vote of a very decided majority, pronounced that they would give no further encouragement to the demoralizing system of lotteries; one of the very worst species of gambling, would now, upon the very same question, retract their steps, & open the door to an endless set of applications, all urged under the sanction of some specious pretext. This application, he admitted, was for a truly benevolent object—the next, however, might be for one not less so—perhaps for the erection of a temple in which to worship the Most High, and who that would vote for this, could refuse to vote for such an object as that?

Mr. Brown, expressed his assent to the course adopted by the gentlemen from Somerset, who had just taken his seat, of testing at once the opinions of the house upon the merits of the question,—and proceeded with an argument of considerable length and ingenuity, in vindication of the objects of the friends of this bill—insisting upon the grounds he had before assumed, and urging that as we were of necessity, to have the lottery system in operation beyond the period to which the bill limited this grant, it could not make matters worse—that on the contrary, as our existing system made it equally the interest of the lottery commissioners and of the state, to supply the demand for tickets, as long as sales were allowed, that this grant would have no deleterious effect whatever, on the contrary, it would only prevent the introduction to that extent of foreign tickets, the sale of which would go to foreign purposes. He concluded, by adverting to the fact, that other institutions, institutions for the instruction of the other sex where annually receiving the bounty of the state, whilst not a solitary endowment was granted by Maryland to an institution for the instruction of females.

Mr Pratt rose for the purpose of suggesting a course, different from the one adopted by the gentleman from Somerset, (Mr. Dennis). He hoped the gentleman would withdraw his motion for striking out the enacting clause in order to allow him, (Mr P.) to offer an amendment, or rather a substitute for the bill—he would, if the gentleman would indulge him with that course, propose to strike out all that part of the bill which went to make it an additional lottery grant, and insert in lieu thereof, a direction for the treasurer to pay, from the proceeds of lotteries paid into the state treasury, five thousand dollars to this institution.

Mr Dennis, declined to withdraw his motion—he considered the object of the gentleman from Prince George's might be attained by offering it as an independent proposition, if he thought proper, after the question before the house was disposed of. Mr. D was anxious to obtain a distinct expression in regard to the lottery system, which the gentleman's proposition would have a tendency to evade.

Mr. Long, next addressed the house in a very eloquent and impressive speech, against the practice of dealing in lottery tickets, and in favor of the motion of his colleague. We regret having taken no notes on this occasion, as it prevents our doing justice to the several speakers who entered into the argument.

The glowing picture of the moral evils, incident to this species of traffic, & its demoralizing tendency upon society, were touched by Mr. Long in his happiest method. His reference to the influence produced by the memorials, which were presented upon this subject to the last legislature,—published throughout the state, and responded to by the best feelings and judgment of the whole community, even to the inmates of humblest cottages, was very impressive. His allusion to the eloquent and irresistible appeal then made upon the floor, by the gentleman who then represented, in part the city of Baltimore, (Mr Cushing,) was well calculated to recall one of the most powerful speeches we ever listened to, and to renew its impression upon those of the members who heard it. Mr Long's allusions to the abhorrent principles of the *Napoleon code* or policy of deriving *revenue*, by licensing the basest prostitution of character, because as it was alleged, prostitution could not be prevented, was admirably calculated for effect. He concluded by urging the house to a direct, and he hoped, conclusive expression, upon applications to that legislature for lottery grants, under any pretext whatever.

The debate was continued by Mr Pratt, Mr. Dennis, Mr. Winder, Mr Burchenal Mr Richardson, Mr Brown, and Mr. Ely. The latter addressed the House for some time in justification of his vote in favor of this bill, as he had at last session and should again at this session vote in favor of the constitutional prohibition of lotteries.—As long as they were compelled by existing grants to admit the sale of tickets, he was for deriving the benefit which they could afford. He enlarged upon particular claims of an institution for the instruction of the females, to whose charge was to be committed the first and deepest impressions which it is the province of the mothers of our children to give, be it for good or for ill.

