made a demand, threatening a replevin. when one of the Commissioners took the papers beyond New York jurisdiction to Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE ACADIA.

The steamer Acadia arrived at Boston on Tuesday, at 4 o'clock, P. M.

The most important news is the birth of a Prince of Wales. We are glad it is a boy. As soon as it was known that the little fellow had came to town there was great rejoicings. The cannons roared, the bells chimed merry music, the flags floated royally to the breeze, while the loyal subjects threw up their greasy caps, and shouted "God save the baby."

This event occurred on the 9th ult. A form of thanksgiving for the Queen's safe delivery was prepared by his grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, which was used in all the churches throughout the kingdom, on Sunday the 14th of November.

The Prince succeeds to the title of the Duke of Cornwell, and enters upon the ducal prerogative and emoluments. A string of titles a mile long has been already heaped upon the baby Prince—such as Earl of Chester in England, the Dukedom of Rathesay. Earldom of Carwick, and Barony of Renfrew in Scotland. He is a constituent part of the Order of the Garter, and has been 'ere this, dubbed "Knight of the Garter."

The wet nurse is the wife of Mr. Brough—very important fact! and under servent at Claremont. The last nurse received £500. On the present all the gratuities will be doubled. Quite a windfall for Mrs. Brough!

Lord Abinger was about to retire from the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer. His health was bad. The Attorney General will succeed him

The exchequer rascal and financier has been committed for trial.

A madman who attempted to enter Buckingham Palace, was placed in custody for his fantastic trick.

Robert Blakely, the murderer of Burdett, has been executed.

Great distress in Scotland. About 8000 persons were subsisting on charity in Glasgow alone.

Parliament has been prorogued to the 23d of December.

CHINA AND INDIA.—The intelligence from China is to the 24th of August.—The dates by the Ann McKim, are to the 29th of July. We find however, nothing very important.

THIRTY NINE DAYS LATER FROM CANTON.

The ship Ann McKim, which left Macao on the 27th of July, arrived at New York on Tuesday evening.

Nothing material in the way of hostilities had occured between the belligerent parties since the date of our last accounts

The McKim was boarded on the 8th of August, in the China Sea, by a cutter from the British steamer Sesostris, from Bombay to China, on board of which were Sir Henry Pottinger and Admiral Sir William Parker. It was though that an embargo would shortly be laid.

The second supplement to the Canton Register of July 27th, gives the particulars of two tremendous *tyfoons*, one on the 21st of July, and the other on the 29th. Sir J. G. Breemer and Captain Elliott had left Macao on the 20th for Hong Kong, and were wrecked on the Island of Koulan.

The James Laing and transport Prince George went to pieces; the Prince George's crew were taken on board the Queen; the schooner Black Joke was also wrecked: Capt. Hall took her crew out of a Chinese boat: the Greyhound anchored off Hongkong after the first tytoon, all well

Captain Pritchard and ten seamen saved themselves from the wreck of the James Laing; Mrs. Pritchard, the captain's wife, and nine seamen were drowned.

The schooner Rose foundered during the tyfoon of the 21st, carrying down with her, her commander and crew.—Captain Frazier, of the ship Good Success, picked up the only survivor, a Portuguese, who had been floating three days on a plank. The same day Capt. Frazier saved forty-six human beings from a junk that was sinking. The cargo of the James Laing was valued at 70 or 80,0000/ On board the schooner Rose was $150,000 in specie.

THE FORGERIES IN NEW YORK.

The report of large forgeries having been committed in New York is confirmed. The amounts are, however much larger than were first named. The New York Express of yesterday tells the story as follows

Large and Systematic Forgeries.—Much to the astonishment of the gentleman whose respectable name has been used as also of the officers of the bank, it was ascertained on Wednesday that numerous and extensive forgeries had been committed on several of the banks of this city by persons who therefore had borne an unsullied reputation in the commercial world. It appeared that the endorsements on these notes of the amounts of $5000, of $3000, and of $2000, purporting to have been endorsed by Mr John Johnson, of the firm of Messrs. Boorman & Johnson, and which had been discounted by the National Bank of this city at different dates for Messrs. Kirk and Johnson were forgeries.

