[From the Scioto Gazette.]

GREAT SALE OF DURHAM STOCK.

Imported by the *Ohio Company for Importing English Cattle*, in the years 1834, 1835, and 1836;—held at Indian Creek Farm, the residence of Felix Renick, Esq. Agent of the said company, in Ross county, on the 20th day of October, 1836.—The Stock of the company was in fine condition and in great demand.

☞Notwithstanding the high prices at which the Cattle were sold, some of them exchanged owners immediately, at very considerable advances; and for others, more than 50 per cent. on their cost was offered and refused.

Reformer, a bull, not sound, sold to John T. Webb, of Ross county, for 48 dollars.

Matchem, a bull, sold to Abraham Renick, of Kentucky, 1200 dollars.

Earl of Darlington, sold to Batteal Harrison, of Fayette county, for 710 dollars.

Young Waterloo a bull, sold to R D Lilley, of Highland county, for 1250 dollars.

Duke of York, a bull, sold to R R Seymour, of Ross county, for 1120 dollars.

Experiment, a bull, sold to James M. Trimble, of Highland county, for 1150 dollars.

Comet Halley, a bull, sold to R R Seymour, of Ross county, for 1505 dollars.

Whitaker, a bull, sold to William A. Anderson of Ross county, for 885 dollars.

Nimrod, a bull, sold to Elias Florence of Pickaway county, for 1040 dollars

Duke of Norfolk, a bull, sold to Robert Stewart, of Ross county, for 1255 dollars Afterwards sold at private sale to Gen. Vance and J. H James, of Champaign county, for 1400 dollars.

Goldfinder, a bull, sold to Isaac Cunningham, of Kentucky, for 1095 dollars.

Duke of Leeds, sold to John Crouse, Jr. of Ross county, for 575 dollars.

Windham, a bull, sold to Charles Davis, of Ross county, for 500 dollars.

Columbus, a bull, (not sound) sold to Thomas Houston, of Pickaway county, for 190 dollars.

Davy Crocket, a bull, sold to Peter L Ayres, of Ohio, for 490 dollars.

Snowdrop, a bull, sold to Stewart and M'Neil, of Ross county, for 490 dollars.

Independence, a bull, sold to Heglar and Peterson, of Ross county, for $400

Perry, a bull, sold to William H Creighton, of Madison county, for 400 dollars.

Gohah, a bull, sold to Isaac V. Conningham, of Scioto county, for 300 dollars.

Logan a bull, sold to Elias Florence, of Pickaway county, for 750 dollars.

John Bull, a bull, sold to William Renick, Jr. of Pickaway county, for 715 dollars.

Paragon, a bull, presented by the company to Felix Renick, Esq. their Agent.

Rantipole, a bull, sold to Arthur Watts, of Ross county, for 810 dollars.

Powhattan, a bull, sold to George Renick, sen. of Ross county, with Flora

Gaudy, cow, sold to James A. Trimble of Highland county, for 995 dollars.

Blossom, cow, sold to R. R. Seymour, of Ross county, for 1000 dollars.

Flora and her calf Powhattan, were sold to George Renick, sen. of Ross county, for 1205 dollars.

Lily of the Valley of Trees, sold to Thomas Huston of Pickaway county, for 950 dollars.

Matilda, sold to Arthur Watts, of Ross county, for 1000 dollars.

Calypso, cow, sold to Strawder McNeil, of Ross county, for 825 dollars.

Young Mary and her calf Pocahontas, were sold to Edwin J. Harness, of Ross county, for, 1500 dollars.

Lady Blanch, (no proof of this cow being a breeder,) sold to Charles Davis of Ross county, for 250 dollars

Tees Water and her calf Cometess, sold to John I. Van Meter, of Pike county, for 2.225 dollars.

Duchess of Liverpool, sold to Wm. M. Anderson of Ross county, for 570 dollars.

Lady Colling, (it is doubted whether this cow will ever be a breeder,) sold to John T. Webb, of Ross county, for 205 dollars.

Beauty of the West, sold to Ashahel Renick, of Pickaway county, for 900 dollars.

Lilac, sold to Elias Florence, of Pickaway county, for 425 dollars.

Lady of the Lake, sold to R R Seymour, of Ross county, for 775 dollars.

Lady Paley, sold to Alexander Renick, of Ross county, for 510 dollars.

Poppy, sold to Harness Renick, of Pickaway county, for 610 dollars.

Pink, sold to Wm. Trimble, of Highland county, for 575 dollars.

