CONGRESSIONAL.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, September 8, 1837.

The Chair announced the appointment of the following Standing Committees:

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Buchanan, Tallmadge, King, of Georgia, Clay, of Ky., and Rives.

On Finance—Messrs. Wright, Webster, Nicholas, Benton, and Hubbard.

On Commerce—Messrs. King, of Ala. Davis, Brown, Ruggles, and Norvell.

On Manufactures—Messrs. Niles, Buchanan, Preston, Strange, and Pierce.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Smith, of Conn., Spence, Linn, McKean, & Black.

On Military Affaires—Messrs. Benton, Preston, Tipton, Walk, and Allen.

On Militia—Messrs. Walk, Swift, Clay, of Ala. Mouton, and Smith, of Indiana.

On Naval Affaires—Messrs. Rives, Southard, Tallmadge, Cuthbert, and Williams.

On Public Lands—Messrs. Walker, Fulton, Clay, of Alabama, Roane, and Prentiss.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Linn, Sevier, Bayard, Mouton, & Lyon.

On Indian Affaires—Messrs. White, Sevier, Tipton, Linn, and Swift.

On Claims—Messrs. Hubbard, Tipton, Crittenden, Strange, and Young.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Grundy, Morris, King, of Georgia, Wall, and Clayton.

On Post Offices & Post Roads—Messrs. Robinson, Grundy, Knight, Brown, and Niles.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Tipton, McKean, Nicholas, Young, and Williams.

On Pensions—Messrs. Morris, Sevier, Prentiss, Pierce, and Roane.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Brown, White, Crittenden, Norvell, and Smith, of Conn.

On the District of Columbia—Messrs. Kent, King, of Alab'a., Nicholas, Roane, and Allen.

On Patents and Patent Office—Messrs. Ruggles, Strange, Bayard, Prentiss, and Robinson.

On the Contingent Expenses of the Senate—Messrs. McKean, Tallmadge, and Black.

On Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Clay, of Ala. Smith, of Ia., and Norvell.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Smith, of Conn. Lyon, and Allen.

On motion of Mr. Wright, so much of the President's Message as relates to the subject of Finance, as also the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, was referred to the committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, so much of the message as relates to the Judiciary, was referred to the committee on the Judiciary, as was also so much of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury as relates to that subject.

Mr. Grundy moved that when the Senate adjourn it adjourn till Monday next; which was agreed to.

Mr. Nicholas presented a memorial from the chamber of commerce, New-Orleans, praying the establishment of a National Bank; which was referred to the committee on commerce, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Grundy presented a memorial from Mr. Teakle, a Senator in the Legislature of Maryland, giving his views generally, on the subject of finance; which was referred to the Committee on Finance, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Hubbard, the Senate went into the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were opened,

Mr. White announced the death of the Hon. *J. Standefer*, a member elect of the House of Representatives. Mr. White then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, unanimously, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the Hon. James Standefer, late a member of the House of Representatives from the state of Tennessee, the Senate will go into mourning, by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

Resolved unanimously, That as an additional mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, the Senate do now adjourn.

The resolutions having been unanimously adopted,

The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday Sept. 7,

Mr. Biddle offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury report to this House whether a letter, purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, offering payment in specie to members of Congress, is authentic; if so, to what other claimants on the Treasury a similar offer has been made, and what principle of discrimination, if any, has been adopted in the medium of payment to the public creditors."

FRIDAY, September 8, 1837.

After the reading of the journal—

On motion of Mr. Haynes, it was resolved that when this House adjourns it will adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. Robertson, of Virginia, laid upon the table the following amendment to be proposed to the resolution submitted on yesterday by Mr. Biddle, which was ordered to be printed.

"Also, that he report, so far as ascertained, the amount of specie received by the Government since the first day of May last; the source from whence derived, and the amount from each; the regulations under which the same, or any part thereof, has been disbursed; the persons to whom paid, and the sums paid to each; the amount now on hand, and where deposited.—Also, whether since the date above, the public dues, or any portion thereof, have been received in protested drafts, or any funds other than those prescribed by the joint resolution of 30th of April, 1816."

