Ohio.

[illegible] his te[illegible]
[illegible] shriller voice tha[illegible]
Sh[illegible] the bastard rises to h[illegible]
smite him so—hah! give us ano[illegible]
He struck short at vacancy, snatc[illegible]
age from the stranger, and drank i[illegible]
hour after midnight, said ye?'

'Ay—you'll see no bastards then.'

'Worse—may be worse!' muttered the Fisher, sinking into abstraction, and glaring wildly on the flickering embers before him.

'Why, how's this?' said the stranger. 'Are your senses playing bo-peep with the ghost of some pigeon-livered coast captain, eh? Come, take another pull at the keg, to clear your head lights, and tell us a bit of your ditty.'

The Fisher took another draught, and proceeded—

'About five and twenty years ago, a stranger came to this hut—may the curse of God annihilate him!'—

"Amen to that," said the young man.

"He brought with him a boy and a girl, a purse of gold, and —— the arch fiend's tongue to tempt me! Well, it was to take these children out to sea—upset the boat—and loose them!"

"And you did so," interrupted the stranger.

"I tried—but listen: On a fine evening, I took them but, the sun sank rapidly, and I knew by the freshness of the breeze, there would be a storm. I was not mistaken. It came on even faster than I wished. The children were alarmed—the boy in particular, grew suspicious; he insisted that I had an object in going out so far at sunset. This irritated me—and I rose up to smite him, when the fair girl interposed her fragile form between us. She screamed for mercy, and clung to my arm with the desperation of despair. I could not shake her off. The boy had the spirit of a man; he seized a piece of spar, and struck me on the temples. "How you villain!" said he, "your life or mine sir."—at that moment the boat upset, and we were all adrift. The boy I never saw again—a tremendous sea broke between us; but the wretched girl clung to me like hate!—her dying scream is ringing in my ears like madness. I struck her forehead, & she sunk; all but her hand, one little white hand would not sink! I threw myself on my back, & struck at it both with my feet—and then I thought it sank forever. I made the shore with difficulty, for I was stunned and senseless, and the ocean heaved as if it would have washed away the mortal world; and the lightnings blazed as if all hell had come to light the scene of warfare! I have never since been on the sea at midnight, but that hand has followed or preceded me; I have never ——"

Here he sank down from his seat and rolled himself in agony upon the floor.

"Poor wretch!" muttered the stranger, "what hinders now my long sought vengeance!—even with my foot—but thou shalt share my murdered sister's grave!"

"A shot is fired—look out for the light!" said the young man.

The Fisher went to the door; but suddenly started back, clasping his hands before his face.

"Fire and brimstone! there it is again!" he cried.

"What?" said his companion, looking coolly round him.

"That infernal hand! Lightning blast it! but that's impossible," he added, in a fearful undertone, which sounded as if some of the eternal rocks around him were adding a response to his imprecations—that's impossible! It is a part of them—it has been so for years—darkness could not shroud it—distance could not separate it from my burning eye-balls!—awake, it was there—asleep, it flickered and blazed before me! it has been my rock a head through life, and it will herald me to hell!" So saying he pressed his sinewy hands upon his face, and buried his head between his knees, till the rock beneath him seemed to shake with uncontrollable agony.

"Again it beckons me!" said he starting up ten thousand fires are blazing in my heart—in my brain! where, where can I be worse! Fiend I defy thee!"

"I see nothing said his companion, with unalterable composure.

"You see nothing!" thundered the Fisher, with mingling sarcasm and fury, "look *there!*" He snatched his hand, and pointing steadily into the gloom again murmured, "Look there, look there!",

At that moment the lightning blazed around with appalling brilliancy; and the stranger saw a small white hand, pointing tremulously upwards.

I saw it there, "said he, "but it is not *hers!* Infatuated abandoned villain!" he continued with irrepressible energy, "it is not my sister's hand—no it is the incarnate fiend's who tempted you to perdition—begone together."

He aimed a dreadful blow at the astonished fisher who instinctively avoided the stroke. Mutually wound up to the highest pitch of anger, they grappled each other's throat, set their feet, and straitened for the throw, which was inevitably to bury both in the wild waves beneath. A faint shriek was heard, and a gibbering as of many voices, came fluttering around them.

