21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, a report was read from the Secretary of War, in relation to rejected applications for pensions, made in pursuance of a resolution of the Senate, passed at the last session of Congress. Mr. King on leave, introduced a bill setting apart a portion of the public lands for the cultivation of the vine. Petitions were presented by Messrs. Tyler Hayne, and Woodbury; and resolutions were submitted by Messrs. Hendricks, Kane, Barton and Noble. A number of bills were read the second time, and passed to a third reading; and the bill to alter the time of holding the rule term of the Circuit Court of the district of West Tennessee, was passed.

The Senate having resolved itself into a High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, Mr. John A. Walker, late sheriff of the County of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and the Hon. Spencer Pettis, a member of Congress, were examined for the respondent. After the conclusion of the cross-examination of these gentlemen, the Court adjourned until twelve o'clock to day.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means reported the military appropriation bill for 1831. It was read twice, and referred to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Vinton moved a reconsideration of the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill; but after some discussion, the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

The bill for the construction of a rail-road from Baltimore to Washington, was, after an animated, and interesting debate, in which Messrs. Doddridge, Howard, Brown, Semmes, Whittlesey, Hoffman, Cambreleng, Ihrie, and Ingersoll, joined, committed to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The Illinois three per cent. bill was read a third time and passed; after which, the bill extending the copy right term was discussed until the close of the sitting, and finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading this day.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

In the Senate of the United States, yesterday, petitions were presented by Messrs. Barnard Chase, Freelinghuysen, and Hendricks; and the resolutions, offered by Messrs. Hendricks. Kane, and Barton, were considered and adopted. The President submitted a report from the Solicitor of the Treasury, in relation to judicial proceedings instituted for the recovery of debts due to the United States. After several private bills had been acted on, the bill making an appropriation for the extinguishment of Indian titles in the State of Indiana, was ordered to be engrossed; and the bill to reduce the price of public lands now in the market, was laid on the table.—In the High Court of Impeachment sitting for the trial of Judge Peck, of Missouri, John B. C. Lucas, William C. Carr, Jessee G Lintle, and Robert Walsh, Esqs., were examined as witnesses for the respondent. After an argument by the counsel for the respondent, and replied to by the managers, as to the legal propriety, of a question put to Judge Walsh, the Court adjourned over to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Friday being a day appropriated to the consideration of private business, numerous private bills were taken up and acted upon. Mr. Hall, from the Committee on Public Expenditures, presented a report, in pursuance of the resolution of Mr. Chilton, on the subject of the mileage allowance to members of Congress, concluding with a request to be discharged from further consideration of the subject. It was read and laid upon the table.—Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the bounties on pickled fish exported; which was read twice, and, after some discussion, in which Messrs. Anderson, Reed, McDuffie, and Martin, took part, postponed till Monday. Mr. Verplanck, from same committee, reported the fortification bill for 1331; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the the Union. Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, introduced a bill to organize and discipline a uniform militia; which was similarly disposed of. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of the claims of ex President Monroe. At four o'clock the house adjourned till Monday.

[Tel.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, communications were received and read from the War and Navy Departments, shewing the expenditures of the contingent funds of those Departments for the last year. Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill supplemental to the act granting pre-emption rights to settlers on the public lands; and Mr. Tyler, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to incorporate the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum, in said District. Several bills were read the first time, and ordered to a second reading; and several were ordered to be engrossed. The following bills were passed: The bill for the relief of William Christie; the bill to amend the act providing for paying to the States of Missouri, Mississippi, and Alabama, three per cent. of the nett proceeds of the sales of the public lands in those States; the bill repealing the charges imposed on passports and clearances, and the duties on spices; and the bill supplementary to the several laws for the sales of the public lands. Among the memorials presented, was one by Mr Benton, from the American Society, established in Boston, for the settlement of the Oregon Territory, praying that a military escort and transports may be provided and convenient military posts established, for the encouragement and protection of emigration to that country. In the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, for the trial of Judge Peck, Mr. Meredith opened the defence for the respondent, stating the principles on which the defence was grounded and the evidence on which they should act. Robert Walsh, Esq. the first witness on the part of the respondent, then gave his evidence in relation to the opinion of Judge Peck in Soulard's case, and the publication signed A Citizen, in reply, which gave rise to the proceedings against Luke E. Lawless, Esq., for a contempt and the subsequent proceedings had in the case in the District Court of Missouri; and after the cross examination of Mr. Walsh had been concluded, the Court adjourned until 12 o'clock next day.

