carry it on the centre of that string piece, You shall sit down on one end of it, and I on the other, till the candle burns down to the powder. That will be a test of our courage."

This terrible proposal was agreed to. The frail timber bent beneath them as they cooly walked out and placed the cask of powder in the middle, over the roaring flood below, stuck the blazing candle into it, and then sat down to watch its burning. Hundreds were gathered on each side, awaiting in breathless silence the issue.

Spring was a large fat man; and as the candle burned slowly towards the powder, he was observed to grow more and more nervous, wriggling on his seat, and looking one way, and then the other. At last, when the flame was but half an inch from the surface, he could keep still no longer, but incontinently got up and made his escape.

Dennett, who had throughout displayed the utmost coolness, now very carefully took the blazing candle out of the cask, threw it into the water, and, with the powder as his prize, went off in the opposite direction. The building of the bridge was forever abandoned.—*Buffalo Patriot.*

A rare Grape Vine.

A correspondent of the Boston Post, writing from London, gives a lively description of Hampton Court, and its appendages. Among the things noticed is a grape vine. He says, "In a seperate house is a grape vine, supposed to be the largest in the world. It is thirty inches in circumference at the root—its longest branch is 110 feet, and it has borne 2,500 bunches of grapes."

The same writer, thus remarks on another curiosity of London, the Bank of England:—"Among other large things, is the Bank of England, which covers five acres of ground, and employs over nine hundred clerks. Every thing for the use of the bank is made on its own premises; and the printing of its notes is a large item. A note once returned to the bank is never re issued, but is filed away, and at the end of ten years is burnt. The workmen are busily at work every day of the year, save Sunday in printing notes. At the annual burning, two days are required, with a large fire, to destroy the old notes, and it employs two men constantly in feeding the fires."

A Good Flow.—A cotton mill at Lockport, long unoccupied, is again in operation.

Trade between Russia and China.

A great trade is carried on every year between Russia and China, consisting chiefly, on the part of the Chinese, in the barter of tea for various kinds of Russian produce and manufactured articles. The value of Russian merchandise sent last year to Kiachta, a small frontier trading town, exceeded 24,000,000 rubles—and the quantity of tea imported amounted to 80,000 chests, of which 35,000 were of the finest sorts, the remaining 45,000 being of inferior quality. There are about thirty different species of tea. Of the green, which is distinguished from all the others in form and taste, only from 100 to 200 chests are imported.

A kind of tea is imported by the Russians, which, we believe, has never been introduced into this country, called *tile-tea*, the leaf of which resembles a tile in form, and has also much solidity. It is prepared in quite a different manner from common tea, being stewed with milk, butter, salt, and herbs, and served up as a dish. It is accordingly rather an article of food than a beverage. The Russians do not use it themselves, but sell it to the Armenians and Tartars, who distribute it to the Caucasian provinces, and Eastern Siberia. The Calmucks, Kirghises, and Burats, consume the greater part of it. Besides tea, the Chinese bring other articles to Kiachta, the chief of which satin, crape, toys, cakes of ink, and colors; but the value of these does not amount, altogether, to 30,000 rubles banco.—*Boston Journal.*

Specimens of Female Industry.

We were shown yesterday (says the Georgia Messenger) five beautiful silk shawls, made of doubled and twisted sewing silk, which in texture weight and color will compare with any India shawls of the same material—four of them were a yard square, and the other, black, about a yard and a half square. The twist was even and free from all knots, and the whole skillfully and beautifully put together. We take pride in the fact they were made by a native of Georgia. They are the handiwork of Mrs. Oliver W. Cox of Henry county, Georgia, who raised the worms, reeled and twisted the silk, and knotted the shawls. She is a pattern of female skill and industry to her sex, which if generally imitated, will be the means of making the fair of Georgia useful as they are attractive, and helpmates in very deed to their husbands. While speaking of domestic industry, we saw yesterday our friend Burton, of Hazard district, in this county, dressed in a full suit of domestic Nankin scarcely distinguishable from the article of Pekin. He raised the cotton, his wife and daughter carded and spun it, his wife wove the cloth, and cut out and made the coat, pantaloons and vest. Here is an example of good housewifery worthy of imitation.