Mr. Bell announced the death of the Hon. J. Standefer, a member elect of the House of Representatives from the state of Tennessee, and submitted the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as a testimony of respect for the memory of the deceased, the members of this House will go into mourning by wearing crape on the left arm for thirty days.

On motion of Mr. Bell,

The House then adjourned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE NEW "EXPEDIENT."

From an article signed "A Plain Democrat," in the Richmond Enquirer.

"But, Mr. Editor, we know the banks cannot be put down for some thirty years, without a civil revolution; and it can hardly be expected that Mr. Gouge is the man for that. Take him upon his own plan, and we are to have a depreciated currency for the officers and creditors of the United States, as long as the State Bank and Mr. Gouge's scheme work together. The appreciated currency or Treasury medium, would be raised in value by the trammels thrown around the payment of public dues, without adding one cent to its intrinsic value. The arbitrary will of Government would alone create this additional and fictitious value; and in a free Government, it could not be considered as having any abiding sanction farther than the interests of the few could be made to predominate over those of the many.

"The price which the debtors of Government would be compelled to pay for Treasury medium, would be charged like the duties or other debts upon the people with whom the debtors of Government deal. Thus the people of the United States, after being taxed several millions of dollars to build, perhaps, as many sub-treasuries as we have forts and arsenals, and to officer and guard them perpetually at great expense, would be taxed again in the purchase of goods to enable the merchants to buy Treasury medium to pay duties, &c. After arriving at this point, it would hardly require the sharpness of a Gouge, or the ambition of a Bonaparte, placed in the Presidential chair, to relieve the People of some of their burdens, and grant them commercial facilities never before thought of. By a simple order from the Treasury Department, directing the sub-treasury of the United States converted into a bank of deposite as it would already be a bank of circulation; and whether it would require an act of Congress to enable the Treasury and sub-treasurers to loan out money, and do the banking business of each State, and of the United States, would depend upon the fact, whether, in that day there would exist one spark of democracy, or whether the least vestige of State rights would have survived the devastating hand of federal usurpation. Convert the postmasters into bank messengers, and the business of the nation might be done like that of a single city!

"I conjure the Democracy of Virginia to be more vigilant than ever; to watch the rights of the States and the principles of our Government with the most anxious solicitude. Let not the scheme of Mr. Gouge betray us, &c."

If the newly proposed Treasury Bank for the benefit of the Office-Holders, who are to be the Bankers, is thus attacked in a leading organ of the Administration itself,—what is the country, as a whole likely to think of it? Mr. Van Buren may as well abandon this game at once. The Safety Fund political system is not in good order in New York, and an Exchequer political system does not promise to be popular in these times.—*N. York Express.*

CHESTER COUNTY IN MOTION.

On the ninth instant a tremendous meeting of the Democratic Antimasons of Chester county was held in Westchester at which JOHN D. STEEL, Esq. Presided, assisted by JOHN BALDWIN, Esq and ABRAHAM REIDLER, Esq. as Vice Presidents, and *William Webb*, and *Isaac Rice* Esq. as Secretaries. Notwithstanding the busy season of the year, we learn that the meeting was thronged by the 'bone and sinew'—the hard working laborers, farmers and mechanics. The proceedings are spirited and patriotic, and speak the unequivocal language of freemen.—We subjoin a few of the resolutions.—The Register and Examiner, says: "The result of the meeting—the spirit of harmony which prevailed throughout, are tokens of COMPLETE SUCCESS at the coming election. If we judge by the spirit which is among the people, our majority will be MUCH LARGER than ordinary."

Resolved, That we deem the *ballot box*, the just legitimate and constitutional remedy for the EVILS OF FREEMASONRY; and that we shall continue as ever, to *persevere* in the cause, until the OVERTHROW of the institution is made *certain* beyond the power of resurrection.

