

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13th, 1847.

Mr. Ritchie expelled from the floor of the Senate—The News from England—The Volunteers.

The war instead of being waged against the enemy is now very seriously going on in the Senate and House of Representatives. The whole of yesterday was spent in the Senate in discussing the propriety of expelling the reporters of Mr. Ritchie and the venerable editor to boot. The session lasted till past 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Senators in the fight actually forgetting the cravings of their stomachs, and the members of the House, instead of doing any business, coming into the lobby of the Senate to see the fun. The scene was truly magnificent—a struggle between Mr. Turner and John C. Calhoun, with Judge Butler coming to the rescue of the latter to prevent the champion of "the balance of power party," as Mr. Turner called him, from soiling his own glittering weapon in the conflict—Turney is a fine fellow, with quite a respectable share of talent. He is a whole-souled Tennesseean, who would have answered well to guard the portals of the temple of liberty with a battle-axe; but in the measure of swords, he was no match to the parliamentary champion of so many campaigns. He fought, however, bravely; and is now, no doubt, fairly in the way of recovering from his wounds. To-day the debate was continued, and have just (4 o'clock, P. M.) left Mr. Yulee speaking, who was fast defining his position. He would not admit that the executive had any thing to do with the organ, and that course might freely be bestowed on the letter without tarnishing the reputation of the former. He was right. If the President were answerable for every paragraph which appears in the new-papers of the party, he would certainly have to answer for more than he agreed to in assuming the duties of his office; and on the other side there certainly was some justice in the argument that in excluding Mr. Ritchie from the floor of the Senate, but admitting him with all other citizens to the galleries, he was not deprived of a right, but merely of a privilege granted him by a rule of that body. Yet let the matter be viewed in whatever light it may, the Senate and the public have gained nothing by this procedure. Two entire days of the short remaining session have been lost already, and the scene yesterday in the Senate certainly did more injury to the dignity of that body than all the publications possible of Father Ritchie. Depend on it, the expulsion of Mr. Ritchie from the floor of the Senate will make him, if not the President of the United States, as Mr. Van Buren was made President by his rejection by the Senate—at least Governor of the honorable and ancient Commonwealth of Virginia.

The House, of course, has done working to-day, members being occupied principally with listening to the debates of the Senate, and in excuses referring to the military appointments. The Pennsylvania delegation had a meeting to remonstrate against the appointment of but six companies under the new law from Pennsylvania. To-day the President yielded to eight, but the Delegation wants more than a regiment and some a Brigadier General. The President here asked for the privilege of appointing two additional Major Generals, and four Brigadier Generals. As regards the appointments from Pennsylvania, three companies only are so far accepted from Philadelphia, viz. Captain Butler's, Captain Seyborg's and Captain Carr's, I believe. The State wants the remaining five perhaps ten companies, with the regimental field officers. It is thought that as the sickly season is fast approaching, the President had perhaps better call a couple of regiments from the neighboring States of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania and New York, and send them down at once to the theatre of war, instead of distributing them among the different States and lose the time necessary for their rendezvous.

The news from Europe is looked upon generally as favorable. As to the letters of marque which the Mexican Consul in London thought fit to offer "for sale," the administration expects no difficulty from them. The British press itself has taken the matter in hand and proceeded against the enormity of the proceeding. But there is besides a treaty between England and the United States in regard to privateers, which prohibits the government of Great Britain from tolerating such a proceeding. She, at this moment, would be the greatest sufferer by it. But, in addition to that, the ever watchful Secretary of State, has given the subject his special attention and has taken the proper official steps to arrest so outrageous a proceeding in the outset. Should privateers nevertheless attempt piracy on our commerce, it is to be hoped that the crew of every one of them, if taken by our men-of-war, will be immediately swung off at the yard arm for an example.

The question of privilege in the Senate has, for a while, arrested not only the action of the legislature, but to a certain extent also that of the administration. They are now waiting for the smoke to blow away, in order to set down the damage done by the enemy's fire.

P. S.—The vote on expelling Mr. Ritchie from the floor of the Senate has just been taken. Ayes 27, noes 21, and consequently agreed to.

M. Girard de Bray, a lawyer of Paris, lately gave a ball to his friends in honor of his hundredth birthday. The leading members of the Parisian bar were present, and the jolly old contentarian led off the first dance with a damsel of fifteen, in a very lively style.