The Bee Business.

Mr. Rice, of Ripley, Erie county, Pa., has an extensive establishment for keeping bees. Twenty years ago he had one swarm—from which in 12 years he had 396 swarms. The Erie Gazette states that they had then become so powerful, that they commenced depredations on the neighboring tribes, going out on predatory excursions to the distance of two or three miles, much to the annoyance of the unfortunate neighbors. He then killed off a number of swarms, and obtained over two tons of honey for the New York market. He has now adopted the patent hives for a part of his bees, in which small glass drawers are placed in the upper part, with small apertures for access from the main part of the hive. In this way, by drawing the slide the bees can be seen at work, and the amount of honey ascertained. When filled, the drawer can be removed, and the place supplied by another, without destroying the industricus insects.

The intelligent editor of the Cincinnati Chronicle has been examining the six returns of the census, taken at intervals of ten years each since the adoption of the Constitution. The investigations show some curious facts:

1. The population of the United States increases exactly 34 per cent. each ten years, and *which doubles every twenty four years.* This law is so uniform and permanent, that when applied to the population of 1790, and brought down to the present time, it produces nearly the very result as shown by the census of 1840. And thus we may tell with great accuracy what will be the census of 1850. It will be nearly *twenty-three millions.*

2. But though this is the aggregate result, it is by no means true of each particular part of the country: for New England increases at the rate of 15 per cent. each ten years, while the North Western States increase 100 per cent. in that period.

3. The *Slave population* increased at 30 per cent., but since at less than 25 per cent. The *Free population* have, however, increased at the rate of 36 per cent. At this rate therefore the difference between the free and slave population is constantly increasing. 4. Another fact is, that the colored population increase just in proportion to the distance south; and that slavery is certainly and rapidly decreasing in the States bordering on the free States.

This state of things continued would in half a century extinguish slavery in these States, and concentrate the whole black population of the United States on the Gulf of Mexico, and the adjacent States on the Southern Atlantic.

Fall of Manna.—Despatches from Turkish Armenia, received at Constantinople, stated that a copious fall of manna took place at Aleppo and its neighborhood on the 3d of May. The manna, which is in fact a tasteless seed, that becomes white like flour after being kept a while, fell to the depth of two inches.—Samples of it were to be chemically analyzed at Constantinople. What adds to the singularity of the circumstance is, that a great dearth was prevailing at the time.

A Venerable Minister.—The editor of the New York Baptist Register says he listened to a discourse a few Sabbaths since from Father Harvey, now in the 107th year of his age. He still retains the possession of his mental faculties, his enunciation is distinct, and his physical powers vigorous, and he appears to be not more than 80 years old.

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, August 14, 1841.

Democratic Candidates.

FOR GOVERNOR,

Gen. DAVID R. PORTER.

FOR ASSEMBLY,

David B. Montgomery.

FOR COMMISSIONER,

Philip Weiser.

FOR TREASURER,

George Weiser.

FOR AUDITOR,

Hugh Davison.

WHIG CANDIDATES.

For Governor,

JOHN BANKS.

For Assembly,

GEN. HENRY FRICK.

For Commissioner,

DAVID McWILLIAMS.

For Treasurer,

PETER LAZARUS.

For Auditor,

JACOB PAINTER.

☞ No paper was issued from this office last week, in consequence of the illness of several of the workmen. This, although unavoidable on our part, will not be any loss to our subscribers.

☞ We refer our readers to an excellent tale or sketch, on our first page, from the U. S. Gazette. It is from the pen of the editor, Mr. Chandler, while on a visit at Cape May, a fashionable watering place, where many of the Philadelphians congregate during the warm summer months.

☞ We refer our readers to an advertisement of Mr. Hiram Price, in another column. The tavern stand now in his occupancy is well known to be one of the best in this section of the country. Mr. Price will give any person wishing to rent immediate possession.