Resolved, That we recognize in the character of JOSEPH RITNER, a man, whose FIRMNESS, INTELLIGENCE, and PATRIOTISM, render him eminently fitted for the station he now occupies; and that as Pennsylvanians, we point with pride and pleasure to his administration of the affairs of the commonwealth, as CONTRIBUTING ESSENTIALLY to the PROSPERITY of the state; and conferring honor upon the people of the commonwealth.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7. 1837.

NINE CHEERS FOR THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES!!!—They have this day declared against the Globe—against Loco Focoism—Agrarianism—and Kendallism—against the Message of President VAN BUREN! A majority of the Representatives of the People have said that the Executive organ does not express their sentiments, nor the sentiments of those whose wishes and determinations they have sent here to proclaim and enforce. This majority has decreed that BLAIR & RIVES are unworthy to be countenanced longer in any official relation to the House of Representatives. It is a great matter for the cause of political morality, that the conductors of the most indecent and infamous press that has ever disgraced this country should be thus signally rebuked. It is a surety that one branch of the present Congress, at least, will never consent to give the sanction of law to the pernicious and despotic measures which the Globe has been so long engaged in advocating: and by the advocacy of which it has gained and kept the favor of the administration.

It would indeed have been a great triumph for the Constitutional Party, if the distinguished and most estimable gentlemen who have been so long identified with them, as the editors of the Whig paper at Washington, and whose high tone of independence, joined with their uniform fair-dealing and courtesy, have gained them the respect of all parties, and made the National Intelligencer an honor to the country, had been elected printers to the House; but the supporters of Mr. ALLEN, of the Madisonian, were unyielding; and, rather than allow the editors of the Globe to obtain the situation, ninety five out of one hundred and three friends of GALES & SEATON joined the band of "Conservatives" and elected Mr. ALLEN, after balloting twelve times. On the last ballot the editor of the Madisonian received 113 votes, being exactly a majority of the whole—the number required to constitute a choice. He was therefore declared duly elected. The chagrin and mortification of BLAIR may be more easily imagined than described. He repeatedly declared that he would infinitely prefer that the election should terminate in favor of GALES & SEATON, than of ALLEN. After yesterday's proceedings, however, he gave up nearly all hope.

During the discussions which to day arose on the subject of the Printer's Election, Mr. ROBERTSON, of Va., made a proposition, which he supported with his usual cogency, to bring out an entire separation between the printing of Congress and political newspapers. This brought up Mr. GARLAND, of Va., a distinguished friend of Mr. Senator RIVES, who took occasion, in the most emphatic manner, to declare that his position was with the Conservatives, and against the Globe. He avowed that the had voted for Mr. ALLEN—and against BLAIR & RIVES, because the conductors of the Executive organ were waring against the principles and doctrines which he stood pledged to his constituents to defend and maintain! He alluded to the remark made yesterday by Mr WISE, that the Conservatives were already *marked* men—that the word had gone forth for their execution! He cared not: Such considerations would never make him swerve from the line of duty. He would ever stand fast by his principles, whatever destiny might be in store for him.

These remarks were delivered with great earnestness and force; and produced a manifest impresssion on the House. Mr. GARLAND goes not with the train bands this session. Mr. WISE expressed his conviction that his colleague would ever be found advocating and battling for his principles like a true Virginian.

Mr. LEGARE, of South Caroline, also indicated, in a very unequivocal manner, the position that he intends to occupy respecting the great questions that will divide the friends of RIVES and TALLMADGE from Mr. VAN BUREN and the majority of his cabinet. Mr. GRAVES of Ky., having offered a resolution providing that Mr. ALLEN should be employed by the Clerk to execute the printing on terms not greater than those prescribed by law, a motion was made to lay on the table, and Mr. GHOLSON, of Miss., demanded the ayes and noes, for the purpose manifestly of marking the ALLEN men. Mr. LEGARE called upon him to with draw his demand. He said the Conservatives were not afraid to show their hands—but they would vote against the resolution of Mr. GRAVES, because it was opposed to the practice of the House. He, however, avowed that he had voted for Mr. ALLEN from the first to the last—and intended to adhere to him.