DISTRESS IN SCOTLAND.—The cry of distress for want of food, which comes from Scotland, though drowned by the greater one from Ireland, is still painful to hear. We give the following few extracts from letters addressed to the Rev. Dr. McLeod, Dean of the Chapel Royal, Scotland.

From the Rev. J. Dewar, Parish of Kilmachin.—"There is a painful peculiarity marking our present destitution. In past years of severity we could calculate on some prospective relief from the potato crop, and the end of July; but this year there are no potatoes in store or prospect. Meal must be our sole and entire support. In a word, my own opinion is that there are trials awaiting us in the Highland for the next nine months, such as neither we nor our fathers ever experienced. Never were the aid and sympathy of a generous public more required than they are this year."

From the Rev. Wm. Frazer, Parish of Ullva.—"I believe it is beyond the power of many individuals to keep themselves in life till summer. It is a common case for me to have an application from a family of six persons, who did not taste food, they say, for two days previously, either for the loan of money, or what will serve as diet. In short, I give it as my candid opinion that there will be many deaths here soon unless something be done immediately."

From David Ross, Esq., Parish of Tolernary.—"I have met with men and women who declared that they had not tasted food for twenty-four hours; and lately a woman applied to me for relief, who declared that she and her husband both lived on three half pence worth of barley meal for two days. The emaciated forms of men, women and children, may convince the superficial observer that the distress is deep and general."

In a very judicious letter from the Rev. Archibald Clerk, parish of Kilmallie, it is stated that out of a population of nearly 6000 in that parish, there are 3140 requiring aid, and 658 requiring instant food to prevent starvation. The Rev. Donald Macdonald, incumbent of Kilmenny, Islay, thus writes—"My information leads me to say that there are in the villages and other localities in Islay upwards of 5000 souls, whose pressing wants and impending starvation demand immediate relief."

Reading subscribed on the first day \$2000 of the \$5000 required for the Telegraph through that town to Pottsville. The Gazette man of that city is thrown into ecstasies at the prospect of that thriving town. He says:

"In a few weeks we shall have a City Charter—in a few months (we trust) Gas Lights—soon within talking distance of Philadelphia, New York, Washington and Pittsburg—and ere long, without doubt, one of the stations of the Philadelphia, Sunbury and Erie Railroad. What would our forefathers say—who lived in the days when Reading was 'the little Dutch town, away up in the mountains!'"

THE TEN NEW REGIMENTS.—Considerable interest is felt in relation to the nominations for officers of the new regiment, which were to be sent into the Senate by the President on Monday. It is stated that under the bill, just passed, four companies will be received from Maryland and one from Delaware; from New York seven companies; New Jersey three; Rhode Island one company; Maine three; New Hampshire two; Connecticut two; Vermont two; or one regiment from New England.—Probably Ohio and Pennsylvania will each furnish a regiment, and North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, one conjointly. The mounted men will be taken from the Western States, Tennessee and Kentucky.

THE TEN REGIMENT BILL.—The report of the committee of conference on the ten regiment bill having been concurred in by both houses, this important measure now is a law. Having received the signature of the President. The first section of the bill, as it finally passed, is as follows:—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, one regiment of dragoons and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoons and infantry, respectively, under existing laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations, and allowances, be subject to the same regulations, and to the rules and articles of war: Provided, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, alone, to appoint such of the commissioned officers authorized by this act, below the grade of field officers, as may not be appointed during the present session. Provided, also, That one or more of the regiments of infantry authorized to be raised by this section may, at the discretion of the President, be organized and equipped as voltigeurs and as foot riflemen, and be provided with a rocket and mountain howitzer battery.

EPIGRAM.
"Two in the ball-room's mazy round,
A beautiful form I saw,
The sweetness of her countenance,
Around did many draw.
She spoke in silvery accents low,
And with a siren's tongue,
I heard her whisper to a friend—
"Sal, go it while you're young!"



THE AMERICAN.

Saturday, February 20, 1847.

V. B. PALMER, Esq., at his Real Estate and Coal Office, corner of 3d and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, at his Office No. 160 Nassau Street, New York, &c. &c. Corner 16th Street and Calvert Sts., Baltimore, and No. 16 State Street, Boston on is authorized to act as Agent, and receipt for all monies due this office, for subscription or advertising.

E. W. CARR, Esq., at his Third and Dock Streets, San Francisco, opposite Merchants Exchange, Philadelphia, is also authorized to act as our Agent.

PRINTING INK.—A fresh supply of superior printing ink just received, and for sale at Philadelphia prices.