☞ On Monday the 2d inst., on motion of C. W. Hegins, Esq., Wm. J. Martin was admitted to practice in the several courts of Northumberland county.

☞ Mr. Wise, the successful æronaut, will make his thirty-first ascension from Lewisburg, to-day. A vast number of persons will no doubt be assembled, to witness the ascension.

☞ "Williamsport Emporium" is the title of a new paper, just started at Williamsport, Pa., by J. R. & W. P. Coulter, they having purchased the establishment of the Lycoming Freeman, formerly published by Mr. John R. Eck. The Emporium is Whig in its politics.

☞ The one hour rule in congress seems to work very well. Windy orators are frequently cut off short at the expiration of the hour. A member, if he speaks to the point as he should do, can generally say all he ought to say in an hour. Franklin, Jefferson, and other Revolutionary patriots seldom spoke more than fifteen or twenty minutes. Their speeches then probably produced a greater effect than the three day speeches of modern patriots.

☞ Graham's Magazine for August is more than usually attractive. Each succeeding number seems to be an improvement on the last. The proprietors say that the embellishments of the present number cost no less than *thirteen hundred dollars.* Seven copies of the work, yearly, will be furnished to clubs for $15 cash, or nine copies, from July, 1841, to January, 1842, being the current volume of six months, for $10 cash, free of postage.

☞ The Susquehanna division of the New York and Erie Railroad, one hundred and seventeen miles long, is now nearly completed, and will be ready for the cars this autumn. A branch only four miles long will intersect the Pennsylvania West Branch Canal at Tioga Point. The Eastern section is finished from Piermont to Goshen, and is in rapid progress beyond.

☞ A house in Philadelphia fell down on the 6th inst., in consequence of being undermined by the digging of a cellar adjoining. Fifteen or sixteen persons were in and about the house when it fell, but no material injury was sustained by any one.

☞ The United States Bank bill has passed both houses, and is now in the hands of the President. What its fate may be is wholly uncertain. Our advices from Washington are, that President Tyler will most certainly veto the bill. Many of his friends say that his opinions upon the subject are unknown, and that all that has been said is mere conjecture without any foundation. Some few of his friends are fearful, however, that a veto will be forthcoming, and are already speculating what will be the result in such an event. The Subtreasury was repealed on Monday last. The question now asked, is, What now is to be the effect, in case of a veto of the Bank Bill. Are we to fall back to the law of 1798, or must we again resort the the pet Bank System? The pet Bank System we are confident will never be adopted.

Democratic Nominations.

The County Convention, held at the Court House on Monday last, for the nomination of candidates for office, was more numerously attended than for many years previous. Mr. David B. Montgomery, it will be seen, was nominated on the seventh ballot for Assembly. Mr. Montgomery is a practical farmer, and a plain unassuming democrat, fresh from the ranks of the people, without any political sins of commission or omission to answer for, and on whom the Democracy of Northumberland county can cheerfully unite.

These are considerations that had undoubtedly great weight with the delegates. The approaching election is one of great interest to the people, and will be strongly contested by the opposition. It was therefore incumbent that some person should be selected who could receive the unanimous vote of the party. The candidates for Treasurer, Commissioner, and Auditor are good men, unexceptionable in character, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the respective offices. The election of the democratic ticket in this county is always a matter of course.

Life of Martin Luther.

Mr. Michael Kelly, No 211 North Second street, Philadelphia, has published an octavo volume of upwards of five hundred pages, entitled "History of the Life, Writings and Doctrines of Martin Luther, by J. M. V. Audin, translated from the French." Mr. Audin is a Catholic, and has visited, it is said, nearly every city in Europe, and devoted much time and learning to the work. We do not know the character of Mr. Audin; but it is hardly to be expected that he should impartially pourtray the character of the great reformer, through whose instrumentality the power of the church to which Mr. Audin is attached was almost entirely overthrown. The indomitable energy of his character—his bold and fearless conduct, qualities which were essentially necessary to carry on the great work of reformation, has laid open the character of Luther to many unjust attacks. A mind less bold, daring and vigorous, would have shrunk in dismay from the contest. The most faithful delineation of the character of Luther is probably found in Robertson's Charles V. That great historian pourtrays in most eloquent language his life and character, and proves most conclusively the purity of his motives. Hume, who calls him a noisy polemic, was too much of a skeptic to appreciate his conduct, or to do justice to his character.