It appeared from the statements made that Mr. John Johnson had been in the habit of endorsing the notes of Messrs. Kirk & Johnson, commission merchants of 137 Front street, a house in good repute, and the members of which were John G. Kirk and George Johnson, Jr. —and that one or the other, or both, of the members of this last named firm, had availed themselves of the facilities thus afforded them to forge and counterfeit the name of Mr. John Johnson, as endorsements to their notes, which from the unexceptionable character of the paper were discounted without difficulty. The forgeries, however, were doomed to see the light, for some of the notes, thus purporting to be endorsed, were not paid at maturity. Mr. John Johnson became acquainted with the fact at the National Bank, and the endorsements of the three notes, amounting to $10,000, declared to be forgeries, as also others that have been paid. In consequence of this discovery, Mr. Johnson having made affidavit of the forgery of his signature, and Mr. Albert Gallatin, President of the National Bank, having also made affidavit before Judge Noah on Wednesday evening, that magistrate issued for the arrest of Mr. Geo. Johnson, Jr., of the firm of Kirk and Johnson, of 137 Front street, and he was arrested at a late hour of that night, at his house 11 Grand street, by officers Bawyre and McGrath, and committed to prison for examination. Mr. Kirk could not be found by the officers up to a late hour on Thursday evening.

It was also stated by one of the Judges, that other forgeries of the same name, by the person or persons above charged, have been discovered to the amount of $18,000 on the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, for a considerable sum also in the Bank of America—besides in some other Banks—the whole amounting to $55,000. Both Mr. George Johnson, Jr., and his partner, Mr. Kirk, were held in high repute prior to the discovery of these transactions which, it is alleged have been going on for three years or more, by forging on one bank to make payment for another.

The Journal of Commerce gives the following as the amount of forged notes discounted at the Banks named.

At the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank,	18,500
Bank of New York,	7 000
Bank of the State,	10 500
National Bank,	10.000
Bank of America,	4 000
Fulton Bank,	5.000

The New York American explains the discovery of the forgery in this wise.

Mr. Kirk of the Commission House of Kirk & Johnson, 127 Front street, offered to a broker a note of his firm for $5000, purporting to be endorsed by John Johnson, of the firm of Boorman & Johnson—this was declined, but with an intimation that a note for a smaller amount, endorsed by the house instead of one of its partners, would be bought. Accordingly Mr. Kirk soon returned with a note for *three thousand dollars*, endorsed by Boorman, Johnson & Co., which he was told to leave and call for the money in an hour. Meanwhile, the note was sent to Boorman & Johnson who pronounced it a forgery. Mr. Kirk did not return, and upon further investigation it was ascertained that on notes in different Banks, the National Bank of America, and Bank of New York, the name of John Johnson had been forged to the amount of *fifty six thousand dollars*.

The annexed letter was addressed by the Hon. Daniel Webster, to the editor of the Buffalo Journal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20, 1841.

Sir.—Having noticed that the following paragraph has been published in several newspapers, I take this method of assuring those friends in Buffalo, to whom I am indebted for a gratifying mark of their regard in 1833 that I have not been careless of what they were kind enough to present to me:

"SOMETHING CURIOUS.—A little child of one of our citizens, while playing in his garden the other day, picked up a silver plate, very dark and discolored by exposure, in shape a dragon. On rubbing it the following inscription appeared on its face. Louisville Journal 3d inst.

1833.
Presented by the Citizens
of
BUFFALO
to the
HON. DANIEL WEBSTER.
In testimony of Respect for
his distinguished Public Services in Defence of a Protective Tariff and of our National Union."