May Flower, sold to Batteal Harrison, of Fayette county, for 405 dollars.

Lucy, (pedigree doubtful) sold to George Radcliff, of Pickaway county, for 105 dollars.

Moss Rose, sold to Jonathan Renick of Pickaway county, for 1200 dollars

Celestine, sold to Thomas Huston, of Pickaway county, for 980 dollars.

Malina, sold to Isaac Cunningham, for 1105 dollars.

Illustrious, sold to Abraham Renick, of Kentucky, for 775 dollars.

Lord Abernethy, sold to Thomas Huston, of Pickaway county, for 915 dollars.

Attest: J L TAYLOR, Sec'y.
Of the Ohio Importing Company.

N. B. We understand that a number of the original members of The Ohio Company for Importing English Cattle,' have determined upon continuing the association, and that they have now for sale a few of each sex of their valuable stock, at the Indian Creek Farm, the residence of Felix Renix, Esq, near Chillicothe.

From the Charleston Courier, Dec. 5.

INTERESTING FROM FLORIDA.

Col. Randall, late Adjutant and Inspector General of the Army in Florida, but who retires from his command on the near approach of the session of the Court of Appeals of Florida, arrived in this city this morning in the steam packet Dolphin, from St. Augustine, to whom we are indebted for the following interesting particulars of the movements of the army in that territory.

Col. Randall is the bearer of despatches from Gov. Call to the Department at Washington.

Friday, November 11th, the army, composed of the Tennessee brigade about 950 strong, of about 350 regular troops, 200 Floridians, and the regiment of Creek volunteers of about 600 warriors, marched from Fort Drane, in pursuit of the enemy. On the 12th the army encamped on the Withlacoochee, and opposite the point where the passage of the river was attempted on the 15th of the preceding month Preparations were made for forcing a passage on the following morning.

On the next day, (13th) the Tennessee Volunteers applied for men, on the point of obtaining the honor of forcing the passage of the stream at the point, when a month before the high waters had baffled their attempt, when it being reported that the enemy had retired, they were detached to march and attack on the Negro town on the left, where also an ineffectual effort had been the month before made to cross, which had been prevented by the same cause.

The regiment of Creek volunteers then supported by the greater part of the regular troops, the whole under the command of Col. Pierce, crossed the river with no opposition from the enemy, but at immense danger and peril from the intrinsic difficulties of the passage, the river, although about four feet lower than on the former visit of the army, presented still a most formidable and dangerous obstacle. It was about 220 yards wide, deep at all points and swimming for about 50 yards, with a dense swamp on either bank. Four of the regular troops were drowned in effecting its passage.

On a report that trails of the enemy were discovered on the opposite bank, the Commander-in-Chief crossed the river with the mounted men under command of C I. Warren. No enemy however, was found; the cove had been deserted for some days by the hostile Indians, whose trails were discovered leading into Ouchlawaha and the Wahoo Swamp; no appearance of recent habitation or cultivation was visible.

The left division, under Gen Armstrong, encountered no opposition from the enemy in crossing the creek to the negro town.

The creek was deep enough to swim their horses—Col. Tronsdale's Regiment crossed it, burnt two well built negro or Indian towns on the opposite side; after which the Brigade retreated to the camp near the river. From the report of an old and infirm negro, left at this place by the enemy, it was ascertained that they had fled for the Wahoo Swamp on the approach of our army, carying with them all their property and corn From the same source we learnt that, at the previous affairs of the 13th October, at the river and the creek, the loss of the enemy had been at the first 18, and at the last 38 killed.

Dispositions were then made to pursue the enemy in every direction, by which he could possibly retire.—Col. Pierce with 250 of the Regulars, the Creek right, and Col. Warren's mounted men were ordered to pass out of the Cove, by the only practicable outlet in that direction, and after fully exploring the country South and West of the River, to reunite with the army about the 19th or 20th near Dade's battle ground, the Commander-in chief reserving the river, marched with the Tennessee Brigade, two companies of artillery and the Florida Footmen, and with the whole wagon train in search of the enemy, on the north side of the river and towards the Wahoo swamp. Both divisions marched on the 16th, on the 17th about noon a large party of the enemy was discovered near the line of march of the main army, encamped near a hammock. The first regiment of Tennessee volunteers under Col. Bradford, constituting the regiment under the immediate command of Gen. Armstrong, was instantly detached to attack the enemy, then distant about 400 yards.