These debates were productive of nothing. The balloting was again resumed; and on the first, ALLEM ran up as high as 74, while BLAIR and RIVES remained stationary. The Globeites became alarmed; and made every effort to arrest the proceeding and save the "dear BLAIR." I am sorry to say that a Representative of Baltimore descended to the attempt to give a reprieve to Gen. JACKSON's lying Ambassador. The Hon. Mr. HOWARD has not added to the consideration in which he may have been held, by the motion he made to give the public printing, for even a limited time, to the conductors of a paper which has so long outraged the feelings and understanding of the honest and honorable of all parties. His proposition was summarily rejected with the sentiments it was calculated to call forth. Let Mr. HOWARD's constituents bear in mind that he was zealous and officious to give a helping hand to BLAIR & RIVES—the scorned and execrated of the most respectable segment of what was lately the "Dominant Party"—thanks be to Providence!—it is entitled to that name no longer.

Another of the Globeites attempted to induce the hou[illegible] to resolve that the e[illegible]lection should be decided by a plurality of votes: instead of a majority of the members present. But the disgraceful proposition was scarcely made before it was rejected with scorn and contempt.

Successive attempts were made to get the election put off—or obtain the printing for BLAIR and RIVES for three weeks—for the special session—for any time, however limited. But all these efforts were in vain. The representatives, fresh from the people, resolved to keep the WOLVES from entering the fold. They would hold no terms with them.

After the election of Mr. ALLEN, there was a debate, rather dull, about the rules of the House. They have resolved to adopt those of last session, for ten days, and, in the meantime, refer them to a special committee for revision and amendment.

Just as the House was going to adjourn, Mr. BIDDLE, of Pa. offered a resolution of inquiry, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information whether the letter purporting to be addressed by him to the Clerk of the House relative to the payment of the members in specie, was authentic; and if so, whether the public creditors generally were paid in that medium, and if not, what authority he had for making a discrimination. This created much mirth, and the members went home to dinner in good humor.

The Senate did nothing to-day but chose the Chairman of four standing Committees. Mr. WRIGHT is at the head of the Committee on Finance. Mr. BUCHANAN, of Foreign Relations. Mr. KING, of Alabama, of Commerce—and Dr. NILES, the great man of Connecticut, received the largest number of votes for the Chair of the Committee on Manufactures, but there was no quorum to vote in his case, and therefore no election.

On motion of M. CLAY, it was agreed that the Vice President should fill up the rest of the Chairs, and the Committees, as to his wisdom might seem best! The remainder of the day was spent in Executive session.—

P. S.—A very interesting dialogue took place to day between BLAIR—the great defeated—and an honorable Senator from P——. BLAIR said he thought he must be more amiable hereafter or he would lose the Senate's printing too: and yet he saw no reason why people should be so exasperated againt him—he was sure he was one of the best-natured men alive.

"Yes," replied Senator B——"BLAIR you are a good natured fellow in private—but you have a d——d bad way showing it in your paper!" D.

Gold for the Office Holders, & Shin Plasters for the People.

The Baltimore Patriot states that a person *high in office in the general government* brought FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS in American gold, to that city, and sold it at a premium of 7 per cent, thus realising a profit of *three thousand five hundred dollars.*

Our readers are aware that the revenue of the General Government, proceeding from customs and lands, is collected in SPECIE, and held by the OFFICE HOLDERS, who refuse to pay it out for any debt or demand. It is in their power *to make large speculations upon the MONEY OF THE PEOPLE while they* PAY DEBTS IN *TREASURY SHIN PLASTERS.* What say the people to this act of *PLUNDER* and *SPECULATION* by the AGENTS AND OFFICE HOLDERS OF *Mr. VAN BUREN*? What say they to the "*GOLD AND SILVER CURRENCY*" used for the benefit of political knaves, while they are insulted with *RAGS*? Will they not arise and drive the money changers from the Temple?