"Chatter on!" said the Fisher, "he joins you now!"

"Together—it will be together!" said the stranger as with a last desperate effort he bent his adversary backward from the beating cliff. The voice of the Fisher sounded hoarsely in execration, as they dashed into the sea together, but what he said was drowned in the hoarser murmur of the splashing surge! The body of the stranger was found on the next morning, flung far upon the rocky shore—but that of the murderer was gone for ever.

The superstitious peasantry, of the neighborhood still consider the spot as haunted at midnight when the waves dash fitfully against the perilous crags, and the bleak winds sweep with long and angry moan around them they still hear the gibbering of the fiend and the mortal execrations of the Warlock Fisher! but after that fearful night, no man ever saw that Phantom hand.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from England.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

By the packet ship John Jay, Holdredge from Liverpool, we have our files of London papers and Lloyd's Lists to the 14th December, and Liverpool of the 16th, the day the packet sailed.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS.

The news from the seat of war is, that the seiges of Choumla and Sillistria had been raised, and that the Russian armies were making a most disastrous retreat across the Danube. "Their retreat" says the Messenger des Chambres, "is impeded by the inclemency of a most rigorous season, and all sorts of unfavorable accounts are invented and published respecting them."

Death of the Earl of Liverpool.

LONDON, Dec. 5.

The melancholy event of the death of the Earl of Liverpool was not known in London yesterday till after our paper had been put to press. We communicated it with spasms [illegible] hood
[illegible] deck
[illegible] bounded to [illegible] ountess of Liverpool, burned fe[illegible]
ther, the Hon. Cecil Jenkinson, were in the room with him—and the attendance of his medical adviser, who resides in the neighbourhood, was immediately required. The last struggle, if painful, was happily but short, for before the medical attendants arrived, he had breathed his last.

Perhaps we were wrong in applying the epithet melancholy to his Lordship. The paralytic attack which took place nearly two years ago, was of such a nature, that it did not afford the least chance of recovery. It destroyed the powers of the mind, but not so completely as to render his Lordship unconscious of the hopelessness of his situation. By him, therefore, death must have been considered as the welcome visit of a friend. He could not desire to live, and he could not fear to die.

We are now to take a view of him as a public man, who had for so many years performed so prominent a part in the affairs of this great country.—He seemed born to be a statesman. From the beginning of his career he did not mix in common-place business of life—he had no relish for those amusements and occupations which other men pursue with such eagerness—he looked upon life as a gift bestowed upon him, with the condition that it should all be devoted to the service of his country. It was all devoted, and his disorder the effect of his unremitting labours, proved how thoroughly that condition had been fulfilled. His first speech in parliament, at the early age of twenty-two, gave the promise of his future fame. We heard it, and we do not forget the effect it produced on the House.—Maiden speeches are often eloquent but seldom display any great depth of political knowledge or any powerful grasp of mind. But Lord Liverpool's first speech was the speech of a man who had studied the state of Europe—the relations which each nation bears to other nations—the alliances which their welfare or their safety require them to make—the checks which it is necessary to establish, in order to curb the overweening ambition of any particular power—and the policy which the dignity of this country required it to pursue at a period of such great and increasing difficulty and importance.

But Lord Liverpool's rise to the highest offices in the State was not rapid. Ten years nearly elapsed from his entrance into Parliament before he had a seat in the Cabinet. In 1801, upon the nomination of Mr. Addington to the post of Prime Minister, Lord Liverpool was appointed Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in which capacity he negociated the preliminaries of peace with M. Otto. Excepting the short interval between the death of Mr. Pitt, and the accession of Mr. Percival, Lord Liverpool continued a Cabinet Minister. Upon the assassination of Mr. Percival he became Prime Minister, in which eminent station he remained till the termination of his political career.