The silver plate bearing an inscription of which the above is a true copy, was placed in the centre of a beautiful table of Buffalo workmanship, the whole leaf in one piece from a black walnut tree which grew in the neighborhood.

The table, the plate and the inscription, have always been too highly valued to be parted with or neglected, and are, and always have been, in my house and the articles shown as a gratifying proof of the progress of American manufactures.

How this copy was obtained, or how a silver plate bearing this inscription should be found in the streets of Louisville, is more than I know.

The original plate is where the donors placed it.

I am with regard
Your ob't, Serv't.
DAN'L WEBSTER.

Late from Liberia.—By the packet brig Atalanta, Captain Lawlin, we have advices from Liberia to September. The Rev. Mr. English, Rev. G. A. Perkins and child, and Mr. Alvare came passengers with Capt. Lawlin.

It is with much regret we have to announce the death of Rev. Jabez A Burton, who was the principal of the high school at Monrovia, under the care of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Joseph J. Roberts, Esq. a gentlemen well known in this city, was acting-Governor of Liberia. He was Lieut. Governor under the late much lamented Buchanan.

Africa's Luminary of the last of August says, that the British cruisers on the African station have received instructions to refrain from searching vessels under the American flag, which may have regular American papers.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

It takes a Yankee to do a cute thing, says the Boston Transcript. The duties on coffee; by the new British tariff, for the provinces, is on green coffee 2d per lb, ground coffee 4d. The Yankees take it over re-shipped, and so, duty free—it being neither green nor ground.

Twenty-Seventh Congress.

Correspondence of the National Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1841

The sessions in both branches of the Legislature, to-day, were of short duration. The first one or two weeks are usually taken up in preliminary matters preparatory to the great business of the winter, and in arranging suitable locations for the members and their families. In the Senate, nothing was done save to pass a joint resolution for the election of two chaplains of different denominations to interchange between the two House weekly.

We had an additional arrival to day, of eight Senators, viz: Mr. Berrien, of Georgia; Mr. Choate, of Massachusetts, Mr. Miller, of New Jersey; Mr. King, of Alabama; Mr. Banks, of Louisiana; Mr. Dixon and Mr. Simmons, of Rhode Island, and Mr. Merrick, from Maryland; making in all forty two.

In the House, the resolution from the Senate in relation to the chaplains, was passed. There was a grave case of equity submitted for decision, which created quite a laugh—involving no less a matter than the right of ownership to a particular seat: The case was briefly this; the Hon. John Sergeant, of your city, at the close of the late Session, agreed to change seats with Mr. Carothers, Mr. Dawson, who had been long looking for an eligible position, placed his name on the seat of Mr. Sergeant as soon as he had learned that gentleman had resigned. Mr. Carothers, on his arrival, laid claim to the seat in virtue of the exchange made with Mr. S. The parties agreed to arbitrate the matter by referring it to the House; on which question a discussion ensued.

Mr. Charles Brown put in a third claim to the seat in behalf of Mr. Sergeant's successor, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, but the speaker decided there was no such member of the House. Finally a vote was taken, & Mr. Dawson was ejected; the vote stood for Mr. Carothers 120, & for Mr. Dawson 51.

Next week the committees will be appointed, but I do not apprehend any material changes in either House. I take it for granted that Mr. Clay will be at the Head of the Committee on Finance, and will make his report as to the eligibility of the plan of fiscal agent submitted by the President.

Some sharp words ensued at one of the hotels between Gov. Gilmer and Mr. Thomas Marshal, of Kentucky, on the subject of temperance, which some supposed would lead to difficulty, but I since understand the affair is happily adjusted.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 9. 1841.

There was no business of moment transacted in the Senate. The 34th rule was so far suspended as to admit of the President of the Senate appointing the Standing Committees. The 34th rule makes it the duty of the Senate to *elect* the committees; and this it is, which is dispensed with, trusting the motion to the President of the Senate, S. L. Southard, Esq. Mr. Woodbridge, of Michigan, appeared in his seat. The whole number of Senators now present is 43.