The enemy, though surprised, had time to withdraw themselves and a portion of their property into an adjoining hammock and swamp, where they awaited the approach of our men, who advanced rapidly to the encounter. Before the troops could dismount they were received with a severe fire from the enemy, the fire was promptly returned. The fight was vigorously maintained by the enemy firing from their covert upon our troops, but upon a charge being ordered and promptly executed by our men, in the most gallant manner, the enemy precipitately fled, leaving 20 dead in the wood, and all their horses and baggage. Other dead and a great number of wounded were carried off by them during the fight, as indicated by numerous bloody trails. The pursuit was continued by our men waist deep in water and mud, as long as the traces of the enemy could be followed.

As the beginning of the action two Companies of the 2d Reg't. and the Companies of Spies afterwards, were detached to the left, to cut off the retreat of the enemy, but the nature of the country prevented all effectual pursuit. The enemy were supposed to amount to from 150 to 200.

Our loss was one killed, and 10 wounded—one mortally. This was a very gallant affair, in which both officers and men behaved with the utmost spirit and intrepidity. After bringing off our killed and wounded, the army moved four miles on its route, and encamped. On the 18th, the Commander-in-chief, after leaving the wagon train under a strong guard, marched at the head of about 500 Tenaesseeans, consisting of Col Tronsdale's Reg't, principally footmen, and a part of the 1st Reg't. and the Companies of Spies, all under the immediate command of General Armstrong, into the Wahoo Swamp. About three miles from the camp, they struck into a large Indian trail, which led to the left, through two dense hammocks, and over two creeks into a large field, surrounded on three sides by hammocks. The enemy, on our approach, were found to have just deserted the position having set fire to their houses, which were then burning. Evidence of their presence in the hammock in front, was soon afforded, and the line was quickly formed to attack them. The footmen under Col Truesdale, were formed in open order to charge into the hammock, while the horsemen to the right & left were thrown back to protect the flank, and to act as a corpse of reserve. Before our troops had received their final orders to advance, they were saluted with a tremendous fire along their whole front from the opposite hammock After exchanging shots with the enemy for a short time and slowly advancing upon them, on receiving the order to charge, our troops rushed forward with a shout to the wood, and were soon closely engaged in a deadly combat. Nearly at the same moment, a heavy fire was opened on both flanks, and soon after a large party of the enemy—at least fifty in number—boldly threw themselves in the rear following the courageous example of their comrades in the front, the Horsemen on the right and left, quickly dismounted and charged into the wood.

The action was mantained on all sides with great animation and effect, for about 40 or 50 minutes, when the enemy was driven at all points, a small company of men commanded by Capt. Fletcher, being led off from the left flank, charged down and dispersed the enemy in the rear. The enemy in front were driven completely through the hammock, and pursued so long as they could be seen or heard, after which they returned in order to the field, bringing off the dead and wounded, our loss was three killed and fifteen wounded—The enemy left dead on the field twenty five, and others were doubtless carried off; of their wounded we could form no estimate This was really a brilliant affair The enemy could not have been less than from 600 to 700 men, at the same moment their fire covered our entire front and both flanks, while a large party openly exhibited themselves in the rear. At this point of the ground in the centre of the field, occupied by the Commanding General and his Staff, the balls were distinctly seen and heard to strike and cross each other from three sides at the same moment. The extent of the ground, and the open order taken by our troops, together with the success of our charge, alone prevented the enemy from obtaining a decided advantage from their position and numerical superiority.

No terms can do justice to the gallantry of the troops on the occasion.—Wherever the enemy could be found, they were promptly charged upon, and followed even to the very depths of their hammocks and swamps Thus ended the first battle of the Wahoo Swamp.—The lateness of the hour, ignorance of the country, the fatigue of the men, and the exhaustion of their ammunition prevented the army from following up the advantage.

The next day, the 19th the army marched to the place appointed for its junction with the right division under Col. Pierce, near Dade's battle ground, a position more formidable for the renewed attack meditated on the Wahoo Swamp. This juncture was effected late the next day.

On the 21st, the army marched in three columes, into the Swamp—the Tennesseeans for the right, the Regulars, with Col. Warren's mounted men, the centre under Col. Pierce; and the Creek Regiment the left On reaching the scene of conflict of the 18th, the enemy showed themselves ready to renew the fight. The Tennesseeans and Regulars formed on the right and centre, and advanced steadily towards the hammock in line of battle, and were met by a general fire from the enemy on the whole front Without pausing and without firing a gun, they marched into the hammock and poured a destructive fire on the enemy. The charge was irresistible; the enemy fled and scattered.