It is possible some other gentleman may have partaken in the discussion whose remarks have escaped our recollection. Mr. Teackle made a few pointed observations against the bill as well as against the appropriation proposed by Mr. Pratt.

The question being called for, the House divided—for striking out the enacting clause, 37—against it, 20. This is no doubt conclusive.

POSTSCRIPT.—The subject of Lotteries was resumed yesterday. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Burchenal declaratory of the determination of this Legislature, to pass no law to make additional Lottery grants, *which were adopted unanimously*. The bill confirming the amendment to the Constitution, so as to prohibit the Lottery grants and the sale of Lottery tickets, was then taken up read a second time and passed; ayes 62, nays 7.

VERY LATE FROM FRANCE.

By the arrival at New York of the packet ship Albany, Capt. Johnson, Havre dates to the 2d ult. and Paris to the 30th of November have been received.

Mr. Barton, late United States Charge de Affaires at Paris is passenger in the Albany, and speculation which has been rife on the events of his *advent* is likely to be not less active as to the results of his communication with the President. The connexion of Mr. Barton with the French government had been dissolved at our previous dates, we therefore shall hear of no account of new audiences of [illegible] taken where none was intended, [illegible] meant when none were received.

It was confidently stated that M. Bois le Compte was about to proceed to this country in a fast sailing vessel on a mission connected with the indemnity. The Havre Journal expresses a hope that he will be more successful than he was in his mission to Turkey in 1833.

Undoubtedly the *war policy* in France is much greater now than it was at our last dates—and naval preparations are going on at the various stations, all having a reference to the peculiar situation of that government and the United States. But there can be no doubt that the message of the President will place matters on a better footing, and satisfy the French, that the feelings of the people of the United States have been misrepresented. We copy chiefly from the abstract of the Journal of Commerce.

The Chamber of Peers convened on the 8th November for the trial of the Luneville prisoners comprising the first division of the persons accused of being concerned in A[illegible] conspiracy.

There is nothing of interest from Spain.—The same old story of marchings and counter marchings and petty skirmishing, is again repeated.

The eccentric poet James Hogg, departed this life on the 21st of November. He was about 60 years of age.

A London paper, after copying the initiatory proceedings of the Texas colonists for the recovery of their rights, and the assistance they were receiving from American adventurers adds, "Those gentlemen friendly to the rights of free and republican governments are requested to meet at the Red River Exchange to take into consideration the situation of their fellow countrymen in Texas."

A sad calamity occurred at Greenock, Nov. 21st, in consequence of the bursting of the dam on the Cartsburn rivulet. The torrent, in its progress towards the sea, overflowed almost the entire suburbs of Greenock, called Crawford's Dyke, destroying property to the value of [illegible] pounds, and forty eight lives.

The Theatre at Christiana, (Norway,) was destroyed by fire on the 6th November,—the spectators and actors having barely time to escape.

There has been a change of Ministry in Portugal, occasioned by the reluctance of the Queen to let the second division of Portuguese troops enter Spain agreeably to the Quadruple Treaty. The old Ministry, headed by Saldanha, were of a different opinion, and tendered their resignations, Nov. 11th, which were promptly accepted. A new Ministry was thereupon formed, with the Marquis de Loulé at its head, and consisting of the following members; Col. Jose Jorge Loureiro—War. Marquis de Loulé—Foreign Affairs; Francis V. C Castelbraneo—Ecclesiastical Affairs & Justice; Viscount de Sa da Bandeira—Interior *ad interim*, until the arrival of M d'Albuquerque, who has been sent for to Madeira. This change of Ministry derives its principal importance from the bearing it may have upon the Portuguese auxiliary force destined for Spain, and from the fact that it was in part effected by the *influence* of the military.

PARIS, Nov. 30.

The *Eclaireur* of Toulon of the 25th inst announces that the Maritime Prefect had received orders by telegraph for equipping and arming the Algesiras, of 84 guns, the Scipion of 82, and the Artemise frigate of 52 guns, for the purpose of forming part of the squadron of observation. The Eclaireur, upon this, observes, that according to all appearances this squadron will assemble in the ocean, and hold itself in readiness to act against the Americans.