Among the memorials presented on Wednesday in the House of Representatives, was one by the Speaker, from Salvator Pinistre, an Italian artist, praying to be employed to remedy whatever defect may exist in the distinct transmission of sound in the hall of the house. It was referred to the Committee on the Public Buildings. A variety of reports were made, and numerous resolutions were submitted; among the latter of which was one by Mr. Chilton, providing that members of Congress should receive their per diem allowance only for such days as they actually attended. It passed, and was referred to the Committee on Public Expenditures. After several bills had passed under the legislative action of the House, the bill changing the disposal of land granted for the Illinois and Michigan Canal, was taken up and discussed until near the close of the sitting. It was lost upon the question of its engrossment for a third reading, by a vote of 115 noes, 67 ayes

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LEGISLATURE OF MD.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4.

On Tuesday last, Mr. Thomas, Speaker, being prevented attending the House by indisposition, the House proceeded to ballot for Speaker protempore, whereupon J. G. Chapman, Esq was unanimously elected.

On motion by Mr. Gantt, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the Senate:

Gentlemen of the Senate: We propose, with your concurrence, to proceed this day at 12 o'clock to the election of the council to the Governor. Messrs. Thomas C. Worthington, of Frederick county, Henry Page, of Dorchester county, George Howard, of J. E. of Anne-Arundel county, Samuel Turner, of Calvert county, and William Potter, of Caroline county, are put in nomination by this House; and we have appointed Messrs Gantt and Hardcastle, in conjunction with the gentlemen who may be named by your honorable body, to count the ballots and report thereon.

A message was received from the Senate acceding to the above, and appointing Messrs. Forrest and Whitely on their part, to join the gentlemen appointed by the House.

On motion of Mr. McElfresh, the House was called, and the absent members sent for. All attending,

The House then proceeded to the choice of a Council to the Governor. The ballots being deposited in the ballot box, the gentlemen named to to strike retired, and after some time returned and reported, that George Howard, of J. E., Thomas C. Worthington, Samuel Turner, Henry Page, and William Potter, Esquires, were elected. And whereupon it was resolved that they be the Council to the Governor for the ensuing year.

By exchange of messages between the two houses, the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, conjointly, were required to forward by mail, a written letter to each of the gentlemen elect, to notify them of their election and requesting their immediate attendance at the seat of government.

On motion of Mr. Blackistone, the following message was read, assented to, and sent to the Senate:

Gentlemen of the Senate:—As the term of service for which the Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers has been elected one of the Senators to represent the State of Maryland in the Senate of the United States, will expire on the third day of March next, it is incumbent upon the Legislature, during the present session, to supply the vacancy which will at that time occur. We therefore propose, with the concurrence of your honorable body, on Thursday the 6th inst. at 12 o'clock, to proceed to the discharge of that duty, agreeably to the Constitution of the United States, and the provisions of an act of Assembly, passed at November session eighteen hundred and nine, entitled, 'An act to fix the mode of electing Senators to represent this state in the Senate of the U. States.

On motion by Mr. Hunt, Ordered, That the committee on the Militia be instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing militia parades in this State.

Ordered, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to enquire into the propriety of modifying the fines imposed by the license law, passed in the year 1827, and the supplements thereto so as to leave it discretionary with the judges of the respective courts in this State to impose such fines as they may deem proper and right, not exceeding the present fine, and not less than the price of the license.

LEAVES GRANTED TO REPORT BILLS.

Mr. Merrick, a bill entitled, a Supplement to the act entitled an Act to regulate the manner of obtaining and altering Public Roads in this State.

Mr. Tilghman, a bill to extend the powers of the County Courts in certain cases.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Teackle, a bill, entitled, an act supplementary to an act, entitled, an act to promote the preservation, improvement and increase of shell fish in this State: made the order of the day for Friday.

Mr. Brookheart, a bill, entitled, an act to abolish all and every such parts of the Constitution and form of government in this State, as relates to the appointment of the officers of Register of Wills and Clerks of the County Courts of this State.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Teackle, from sundry citizens of the counties of Somerset and Worcester, praying the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested monies in the treasury, for the supply of revenue to the state and the general accommodation and benefit of the people.

Mr. Ely; the bill, entitled, an act to abolish all such parts of the Constitution and form of Government as relates to the time and manner of electing the Senate and the mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county and the city of Baltimore may have a senator to be elected immediately by the people. Made the order of the day for Tuesday the 18th inst.