In the House, Mr. Joseph R. Ingersoll, elected from Philadelphia, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Sergeant, was qualified.

Mr. Fillmore then moved the reference of the President's Message to the appropriate standing committees; and so much as refers to the currency and a fiscal agent, to a select committee.

Mr. Atherton objected to the reception of the resolution.

Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, moved to take up the President's Message. Objected to.

Mr. Gilmer thought it would be better to wait until the committees were appointed.

Mr. Fillmore thought it was proper that the Message should be referred, so that the Speaker might know what committees were to be appointed.

Mr. Gilmer said the rules showed what standing committees were to be appointed. Mr. Fillmore withdrew the resolution.

A message was received from the President in writing.

Mr. Lawrence then rose, and in an appropriate and feeling manner, announced the death of his colleague, the Hon. Henry Black, on the 28th of October last. He paid a high encomium to the great political and private integrity of the deceased.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1841.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A communication was received from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of the Annual Expenditures of the Department.

On motion of Mr. Wise, it was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed.

After an ineffectual attempt by Mr. Hopkins, to proceed to the election of a chaplain.

Mr. W. C. Johnson moved to postpone the consideration of the special order, viz. the Report on the Rules, until to-morrow. After some debate of a desultory character on the expediency of substituting "Monday," Mr. J. modified his motion so as to lay the Report for the present on the table.

The motion was agreed to, yeas 96, nays 88 So for the present the Report lies on the table.

After another ineffectual attempt, by Mr. Cushing, to proceed to the election of a chaplain, Mr. Fillmore offered the following:

Resolved, That for the further organization of the House, in addition to the Standing Committees provided for by the Rules, the Speaker appoint the following select Committees for the Session, to consist of nine members each:—

A Select Committee on the plan of Finance, recommended in the President's Message.

A Select Committee on the Smithsonian Bequest.

A Select Committee on the apportionment of Representatives to Congress.

Mr. Cave Johnson contended that this resolution was not in order.

The Speaker deciding that it was in order, Mr. Johnson appealed from the decision.

Messrs. Proffit, Clifford and other supported the appeal, but on the question being taken, the decision of the Chair was affirmed.

The resolution was then adopted, by a vote of 113 to 83.

Mr. W. C. Johnson offered the following, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a select committee of nine be appointed by the Speaker, on the subject of establishing a National Foundry for the fabrication of ordnance for the use of the Army, Navy, and Forts of the United States and for testing improvements and models in that line of the National defence, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

The House then adjourned to Monday next.

Correspondence of the American.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1841.

Out of Congress there is no news in the city of interest. The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is waited for with a good deal of interest, and as yet it is not in the possession of the printers of either House. The other Reports of the Executive Departments were submitted with the Message, and will be out early next week. All of the Reports will exceed the usual length, and will contain matters new and interesting, particularly that of the Secretary of War, which embraces a great amount of statistical information.

The Secretary of War has been for two days too ill to attend to the public business, mainly owing to too much confinement to the labors of that office since he was appointed to preside over the interest of the Department. The Secretary of State has also been ill for a day or two past.

Congress, you will see, is persuing its beaten track at the commencement of every session. Nothing has been done thus far beyond the organization, and nothing, it is probable, will be done before the Christmas Holydays are over—The session is likely to be a quiet one.

But little is said of the Currency Plan, by a way of the probability of the result of the measure when submitted to Congress. The opposition members will no doubt oppose it. A majority of the Whigs will doubtless favor it, But whether all will do so or not depends something upon the merits of the plan when further developed in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and something perhaps upon contingencies. All other parts of the President's Message seem to be popular here.

The Senate was not in session to-day having adjourned yesterday to Monday The House having adjourned to Monday also, there will be no business done in either House of Congress to morrow.

