ia, and again have the Fairfax Stone' reiterated, as it always had been, for our answer. Mr. Speaker, my voice is for justice!—let us have what is just and right!!

Mr. D. commenced some observations upon the vast importance of this question, and more especially to the people of the western section of the State, which he had the honor, in part, to represent. He had seen many instances of inconvenience himself— * * * His voice, however, affected by a cold, became indistinct, and in the present state of his health he found himself compelled here to leave the matter.

Mr. Brengle mistrusted his ability to do justice to so important a question, arising, he would hope, in part from the necessity he had been under of attending to numerous other duties which his situation here required of him, and which had absolutely prevented his paying one hundreth part of the attention to this subject which it really required—for he believed that a subject of more delicacy or more importance would not be presented to the consideration of this legislature.—Yet, unequal as he felt himself to the task, he felt called upon to say something having been a member of the committee that had had this subject under consideration, and concurred in the views and recommendations which they had submitted to the house, and which, after giving the same a fair investigation, he was in hopes the house would adopt. Nor can I believe, Mr. Speaker, with the gentleman from Allegany, (Mr. Desemon,) that by adopting this course, the character of the State would be compromitted. He would be one of the last men in the state to recommend a course which he could for one moment believe would, in the slightest degree, compromit the character of Maryland. So far from the course proposed having a tendency to tarnish the character of the State, he verily believed that if there was any method by which to shed a brighter ray of glory and of loftier honor upon her career in this case, it was by adopting the course recommended by the committee.

Rapidly recapitulating the history of the dispute with Virginia, until arriving at the position assumed by Governor Taz-well in his last annual message, Mr. B. inquired, what are we now asked to do? After being told by the highest functionary of Virginia in his official communication to the legislature of that state that the government of Maryland have not only misapprehended the disposition and enactments of Virginia, but have, under that misapprehension, adopted a course which places it out of the power of Virginia to make explanations. Sir, I ask every member here, if, in intercourse with any honorable man, an unhappy difference arose, and he had received such distinct intimation that he had been misunderstood, if he would not owe it to himself, as well as to the other, to afford an opportunity for explanation? I ask, sir, if in our intercourse with our sister State, with whom we have harmoniously travelled through a career of difficulties and dangers, hand in hand—I ask, sir, if *Maryland* does not owe it to *Virginia*, when Virginia makes, by her highest functionary, such a statement, to afford her an opportunity of making such explanations as she professes to be able to do?

Gentlemen assumes in broad terms, that Virginia, instead of meeting us in fair negotiation upon the disputed point, had uniformly assumed that the point in dispute was already settled in her favor. Mr. B. could not bring himself to believe that such had been the deliberate design of Virginia. He felt bound to believe that when the Governor of Virginia assumed the responsibility of making the official statement, that a misapprehension existed somewhere, we were bound in strict abstract justice as well as out of respect to the rules which regulates the intercourse between high and lofty parties, as well as the intercourse of honorable men, to afford every means to explanation, and for the removal of misapprehension. We owe it to ourselves sir, not only to be sure that we have ascertained beyond all possibility of doubt, that Virginia is determined to assume the point in dispute, but that she has not done so through any misapprehension. Sir, I repeat it—I cannot bring my mind to the belief, that Virginia intended to act so unfairly—so unmanly towards us, as to take upon herself to decide the controversy a priori in her own favor. The declaration of Governor Tazewell convinces me that they could not have so intended. Sir, I feel bound to believe that Virginia, whose statesmen have been so long distinguished for high-minded honorable bearing, were utterly incapable of so treating a sister state. On the contrary, he still believed,—the character of Virginia compelled him to believe, that her high functionaries were honest in their declarations, and had at least intended to hold a due respect for the State of Maryland

Mr. B. proceeded to a more minute examination of the resolutions and acts of the two governments, and pointed out the conformity of the act of Virginia to that of Maryland, as to the object expressed in the title, preambles, &c. 'to ascertain and make known the true boundary lines,' &c. Maryland had made the proposition in this general language.—Virginia, in responding, adopts the same language to express the same object. It is true, sir, that she goes on further, and gives instructions to her commissioners as to the point of beginning, whereas, Maryland had, in her enactment, given no such instructions, but it is presumed, left her commissioners at large. This was the sum and substance of the difference.