Three years ago, the people were told that gold and silver would soon drive "bank rags" from circulation. Now there is none to be had unless it is purchased of the *OFFICE HOLDERS* at a *PREMIUM.* The farmers and mechanics must be content to get *SHIN PLASTERS*, while the "silk stocking gentry" that surround Mr. Van Buren gather up the *GOLD* and *SILVER* to *SPECULATE UPON.* How the times have changed since the gold humbug was first brought out.—*Pennsylvania Telegraph.*

A PARTIAL GOVERNMENT.—The Secretary of the Treasury has notified the members of Congress that their pay can be had in gold and silver. Has such a circular been issued to the mechanics at work on the public buildings, or the hands at the Navy Yard? And what right has the Secretary to make distinctions in paying the creditors? Are not the honest mechanics of the country who work for the government, as much entitled to gold and silver for their wages as the members of Congress, who sit in their carpeted halls on their cushioned seats, and lounge away an hour or two every day? And yet this is a domocratic administration! this is the administration of the people's friends! this is the work of the dear lovers of equality! O! how we loathe such rank and abominable imposture and hypocrisy. *Rags* are given to the people—GOLD to the people's rulers. And if a mechanic at work in Washington for the government, were to ask for specie he would be discharged for his impudence, and his wife and little ones deprived of their bread, whilst at the same moment a member of Congress goes to the Treasury and draws his pay in GOLD! Are not these things enough to awake and arouse true Democrats.—*Alex. Gaz.*

A VAN BUREN CANE.—A gentleman from the West has left at the Patriot counting room, a CANE, which, in its natural growth, seems to have twisted and turned all sorts of ways. Resembling so much the politics of Mr. VAN BUREN, it has been named after him as an appropriate compliment. It's worthy the attention of the curious in these matters, who are invited to call and examine it. It would form a valuable appendage to a museum or any other cabinet of curiosities, and there is no place more appropriate for its deposit than the *East-room* of the Presidential Palace.

Correspondence of the United States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12, 1837.

The loco focoism of the President's message is hard to swallow—and the friends of the Executive are clearly diminishing in numbers. There is an incident connected with the opening of the session, which is our city talk, and which has excited some amusement among the Whigs. With a view to reconcile the apposing factions of the administration party, so as to prevent the defeat of the election of Mr. Polk, the President sent for Mr. Cramer, of New York, a gentlman of his party and of very considerable influence. To Mr. Cramer he entrusted the task, and gave him, as his cue, a solemn pledge that the message should contain no opinions or thoughts tinctured with the loco foco stain.—Mr. Cramer, in consequence of this assurance, exercised his influence with so much success that he united the ultra and conservative members of the administration party, and thus elected Mr. Polk.—As soon as the message appeared, Mr Cramer is represented as having been almost beside himself with rage. He declared that he would not have cared for being deceived himself, if the evil had stopped there; but vexed that he had been made the instrument of deceiving others. But this deception, (supposing that all this rumor be well founded) it is not probable that Mr Polk would have been elected, as the vote would have stood in that election, much about the same as it did in the election of printer, after the loco foco character of the message had been disclosed.

There is a great traffic going on here in gold and silver, principally in gold.—The members draw their pay in gold, and many of them, probably most of them, carry it instantly to the broker, who gives them about eight per cent, which makes a considerable addition to the perdiem of such members as are not too proud to bring their gold to market. The subject was up before the House to-day, as you will see by the papers. It is exciting a strong indignation every where throughout our city; but now that the Secretary has introduced the system, he will have great difficulty in breaking it off again.