Correspondence of the National Gazette.

Washington, Dec. 11, 1841.

The first week has passed and the House has not yet arranged its rules.—Many indulge the hope that by Monday that body will be properly organized, and that the public business will be allowed to progress, without further hinderance. I have my fears, I must confess, however that some further time will elapse before the vexed question about the rules will be brought to issue. That venerable gentleman, ex-President Adams, is the most indomitable man in nature where he conceives himself in the right, and will cavil about the ninth part of a hair where the right of petition is concerned.

Happily, in the Senate, the question of rules has long since been settled; and when the objectionable petitions are presented in that body, the motion to receive is ordered to lie on the table, and there ends all the difficulty. Hence you will find that on Monday all the committees will be announced, and all matters going smoothly on.

I find the fiscal project of the President has friends where they were least expected, and opponents where they were certainly most unlooked for.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

Washington, Dec. 14. 1841.

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The first business of the morning, after the reading of the Journal, was the announcement of the several standing committees of the session, as follows.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Evans, Mangum, Woodberry, Bayard and Berrien.

On Foreign Relations—Messrs. Rives, Preston, Buchanan, Tallmadge & Choate.

On Commerce.—Messrs. Huntington, Woodbridge, King, Barrow and Wright

On Manufactures—Messrs. Simmonds Archer, Miller, Buchanan and Morehead.

On Agriculture—Messrs. Linn, Bates, Barrow, Smith of Connecticut and Sturgeon.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Preston, Merrick, Benton, Archer and Pierce

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Morehead, White, Sevier, Phelps and Benton.

On the Militia—Messrs. Phelps, Fulton, Smith, of Indiana, Williams and McRoberts.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs ——— Archer, Williams, Choat and Bayard.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Smith, of Indiana, Tallmadge, Walker, Huntington and Prentiss.

On Claims—Messrs. Graham, Wright, Woodbury, Woodbridge and Phelps.

On Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Dixon, Clayton, Smith, of Conn. Allen and Cuthbert.

On the Judiciary.—Messrs. Berrien, Clayton, Prentiss, Walker and Kerr.

On Post Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Merrick, Simmonds, McRoberts, Mouton and Miller.

On Roads and Canals—Messrs. Porter, White, Young, King and Cuthbert.

On Pensions—Messrs. Bates, Pierce, Allen, Graham and Sevier.

On Patents—Messrs. Prentiss, Porter, Henderson, Mouton and Sturgeon.

On District of Columbia—Messrs. Bayard, King, Young, Kerr and Rives.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Kerr, Fulton and Evans.

On Library—Messrs. Preston, Tappan and Choate.

On Engrossed Bills.—Messrs. McRoberts, Miller and Sturgeon.

On Enrolled Bills—Messrs. Porter and Williams.

Mr. Berrien, of Georgia, introduced a bill agreeably to previous notice, to provide for the payment of the claims of the State of Georgia for the services of her militia.

Mr. Woodbury introduced a bill providing for increasing the salaries of Revenue Officers while in the public service. The bill was read twice and referred.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Linn, of Missouri, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation for removing the obstructions in the Ohio, Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The resolution was laid over for future consideration.

Mr. Barrow, of Louisiana, also introduced a resolution which had its first reading and calling for information in reference to the sale of the public domain—laid over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. Huntington, of Conn. at an early hour moved that the Senate go into Executive session. The motion was carried, and the Senate were for some time in session with closed doors.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PETITIONS.

The day has been occupied in the reception of Peutions from the several members, beginning with Maine and extending through a part of the States only.

Mr. Adams was a long time on the floor and began with presenting a memorial for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, the reference of which he moved to a select Committee.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. King for the establishment of an additional Land office in the State of Alabama. Read twice and referred.

Mr. Williams of Me, introduced a bill for the establishment of the claims of the State of Maine, for the services of her soldiers.