The Brest *Armoricain* of the 24th instant, contains the following details of the movements in the port of Brest: the frigates Didon and Terpsichore have been put on the war establishment by the completing of their crews. Yesterday, the fiftieth permanent company embarked on board the ship of the line Jupiter, whose crew will be increased to 800. The 90 gun ship Iéna, and the Santi Petri are being rapidly fitted out. The ships Didon, Allier, Loire and Recherche, will sail on the first favourable wind. Great numbers of seamen daily arrive at Brest."

PARIS Nov. 26.

The Constitutionnel remarks, that in the letter from *Philadelphia*, quoted in the Times, the likelihood of war is founded on considerations arising almost entirely from the personal character of Gen. Jackson, and from the disposition of the American Cabinet. These considerations are not without their importance, but, still circumstances must control the influence of individuals. In reality, war is desired on neither side; and England will employ all her influence over both governments to bring about an amicable arrangement. The press, too, in both countries, holds nothing but conciliatory expressions; even the French journals the most ticklish on points of national honour, demand nothing more than a settlement which shall not wound the dignity of either government. If Mr Forsyth is of the chivalrous disposition attributed to him, he ought to understand that French susceptibility may have easily been awakened by the menacing tone of the President's message. *He* refers to the explanations contained in the diplomatic correspondence of Mr. Livingston, and approved of by General Jackson. But such a satisfaction as this has only a confidential character, is it not just that the bad effects, produced at the tribune, should also be repaired at the tribune? General Jackson has already said in a letter, that he had no wish to menace France: can there be the smallest shadow of his humiliation in his saying so openly?

PARIS, Dec. 2.

A letter of the 27th ult. from Montreuil says:—'Our coast is in a state of agitation.—A considerable levy of men for the navy is being made in all the maritime arrondissements. We do not yet know the number, but the administration detains every effective man, from 18 to 36 years of age, who has not yet served.'

Paris, Dec. 1.—The Renovateur says—"M. Bois le Compte, the most supple of diplomatists, is immediately to set out for the United States, on a mission to President Jackson. It is to be hoped that M. Bois le Compte will be more successful than he was in his mission to Mehemet Ali in 1833."

The Impartial states, that no fewer than fifteen ships of the line and fifteen frigates have been ordered to be armed and equipped for active service.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Paris papers contain accounts of the naval preparations making by France to meet the contingency of war with the United States; but we still hope they will not be required. Really if the American President and the French Ministers wish to make statesmanship the laughing stock of mankind, they will spend a few millions, shed the blood of their subjects, & destroy the prosperity of the two nations over which they preside, in this most insignificant and unintelligible quarrel.—Courier.

There are certain parties in France, as well as in England of whom we are sometimes compelled to say, "Their liberality is not liberal." Some such politicians in Paris have discovered that the Globe, like all its (English) brethren, treats of the American question with an underhand reference to English interests in our own name, and in that of all our liberal contemporaries, we throw back this utterly gratuitous imputation. If we had underhand views (*arriere pensees*) in favor of our own interests, nothing perhaps, ought to please us better than the prospects of a rupture between France and America. There is nothing, however, which we have more sincerely and earnestly deprecated. The National has discovered that the Times' American correspondence is aimed at pushing France to war with America! What England wants of France at present, it seems, is the aid of her ships of war to destroy the fleets of America and Russia—"a service, says the same candid publicist, "which we have already rendered England against *Holland* and Spain." When England wants aid, it will be not, most assuredly, from the French fleets to destroy those of America. When England wants aid, it will be not against the Russian navy!—Globe;

LONDON, Nov 28.

The unsettled state of the affairs of America with France, as well as the preparations in the seaports of France, give a suspicion that the French Government is determined to have the *amende honorable*, and if refused, hostilities will take place, which is the prevailing opinion in the city, and throws a great gloom on the various speculations of the market.—Sun

From the Moniteur du Commerce.