We are indebted to the Hon. James Pollock, and to Capt. Samuel Hunter, of the Legislature, for documents.

We shall endeavor to improve the appearance of our paper, with new type, &c., in the course of a few months.

The communication of "epigrams" came too late for this week's paper. Its contents are of a character that should not be made public, without due reflection.

AWFUL MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Early on Tuesday morning last, Mr. Daniel Snyder, of Mahoning township, Schuylkill County, near the line of this county, was murdered in a most shocking manner by his wife, who had been insane for more than a year past. It appears that Mrs. Snyder got up about day break, leaving her husband fast asleep, went down stairs, and returned a short time afterwards with an axe. Several of her children attempted to interfere and give the alarm, but too late. She sunk the axe into the head of her unconscious husband, who was thus hurried from time to eternity without a struggle. The unfortunate woman then finished the bloody tragedy by cutting her own throat with a razor or a butcher knife. The neighbors were shortly after called in to witness the lifeless bodies of both husband and wife. Mr. Snyder was a substantial and well doing farmer, about 40 years of age. His wife was the daughter of the late Daniel Herb, of Upper Mahanoy, in this county. She had been at the hospital, we understand, without however receiving any benefit.

TELEGRAPH TO POTTSVILLE.—A company has been formed, and the stock taken, to construct a line of the magnetic telegraph from Philadelphia to Pottsville. We do not know how soon it may reach us, but presume before many years this mode of communicating intelligence will become very general throughout the Union.

A NEW FURNACE.—Our neighbors, the good citizens of Milton, have had a meeting, and have unanimously resolved, that Milton is a great place for iron works, and that forth with they are determined to have an Anthracite Furnace, and as soon after as convenient also a Rolling Mill of the largest dimensions. This, they say, is not to end in windy resolves this time, but to assume the shape of a veritable bona fide Furnace and Rolling Mill. The editor of the Miltonian imagines that he can already hear the ponderous machinery of the rolling mill, and the roaring blast of the furnace. We sincerely hope the fondest aspirations and brightest visions of our good neighbors may be realized.

FATHER RITCHIE.—It will be seen that Mr. Ritchie, the editor of the Washington Union, has been expelled or rather deprived of his privilege on the floor of the Senate chamber. He was charged with having published libels on the Senate, particularly in an article signed "Vindicator." We do not like to see the liberty of the Press encroached on, but we think the editor was entirely too dictatorial in his conduct, for American freemen to bear with. The vote stood 27 to 21 for expulsion. All the whigs and four democrats, viz. Calhoun, Butler, Westcott and Yulee voting for expulsion.

SEAT OF JUSTICE.—An effort is now making to remove the seat of justice from Orwigsburg to Pottsville. A bill is now before the legislature to leave the matter to a vote of the people. As the same thing was done in Columbia county, we presume it will not be denied in Schuylkill county.

The charter of the Plainfield Bank was repealed a few weeks since, by the New Jersey legislature. The Lehigh County Bank charter will also be repealed by the Pennsylvania legislature, a bill to that effect having already passed the house by a unanimous vote.

The companies accepted from Pennsylvania, under the ten regiment bill, are Captain Butler's dragoons, Capt. Biddle's infantry, Syber's and Barnd's from Philadelphia; Thurstler's, from Carlisle; Guthrie's from Pittsburg; Irving's, Juniate; Moore's, Bradford and Franklin, making eight companies from Pennsylvania. The field officers will probably be—Colonel, Gen. Ramsay, of York county, an experienced military man; Lieut. Colonel, Col. Johnson, of Maryland, an officer of the regular army in Mexico; Major, Major Morgan, of Bradford, a graduate of West Point, who served through the Florida war; Surgeon, Professor Gibson, of Baltimore.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.—From the Auditor General's report we learn that this county paid into the State Treasury, during the past year as follows:

Tax on real and personal property, (Farnsworth and Gulick)	\$17,885 21
Tavern licenses	430 00
Retailer's licenses	417 98
Militia fines	163 54
Tax on writs, Proth',	124 40
Register, &c.	209 32
	\$19,203 65

Nothing for pedlers licenses, tax on certain offices, or collateral inheritance. Tax on bank dividends \$1,714 00 On corporation stocks 1,010 00 Northumberland Bridge 10 80 Milton Bridge 13 77

The people of the county received from the State Treasury during the same period:

For school purposes	\$2,419 65
Pensioners	747 00
Abatement of State tax	682 30
	\$3,778 95

Int't on rel't notes, b'k of Northd 282 25

PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS.—A bill is now pending in the legislature to elect prosecuting attorneys in the several counties. Every year the power and patronage of the governor is more and more curtailed. We are not prepared to say that the change would be a good one, but as prothonotaries, justices of the peace, &c. are elected, it is not more than democratic that prosecuting attorneys should pass through the same ordeal.