We are all at a loss to know what will be the course of the nullifiers in the two houses. It has been said that they are about to go over to the project of the administration, with slight modifications, if they can be obtained. Some say this is a trick of the nullifiers to get the President with in their toils so completely, that he cannot escape; while others believe that they are perfectly sincere in the desire and intention to support a sub-treasury system, provided the funds can be made secure in the hands of the officers or can be deposited in a state bank of sufficient stability. It has been said that Mr. Preston and Mr. Thompson are not prepared to go with the rest in this scheme. Mr Webster to-day declared himself against the bill to postpone the transfer of the fourth instalment of the surplus revenue, but said that he would not impede its progress longer than briefly to give his views on the subject, and would then leave it to the majorities which the administration have in the two houses, to do what they thought best for the good of the country and the removal of the evil which now exists. Mr. Calhoun gave no indication of what his course would be. The Senate refused to-day to refer some private petitions to one of the standing committees, and thus determined that they would not take up any other matters for legislation, than those which had been legitimately brought before them through the medium of the message. This is, therefore, a pretty good proof that the extra session will not be suffered to run into the ordinary one. It probably will be closed before the middle of October, so as to give a recess of about six weeks.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the Inquirer and Courier.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITOR, DATED,

Washington City, Sept. 12, 1837.

We did not have a very long session to-day. The House met at [illegible] usual hour, and after a Chaplain—the Rev. Mr. Truston of Virginia—had been elected, and Mr. John Quincy Adams had submitted sundry resolutions in relation to our affairs with England, Mexico and Texas, the House adjourned.

The committee on Ways and Means will report to-morrow or next day, and then you may look out for warm work. Mr. Cambreleng will go the whole figure for the Message, and the whole force of the administration will be put in requisition to sustain it. The session, from present appearances, will not be protracted beyond three or four weeks.

The *National Anti Masonic Convention* assembled in this city to-day. Pennsylvania Rhode Island and several other States were represented. The Convention adjourned to meet again in Philadelphia in November. I understand that it was not expected that the Convention would be full, as it was called at that season of the year when the agricultural interest is actively engaged in the business of the harvest.

The Convention, though small, embraced a body of very gentlemanly looking men, and I am told that they are united to a man in yield ing a preference for General Harrison and Governor Ritner.

XTRAORDINARY PLAY UPON XES—Charles X-x-king of France, was xtravagantly xtolled, but is xceedingly xecrated. He xhibited xtraordinary xcellence in xigency, xcerbation; he was xemplary in xternals, but xtrinsic on xamination; he was xtatic under xhortation, xtreme in xcitement, and xtraordinary in xtempore xpression. He was xpatriated for his xcesses, and to xpiate his xtravagance xisted and xpired in xile.

The Queen Dowager of England, Adelaide, is said to be laboring under consumption. She is to have an allowance of £100,000 (nearly half a million of dollars) per annum, and Marlborough House to live in.

From the Correspondence of the Balt. Chronicle.

WASHING[illegible] 1837.

Much [illegible] manifested this morning [illegible] and lobbies of the House of Representatives on the subject of the public printer, which had for a third [illegible] drawn that body together, and set them once more by the ears. You would have thought it an election of President of the U. [illegible]es, which was going on, or of a Speaker, at the [illegible] least, from the intense interest manifested in the result.

Mr. BRONSON of N. York, the original propounder of Mr. Thomas Allen's name as a candidate for the vacant office, followed the example of his colleague, Mr. FOSTER, who, yesterday, declared his independence of the collar, and led the vain in that astonishing display—the members from the Regency State avowing themselves!—I could hardly believe my own ears and eyes.

Mr. LEGARE of S. Carolina, the successor of Mr Pinckney from the Charleston District, also came out with a short, but extremely eloquent speech, in which he, too, avowed himself an Allen man; and intimated that the supporters of that candidate were not likely to be driven off, or worried off, or manœuvred off, from the prosecution of their purposes. The speech ranks with the maiden effort of Mr. OGDEN HOFFMAN, on yesterday.

I cannot describe to you the effect produced by this unwonted spectacle. POLK sat on thorns. CAMBRELENG bit his nails. The small fry of the party evinced their discomfort in various ways,—all of them expressive of the deepest disappointment and chagrin. All read on the wall of the Chamber "Mene Mene Tekel Upharsin," and saw the fingers inscribing the inscription there.