Mr. B. contended that it was quite possible that Virginia was not aware, that in giving those instructions to her commissoners, she was widely deviating from the spirit of the propositions from this state, much less that she was thereby actually assuming the whole point in controversy as being concluded in her own favor. There was at least plausible ground, independent of the assurance of the Governor himself, to believe that a misrepresentation existed, and that Virginia, instead of deliberately intending an indignity to Maryland, was really under the impression that she was honestly meeting the propositions of the latter by the act which was passed.

To illustrate—Mr. B. suggested, that two gentlemen having lands adjoining each other, the boundaries of which, had never been surveyed and ascertained, one of them making, as Maryland did to Virginia, a proposition to name disinterested persons or commissioners to "settle & ascertain the same" in general terms, without any mention as to the point of beginning; the other might accede to the proposition and in doing so might very innocently add by way of instruction to the person he appointed, to begin at a certain point, designated in his own title deed where he had perhaps always supposed the line should commence; and that too without any apprehension that in doing so he was assuming the sentlement in his own favor of a point controverted by his neighbour whose title deed called to commence at a different point. Mr. B. repeated that he could not believe that the highest functionary of Virginia would have undertaken to pronounce to the legislature of that State, that Maryland had misconceived their act, if he did not believe the fact to be so—and that a misapprehension existed which it would have been in his power to have explained, if the attitude assumed by Maryland had not closed the door upon further negotiation.—When honorable elevated men so distinctly express themselves, we are bound to believe them, unless we have strong proof indeed to the contrary—nay sir actuated by charitable and lofty feelings ourselves we should go very far in mistrusting any evidence that goes so utterly to discredit the honour of others situated as having equal pretensions to integrity with ourselves. M. B. repeated that Maryland was bound in the true spirit of dignity and charity to assume an attitude which would allow Virginia to make the explanation which her governor professed to be able to make; she was bound to do so in respect to her own high standing—in respect for those hallowed recollections which had so long and so closely associated us with our neighbour State—and in respect for the opinions of all the other States and of the world at large who would expect of us that every opportunity for amicable adjustment should be tried and every hope by that means of obtaining justice exhausted, before we should resort to the unpleasant alternative which had been as he apprehended prematurely resolved upon.

Mr. B. next replied to the objection which had been made to the committee as well as the legislature, assuming the message of Governor Tazewell to the Virginia legislature, as an official document, although it had never been communicated as such to this State. He maintained that the proceeding was according to the usage, and in the nature of things the use of such documents was often indispensable to legislation.

He insisted that the committee had proposed in no manner whatever to abandon any claims, or to forego any right which the state had asserted. The object was to place things in such an attitude, that Virginia might have an opportunity of making the explanation which she professed to be disposed to make—to place things back upon the platform of amicable negotiation, and thereby ascertain distinctly whether that government had misconceived our propositions—and were disposed to enter into amicable adjustment of the question, and if not, the deputation which it was proposed to send to Richmond, would have an opportunity to return time enough to enable the legislature during its present session to take such measures as events might then require. He was for meeting in friendly feeling the hand which he conceived the Governor of Virginia had professed a disposition to extend, and he thought we not only could do so without compromitting the honour of the state but that the loftiest sense of honour pointed out this as a high minded and honourable course—a course due no less from state to state than from man to man.

He advocated the course recommended by the committee also upon the ground that it was much more likely to bring the dispute to a more speedy conclusion, than the course which the last legislature had adopted. By adhering to the latter course, Maryland may push your case through the supreme court to a decision—and what then? It is well known, Mr. Speaker, that if the case were decided in favor of our claim, it would be the means of placing Virginia in an attitude of collision with the authority of that court, which it has been her peculiar pride to contest the authority of, in regard to the political and territorial jurisdiction.—We all know that Virginia is in love—perfectly in love with her own doctrines upon this very point, and that it would be in vain, utterly in vain to presume that she would in her present temper, peaceably submit to a decision of the Supreme court, which deprived her of some seven or eight of her richest counties which now constitute the pride of the state. Sir, Virginia never will allow the Supreme Court to interfere with political power, or to deprive her of her sovereignty over her territory. This he stated of all others is the darling doctrine of Virginia, and it is likely it always will be. Let me assure gentlemen that it is in vain to expect Virginia very soon to submit to the decision of the Supreme Court which would invade her territory.