THE FAMINE IN IRELAND seems to have awakened the whole country to a sense of the suffering condition of the people in that unhappy country. Immense sums of money and provisions will be sent from this country. When it is recollected that nine months must elapse before they can have a harvest, and that hundreds are daily dying of actual starvation, their appeal to our sympathies are of a character not to be resisted. The following table will show at a glance some of the results of efforts made in this cause throughout the country. There have been raised:—

By general subscription in N. Y. city	\$12,200 50
New York Stock Exchange Board	2,000 00
Church of the Holy Cross, Boston	3,000 00
By subscriptions in Pittsburg, Pa.	2,000 00
Do do Jersey city	1,000 00
Do do St. Louis, Mo.	1,230 00
Do do Rochester, N. Y.	363 00
Society of Friends, Philad.	7,200 00
A member of Society of Friends, Philad.	1,775 00
Reporters in Congress	103 00

Besides these amounts already contributed, active efforts for relief are making over the whole country, which will greatly increase the fund. Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has suggested to the clergy of his diocese, that the first Sunday in March be set apart as a day of special prayer and for raising contributions.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE CANAL COMMISSIONERS.—SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER. Thomas J. Power, on the Portage Railroad. James Boon, Assistant, do. COLLECTORS. John F. Houston, Columbia. Joshua Fackler, Out-let Lock at Portsmouth. George W. Patterson, Hollidaysburg. James S. Campbell, Berwick. James A. Dunlap, Easton. William R. Burton, New Hope. SUPERVISOR. William K. Huffnagle, Delaware Division. WEIGHT-MASTERS. A. P. Moderwell, Weigh-scales at Columbia. F. R. West, do Hollidaysburg. Chas. E. Weygant, do Easton. STATE AGENTS. H. A. Boggs, on the Portage Railroad. Samuel J. Smith, do. Joseph G. Barr, do. George Minnick, on the Columbia Railroad. John Mathiot, do. J. K. Miller, do. Charles Beidelman, do.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.—The President sent a message to Congress on Saturday last, in relation to the prosecution of the war. This is an important paper, and its recommendations will engage the serious consideration of Congress. Men and means are both necessary to carry on a war successfully, and the message points out the mode which he deems most suitable to supply both. He recommends that provision be made for the appointment of a Major General and Brigadier General of the ten new regiments, as the number of officers of these grades now in the service, are not more than are required from their respective commands. Authority is also asked to receive the services of the twelvemonth volunteers, after their present term shall expire and to give them bounties. These men, having a year's experience and discipline, will make the most efficient soldiers for service, and be accustomed to the climate. This seems to be an excellent suggestion. He also desires to fill vacancies in the volunteer corps, occasioned by the resignation, &c., of officers. More than a hundred have resigned, and their places have not yet been filled by the State authorities that appointed them. A tax on tea and coffee to be limited to the war, and graduation of the prices of the public lands, yield, according to the President's estimate, yield about three millions of dollars. The amount from these sources would prevent the necessity of incurring a public debt annually to that amount, the interest on which must be paid semi-annually, and ultimately the debt itself, by a tax on the people.

The Commerce of the New York canals last year amounted to \$115,732,780. The trade of the canals is half equal to the commerce of the United States with the whole world.

Canal Trade.

From the Canal Commissioners' Report, the Millionaire says, we learn that during the canal fiscal year of 1846, there were sent east on the canal from Northumberland 260,154 bushels of wheat. This would comprise the wheat sent from this side of Williamsport, on the West Branch, and this side of Berwick, on the North Branch, and tells well for the productiveness of our country. During the same period 83,443 bushels of rye were sent, including, we suppose corn, cloverseed, flaxseed, &c.—136,535 pounds of leather, 4,309,695 feet of boards, 1,376,914 pounds of groceries, 939,493 ditto of hardware, 6,950 gallons of whiskey, 9,834 tons of coal, 4,913 tons iron ore, 25,333,774 pounds of pig iron, 10,157,912 pounds bar and sheet iron, 51,793 pounds of butter, 5,029 barrels of flour, and 39,399 pounds of rags were also sent.