Democratic County Convention.

The County Convention to nominate candidates to be supported by the Democratic party at the next general election, met at the Court House, in Sunbury, on Mondey the 9th inst. JOSEPH RHOADS was appointed President, and Abraham Shipman and Frederick Neidlinger Secretaries.

The following persons appeared as delegates from the several townships, viz:

Turbut.—Jacob Doebler, Wm. Reynolds, David Wilson, Daniel Follmer.

Milton.—Joseph Rhoads, John Wilhelm.

Chilisquaque.—Frederick Fox, J. B. Heller.

Point.—Daniel Robins, Benjamin Pfoutz.

Northumberland.—Wm. Forsyth, John Leisenring.

Sunbury.—Hon. George Weiser, Charles W. Hegins.

Augusta.—John Yordy, George Savidge, Abraham Shipman.

Rush.—Abraham Hoffman, Charles Gearheart.

Shamokin.—Jacob Haas Michael Taylor.

Upper Mahonoy.—Major Felix Maurer, Jacob Kaufman.

Lower Mahonoy.—Frederick Neidlinger, John Smith.

Little Mahonoy.—George Swinehart, Conrad Reaker.

Jackson.—John Hamilton, Jacob Weiser.

Coal.—Benjamin Katerman, Samuel Eisenhart.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for the Assembly, which resulted as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
David B. Montgomery,	4	4	5	6	9	10	16
Jesse C. Horton,	11	11	11	11	11	13	13
John McKinney,	8	9	8	7	6	8	2
Jacob Gearheart,	8	7	7	7	5	0	0

Whereupon David B. Montgomery was declared duly nominated.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for commissioner of the county.

	1st	2d	3d	4th
Philip Weiser,	11	12	15	16
David Martz,	10	13	14	14
Christian Boushlag,	7	5	2	0
Frederick Haas,	2	0	0	0

Whereupon Philip Weiser was declared duly nominated.

The convention preceeded to ballot for a candidate for treasurer.

George Weiser had	21 votes
George C. Welker had	10 "

Whereupon George Weiser was declared duly nominated.

Hugh Davison was nominated as the candidate for Auditor.

On motion of the Hon. George Weiser, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the delegates pledge themselves to support the candidates nominated.

On motion of Major Felix Maurer,

Resolved, That hereafter the county convention of delegates to nominate candidates for the support of the Democratic party of this county, shall meet annually at the public buildings in Sunbury, at such time as shall be designated by the Standing Committee.

On motion of Charles W. Hegins,

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of David R. Porter, as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor of this Commonwealth; that we have entire confidence in his capacity, integrity and republican principles, and that we pledge the Democracy of Northumberland county to use their most strenuous exertions to secure his election.

The following persons were appointed the standing committee for the ensuing year, to wit:

A. Jordan, Esq., Gideon Leisenring, Wm. Fagely, Wm. Forsythe and John F. Wolfinger.

The proceedings were directed to be signed by the officers, and published in the Democratic papers in the county.

JOSEPH RHOADS, *Pres't.*

Abraham Shipman, Frederick Neidlinger, } *Secretaries.*

Democratic County Meeting.

At a meeting of the Democratic citizens of Northumberland County, held in the Court House in Sunbury, on Monday the 2d inst, Gen. R. H. HAMMOND was chosen President, Peter Bixler, Peter Pursel, Hon. John Montgomery and Samuel Awl, Esq. Vice Presidents, *Capt. W. L. Dewart* and *J. F. Wolfinger* Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by C. W. Hegins, Esq.

J. F. Wolfinger moved that a committee of one from each borough and township be appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed J. F. Wolfinger, H. Reader, Wm. Forsyth, Wm. Lemon, J. C. Caul, C. W. Hegins, John Smith, John Malick, Conrad Reaker, J. Wetzel, G. Leisenring, H. H. Teats, Wm. Fegely and William Johnson said committee.