Mr. B. did not agree with the Virginia opinions on this point. He read some clauses from the constitution of the United States, one of which he conceived, placed it within the scope of the power of the Supreme Court to adjudge in such cases, and others which were still more express in giving jurisdiction. It was a consoling reflection to believe that a tribunal existed, with competent jurisdiction to settle peaceably such disputes between independent States, as had heretofore been only subject to the arbitrament of the sword. The language adopted by the committee, (which he quoted) happily expressed these views.

But passing from this view, on which Mr. B. expressed a fear that he had too long detained the house, he thanked them for the kind attention with which he had been listened to, and proceeded to recapitulate the ground over which he had travelled, and mentioned one more subject well worthy of consideration, that is the position in which the acquirement of our object—the obtaining the territory itself, would place us. On this topic Mr. B. enlarged with much animation, insisting that Maryland would always stand too high in honour to think for one moment of disputing the title of honest settlers, who had obtained and paid Virginia for their lands under a full impression that they were obtaining a good and sufficient title therefor—that therefore in point of pecuniary interest Maryland could have nothing at stake—acquire this territory and let the pittance which we exacted from the people of the counties flow into the Treasury at Annapolis, and it is hardly there before it is sent back again to pay off the judges of their courts or other expenses incident to Government—Nay sir perchance it might require more from the treasury than they would contribute to it. Some territories are so situated as to do so.

In conclusion. Mr. B. urged warmly the amicable, honorable, friendly, course recommended by the Committee, and on the contrary warned gentlemen that if our cause was once allowed to pass under the revision of the Supreme Court, that Virginia, proud Virginia would never again meet you upon the subject in a spirit of amity. In that spirit I believe she will meet you if you adopt the process recommended—and if she refuses, our commissioner will return in time for us to act before we leave this city.—*Repub.*

(To be continued)

Annapolis, Jan. 10, 1835.

State Banks.—On second reading of the order proposed by Mr. Peacke to enquire into the expediency of instituting a state Bank &c. yesterday,

Mr. Merrick moved to reject the order which motion was seconded by Mr. Burchenal, who pressed upon the House the necessity of rejection of said order, as by its adoption, it would have a tendency to prolong the session in discussing the merits of the bill, when it came before the House, and it would in all probably be a very voluminous one, and cost the State probably three or four hundred dollars, for printing &c. and being fully convinced that the house would not pass such a bill insisted that it would save time and expense to take this question as a test vote.

The question on rejecting the order was decided in the negative.

Mr. Burchenal; then moved that the subject be referred to the committee on Ways and Means.

This occasioned considerable debate in which Mr. Burchenal, Mr. Merrek, Mr. Dulany, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Teackle Mr. Ridgely, and Mr. Wharton partook-Finally, though decided upon count, in the affirmative, the motion was lost on taking the yeas and nays, by a majority of one

A long discussion, as to the number of which the committee should consist, then succeeded, which resulted, after some embarrassment, in appointing a committee of seven, upon the subject, as proposed by Mr. Teackle.

From the Nat. Intelligencer.

POLITICS OF THE DAY.

[communicated for publication.]

Washington City, Jan. 7, 1835.

Hon. David Crockett.

Dear Sir:—We have learned, because you secretly informed us, that you have declined permitting your name to be used as a candidate for the Presidency of the United States, and that you have addressed a letter to that effect, some time since, to the Committee of the Convention of Mississippi, by whom you were nominated for that high office. Upon a private understanding between you and ourselves, and a number of our friends held in a kind of caucus, it has been concluded that we should come out in a seeming open application for a copy of your letter, pretending that it is important that your friends elsewhere, as well as in Mississippi, may have an early opportunity of turning their attention to some other suitable person, but really to give you an occasion to play off upon the public one of your best efforts for effect, and to keep up the humbuggery of the Bank, Gold Currency, and all that sort of thing so necessary to blind the people, and keep our party together.

Yours, with great respect,

NICHOLAS BANKS, of Pennsylvania.
ANDREW J. BULLION, of Indiana.
THOS. B. GOLDWIRE, of N. *H.*
MARTIN V. TRASHMONEY, of N. Y.

Washington City, Jan. 8, 1835.