What gigantic events filled that space are too well known to render it necessary for us to dwell upon them. That any man, Mr. Pitt always excepted, could have been selected more equal to the difficulties of the crisis, we do not believe. He combined in an extraordinary degree, firmness with moderation. He possessed an eloquence which, if it did not reach the highest point of excellency, always impressed the hearer with a conviction of the sincerity and patriotism of the speaker. His measures were the result of deep deliberation—he weighed them carefully—but when he adopted them, he pursued them with inflexible resolution. God knows! the vessel of this State was often involved in storms and tempests, and a less firm mind might have sunk under the difficulties of the crisis—but despondency formed no feature of his character—he never despaired of his country and he saved it. If the sun of his career as Prime Minister rose amidst the war of elements, amidst clouds, and lightnings, and thunder, it set in splendour and in glory.

In debate he was vehement, but not personal.—He did not seem to have one angry feeling in his composition towards his rivals however wanton their attacks or personal their insult. Sincerity was apparent in every measure he adopted, and in every speech he made. He never refused to others the tribute of applause which he thought they deserved; and his gentlemanly deportment, unruffled by the coarsest personalities against him, has often disarmed his fiercest adversary.

Such was the Earl of Liverpool. If this be the language of penegyric, it is also the language of sincerity. It is the tribute of one who knew him well and who knew him long—who will maintain that a sounder Statesman—a man more thoroughly anxious for the prosperity and honour of the people—a more devoted friend to the Constitution of his country as established in Church and State, never existed.

Joseph Hutton, convicted of forgery, was executed at London on 8th. Dec. The multitude assembled to witness the melancholy ceremony is said to have been greater than on any former similar occasion, not excepting the memorable execution of Hollow and Haggerty, for the murder of Mr. Steele, and the more recent death of Fauntleroy. Hutton was

[illegible] her she, too, has lo[illegible]
[illegible] tates on board of the
Packet, but was overtaken by
[illegible] lice Officers after the vessel was out of the harbor in the Offing, and taken back to London.

The Hon. and Rev. Henry Dymoke, the King's chaplain, who performed the service at the Coronation of His Majesty in 1821, died on the 3d December.

IRELAND.

CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting on Thursday, the 10th of December, Mr. O'Connel, in one of his speeches, made the following remarkable statement: "There will soon be justice done to the Catholics of Ireland. The bill for our emancipation is already drawn up and that too, by the law officers of the Crown.—Sir Nicholas Tindal has prepared it, by order of the Duke of Wellington, and it has been received by the Attorney General of England. It is already in the hands of the Bishops; Parliament is to meet on the 8th of February; I know it, and there are very few in Ireland cognizant of the fact but myself.—(Cheers) I said that the draft of the Emancipation Bill was drawn up by the Solicitor General. I now tell you that the Duke of Wellington himself handed it to the Bishop of London, and that our *friend*, Dr. Bloomfield, is at present canvassing the Right Rev. Bench for their support. (Cheers.) It is not as has been rumoured, a bill restrictive of Parliament, but one opening to us both Houses of Parliament.—(Cheers.) There is only one qualification, and that is really a most absurd one;—namely, that Catholics shall not vote on questions where the interests of the church are concerned. This is Wilmot Horton's plan, and nothing can be more ridculous. (Hear.) So a Catholic Member of Parliament is not to be entire. There is no intention of interfering with the Freehold Franchise. (Cheering.)—Having gratified you so far, I have now to tell you it contains one clause to which we cannot agree. It contains a partial *veto*. It is this, that no Catholic Priest can be made a Bishop, of whose allegiance the crown have a suspicion. This never can, never will, never shall, receive our sanction. (Cheers.) This bill had been cautiously concerted in the lawyer's Office where it remained unknown and unheard of, until the Bishops became the depositories of the secret, and that moment it got wind. I suppose their Reverend Lordships told the story to their wives—the daughters, of course, got a hint, and it was then impossible that the young bachelors could have been kept in ignorance of so great a secret. Thus the story got into life, and I assure you I have it from the nearest relation of one of the Bishops. I announce it here as fact, that such a bill is in progress, and that means are being taken to pass it through the house under the guidance of the Duke of Wellington."

Mr. Lawless said he would not rely on the authority adduced by Mr. O'Connell. The story had been told him by some old woman or Bishop's wife.