The interests of commerce would be so seriously compromised by a collision with the U. States that it would be better perhaps that the actual state of the American question was made known by publications somewhat more official than the correspondence in English journals, or the opinions of individuals expressed in the French papers. For our own part, we have always maintained that the commercial interest need not be alarmed, & might rely on the good sense of the America Congress. But when large fleets are put upon the war footing, when a levy of marines is ordered, and [illegible] interval of the Legislative Session takes upon himself the responsibility of such considerable expenditures, it is at least necessary that some official advice should be given to the owner of privateers as to whether they have any reason to continue their preparations, and to commercial men as to whether they can safely engage in foreign speculations.

From the Journal du Commerce.

Insurance against war.—What we yesterday announced as probable, has already happened. Letters received from London of the 24th instant, announce a rise upon the premium on insurance against war, which makes the premium on our ships going from French ports to the United States, exactly the same rate as is charged by the Insurance Office in this capital.

From the Journal du Havre.

As,—thanks to the skill and energy of our skilful negotiators, the question of a war between France and the United States is more talked of than ever, a considerable number of applications are said to have been made to the Minister of Marine for letters of Marque by merchants in the ports most favorably situated for arming privateers, and taking advantage of the first breaking out of hostilities.

Paris Stock Exchange. Nov. 30, half past four o'clock.—The funds have experienced so considerable a decline that the Primes for the end of the month were abandoned. This result has been occasioned by the fall in the London Market, the change of Ministry in Portugal, and the extensive naval armament that are being fitted out.

Dec. 1, half past four o'clock.—Great efforts have been made to send up the price of Stocks, and for a moment with success, but Stock was found to be abundant, and all that was accomplished was the prevention of a fall.

Dec. 2, two o'clock, P. M.—Five percents 108 20c, the same as on the previous day.

The Constitutionnel takes notice of the fall in the French Funds, and says that is sufficiently accounted for by the news of the preparations going on at Brest and Toulon, which seem to be only the preludes to some other armaments semi officially announced. The change of the Portuguese Ministry which comes so unexpectedly to render the Spanish question more complicated, has also contributed to this result. But the principal cause is the change of language in the English journals, by which it seems to be doubted at London whether the quarrel between France and America can be amicably settled.

LONDON, Nov. 30.

Four o'clock.—The money market is more firm to-day, and the prices of most securities have advanced. Consols for account closed at 91½ a 5 8ths.

LONDON, Nov. 28.

The Stock Exchange wore a gleomy appearance yesterday. The circumstance of the day's news which seems to have weighed most with our capitalists, is the second resignation, followed by an entire change, of the ministry in Portugal, which has happened at a very inconvenient time, and may be attended, it is feared, with important consequences, particularly if, as some of the accounts would lead us to suppose, it is to be taken as evidence of the success of French intrigue in Lisbon. The prospect of a quarrel, too, between France and America, appears to be viewed in a more serious light than at first, in proportion as it comes to be understood how firmly each government is determined not to take the first step towards conciliation. Many persons here have the impression that the French Government is not secretly at all indisposed to a collision with the United States, as a measure not disagreeable to the people, and tending to their divert attention from its own acts.

PARIS, Nov 29.

The Journal Des Debats (Ministerial paper) mentions the reports that have been circulated of a treaty having been concluded between the United States and Russia, to which, however, it does not attach much confidence. Besides the difference of principles of the two Cabinets, the fundamental maxim of American policy not to interfere in the affairs of Europe, would oppose the formation of such an alliance, and all the interests of America lie in the opposite direction. Gen Jackson is no doubt very popular in the heart of the Republic, but he would hesitate a long time before he placed his country in the suite of a Cabinet whom the liberal and civilized parts of Europe regards as one of its most dangerous enemies. This is not all; for an alliance of this kind would bring England in on the quarrel of the Republic with France; and though Russia may be desirous of obtaining the assistance of the American navy, the United States would not find the advantages promised by Russia an equivalent to the hostility of England.—The Debats adds, that it has the greatest confidence in the prudence of Congress and of the American people, but it has no particular motive for thinking war to be imminent, and it expects that the same resistance, made last year to the will of General Jackson, will not be wanting this year on behalf of the interests of the American Confederation. At the same time it approves of the French Government taking all precautionary steps towards putting the navy in preparation, and counts upon the Chambers agreeing to all expenses that may have been incurred by the Government in so doing.