Not one of Mr. Van Buren's recommendations can pass this House of Representatives,—excepting, perhaps, the extension of the Custom House Bonds payments. They will utterly spurn the preposterous Sub-Treasury plan, and will laugh at the proposition to repeal the Distribution Law. This House of Representatives is not that, of which Abijah Mann and Samuel Cushman were the whippersin. A change has indeed come over the spirit of that dream,—and this change is a broad, and it is to be hoped a permanent, awakening!

There was a good deal of discussion, after this business of the public printer was settled, as to the revisal of the rules and orders of the Houses. MEWCER of Virginia, made an attempt to *reserve* the revisal of the election rules, so as to project a plan by which a fair mode of procedure, in the cases of contesed elections, might be secured. HAMER, of Ohio, SMITH, of Maine, and others were for striking out the rule which gives the third of the House the power of preventing a proposed reconsideration of a question already decided. But the result of the whole was to raise a select committee to report on the rules and orders, the present code remaining in force for ten days to come: & there the affair ends for the present.

The committees are to be announced on Monday—so Mr. POLK intimated to day.

To-morrow Mr. STANDIFER's death will be announced, and the House will adjourn until Monday.

The Senate met, elected a few of the chairman of Standing Committees, and adjourned.

CHRONICLER.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The excavations for the Genesee Canal in the city have unveiled some interesting animal remains, respecting which a friend has handed us the following memorandum.

REMAINS OF THE MASTADON have been discovered in digging the Rochester and Oleon Canal in this city, at the intersection of Canal and Caladonia streets, about four feet below the surface of the ground—imbedded in a well defined deposit of diluvion, impregnated with iron. The only remains preserved are two of the ribs, about 4 feet long, a bone supposed to be one of the lower bones of a fore leg, and fragments of an immense tusk. The workmen describe the tusk to have been as large as a man's body, and some 10 or 12 feet long—it was taken by them for a log, & broken to pieces only 12 or 14 inches of the point escaped fracture—the rest was broken to pieces, and, most of it together with other parts of the skeleton, were thrown out and buried in the earth excavated from the canal. The pieces of the tusk preserved, exhibit the pieces of the texture of ivory as distinctly as an ivory comb, and retain their original whiteness. The ribs are in a state of perfect preservation.

Probably the entire skeleton was deposited in or near the place where the remains were found, and more may yet be discovered. Geologists assign a remote origin to these and similar remains—supposing them to have peen buried in their present situations by the universal deluge, at which time the animals themselves are supposed to have come extinct.—*Rochester paper.*

A PROPOSITION.—It will be recollected that General JACKSON told Col. WHITE, the delegate in Congress from Florida, some time last winter, that he could "place himself at the head of fifty old women, and put an end to the Florida war in one week." Calling to mind this boast of the hero, and the dilatory nature of the aforesaid war, the Louisville Journal very appropriately sugggest that "the Secretary of War send out Gen. JACKSON and the 50 old women, instead of drumming up for Tennessee volunteers." Why not?—The old Roman must have excitement and actions of some sort: and as he has acquitted himself so poorly in the field of politics, against Judge WHITE and Mr. BELL, why not give him a chance to freshen his laurels, in the manner proposed, against the red men of Florida?

AN ITEM.—A man was found in the gutter in Prune street, near Sixth, on Saturday evening the 2d inst., who, like Goliah of Gath, was *slewed* with a *sling.* *Ledger.*

Our readers, no doubt, will be anxious to see what *the Globe* has to say upon the signal defeat it has met in the contest for Printer of the House. It dies hard, and in its last throes and struggles cries out lustily for "*the democratic cause*," "*the democracy*," and the like contemptible party slang; as might well be expected from cold blooded hypocrisy and mortified pride.

From the Globe.