On motion by Mr Lee, Ordered, That the committee on Internal Improvement be instructed to require of the several canal, rail road, and turnpike companies, in which the state has invested funds, the present state of those improvements, and the prospect of the early completion thereof; the durability, expense, and extent of the works already executed; the contracts under execution, the gross receipts from the portions already executed, the necessary and contingent expenses attending their execution and carrying into operation; the difficulties if any exist, to their completion; and such other general and specific information as may be deemed important to a full understanding on the part of this House, of the actual state of all such canals and roads, as she may have invested funds in, and report thereon as soon as may be.

On motion by Mr Moores, Ordered, That the committee on inspections be directed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the act, entitled, an act regulating and inspecting weights and measures used in this State, or so much of said act as relates to an annual inspection.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6.

LEAVES GRANTED TO REPORT BILLS.

Mr Hunt, a bill entitled, a supplement to an act, entitled, and act to regulate the issuing of licenses to traders, keepers of ordinaries and others.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. Edelen, a bill, entitled, an act to restrain attorneys and solicitors in chancery, from entering their appearance to any suit, bill or action at law or in equity, in the courts of this State without special authority.

Mr. Tilghman, a bill, entitled, an act to authorise the County Courts in this State to enter up judgments in certain cases, at the first term.

BILLS PASSED.

Mr. Brookhart, the bill entitled, an act to abolished all and every such parts of the Constitution and form of government, as relate to the appointment of the offices of Register of Wills and clerks of the County Courts of this State, was made the order of day for Tuesday next the 11th inst.

The following message was received from the Senate;

Gentlemen of the House of Delegates:

We have received your message proposing to go into an election on the 6th inst. of a Senator to represent the State of Maryland in the Senate of the United States, from and after the third day of March next, when the term of service for which the honorable Ezekiel F. Chambers was elected, will expire. As there are several members of the Senate now absent from the Seat of Government, and believing that the interests of the State will not sustain any injury by the postponement of the election of Senator to a future day, we therefore respectfully decline going into the election at the time proposed in your message.

FRIDAY, Jan. 7.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Teackle, from James Lawson, and others of Somerset county, representing that they had formed a constitution and organized an institution for the instruction of youth on the monitorial system of primary schools; and praying for an equitable portion of the free school fund in aid of the said institution. Referred to the Committee on Education.

Also from Joseph E. Muse, and others, of Dorchester county, praying for the establishment of a financial institution, to be founded upon the invested money in the Treasury, for the supply of revenue to the State, and the general accommodation and benefit of the people; laid on the table

Mr. Nicholas, from Abraham Jarret of the City of Baltimore, praying for an alteration of the laws providing for the inspection of salted fish; referred to the Committee on Inspections.

Mr. Teackle submitted the following resolution:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, that it is expedient to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to provide for the decision of all cases, in which the Constitutionality of the State Laws shall be brought in question, by the Senate of the United States; and that the concurrence of two thirds of the said Senate shall be necessary to declare the Law of any State unconstitutional.

SATURDAY, Jan. 8.

LEAVES GRANTED.

Mr. Brown of Kent, a bill to encourage the destruction of crows in Kent county. Mr. Brown reports said bill.

Mr. Mitchell, a bill to incorporate the town of Berlin, in Worcester county.

Mr. Ely, a bill, entitled, an act to suspend the statute of limitations in certain cases therein mentioned.

Mr. Brown of Queen Anne's a bill, entitled, an act relating to Corners holding Inquests.

Mr Holmes, a bill, entitled, an act to extend the jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace in the several Counties of this State.

On motion by Mr. Spence, Ordered, That the Committee on Internal Improvement inquire into the practicability and expediency, with the concurrence and co-operation of the States of Virginia and Delaware, of opening a safe and direct navigation through the sounds which run parallel with the sea coast and such canals as may be necessary between the Chesapeake Bay, at or near Cape Charles and Lewis Town Creek, on the Delaware Bay, and that said Committee be authorised to open a correspondence with the authorities of Virginia and Delaware on the subject of the contemplated improvement.

On motion by Mr. Lee, a message was read and assented to, proposing to the Senate, that their Committee on Internal Improvement co-operate on the above subject.

[No proceedings of great interest was transacted in the House or Senate on Monday.]

No person can possibly understand the true operation of the laws which affect the wealth of the nation, without advertingto the accumulative power of capital.—Two men sometimes begin life together, with the same extent of property, and in a period of fifty years one shall be rich and the other a beggar, merely owing to a trifling difference in their annual expenditures. Capital is like a snow ball, which the boys in winter make in their hands, then put on the ground, and roll over, until it gets to be of four or five feet diameter; and it is of as much importance to a nation as to an individual, to see that none be uselessly wasted; as is constantly done, in cases where roads and canals are constructed before they are really wanted; that is, before their real utility is equal in annual value, to the annual value of the capital required to make the work.