Gentlemen—I send you a copy of the letter you wish. It is not my wish to take advantage of any body. I never said I cared about being President *now*, and so I have writ to all my friends in private letters, and when I talked about it I always talked that way. As Mississippi was the first state, (and I expected it would be the last) that nominated me for the "Government," I writ the letter and sent it there to be printed, to show that *I* did'nt go off half cocked, and to keep people from thinking that I had refused before I was ready. But as *I* want another man elected in the north, that I may have a sort of a plea to come in next time myself from the South West and as I see some people are going to try to hunt for themselves, and don't seem to be after the same game that I am, but are scouting all about to start other sport, and seem to be barking up the wrong sapling, I want to blow 'em off and put 'em on the right trail. But as we understand each other *I* shan't say any more but just send you the letter, and am glad you mean to publish it. Your friend

DAVID CROCKETT.

To the committee

Washington City, Dec. 1, 1833.

Dear Sir:—I suppose the Democratic Convention is in earnest in recommending me to be the President of the *U. S.* There is so much trickery about that thing now a-days, and so many sham nominations just to make people shew their hands, that I thought I would let you see that *I* know a thing or two myself, before I stated how thankful I am for your pitching on me for the Presidency. But I am sorry I don't want the office just now—*I* am after another thing. I'm a very candid man, and when my mind is fixed upon a matter, you might as well try to stop gunpowder half blown up, as stop me. I can't agree to be President.

The next election for President and Vice goes ahead of all the elections that ever took place in America, except when Jefferson and the present 'Government' was elected. Them two beat all creation, because they fought for the 'democratic principle.' Now I should think the Constitution quite gone unless the 'democracy'—that is, our side, all the office holders in the country, and in Washington City, and at New York, and every where—carried the election in 1836. To win that election we must give item to one another.—We must hang together like a pitch plaster to a bald pate. No flying off—no thinking for ourselves. One man must think for all. We mus'at have but one candidate, and for that reasn *I* wont go upon the list. *I'll* be a 'voter' and this is a big character, able to shoulder a steamboat, and carry any candidate that the caucus at Baltimore may set up against the people. What's the people to a caucus? Nothing but a dead ague to an earthquake.

But, gentlemen, though I can't take the appointment myself, I will tell you who can, and you won't have to persuade him long neither. He will play shy at first, owing to his nature; but it ain't hard to bring him too. It is Mr. Martin Van Buren. Perhaps you never heard of him before. He never meddles in any body's business. I have known him a long time, and I can assure you he is all sorts of a great man. Where any other man has one good quality he has lots. We did'nt set in the same chair together more than two years, but fully half that time he was either in my lap or I in his, exchanging compliments, so that I know him better than a book, and can say, take him up one side and down t'other, he is the most fitting man next to General Jackson, for the President, of any man that now hurrals for hard money and the people. The way he is a Democrat, is a caution, all over. He's dyed in the wool, through and through, and comes as near to the red britches of Mr. Jefferson as a new patch upon an old garment can be made. As to ability, he himself don't know how much he knows; and if *he* don't, who can?

He aint like any other living creture; he can't be attacked—fights just as well behind as before—sees as well one way as another.—They say his life is like a clean copy book; there is not a blot in any part of it; not a word nor letter scratched out, and every *i* dotted, and every *t* crossed, from one end to t'other. In his natral disposition, he is as tame as the present "government," & will just suit to come after it. The way his own state thinks of him outshines the yeliar jackets. They have been stallfeeding him for 22 years, and have got him as slick as an ingon. *His* state is the biggest in the Union—has got two millions of people—42 members in Congress—the longest canals—the largest ships—more banks—smaller notes—less cunning, and more honesty, than any state in the *Union*; and has never had a President yet—a great reason this for giving her one now, though she has had three Vice Presidents out of seven, besides other high officers, from Alexander Hamilton down. But ignorant people, with a glib sort of a tongue, says, what has he done? They ought to ask what has he not done? I would't answer the first question so far as the *people* is concerned, but for *his sake*, I will tell you what he has done. And not to get ahead of my story, I will go back to the time he began to be a politician. He set out with this rule—never to choose sides till he found out which was which, and if he happened to make a mistake, it was nothing to nobody, and things soon got straight. He never was wrong in any dispute, if either side was right, that is, he was always right, unless both sides was wrong.