Mr. O'Connell said that every man in the country would know the fact before a week had elapsed.

After three cheers for the men of Leeds, the meeting broke up.

LONDON MARKETS—Dec. 12.

CORN EXCHANGE.—The arrivals of English corn since Monday have been extremely small; and having had a considerable attendance of both millers and dealers to-day, a large quantity of foreign wheat was taken off at improving prices of from 2s to 5s per quarter above our Monday's quotations; but we cannot note the same improvement in English wheat. A report that the French government had prohibited the exportation of wheat, tended materially to the briskness we experienced.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY Jan. 19, 1829.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, the discussion on Mr. Wickliffe's resolution to change the rule, so as to introduce "Viva Voce" voting at all elections by the House, was resumed. The change was advocated by Mr. Ramsay, and was opposed by Mr. Bartlett, Mr. Barringer and Mr Taylor. Mr. Taylor moved to lay the resolution on the table, with a view to its remaining there not to be acted on this session, and asked the ayes and noes on this question, which were ordered. The question being taken, the motion was carried in the affirmative—ayes 97, noes 92. So the subject may be considered as disposed of for the present session.

The House then proceeded to take up the claims of the Georgia citizens, on the motion of Mr Thompson to reverse the unfavorable report of the Committee of Indian Affairs; but before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. Sergeant, who stated that further information on the subject had been received in a message from the President, which was then in the House, the further consideration of the bill was postponed till Friday next. The House then took up various private bills, which were acted on in Committee of the whole, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time on Monday.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, made a report adverse to the prayer of the memorials for the discontinuance of the transportation of the Mail on the Sabbath. The Committee was discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and 3000 copies of the Report were ordered to be printed. The resolution submitted by Mr. McKinley, on Thursday, referring it to the Committee on Foreign Relation to inquire whether the President alone had the power under the treaty of Ghent, and the Constitution of the United States, to appoint the King of the Netherlands umpire in the dispute now pending, between the United States and Great Britain, relative to the North Eastern boundary, was explained by the mover, and agreed to. The bill for the relief of the sureties of Amos Edwards was discussed, at great length,

[illegible] whole, acted on various private
[illegible] ere ordered to be engrossed and
[illegible] me to day. The bill to continue
[illegible] provisions of the act authorizing the
[illegible] of Washington to draw lotteries,
postponed till Friday, to give time for some
[illegible] mation asked for by some members to be
[illegible] mitted to the House.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

MONDAY, Jan. 19.

The bills passed by this house on Saturday, entitled, An act for the benefit of John Morris, alias John Morrison, of Baltimore county; and an act to suppress duelling; and the resolution in favor of Arthur M'Lean, of Baltimore county agreed to on Saturday, were sent to the Senate for concurrence.

Mr. Hitch presented a petition of Violet Jackson, of Worcester county, for pecuniary relief in consequence of inability to procure a support—referred.

Mr. Wright of Dorchester, asked and obtained leave to withdraw from the files of this house the petitions presented by him, severally praying for the passage of a law to divide Dorchester county into eight separate election districts.

Mr. Denny asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill authorising the shutting up a certain road in Talbot county.

Mr. Stockett asked and obtained leave to bring in a bill, to be entitled, An act to alter and amend the constitution and form of government so far as relates to the council to the governor, and for other purposes. And, on his motion, it was Ordered, That a select committee, consisting of five members, be appointed by the speaker, to prepare and report said bill. Messrs. Stockett, Hood, Lee, Done and Grason, were appointed the said committee, pursuant to the order.

Mr. Oldson, Chairman of the select committee appointed on the subject, reported a bill entitled, An act to regulate the appointment and enlarge the powers of the levy court, and to abolish the office of commissioners of the tax in Queen Anne's county. The said bill was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Lee chairman of the select committee, to which, on the 6th instant, was referred a bill recommended at the last session to the early consideration of the present general assembly, entitled, An act to abolish the orphans courts of this state, and to establish district equity courts, to be invested with equity jurisdisdiction as well as the powers of the present orphans courts, reported the said bill without amendment; which was read the first time and ordered to lie on the table.