There were received at Northumberland, from the South, during the year, 1,156,788 pounds of coffee, 1,089,428 pounds of dry goods, 3,670,008 pounds of groceries, 1,216,395 pounds of hardware and cutlery, 22,573 bushels of salt, 10,382 tons of coal, (probably Shamokin coal intended for the branches), 2,262 tons of gypsum, 20,150 pounds of pig iron, 300,591 pounds of bar and sheet iron, and 20,900 pounds of dry hides, and many other articles. The amount of tolls received was \$40,068 62.

From Williamsport there were sent east 20,317 bushels of wheat, 5,036,773 feet of boards, plank, &c., 1,031,393 shingles, 17,376 bushels of salt, 1,646 tons of coal, 623,720 pounds of pig iron, 157,405 pounds of bar and sheet iron, 121,600 pounds of nails and spikes, 3,675 pounds of butter. Tolls received \$9,526 93.

From Duncsbury there were sent east 110,211 bushels of wheat, 3,700,550 lbs. of pig iron, 98,100 pounds of castings, 2,683,532 pounds of bar and sheet iron, 10,129 pounds of nails, 16,071 pounds of butter. Tolls received \$17,887 50.

From Berwick there were 40 bushels of wheat sent southward, 20,980 pounds of leather, 1,200 pounds of wool, 4,315,196 feet of lumber, 12,240 pounds of window blinds, 1,289 bushels of salt, 188,002 tons of COAL, 2,636,693 pounds of pig iron, 119,412 pounds of castings, 50,040 pounds of blooms and anchovies, 193,381 pounds of bar and sheet iron, 18,030 pounds of nails and spikes, and 52,536 pounds of bacon. Tolls received \$75,506 95.

In the above statement we have given only some of the principal articles of trade by canal. It will be seen that there were sent south bushels of wheat from

Northumberland,	260 154
Williamsport,	90 347
Duncsbury,	119 211
Total bushels	469,712

Principally from the West Branch County. Iron in pounds, sent south by canal from

Northumberland	25,333,774	10,457,912
Berwick	2,636,693	193,381
Duncsbury	3,700,550	3,094,716
Williamsport	623,720	157,405
Total	32,294,737	13,903,414

There were sent pounds of iron in castings, blooms and anchovies, &c., from

Castings, Nails, &c., from	
Williamsport	2,000 121,000
Duncsbury	98,100 10,129 2,683,532
Berwick	119,412 18,930 50,040
	219,512 150,659 2,733,572

The toll on wheat is one half cent a mile for 1000 pounds—on pig iron 4 mills per 1000 pounds—castings, blooms and anchovies 5 mills—nails, bar or rolled iron 6 mills.

THE SENATE AND THE HOUSE.—Mr. Westcott of Florida, one of the members of the U. S. Senate, in speaking upon the expulsion resolution against Mr. Ritchie, indulged in some comments of a very strange character, which a member of the House has attempted to bring to the notice of that body. The remarks of the Senator were as follows:—

"I warn the democracy of this country, the people of this country, that they do not know one-twentieth part of the corruption, the feululent, reeking corruption, in this respect, in this government for years past. I tell the people of this country that the government and institutions of this country have been, and will be, used as a machine to plunder them for office beggars, and to perpetuate the possession of political power. I solemnly believe if the people of the United States knew the manner in which their government was conducted, if they could be all assembled at the city of Washington, they would be excited to kick up a revolution in twenty-four hours, which would tumble the President, heads of departments, both houses of Congress, democrats and whigs, heels over head into the Potomac; and I believe they would act right in so doing."

STATISTICS OF THE ORDER OF OUR FELLOWS FOR 1846.—From the Odd Fellow, Pocket, Diary just published, we extract the following interesting statistics of the Order in the United States for 1846:

No. of Subordinate Lodges	992
" Initiations	32,316
Contributing Members	90,753
No. of brothers relieved	11,519
" widowed families relieved	817
" brothers buried	485
Revenue of Lodges	\$708,206 10
Am't paid for relief of bro's	154,247 62
" widowed families	15,686 12
" education of Orph.	3,674 25
" burying the dead	22,786 01
Total amount for relief	197,371 00

The Great Gun made in England to replace the "Peace-maker," is to be put on board the bomb ketch at Brooklyn, and taken to the Gulf, to be used at Vera Cruz.

Congressional Proceedings.