He broke up a whole Legislatur in New York to support Mr. Madison in the war, and threatened to turn him out of his government, and put Mr. Clinton in; but failing in this, he turned over agin and tried to break down Mr. Clinton, in New York. All the time he was for war, he was making the people believe Mr. Madison was not to be trusted: and there has been pieces printed from his speeches, and will be printed over, I suppose, shewing how he abused Mr. Madison's government. Then he praised Mr. Clinton and afterwards turned right round and talked t'other way. He was all sorts of a member in the New York Legislatur. He was one of the litter of great men that was got by the *War* out of the old *U. S Bank*. He took sides with his father, and went his death against his mother. He was the very man for the time—talk—write—fight—bring in bills—laugh—make bows—draw State papers, which, finally made the federal party smell the patching that drove them from the field in April, 1814 This was a rale New Orleans scrape, and it was a long time before the people at Washington found out which was the biggest affair. But Mr. Van Buren always give up, that Orleans was the greatest. Now, so much for the question, what has he done?

It is true, he voted for the Tariff of 1828, "that bill of abominations," as it was then called, but he was obliged to do that; his Legislature instructed him, but some have said, that they instructed him by his own request, for his friends have boasted that he has never seen the day for the last ten years, that he couldn't make a New York Legislature do as he wanted them. But this vote proves what I said before. He went against the Tariff at home, called the *Harrisburg* Convention, while it was hatching this very Tariff bill of 1828, a trick and turn over to make a President, and then goes to Congress and votes for it. Don't this look like a man can't well be wrong that takes both sides? It looks a little curious that a man should go against a measure at home, speak it in public, write agin it, abuse it as a fraud and a trick, and get elected under these circumstances, and then get the very Legislature that elects him to tell him to vote against his own "graphic" speeches, and for a "measure proceeding more from the Closet than from the Workshop."—This is the way he got the name of a Magician, and it looks a good deal like it to a man up in a tree.

Mr. Van Buren has been more scandalized than any man in the world, not excepting Mr. Jefferson. Every body has combined against him. He has never interfered with any body at all. If it hadn't been for this, he would have been Gen. Jackson's favorite, and he would have made him his successor. But they poured so much poison in the old man's ears about his conduct against the Seminoles, that he never would hear Van Buren any more. And he poor man, gave up his Secretaryship, rather than have any fuss. He has never complained, and bore it all like a Christian. Now, some people have said, that he was first for Crawford, against Jackson, and Jackson's South Carolina friends; and then he was for Adams, and finally he came in at the eleventh hour for Jackson, got into the nest of Jackson's first and fast friends, rooted 'em out took their place, and they even go so far as to say, that he is the choice of Gen. Jackson for President. But this ain't so; if it was, it would make him look again a little like a *Magician*.

He has been accused about the Safety Fund Banks in New York. Now, people don't know any thing about these banks. Mr. Van Buren has always been in favour of 'hard money,' and he always obstinately refused to let any more than 150 banks be chartered at one time in New York, and then he said, and stood to it, they should'nt issue notes lower than a *quarter of a dollar*: for if they went for notes under that; it would drive all the specie out of the country. And then again he provided, that for every *sixty three* dollars issued in paper, there should be *one* dollar in silver, but, not satisfied with making the notes secure, by providing the above specie to take 'em up, he said that if one bank failed, all the others should make it good. Now, this is the Safety Fund system of New York. These banks are all in a league, and to keep their privileges, and to keep up one another, and to keep up their party, they have a joint fund, that is always subject to party purposes, to pay for votes, for treating, for travelling, for printing, for handbills, and for every thing that is necessary to carry an election.

All this is managed at Albany, and is called the Albany Regency. Now by this system New York has sound politics, sound morals, and *hard money*. How can any body blame him for the Safety Fund Banks?

Then, too, he has gone with all his might against the U. S. Bank; but is in favor of its Branches if they will put 'em in New York. Bad as that Bank is, he wrote for one to be put up in Utica, and his friends denied this till they proved it upon him by his letter, and because they happened to forget about his trying to get this Branch.—His enemies want to make out that he rows one way and looks another, and this is the kind of proof that is to make a man a double dealer! a magician!