So soon as the direction of their retreat was discovered, Col. Pierce, with his division and Creek Indians, where ordered to pursue, and, soon after, Col Tronsdale, with his regiment, and Col. Warren, with the Florida horsemen, were sent to support them.—The greater part of the Regulars and the Tennesseeans, unfortunately took a trail to the right by which they became involved in an almost impassible morass, where no horse could move, and where the men were wading breast deep in mud and water.

A small body of the Creek Indians on the left led by Lt. Col. Brown, taking a better path followed closely upon the enemy and found them strongly posted in a Cypress swamp; there they were briskly charged upon by the Creeks, and the gallant Major Murrie, in attempting to cross a creek fell dead in the stream. Some others of the Indians fell at the same time, and it was soon discovered that the party was too small even to defend their own ground against the enemy without a desperate struggle. Two companies of Florida militia, under command of Capt.—Groves and Lt. Myrick, followed some companies of artillery under Maj. Gardiner, Captains Tompkins, Porter and Lieut. Lee, and by Col Waire, with his mounted men coming successively into action, enabled our men to sustain the unequal conflict.

A desperate struggle ensued, sustained with great animation on both sides, when the superiority of our fire was soon exhibited, the arrival of Col. Pierce with the Reserve of his Battalion, and of Col. Treusdale with the Tennesseeans.

So soon as they could extricate themselves from the morass, rendered their superiority still more apparent, and almost silenced the fire of the enemy, yet the passage was not gained for all. previous attempts to turn or pass it had failed, and its practicability was unascertained, the hostile chiefs were distinctly heard by the friendly Indians encouraging their warriors with assurances that the whites would not pass it, and appearances all led to the same conclusions. The officer in command of the troops engaged, decided that the attempt should not be made at so late an hour of the day, with an entire ignorance of the country behind, and they accordingly withdrew their men after carrying off the dead and wounded.

In this last affair, our loss was considerable, compared with that of any previous fight; besides the heroic Morice, two of the Creek Indians were killed. Capt. Ross, of the Marines, commanding a company in the same regiment, was severely wounded in the thigh—Five of the regulars were killed, and seven of them wounded, including Capt Maitland—The Tennesseeans sustained a loss of one killed, and eight wounded.

The loss of the enemy was ascertained to be 10 left dead on the field from which they were routed: their loss on the other side of the stream, cannot of course be certainly known, but must of necessity have been great, the orders of their chiefs, moreover, as heard by our Indians, directing the disposition of their dead and wounded, furnish the testimony of the enemy to the same conclusion—fifty at least must have fallen in the conflict.

The army having now exhausted the last day that could be spared in pursuit of the enemy, without insuring actual starvation, was compelled to return to the camp which it reached about 10 at night—it thence marched the next day for Volusia where supplies had been previously ordered, and which it reached on the morning of the fifth day before this last march had been undertaken The troops had been for some days on half rations all the corn exhausted; not a grain was left for the wagon horses.

These privations were borne by the troops with the utmost patience, and even cheerfulness from the anxiety to protract the contest as long as possible—The results then, of this campaign are, that the strong holds of the enemy, the heart of the Withlacoochee, and the Wahoo, have been penetrated and explored.—Morasses, hitherto uninvaded by our armies, that the enemy have been defeated in four several battles, with great loss; that our troops have now shewn them that neither the swamps nor the hammocks, with a numerical superiority, afford them safety or defence, and that nothing can insure their escape but some impassable barrier of nature; that adequate supplies of provisions, to which the country can contribute nothing, alone were wanting to enable our troops to destroy the enemy utterly. The army may also boast, that in all its marches through the country, encumbered as it was by an immense baggage train, the enemy, on no occasion, dared to assail it, nor did he, in any instance, cut off any of its detachments of convoys

We further learn that the army is now at Volusia, receiving ample supplies of provisions, and that fresh horses are being transported to that point, to enable it speedily to enter upon another expedition. The Tennessee brigade, whose term of service will expire in this month, are eagerly looking forward to another fight with the enemy on the Withlacoochee, at which point it is proposed to embark them for their return to their homes.—Should Gen. Jessup, of whom nothing had been heard since his arrival at Tampa, be in a condition to follow up our blow on the Withlacoochee and Wahoo, into the very heart of which our trails will conduct him, the result may prove decisive.