On motion by Mr. Lee, the said bill was made the order of the day for the second Tuesday of February, being the 10th proximo.

On motion of Mr. Wright of Queen Anne's, it was Ordered, That the committee on ways & means be instructed to inquire into the expediency and policy of taxing pecuniary legacies.

On motion by Mr. Sutton the consideration of the bill, reported by him, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people, which had been made an order of the day for Thursday last, was postponed until to-morrow.

The house then adjourned until to morrow morning ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, Jan. 20.

Mr. Gantt submitted the following message:—

By the House of Delegates, Jan. 20, 1829.

Gentlemen of the Senate,—

This being the day fixed by previous arrangement, for the election of bank directors on the part of the state, we propose, with your concurrence, to proceed immediately with the said election.

The following persons are nominated by this house,—

1. For the Mechanics Bank of Baltimore, —— ——, —— ——, —— ——.

2. For the Commercial and Farmers Bank of Baltimore —— ——, —— ——, —— ——, —— ——.

3. For the Farmers Bank of Maryland, —— ——, —— ——, —— ——, —— ——.

4. For the Branch Bank of the Farmers Bank of Maryland, at Easton, —— ——, —— ——.

5. For the Elkton Bank, —— ——.

6. And for the Hager's-Town Bank, —— ——, —— ——.

7. Messrs. ——, ——, are appointed by this house to join such gentlemen as may be named by your honourable body to examine and count the joint votes of both houses, and to report the result thereof.

The said message was twice read; When,

The first blank therein was filled in with the names of William Stewart, Henry B. Griffith, William Crawford, jr. and John Smith Hollins.

The second blank was also filled in with the names of Charles C. Egerton, George Riston, Stephen H. Ford, and Greenbury B. Willson.

The third blank was also filled in with the names of George Wells, junior, James Boyle, Theodorick Bland, and Lewis Neth.

The fourth blank was also filled in with the names of Samuel T. Kennard, and Wm. Clark.

The fifth blank was also filled in with the name of Adam Whann.

The sixth blank was also filled in the names of John Van Lear, junior, and David Schnebly; the several gentlemen put in nomination, for the respective banks therein mentioned.

And the seventh blank was filled in with Messrs. Gantt, and Townsend, as the tellers.

The said message was then agreed to, and sent to the senate.

The clerk of the senate delivered the following message; which was read.

By the Senate, January 20, 1829.

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates,

The senate have received your message proposing to go into the election of Bank directors, and accede thereto. The senate have made no addition to the nomination of your honourable body. Messrs. Smith and Kennedy are appointed to join the gentlemen named in your message, to count the ballots.

By order, L. GASSAWAY, Clk.

According to the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Sutton, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relate to the time and manner of electing the senate, and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people.

And in the progress of the second reading thereof,

Mr. Phelps moved to amend the bill by inserting therein the following as the first section, viz:—

"Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland,—That the state shall be divided into Fifteen Districts, six on the eastern and nine on the western shore, to be laid off by the commissioners, and that each of said districts shall be entitled to send one senator to the general assembly to be elected by the people of said district."

And the question being put, Will the house agree to the amendment proposed?

It was determined in the negative.

Mr. Hawkins moved to amend the third section of the bill by striking out 'five," in the second line of that section, and inserting in lieu thereof, "ten" so as to prescribe, "that no per-

WEDNESDAY, January 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, westwardly from Zanesville, was ordered to a third reading. A bill amending the Judicial act of the United States so as to authorize a less number of Judges of the Supreme Court than a quorum to adjourn the Court from day to day, at any time after the day appointed for the meeting of the Court, was reported from the Committee of the Judiciary, read twice, engrossed, passed, & sent to the House. The bill allowing $2,762 to the heirs of Jacob Clement, deceased, for the demurrage of a vessel, at the port of Laguira, which vessel was chartered by the U. States, to convey provisions to that port, for the relief of the sufferers by the earthquake at Carracas, was debated for about two hours, and rejected, by a vote of 16 to 23.