After the committee had retired for a few minutes, they presented the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

Whereas the time has again arrived, when, according to long established usage, the democratic citizens of Northumberland county avail themselves of the constitutional right of expressing their sentiments respecting public men and measures, both in our National and State administrations, therefore be it

Resolved, That we continue to have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, energy and political principles of David R. Porter, Governor of the "Key Stone state," and pledge ourselves to use all lawful and honorable means to secure his re election as Chief Magistrate of our state.

Resolved, That we consider David R. Porter as now possessing powerful and unusual claims to our confidence and support, inasmuch as he is one of the very few who have in the hour of perplexing excitement and trial, remained firm and faithful to their principles.

Resolved, That we are uncompromisingly opposed to the election of John Banks as Governor of Pennsylvania, not only because he is a Bank man and a candidate of the Banks, but because he is a member of the *Old Federal Party of* 1799, and supports all their measures.

Resolved, That the whig talk about the "one term" principle for Governor is all an electioneering humbug; for if they are in earnest, why did they not show us an example of it in Ritner's administration?

Resolved, That we have no confidence in the General Administration, because it is in favor of a National Bank, an institution which has often been strongly denounced as not only unconstitutional, but highly dangerous to the liberties of our country.

Resolved, That *names* do not alter *things* or *rights*, and that Congress have no power to establish a "Fiscal Agent," or any other "agent" with power to issue bank notes. But even laying the question of unconstutionality altogether aside, the old United States Bank has acted so badly that we never want to see another.

Resolved, That the present *extra session* of Congress is a useless waste of both time and money, and that the evils which its acts must bring upon our country, will more than counterbalance any good that can possibly flow therefrom.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the officers, and published in all the democratic papers in the county.

R. H. HAMMOND, *President.*

Peter Bixler,
Peter Pursel,
John Montgomery,
Samuel Awl,
V. Presidents.

W. L. Dewart, *J. F. Wolfinger,* } Secretaries.

MARK THE DIFFERENCE

BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC RULE AND FEDERAL MIS-RULE!

It would present a very nice inquiry to the people of Pennsylvania, to ascertain as near as possible the sums of money that have been actually LOST to the commonwealth by federal mismanagement, even within a few years only, not to travel back any father. Such an array of figures as would be presented by such an inquiry, if carefully conducted, would fill the minds of the people with well grounded alarm. We have not the leisure to prosecute such an examination minutely, but will here present a few items by way of example.

RECAPITULATION OF LOSSES.

In consequence of the mis-management of Federal Rulers.

Loss upon Stevens's Gettysb. R. R.	$600,666 66
Huntingdon Breach	220,000 00
Buckshot War	147,000 00
Depreciated Bank Stock	600,452 28
Lightner's Investigation	20,000 00
U. S. Bank Bonus	1,900,000 00
	$3,188,118 94

Here then we have six items, upon which THREE MILLIONS, ONE HUNDRED and EIGHTY EIGHT THOUSAND, ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHTEEN DOLLARS, and NINETY FOUR cents, have been foolishly squandered and lost by the misrule of Federalism. This too is irrespective of the vast sums of money paid by the state, and yet paying, in the shape of interest upon loans, contracted for the purpose of paying off some of the above foolish and disreputable debts. Add to these losses the interest thus paid, together with the sums squandered in and about the legislature, whenever it has been in the hands of the federalists, and the sums thus LOST to the commonwealth can be easily raised to FIVE MILLIONS!!! Is it to be wondered that the tax-payers of Pennsylvania complain of the magnitude of their State Debt! Now let us look upon the

RECAPITULATION OF MONIES SAVED,

In consequence of the vetoes of Governor Porter.