PARIS, Dec 2.

The Constitutionnel remarks that, as for the American differences, it is generally thought that the departure of Admiral de Makau with imposing forces is rather a guarantee of peace than of war. In the presence of the French squadron, President Jackson must come to a decision. America would not have an equal force to oppose France, and peace would prevail the more easily, from the circumstance that the explanation demanded require nothing humiliating on the part of the United States.

The Quotidienne again returns to the American question, and gives as its opinion a conjecture, that the Ministers will go before the Chambers with a complaint that the amendment requiring satisfactory explanation from America, is not sufficiently explicit, it being well understood that the comment will in this case be the opposite to the text. The expedients is quite in keeping with the habits and nature of the Doctrinaries.—It is rather extravagant, to be sure, but at the present day, the chances of probability, after the impossible, are in favor of the absurd.

The Impartial admitting the increased importance that would be attached to a war with America, if the alliance of the United States with Russia be really true, says that the uneasiness of the commercial world at the naval preparations making by France ought to be diminished by the Government making some declarations of his intentions—whether the vessels are meant to hinder any new supplies being furnished to Don Carlos by European Powers, or whether they are fitting out against the United States. It is to be hoped, however, that war will not take place after all; and one thing at least is certain, that if France possessed a Ministry that relied upon the true friends of liberty, and was based on the revolution of the country, no power would dare to declare war against her.

The Courrier Francais also refers to one of its late articles, given in our columns a few day ago, on the relative forces of the French and American navies; by which it appeared that France could at the present moment, oppose to America 119 vessels of War, while the latter could only produce 60. It now adds that, as in case of a war precaution would be requisite against other powers; it is satisfactory to state that, in six months' time, a considerable number of vessels could be fitted out. Thus in the port of Toulon alone there are afloat and dismantled, the following vessels:—3 three deckers, 4 two deckers; total 7 ships of the line, 10 frigates, 8 corvetts, 7 brigs, 15 other light vessels 15 transports, 3 steam boats, total 65.

The number of vessels dismantled in the Atlantic ports is still more considerable, and certainly the United States cannot produce half the number of vessels that France can put to sea. The Courrier further states in contradiction to another Journal, that the French ships are fully equal to the American in construction and equipment, that there is perhaps an inferiority in the composition of their crews, but that the officers have more theoretical science than those of the United States, and that their experience is at least equal. The Americans know this, and the rupture between the two Powers will probably be prevented by this from terminating in hostilities.

PEACE OR WAR

At the head of the foreign news we have hinted our own opinions of its complexion. We subjoin the remarks of the New York Courier & Enquirer, which certainly differs from ours. A short time will serve to make us think alike:

"The character of the news so far as it relates to French affairs, will we think, be considered conclusive as regards the payment of the stipulated indemnity.—All question as to the intention of France on that subject, must now be removed; and the most sceptical can no longer doubt, that she has determined not to do us justice without a degrading apology from our Executive. It only remains for us therefore, to resort to a *nonintercourse*; & if for so doing, *France* should venture upon a declaration of war, we must abide the consequences. We deprecate as sincerely as any one possibly can, a war with France; but if she will not comply with her solemn treaty stipulations, we are prepared to urge upon our Representatives in Congress the prompt declaration of a *nonintercourse*. This much is due to ourselves, to our national honor, and to the *necessity* which exists for every nation to cause itself to be respected abroad. The consequences whatever they may be we should be prepared to meet with unanimity, and under a full conviction that however indiscreet were the recommendations of our Executive in his Message of '34, there exists no just cause for the contumely and insult which France has endeavored to heap upon us.