THE ELECTION OF A PRINTER TO [illegible] HOUSE.—It will be seen from our co[illegible]ns, that, after three day's voting, the opposition united with some fifteen member[illegible] representing [illegible]nstituencies friendly to the administr[illegible]on, and have conferred on M[illegible] Allen, editor of the Madisonian, the printing of the House of Representatives. We do not complain of this. Divide and conquer is the only policy which can lead the party to success. That they should seize the occasion of the fresh disorders which they have produced in the country to create dissension in the ranks of democracy, is natural. Their instincts must have been dead, to have failed them in such a crisis: but, so far as we are concerned, they will be disappointed, if they anticipate from the Globe a course calculated to drive from the party a solitary individual inclined to give it an honest support.

From the dawn of manhood to this hour we have devoted our efforts to the democratic cause. We will not relax exertations now, when new difficulties require them. If we could have consented to purchase ease and affluence at the price of principle, it would not have been a hard task to have suited the complexion of the print to the interests that have sought to secure its advocacy. But we have been educated in too stern a school to value money more than those just and patriotic principles which have given us a character with the great body of the people, which we place above all price. If this were not so, the inflexible course we have pusued for eight years under the past and present administrations, might have been paralized by the secret appliances of that moneyed power which has made the education of the press a part of its policy; and which has carried so many from the ranks of the democracy to the ranks of the enemy.

We take a pride in assuring the great body of the democratic party in Congress, that we are made stronger not disheartened, by defeat. The steadfast and unbroken front they presented throughont the balloting of three days, is infinitely more gratifying than any victory which could be achieved without them. We return them our heartfelt thanks. We will justify their good opinion.

From the Baltimore Patriot.

So much for the Globe. We now give the remarks of the Nation l Intelligencer upon the subject:

The House of Representatives yesterday brought to an end a contest, which had lasted for three days, by electing THOMAS ALLEN, Editor of *the Madisonian*, to be Printer to that body for the present Congress.

Every intelligent observer of the progress and incidents of this election will discover in it the evidence of a struggle between the two great parties, prevented from mastering each other in the contest by the presence of a third party, of small strength, but great spirit, that third party being an end[illegible] of recent orgin, but having decidedly more affinity to the Whigs than to the party represented by the Government paper, from whose side it has been created.

The Whigs of the House of Rrepresentatives manifested their faith by voting through the whole of the first day for the candidate whom they preferred. They would probably have voted in the same way up to this time, but for considerations which had great weight with them, and which were entitled to it.—It came to be understood by them that the supporters of the Madisonion could not bring themselves to vote for the Editors of the National Intelligencer, which has been so long an antogonist of the party by which they were elected to Congress. They might, perhaps, *aii pis aller*, after a tedious struggle, have given votes enough to make a majority in their favor. Meantime, however, the public interest was suffering: the business for which Congress has been specially convoked was lying cold on the Clerk's table, and, if the friends of all the candidates stubbornly held out, might there lie for an indefinite time, keeping the whole country in a state of suspense and anxiety. The Whigs, apparently reasoning in this manner, appear to have come, one after another to the conclusion, (which the country will probably consider as the wise one,) as the "Conservatives" would not unite with them to unite with the "Conservatives," and elect their man.

The moral of this story is, that the prediction which we made on Monday last, as to the probable exhibition of an independent spirit on the part of the present House of Representatives, is already realized. The votes of the House, on several question, by yeas and nays, shewed a cl[illegible]jority of about 25 votes direct[illegible]ing and rebuking the whole sch[illegible]nbraced in the late Message of the President, and generally the doctrines which have been promulged through offic[illegible]hannels as those of the Administration, since the suspension of specie payments by the Banks.

Mr. ALLEN, we have stated, has been chosen Printer to the House. But, to save the necessity of explanation hereafter, it is perhaps proper to anticipate inquiry, and state, that, as Mr. ALLEN's establishment here is of recent date, he has not had time to build up such an office as is required for the business of the House of Representitives. The printing will there be executed for him for the present, at the office attached to the establishment of the National Intelligencer, in which the same work has been heretofore executed, when its proprietors were Printers to the House.

MEUNIER and BOIREAU, two of the numerous conspirators against the life of the King of France, are now in the United States.