Mr. Prentiss, of Vt. introduced a bill to establish a board of Commissioners for the settlement of claims against the United States.

Mr. Merrick of Maryland, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill on to-morrow, for the purpose of transferring the Stock owned by the Government of the United States in the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, to the State of Maryland.

Mr. Adams having closed, petitions were received from his colleagues and from the members from the New England States, and from New York. So much time having been occupied by Mr Adams, no other point was reached before the adjournment.

Objections were made, and

Mr. Meriweather, of Ohio, moved that that the resolution do lie on the table.

A call of the House was ordered, which occupied more than an hour, and was finally disposed of by the casting vote of the Speaker. The vote on the motion to suspend the call was, ayes 90, noes 90, the Chair voting in the affirmative, the question returned upon the motion of Mr. Adams, to refer to a select committee, and giving rise to debate. The petition was laid upon the table, under the 55th rule of the House:

Mr. Adams continued the presentation of memorials for an hour, offering many which, under the 21st rule of the late and present Congress, could not be received. No debate, however, was allowed, and the proceedings were therefore without interest.

CIVIL AND DIPLOMATIC EXPENSES.

Mr. Fillmore, from the Committee of Ways and Means, introduced a bill making provision, in part, for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government.—The bill was read twice, and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

On motion of Mr. Lewis, the hall of the House was granted to the Agricultural Convention, to be held to-morrow morning.

The House then, at 3 o'clock, p. m. adjourned.

COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following Standing Committees:

Committe of Elections.—Messrs. Halsted, Blair, Cravens, Benjamin Randall, Borden, Barton, Turney Houseton and Reynolds.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Fillmore, Botts, Samson Mason, T. F. Marshal, J. R. Ingersoll, J. W. Jones, Atherton and Lewis.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Giddings, Osborne, Cowen, Tomlinson, Arnold, Hubard, Burke, J. W. Williams and Medill.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. Kennedy, Winthrop, Toland, J. C. Clark Rayner, Allen, S. J. Andrews, T. W. Williams and Ferris.

Committe on Public Lands.—Messrs. Morrow, Lewis Williams, Truman Smith, Gentry, Bronsen, Howard, Casey, Brewster and Jacob Thompson.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Briggs, Joseph L. Williams, Russell, Brockaway, Owsley, Hopkins, And'w. Kennedy, John G Floyd and Plumer.

Committee for the District of Columbia—Messrs. Underwood, Summers, Alexander Randall, Powell, Richard W. Thompson, John Campbell, Ward, Dawson and Bidlack.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs Bernard, Trumbull, Pearce, Maxwell, Thomas F. Foster, Milton Brown, Chas J. Ingersoll, Rosevelt and Sanders.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims.—Messrs. Hall, P. G. Goode, Triplett, Thomas J. Campbell, Maynard, Washington, James, Parmenter and W O. Goode.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Shepperd, Linn, Hudson, J T. Stuart, Meriwether, Green, Clinton, Littlefield and McClellan

Committee on Private Land Claims—Messrs. Moore, A H Stuart, John Young, Wm. C Johnson, R D Davis, Cross, Turner, Payne and Charles Brown.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Saltonstall, Tillinghast, Randolph, Slade, Hunt, Henry, Habersham, Aaron V. Brown and P. C. Caldwell.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Deberry, Ridgway, Simonton, Mattocks, Doig, Shaw, Edwards, Partridge and John Hastings.

Committee on Indian Affairs—Messrs. Cooper, Caruthers, Chittenden, Sollers, W. Butler, Watterson, Harris, Weller and John C. Edwards.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Stanley, Pendleton, Goggin, William B. Campbell, Stokeley, Wm. O. Butler, Sumter, Millar; and J T Mason.