Quite a sharp correspondence, says the Baltimore American, has recently taken place between the Governors of Maryland and Virginia, touching the old controversy about the boundary between the two States. In July last, Governor Thomas transmitted to Governor Tazewell a report of a special committee of the House of Delegates of Maryland, together with two resolutions passed by our General Assembly at its last session, wherein the views of Maryland on the subject of the controversy are fully and explicitly set forth, and a disposition manifested to have it settled in a manner satisfactory to both parties, waiving all punctilio and unsubstantial forms. Gov. Thomas in his communication invites Governor Tazewell to a renewal of negotiation on the subject, and to the acceptance of the proposal made by Maryland in 1831.

This proposal was that each State appoint three Commissioners, to confer upon and determine the controversy, and that in case the Commissioners could not agree the matter should be referred to an umpire.

In answer to Governor Thomas, Gov Tazewell repeats what he stated in a former letter, of May, 1834, that he has no authority to enter into a negotiation in regard to this matter. Virginia, he de[illegible] of Maryland of 1831, and appointed Commissioners, who, he says, have had no duty to perform, because Maryland on her part did not appoint Commissioners. He moreover expresses a doubt of Governor Thomas's authority to enter into a new negotiation. He also intimates that the resolutions of Maryland of 1831 have been "constructively" repealed.

To this letter Governor Thomas answers, as might be expected, in a somewhat offended tone, showing that he *has* authority to negotiate, and that the resolutions of 1831 have *not* been repealed, and states the reason why Commissioners were not appointed by Maryland, namely, because Virginia did not in fact accept her proposal, having rejected the umpirage.

Gov. Tazewell rejoins briefly, and certainly not in a manner calculated to give satisfaction to Gov. Thomas.

In his reply Governor Thomas says that it seems to be needless to have any further correspondence on the subject, and merely writes to correct misapprehensions.

This brings another letter from Governor Tazewell, which, however, far from concluding the correspondence, elicits a long and warm reply from Gov. Thomas, in which he repels with evident resentment the representation made by Governor Tazewell of the conduct of Maryland, and concludes with expressing the hope that the Legislature of the two States will accord much better in the views in relation to the controversy, than Governor Tazewell and himself have done.

Governor Tazewell makes no reply to this letter, but merely acknowledges its receipt, stating that he has submitted their whole correspondence to the Legislature of Virginia, and reciprocating the last wish of Governor Thomas.

The Baltimore American of January 7th says:—The Military Fancy Ball of Tuesday night was a brilliant affair—indeed, it might with propriety be said the most brilliant that has ever been witnessed in this city. The whole extent of the stage, as well as the large space comprised within the circle of the boxes, was converted into a grand dancing saloon, elegantly and appropriately decorated. It is supposed that the number of ladies and gentlemen present was from two to three thousand, the larger portion of whom were generally on the floor at one time, while the remainder occupied the tiers of boxes. Rich and tastefully fancy dresses were worn by a considerable number, but among the gentlemen the gay and gorgeous uniforms of the military greatly predominated. The spectacle presented to the eye when ranging from the entrance of the ball room across its entire extent, and taking in at a single view some fifteen hundred or two thousand elegantly dressed persons of both sexes, was truly splendid. The managers deserve no little praise for the happy manner in which all their arrangements were planned and carried out. Among the visiters were Major General Macomb, of the U. S. Army, Major Van Buren, Col Broome, of the Marine Corps, and Earl Selkirk.

CONGRESS.

The *Abolition* debate it seems, has been removed from the house of representatives for the present, to the senate, when it burst out on Thursday last, upon Mr. Morris, of Ohio presenting a petition from the ladies of that state, for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

Mr Calhoun, after a warm an animated speech, moved to reject the petition.

Mr. Morris obtained the floor for a short time, in support of the right of the petition.

Isaac Hill figured in character; but

Mr. Porter of Louisiana, had the floor assigned to him, and spoke with much effect, hindering the flame of the debate.