The enemy, weakened, defeated and dispirited, can offer no effectual resistance to the fine army commanded by that able officer.—On the other hand, should the enemy have dispersed and retreated on the night of the 21st, as there is great reason to suppose, from the numerous small trails discovered by our spies on the 22nd, all converging into one large trail, leading to the South and East, the route expected to be pursued by Gen. Jessup, from Tampa Bay, it is hoped may bring him in contact with the flying bands in an open country, where their destruction will be inevitable

At present, the army is engaged in reconstructing the Stockade work and buildings, at Volusia, to serve as a post and deposite for the army, and it will be ready in a few days to receive the ample supplies of provisions in to it from Black Creek.

Gov. Call's health is yet very feeble, but he continues to struggle against his disease, and to sustain himself, in the midst of the most laborious and trying difficulties. He left Fort Drane just after his recovery from a dangerous fever, and soon after had twice to swim the Withlacoochee, and to encamp in the Cove without tents, and almost without fire, in cold rainy weather. His spirit and zeal for the service sustain him in a wonderful manner, midst the greatest suffering and privations, under the extreme prostration of bodily strength.

A young Italian barber of New York has discovered an effectual cure for the ague and fever, for which our friends on the Eastern Shore and in other districts liable to this troublesome malady are duly indebted to him. In a paroxysm of fever, in a regular tertian, the young shaver walked off the dock, at the foot of Courtland street, and was soused over head and ears in the water, from which he was with difficulty rescued after having gone down twice. The effect of the cold bath has been to prevent a recurrence of the chill, and the production of a perfect cure. This accident may furnish a valuable hint to physicians, and place them in possession of an additional remedy for one of the most, annoying, worrying, vexatious, teeth chattering, pale-faced, comfort-marring diseases by which our portion of the globe is visited.—Balt. Amer.

TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, December 7.

The Hon. Bedford Brown, of N C appeared and took his seat.

The Vice President laid before the Senate several communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, viz:

1st. A report of the application of the payments made on contract by the several disbursing officers of the Treasury, in obedience to a resolution of the 1st July last.

2d. A report of the application of the moneys appropriated by the act to carry into effect the treaty of the Chickasaws, &c.

3d. A report, in obedience to a resolution of the last session, concerning the importation of paupers into the country.

4th Copies of the accounts of the several accounting officers, in compliance with the act establishing the Treasury Department.

Also a communication from the Secretary of the Navy on the subject of Marine Hospitals.

All these communications were ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President of the United States, by the hands of his Secretary, A. Jackson, Jr. transmitting a copy of the correspondence which has passed between the President and Mrs. Madison, in compliance with the resolutions passed at the last session of Congress, on the subject of the demise of her illustrious husband and also recommending to the notice of Congress the work concerning the proceedings of the Convention to form the Constitution of the U States, which he has left behind him in order that it may be made the property of the public.

On motion of Mr. Rives, the message was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

A message was also received from the President enclosing a report from the Commissioner of the Public Buildings on the subject of the progress made since the last session, in the various public works, which was also ordered to be printed

Mr Benton then gave notice of his intention to offer again his resolution to expunge certain resolutions from the journals of the Senate. He stated that the form of these resolutions would not be varied from that in which they were introduced at the last session; and as he was desirous to have the subject acted upon before the commencement of any important public business, he would call up the resolution on the first day on which there should be a full Senate

Mr. Benton offered the following resolution, which lies on the table for consideration until to morrow:

Resolved, That the annual statement of the commerce and navigation of the United States be hereafter printed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and communicated in a printed form as soon as possible after the commencement of each stated session of Congress.

Mr. Benton, Mr. Linn, Mr. Walker, Mr King, of Alabama and Mr. Knight, gave notice that they should to morrow, ask leave to introduce certain bills [mostly private] which were left unacted on at the last session.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 7th.

The Journal of yesterday having been read, Mr. Claiborne, of Mississippi, rose and in very feeling terms announced the death of his colleague, the late honorable David Dickinson, representative from the State of Mississippi in Congress, who died on his return home, after the close of the last session.

On motion of Mr Claiborne, it was resolved unanimously that the members of the House wear crape on the left arm for thirty days, in testimony of their respect for the memory of the deceased

Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, rose and announced to the House the decease, during the recess, of his colleague, the Hon John C Nisbet, and, after some brief remarks in eulogy of the character of the deceased, moved the usual resolution in testimony of the respect of the House for his memory, which was unanimously adopted.

The House then adjourned.

IN SENATE.

THURSDAY, December 8, 1836.

The Vice President laid before the Senate reports from the War Department, viz.