Committee on the Militia—Messrs. Keim, Coles, Ward, Boyd, S. H Butler, Reding, Alfred Marshall, and Houston.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Messrs. Wise, King, Calhoun, John C. Clark, Burnell, Fessenden, Fraham, Mallory, Rhett and Proffit

Committee on the Territories—Messrs. Pope, Christopher H Williams, Garret Davis, Sollers Gates, Green, Caldwell, Hays, Doan, and Charles A Floyd.

Committee on Foreign Affairs—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Cushing, Everett, W. C. Johnson, Granger, Gilmer, Hunter, Rhett and Proffit.

Commissioners on Revolutionary Pension.—Messrs. Talliferro, Rodney, Stanley N. Clarke, Mathiot, L. W. Andrews, Babcock, Matthews, Fornance, and Wm. Smith.

Committee on Invalid Pensions—Messrs. Morris, Aycrigg, Baker, Gordon, Stratton, Isaac D. Jones, Doan, Sanford, and Augustus Young.

Committee on Roads and Canals—Messrs. Lawrence, Lane, John B Thompson, W. W. Irwin, Sprigg, Steenrod, Wood, Daniel, and Riggs.

Committee on Patents—Messrs. R. McClelland, Cranston, Gerry, Ramsey and Sanford.

Committees on Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Boardman, Ward, Augustus Young, Cranston, and Bowne.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business—Messrs. Eastman, Beeson, C. A. Floyd, Jack, and Mattocks.

Committee on Accounts.—Messrs. Marchand York, Carey, Staley N. Clark, and Joseph L. Williams

Committee on Mileage—Messrs. Thomas W. Williams, Meriweather, John G. Edwards, Westbrook, and Egbert.

Committee on the Library on the part of the House—Messrs. Tillinghast, Aycrigg, and Sumpter.

The Speaker also announced the following Select Committees, appointed under the order of Friday last:

Select Committee on Finance and the Currency.—Messrs. Cushing, John P. Kenedy, Gilmer, G Davis, Wise, Roosevelt, Prothit, McKay, and Wm. W. Irwin.

Select Committee on the Appointment of Representatives—Messrs. Everett, Childs, Caruthers Summers, Pearce, John T. Stuart, Bidlack, Cross, and Weller.

Select Committee on the Smithsonian Bequest.—Messrs. J Q. Adams, Habersham, Truman Smith, Underwood, Benj. Randell, Chas. J. Ingersoll, Hunter, Houston, and Bowne.

Select Committee on the National Foundry.—Messrs. W. C. Johnson, Samson Mason, King, Randolph, Mallory, Hunt, Keim, Parmenter, and Cave Johnson.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

This document gives a succinct and lucid view of the condition of this highly important branch of the public service.

It exhibits the condition and force of the army now consisting of 10,694 troops (including 728 commissioned officers) and requiring 1838 recruits to complete its organization. During the last year 4922 were recruited.

The condition of the Northern and North-eastern frontier and Florida, is exhibited; suggestions of reform regarding the grade, pay; &c. of officers, and pensions, &c. are thrown out; the necessity for an increase of force, to man the forts and posts, both inland and maritime, &c. is recommended, &c. &c.

The defences of the country are considered under three heads, viz:—1st, Protection on the Western frontier against Indian hostilities. 2d, Precautions against Colonial aggressions, at the North and 3d, The defence of the Maritime frontier.

The report must be read, to be properly appreciated. We invite the public attention to it, without presuming to anticipate their judgement upon it. We need not say that it behooves every man in the country to know its condition; and he can be easily made acquainted with it, as far as respects this branch of the public service, by an attentive perusal of this report.—*Mudisonian of Saturday.*

KING OF THE COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—The celebrated George Beardsley, known as the "king of the counterfeiters," was arrested in New York on Friday for the altering of twenty-six one dollar bills of the People's Bank of Patterson, New Jersey, to twenties, and passing them. He was arrested as a fugitive from justice on this charge. Beardsley is known as the most proficient hand at altering bank notes now in this country.—*Ledger.*

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