Veto of Gettysb. Tapeworm	$1,500,000 00
Local appropriation Bill	266 200 00
Union Canal Bill	2,000,000 00
Local Bridge Bill	11,000 00
Gettysb. R. R. Extra All.	30,000 00
Col. Rec. printing	20,000 00
Phil. Ice Comp. approp.	20,000 00
Allowance of Interest to contr	2,000,000 00
Huntingd. Breach Bills	200,000 00
Sum Total	$6,047,200 00

Here then, on the other hand, we have a grand sum total of about *SIX MILLIONS* of dollars which have been actually saved to the state, by the firmness and independence of Governor Porter in vetoing the extravagant and squandering bills of federal legislatures!! How infinitely better would it have been for the commonwealth and her interests if the exercise of this much denounced Veto power had commenced under the reign of Joseph Ritner upon such works as the Gettysburg rail-road, Huntingdon breach, Buckshot War, &c. &c. &c. What a noble contrast do not these facts present to the People of Pennsylvania between Democratic *rule* upon the one side, and Federal *mis-rule* upon the other!! Ye tax-payers of Pennsylvania, whom will ye choose? *DAVID R. PORTER*, the honest and economical "*Veto Governor*," or John Banks the ally of Joseph Ritner in every species of corruption, mis-rule and extravagance?—*Yeoman.*

From the Baltimore American.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Washington, August 9, 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

THE LAND BILL.

The consideration of the Land Bill was resumed—several amendments of the Committee on the Public Lands being first proposed.

One of the amendments agreed to, was a grant of land, 500,000 acres to each of the new States.

The following amendment was discussed:

"And so much of the proviso of the act of twenty second of June, 1838, or any order of the President of the United States, as directs certain reservations to be made in favor of certain claims under the treaty of Dancing-rabbit creek, be, and the same is hereby repealed. Provided, That such repeal shall not affect any title to any tract of land secured and vested in virtue of said treaty."

Mr. WALKER proposed to amend this amendment, by applying the two per cent. fund for the purpose of making Rail Roads.

The two per cent. fund, it is understood, I believe, is reserved to the new States for the purpose of making roads in the States.

Mr. EVANS asked how much money would be taken from the Treasury by this amendment.

Mr. WALKER said between three and four hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. CLAY of Ala. said the claim of Alabama would be about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. EVANS said he believed the Treasury was not in a condition to admit the taking of this money from the Treasury. He would not oppose the payment or application of the fund, but wished it might be postponed until the next session of Congress.

The amendment proposed was further discussed by several Senators.

The vote was taken first upon appropriating the two per cent. fund of Mississippi, and concurred in—ayes 22, noes 21.

The two per cent. fund of Alabama, embracing the same principles, was then carried, 22 to 20.

These votes being announced, Mr. CALHOUN then introduced an amendment that nothing in this act should be construed into a want of power to prevent the repeal of the Act, or construed as a debt due the States.

Mr. PHELPS considered the amendment unnecessary, provision having been made in the Bill that it should remain a law, until otherwise provided by law.

Mr SMITH of Ind. opposed the amendment, and the yeas and nays were ordered. The vote was ayes 21, noes 25.

Mr. McROBERTS proposed an amendment for the purpose of including the Territories in the action of the bill. This amendment was discussed at some length by Mr. CLAY of Ky., Mr. HUNTINGTON, Mr. McROBERTS and Mr. SEVIER. The deeds of cession entered into the discussion of this amendment. It was contended that the lands were ceded to the States, and could not, therefore be given to the Territories.

Mr. SEVIER considered that deeds of cession had no more to do with the subject than the history of the confederation. Deeds of cession were a good matter for antiquarians, but not for legislators.

Mr. WRIGHT contended that the right of Congress to appropriate lands to the States was more doubtful than the right to give lands to the Territories. The Territories too, paid taxes, and were entitled to all the benefits of relief.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE made some few remarks when the vote was taken, and the Senate decided not to add the Territories, for the reason that they would receive the benefits of the Bill when they became states. The vote stood upon the amendment, ayes 20, noes 26.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

Mr. ADAMS proposed a resolution, that the Clerk of the House be instructed to make out a list of all the petitions in the possession of members to be reported at the next session of Congress. The Resolution being likely to create some discussion, and regarded as out of order, it was laid upon the table, yeas 124, noes 62.