A considerable time was spent yesterday, in the House of Representatives, in receiving and disposing of Resolutions. The bill to authorise the establishment of the Territorial Government of Huron, being a special order of the day for yesterday, was taken up; and after a short discussion, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day, by a vote of 123 to 70. The bill authorising a subscription of 4,500 shares in the Washington Turnpike Company was passed. The bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army was taken up. An amendment proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to do away the present system of contracts, and to give to the Commissary General a discretionary power to purchase provisions, was rejected, and the bill was then ordered to a third reading. A bill from the Senate, the object of which is to enable the Supreme Court to hold its sittings, should sickness or other causes prevent a quorum from being present, was carried through its several stages, and finally passed. Mr. Mercer made one or two attempts to get up the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road, but was unsuccessful. A bill to authorise the cession of a tract of land, held by the United States, in South Carolina, and called Mount Dearborn, to the State, was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Jan. 22.

In the Senate yesterday the bill to establish a commission for the adjustment of land claims in Missouri, &c. was ordered to a third reading, the bill providing for the trial and decision of the claims of Bastrop, Winter and Maison Rouge to lands in the state of Lousiana, was after some discussion, ordered to a third reading.

In the House of Representatives, yesterday, some short discussion took place on the resolution offered by Mr. Gurley, referring it to the Committee on the Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting to the State of Louisiana five hundred thousand acres of land, to aid her in various works of internal improvement; but the hour expired before the discussion had closed. The bill authorising the establishment of a Territorial Government in Huron; the bill to continue the present mode of supplying the army; and the bill to provide for ceding to the State of South Carolina the jurisdiction over a tract of land called Mount Dearborn was read a third time and passed. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr Storrs then corrected some of the statements which he had made when the subject was last before the House. He was succeded by Mr. Strong, who made some observations in favor of the bill as it was reported, and against the amendment of Mr. Buchanan. Mr. Silas Wood then spoke briefly in favor of the amendment; and was followed by Mr. P. P. Barbour, who spoke against the bill. Several gentlemen then rose together, but Mr. Archer having caught the eye of the speaker, made a successful motion that the Committee rise. The Committee then rose, and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Jan. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, introduced a bill for allowing pensions, in some cases, to the widows or children of pensioners, deceased. The decision of the Senate unfavorable to the bill for the relief of Jacob Clements was reconsidered and committed. Several private bills were acted on, and a short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business; after which the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

Yesterday the House resumed the consideration of the resolution, offered by Mr. Gurley, referring it to the Committee on the Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of granting 500,000 acres of land to the State of Louisiana, for the purpose of aiding the State in the construction of a canal, which, after some discussion, was laid on the table. The House then resolved itself into Committe of the Whole on the state of the Union, and resumed the consideration of the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland Road. Mr. Archer then spoke at some length against the bill, in its original form, and in favor of the amendment; and, when he sat down, Mr. Mercer obtained the floor, but as it was about 3 o'clock, he made a successful motion that the Committee rise. Mr. Mercer, therefore, has the floor for Monday.

A bill was reported by Mr. Hamilton to regulate the supply of forage for the army.

SATURDAY, Jan. 24.

The Senate did not sit yesterday.

In the House of Representatives yesterday, some discussion took place on the joint resolution reported by Mr. Wickliffe from the Committee on Retrenchment, prohibiting the use of the public stationary in transmitting pamphlets, packages, &c. not ordered to be printed by Congress. Mr. Storrs moved to amend the resolution, by limiting the quantity to the value of ten dollars at every session; but at the request of Mr. Vance, he withdrew his proposition, when Mr. Vance moved to amend by prohibiting the use of any public stationary by members of Congress. On this question he asked the ayes and noes, which were ordered, when Mr. Cambreleng moved the indefinite postponement of the resolution, on which the ayes and noes were ordered. The hour having elapsed before any question was taken the House refusing to suspend the rule, the discussion was arrested, and will be resumed to day. The House then took up the subject of the Georgia claims, when the motion of Mr. Thompson, to reverse the unfavorable report of the Committee on Indian Affairs was rejected, and the report of the Committee was agreed to. The House then, in

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