Mr. Preston rose, 'he is,' says a correspondent of the Chronicle, 'truly an orator—a genius, and abounds in the loftiest flights & strongest arguments. Like the eagle, whose home is upon the immemorial rock, he can wing his flight almost to the footstool of the sun. Mr. Preston argued the constitutional right of Congress to entertain the question. He said that Maryland and Virginia ceded the territory to the General Government, it was not that the anomaly might be presented to a free country, of a direct and most uncontrolled tyranny festering at its very centre—that the grant was made, that here Congress might freely deliberate, *that it was a gift in trust*—not to make her citizens who had built their homes upon the territory, slaves. He alluded to the political aspect that the question had assumed—he implored gentlemen to abjure politics upon this trifling, this dangerous ground—he thundered till the very temple shook, and the agitated god had to leave his sanctuary—in humble prose the Hon. Vice President could keep his cushioned seat no longer.—Mr. King, of Alabama, in the chair. Mr. Preston continued, he said that Congress had rejected petitions before—the session preceding the last had witnessed it—he cited his case'

After Mr. Preston, Mr. Benton, then Mr. Buckhanan, then Mr. Brown of N. C. who was literally murdered, mangled, and tost to the dogs by Mr. Calhoun; who followed him. On motion of Mr. Webster, the subject was postponed until Monday next.

The following is given in a Philadelphia paper as a part of a speech recently delivered by Mr. Adams, in the House of Representatives.

"I was of the Committee of Investigation, said Mr. Adams, and, on our arrival at Philadelphia, it was proposed that the Bank of the United States should furnish us a list of all members of Congress, and public officers, who had had loans or applied for discounts. This I opposed with all my power, on the ground [illegible] affairs of private gentlemen. A majority of the Committee opposed me and I was overruled. Well, sir, the list was furnished, but when we came to look at it, it was a two edged sword; it cut on the right and on the left—on both sides of the house, and contained the names of many members, and the names of men *high in office*. Well, sir, then the Committee thought that it ought not to be published, because it related to the private affairs of *private* gentlemen. But, sir, I then thought differently, and I advocated its publication with as much zeal as I had opposed the original proposition; but I was overruled. When we got back, sir, a majority of the Committee, made *their* report, and I made mine for myself and associate: and, to that report, I attached the list of members of Congress and gentlemen *high in office* who owed the Bank, or had *solicited* loans. Well, sir, *that* was a *two edged* sword; it cut to the right and the left—on both sides of the House; and, sir, it was not allowed to go before the country, because it referred to the *private* affairs of *private* gentlemen!"

The New Bedford Gazette learns from the master of a ship just from the Pacific, that three French Whalemen (one of them the John Jack) are cruising about in the South Seas in pursuit of whales, each having a crew of sixty men, (with eighteen guns on board,) among which is a surgeon, a chaplain, &c. &c. and that they are making boast at the Islands, that as soon as they hear that war is declared, they will whip the oil out of our Yankee whale ships, in the quickest time. This story is extensively told, and may be true. No one, however, believes that these French vessels were fitted out for the purpose of which they boast. Nothing is more common, says the Gazette, than for French and English vessels—especially whale ships—to carry a number of guns and their necessary tackle in the hold, to be drawn out for use at any moment.

We are authorized by several respectable members of the Society of Friends, to state that 'the proceedings of the lady who spoke from the Gallery of the Representatives' Hall the other day, and who is denominated a 'Quaker lady' in some of the notices of this subject, are not sanctioned or approved by the Society; but are at direct variance with its regulations. The Society of Quakers are friends of order; and if any approved ministers should wish to address the members of Congress, such minister would not be permitted to act in the manner adopted by that lady. No one who undertakes the important office of travelling about to preach the Gospel, is allowed to proceed unless the meeting to which he belongs is satisfied of his attachment to good order, his prudence & religious experience; in which case he is furnished with a certificate stating the unity of his friends with his proceedings.

Alexandria Gaz.

The Philadelphia United States Gazette contains a condensed statement of the affairs of Girard Estate, for which it appears that the income derived by the city of Philadelphia, from that estate, du-