The Wilmot Proviso Adopted by the Ho. and the Three Million Bill containing passed by that body.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13. SENATE.—Mr. Webster offered two resolutions the first declaring that the war with Mexico ought not to be prosecuted for the acquisition of territory to form new States to be added to the Union, and the second, that our government ought to signify to Mexico that the United States do not desire to dismember that Republic, and ready to treat for peace, for the liberal adjustment of a boundary line, and for the just indemnity due by either government to the citizen of the other.

On Mr. Webster's motion, these resolutions were laid upon the table, to be called up hereafter, when he will speak upon them.

The bill to provide for the construction of steam frigates was passed.

The bill to extend the Naval Pensions for years was also passed.

The three million bill was then taken up. Bagby defended the administration, and charged the annexation of Texas as being the immediate cause of the war. Mr. Badger has the floor to-morrow.

The Senate then went into secret session executive business, and afterwards adjourned.

HOUSE.—The three million bill was taken in committee, and Mr. Pendleton made a brief speech. At 12 o'clock the debate was closed and they proceeded to the vote. Sundry amendments were proposed and rejected.

Mr. Hamlin proposed as an amendment Wilmot proviso, which was adopted by a vote 110 to 89.

Mr. Dromogoolle offered a substitute for a whole bill, and this Mr. Ashman moved to amend by adding the Wilmot proviso, which motion prevailed by 105 yeas to 77 nays, after which the substitute, as amended, was rejected.

The committee then rose and reported the original bill to the House, with one amendment, the Wilmot proviso.

The previous question was then amended, the amendment agreed to—115 to 105.

Mr. Dromogoolle moved to lay the bill and amendments upon the table, which was negatively by a vote of 98 to 122.

The bill as amended was then read a third time and passed, the vote standing, yeas 111 nays 105.

February 16. SENATE.—The resolutions of the Legislature of Pennsylvania against the introduction of slavery into new territory acquired or annexed to the Union, were presented by Messrs. Cameron and Corwin.

The appropriations for dry docks at Kittery Me., at Philadelphia and at Pensacola were adopted in the same shape as they came from the House.

The resolutions of the Legislature of Ohio were presented for the increase of the pay of volunteers and complimentary to Generals Taylor and Scott.

Mr. Carroll, from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution returning thanks to General Taylor, with a recommendation that the Senate's amendments be agreed to.

Mr. Thompson, Mississippi, moved to amend by directing the presentation of gold medals to Generals Butler, Henderson, Twigg and Quit man, and one to the nearest relative of Brig Gen. Hamer, deceased, and expressing the regret of the nation at the death of the latter. The amendment of Mr. Thompson was then adopted, 124 yeas to 21 nays, and thus amended, the amendment of the Senate was agreed to.

APPEARANCE OF MR. ADAMS.—Mr. J. Q. ADAMS entered the House at half past eleven o'clock on the 13th inst., conducted by several members, colleagues and others, and by one or two persons connected with foreign delegations. There was a pause at once in the proceedings of the body. The members upon the Whig side rose as if by instinct promoted by a feeling of a high respect for the man. There were many who also rose upon the other side, and all eyes were directed upon the venerable member from Massachusetts.

In drawing for seats at the commencement of the session, the seat of Mr. Adams had been awarded to Mr. Andrew Johnson, of Tenn. Mr. J. at once addressed the Chair and said that in accordance with a statement and promise made by him at the commencement of the session of Congress, he now resigned his desk to Mr. Adams. It gave him great pleasure to do so, and still more pleasure to see that that honorable member had so far recovered as to be able to resume his seat.

Mr. ADAMS thanked the member from Tennessee for his kindness in surrendering a seat to which he, (Mr. A.) had no right, and especially for the kind manner in which he had made that surrender. He thanked the members of the House also, and of all parties for the kindness in which he had been received, and he regretted that his voice would not allow him to express those thanks as he could wish.

In Milwaukee land district, in Wisconsin, 700,000 acres of land have been sold within twelve months, leaving but 500,000 subject to entry.

The steamship May Queen was burnt at Marietta last week. One thousand barrels of flour were consumed, and other freight. The boat was insured at \$5000.

SPICRY is arriving now very freely, by almost all the packets from Europe. The Bavaria, from Havre, we understand, has \$400,000. Yet there are some people who insist that money will be very scarce during the next sixty days. Such persons should by all means gather their money into stockings and bury it. If money is scarce this Spring, it will never be plenty while the world stands.—Journal of Commerce.