1. A statement of the expenditures made out of the contingent fund of the Department;

2. A statement of the moneys paid on contracts from the offices of the third and fourth Auditors.

Also, a report from the Secretary of State, enclosing a statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund of the Department.

Also, a report from the Secretary of the Navy, containing a statement of the expenditures from the contingent fund of the Department.

All of which reports were ordered to be printed.

TREASURY ORDER.

Mr Ewing, of Ohio, gave notice that he should on Monday, ask leave to introduce a joint resolution to rescind the Treasury Order of July, 1836, relative to the equalization of the currency

Mr. King, of Ala. offered the following resolution, and no objection being interposed, it was taken up and adopted:

Resolved, That on Monday next, at one o'clock, the Senate will proceed to the election of a Secretary.

Mr. Hubbard offered the following resolution, which also, in the absence of objections, was agreed to.

Resolved, That on Monday next, at one o'clock, the Senate will proceed to the appointment of the standing committees.

A number of bills, chiefly private, left without the final action of Congress at the close of last session, and of which notice was yesterday given, were introduced on leave, and ordered to their second reading.

Mr Benton, pursuant to notice, introduced on leave the following bills of the last session:

A bill making appropriation for the collection of materials and the purchase of sites, and to commence the construction of certain fortifications, and for other purposes.

A bill to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

These bills were ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Grundy gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, ask leave to introduce a bill to amend the judicial system of the United States.

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr Benton was taken up, and after a few remarks from Mr. Knight, was, on his motion, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, of Ohio, it was ordered that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn to Monday.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, Dec. 8th.

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

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting a correspondence with Mrs. Dolly P. Madison, relict of Ex-President James Madison, recommending the publication, by Congress, of the Madison papers, as a National work.

On motion of Mr. Patton, the message and accompanying papers were referred to the Joint Committee on the Library, and ordered to be printed.

The Speaker communicated to the House the several documents which were yesterday presented in the Senate; also a Report showing the progress made, during the last year, in the survey of the coasts

The order heretofore submitted by Mr. E. Whittlesey for the appointment of the Standing Committees of the House, was taken up and agreed to.

DEATH OF MR. KINNARD.

Mr. Davis, of Indiana, rose and addressed the House as follows:

Painful as the duty may be, it is mine of this morning, to announce to the House the decease of another of its members.

My friend and colleague, the Honorable George L. Kinnard, died at Cincinnati, on the 25th ult. after a few days of suffering, much more severe than ordinarily, falls to the lot of mankind in passing that dreadful ordeal.

The immediate cause of his death is, perhaps, well known to this House, and to the country. It was his misfortune to suffer from one of those appalling accidents which are of but too frequent occurrence upon our steamboats, by bursting of their machinery. He too, like one of our associates whose death was announced on yesterday, died among strangers, ye among friends. At the hospitable mansion of the Hon. Robert Lytle, (where he paid the great debt of nature,) he received the most unremitting attention and kindness as also the most unwearied services of those who rank among the first in the profession of medicine. But all would not do. The Omnipotent fiat had gone forth, by which he was called from the service of his country to the service of his God. Had I studied, by set phrase, to pass an eulogy upon his character, I should find words too cold and language too unexpressive to do justice to his virtues. It was my good fortune for many years to be favored with his acquaintance and to share largely in his friendship. With a clear and discriminating mind, an honest heart, and an untiring industry he had elevated himself to the highest seat in the affections of those who knew him best.

In all the varied relations of life, (to which he was about to add another of a sacred and responsible character) he sustained the most unsullied reputation, leaving to the world indubitable evidence, not only that he was a man of high attainments, but that he was emphatically one of God's noblest works—an honest man.

On motion of Mr. Davis, the usual resolutions in testimony of the respect of the House for the memory of the deceased were adopted.

On motion of Mr. Young,

The House then adjourned.

MONDAY, December 12.

Mr. Black, from Mississippi, Mr. Tallmadge & Mr. Webster, took their seats to-day.

ELECTION OF SECRETARY.

On motion of Mr. King of Alabama, the Senate proceeded to ballot for a Secretary in the place of Walter Lowrie The ballots being collected, there appeared to be 41 deposited in the boxes, 21 being necessary to a choice. Of these Mr. Asbury Dickens received 20, Mr. Naudain 18, and Messrs. Young and Bryan 1 vote each, and there was 1 blank.

The Senate then proceeded to a second ballot, when there appeared 40 ballots, and of these Mr. Dickens had 21, Mr. Naudain 18, and Mr. Bryan 1.

So Mr. Asbury Dickens was elected Secretary.

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