They call him non-committal, too, and this is because he always looks before he leaps.—They say he never gives the measure of his foot. Now how can this be, when it is shewn that he speaks against the Tariff at home, and votes for it in Congress; goes for internal improvement by the General Government in New York but against it out of it; goes against the Bank at Philadelphia, but in favor it at *Utica*; goes for all the candidates for President in turn, Jackson last, notwithstanding which they say he is in higher favor there now than those that began before him. Went for the war, but went against Madison; wanted to turn out Madison, and put in Clinton, and then turned Clinton out from the little office he held in New York. Goes for gold and hard money, and has more rag money in his State than all the other States put together. Call you this non-committal? As well may you call the fingers of a watch non-committal, that goes regular round to every figure on its face.

I have gone through what they say against Mr. Van Buren, and now *I* must speak about our sticking together: every thing for Van Buren, nothing for nobody else—that is nothing for Judge White; for to tell you the truth the whole of this letter is just intended to keep the People from opening their eyes. Some very good honest Jackson men are foolish enough to think they ought to have an opinion of their own, and talk about it quite grave.—The words 'Magician,' 'little Magician,' 'non-committal,' 'safety fund,' 'Albany Regency,' 'New York tactics,' and such like have been named so often they begin to think there is something in it, and say, where there is so much smoke there must be fire, or, as we hunters used to say, where there is so much sign there must be game. Now Mr. Van and me, & the men who wrote to send 'em this letter to be published, and a good many of our folks, have all together, and we think by making a great rush upon these free thinkers we can whip 'em back into the party, and make 'em stand up to their rack, fodder or no fodder.

This letter is all for that purpose. I know and we all know, that one half of it is n't true, and the other is trash. My friends said to me, your name sounds big, and if you come out and make believe that you don't want to be President, and talk about democracy, aristocracy, Jefferson, Madison, Crawford, persecution, the war, the Bank, gold currency, hard money, but, above all, Jackson and the battle of New Orleans, and then hurra for union, harmony, concession, Van Buren, and the great State of New York; the seceders will tack and run back into the democratic republican fold, which means the Van Buren fold.

You must take notice that I am slabb'd off from the election, and am nothing but a 'voter,' and this gives me the right to dictate to the rest, and to tell them that I have no concern but to keep the democratic party united.—Shallow headed men won't see into this, and then I can, go on to say you ought to elect Mr. Van Buren, because he is from the north If we can keep things straight till we do this, the next time the President must come from the South west, and then where do I stand? By that time the party will be so well drilled that they will take any body that the party says they must take; and in the mean time, I think *I* can cry Bank! Bank! Monster! Corruption! Gold! Hard Money! Democracy! and all that, so, that if you will recommend me then, *I'll* be you man.

If White should be elected now, that will be two Presidents from the South west, and then I can't possibly get in, but take Van Buren, and by the time his term is up Judge White will never be in my way. It is true Judge White is as good a Jeffersonian as Martin Van Buren, but no better; and besides, he shouldered his musket, and fought bravely through the last war, (to say more might look like envy.) But if we elect him it will be greedy—look like we wanted all the Presidents.

It would break up the democratic party—set the States together by the ears, and place the country in the frightful situation in which it was situated when Virginia gave us four democratic Presidents—three hand running. It wont do. Let the next President come from the North and then I go with all my heart for a South west President, the time after, and that President shall be myself. Hoping that you will not forget me eight years hence, and that we can keep the People from thinking for themselves against a Caucus nomination.

I am your fellow citizen,

DAVID CROCKETT.

[Extracts from Letters]

Washington, Sunday, Jan. 11.—The printers have been at work all day (Sunday) upon Mr. Adams, Eulogy upon Lafayette; it will consume more than 700 reams of fine paper, and exhausts the whole stock within the reach of Messrs. Gales & Seaton. It, of course, will cost the nation a plum not far short of 10,000 dollars, and it will be months before the whole edition, consisting of fifty thousand copies, will be distributed through the country by the members.

The President of the United States entertained Mr. Sheridan Knowles at his private table on Friday last, & this gentleman, upon the occasion of his valedictory address to the Washington audience, has declared his sense of that high honor, and acknowledges it to have been the *highest* ever extended to him during his life.

Washington, Jan. 11.—Among the sad effects of the late severe weather, is the freezing to death of one of Reeside' drivers, on one of the western lines, who was found dead on his box; and the freezing of a man and wife in this city, who are said to have been found in their bed actually frozen to death.

Washington, Jan. 12.—You have seen a correspondence in the Telegraph, between Duff Green and Mr. Bryce terminating in the refusal by the former of a challenge tendered to him by the latter. I understand that Mr. Brice, who was a clerk in the General Post Office, resigned his situation previous to sending his demand for satisfaction, in order that he might feel himself at perfect liberty to take the course he did. I do not hear that any further steps are in the contemplation of the parties.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13, 1835.

The bill for regulating the pay of the Navy was yesterday passed over by a very lean vote, in the House of Representatives, in order to take up the annual appropriation bills. This vote must not, of itself, be considered an indication *against the Navy bill*, because most of the absentees had gone to the Senate, to hear Mr. Webster speak on the old French claims bill, and a majority of the absentees might have been, and probably were, friendly to the bill. As far as public opinion on the subject may be inferred from the language of the public prints, it is decidedly in favor of the bill; for ourselves, we should be glad to see the evidence, which would be afforded by its passage, of a favorable disposition in Congress towards the Navy.

The appropriation bills for the *Revolutionary* pensions, the Indian Department, and the Navy, were gone through with, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

[The Civil, Military, and Fortification appropriation bills have not yet been acted upon.]

In the Senate, we had, yesterday, the first full house, to use a theatrical phrase, that we have had this season. It was known, from what was reported to have passed at Friday's sitting of the Senate, that Mr. Webster was, to-day, to make his argument in favor of the bill to appropriate money to pay the claims of our citizens upon France for spoliations committed prior to 1800. The subject was rather a dry one: but no subject can be uninteresting in Mr. Webster's hands. He did not fail to make the best of that which he had before him to discuss.

The brilliant crowd, however, which thronged the Senate Chamber to hear Mr. Webster, were gratified beyond their expectations, in hearing also both Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Clay, who joined in the debate with earnestness and in their happiest manner, though not at great length.

The Senate adjourned without taking the question, Mr. Bibb having first obtained the floor

One of the most interesting incidents of the day, and one as unusual as it was gratifying, was the entrance into the Senate Chamber of the venerable Chief Justice, who, after the adjournment of the Supreme Court, repaired to the Senate to hear Mr. Webster. He was handed to a seat by one of the most distinguished members, and the evident sensation of affectionate respect which pervaded all who witnessed his entrance, was delightful to every beholder, as a spontaneous homage to age, virtue, and public service.

Correspondence of the U. S. Gazette.

Washington, Jan 14, 1835.

The Supreme Court heard argument to-day but the pleadings were of no particular importance. I understand that the Judges have all taken lodgings at Mrs. Dunn's boarding house, close to the northern gate of the Capitol, where they remained last term. Judge Wayne, is the only member of the Bench, who has his family with him. He has taken rooms in the same house, but dines with the Judges, it being their practice after dinner, to consult and compare opinions as to the cases which have been argued, and are left with them for judgment.

The report and resolution of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Senate, were to day taken up for consideration, and excited very considerable interest, a great many members of the House being present to hear the discussion. If any one however, anticipated an angry debate, they were doomed to a severe disappointment. The friends of the administration, as I stated in my letter of yesterday, had determined to do nothing more than make a show of resistance, & that merely in reference to a single point, the object being to make it appear that the inexpediency to act was to be limited to the arrival of information of the final action of the French Chambers.

Mr. Buchanan set out the debate, which lasted from five minutes past one, until within ten minutes of three. Mr. Clay and Mr. Webster cordially went together on this most important question, the most important, perhaps, that we shall have discussed during the session.

I believe Mr. Clay's Land Bill stands now the first on the orders, and, if so it may be taken up to-morrow. Probably, it will not lead to any very long discussion, as there is nothing new to be urged on the subject. The resolutions of the State of North Carolina, recognizing the principles of the bill, and its constitutionality, may have some effect on the votes of the gentlemen who represent that state in the two Houses.

EXTRAORDINARY MUNIFICENCE.

☞The Treasurer of the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary, performs the grateful duty of acknowledging the receipt through the Post Office of a letter dated 25th inst. directed to him without signature, and enclosing two *one thousand dollar* bills, for the use of the Infirmary.

From the N. Y. papers of Wednesday the 14th

Steam Boats were so much in demand yesterday for towing vessels, that as high as thirty dollars and hour was paid. The common price is ten dollars an hour.

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