According to the calculation of the late Jacob Shoemaker, of Philadelphia formerly Actuary of the Pennsylvania Life Insurance Company money annually accumulated *doubles* at compound interest as follows:

At 3	per cent. in	23	years and	164 days
4	do	17	do	215 do
5	do	14	do	75 do
6	do	11	do	326 do
7	do	10	do	89 do
8	do	9	do	2 do
9	do	8	do	15 do
10	do	7	do	99 do

Now it will be seen, that if capital, in the hands of farmers, merchants, or manufacturers, can be made to produce 10 per cent per annum, and if $100 should be expended seven years and ninety-nine days, in the making of any Internal Improvement, before the country was ripe for it, it would be tantamount to an annihilation, at the moment of one half, or fifty dollars, because fifty dollars in hand, is left to accumulate for seven years and ninety-nine days, would amount to one hundred dollars. The inhabitants of Philadelphia are several millions of dollars poorer than they would have been, had not a capital of several hundred thousand dollars been prematurely wasted by the abortive attempt to cut canals from the Chesapeake to the Delaware and from the Delaware, to the Susquehanna, commenced as far back as the year 1790 or soon after.

As an illustration of the accumulative power of capital, by repeated doublings at compound interest, we give the following story copied from 'Smarts Tables,' printed in London in 1726

'One Sessa, an Indian having invented the game of chess, taught it to his prince, who was so highly pleased with it, that he desired him to ask what he would for the reward of his invention. Whereupon, Sessa requested that, for the first square of the chess-board, he might have *one grain of Wheat* given him; for the second *two*, and so on doubling continually according to the number of squares in the chess-board, which was sixty-four. But the Prince, who intended to give him a very noble reward, was much displeased that he had asked so trifling a one. Sessa declared however, that he should be very well satisfied with it. So the reward he desired, was ordered to be given him. But the Prince was greatly astonished on finding it would rise to so vast a quantity that the whole earth itself, could not furnish so much wheat.'

Those who have never heard this story before and who have forgot en the trick played by the blacksmith as related in the 'School Master's Assistant,' upon a man who agreed to pay him for shoeing his horse, a farthing for the first nail, two farthings for the second, and so on for the rest, will be surprised at the apparent extravagance of this calculation, but it is nevertheless true. Nay, not only is it true, but it is also true that the quantity of wheat ordered to be given to Sessa, was sufficient to feed the whole present population of the world, estimated at eight hundred millions of souls and allowing ten bushels of seventy pounds to each individual, for four thousand six hundred and eleven years.—Of this fact any one may satisfy himself, who will take the trouble to wade through the calculation as we have done. He will thus find that sixty three doubles of the one grain, make 18,446,744 073,709 551,616 grains.

In Smarts Tables 491,520 grains are taken as the number contained in a bushel of seventy pounds. Of the correctness of this estimate, it is easy to form a judgement, when it is told, that this would give 1920 grains for a gill, which is near a thousand for a common wine glass full which holds usually about half a gill. For the sake of simplifying the calculation, we will take 500 000 grains as the contents of the bushel, and the result will be 36,893,488,147,419 bushels of seventy pounds.

Now, divide this quantity by 8,000,000,000, the number of bushels consumed in a year by eight hundred millions of people, and the result will be 4611 years and a fraction.

[Banner of the Con.

COUNTY MEETING.

At a large and respectable meeting of citizens of Washington county, convened at the Court house in Hagers-town, on Saturday the first day of January, 1831, Col. Frisby Tilgaman was called to the Chair, and R. M. Tidball appointed Secretary. The meeting was addressed by Wm. Price and D G. Yost, Esqrs. and Wm D. Bell, William Gabby, Thomas Kellar, John Sherer, and Dr. Thomas Hammond, appointed a Committee to prepare and report Resolutions who having retired for a short time, returned and reported the following Resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting Congress possesses power, under the Constitution, to appropriate the funds of the nation, to its internal improvement by means of roads and canals, &c.

Resolved, That Congress possesses constitutional power to foster and protect the industry and enterprise of the country, by the imposition of such duties on articles of foreign growth or manufacture, as from the maturity at which they have arrived under foreign protective systems, enables them to compete, not only successfully with, but to the destruction of, our yet infant establishments.

Resolved, That the principles upon which the American System is based, are not only liberal in their character, as connected with the policy of other nations, and in perfect accordance with the spirit of our institutions, but vitally important to the welfare, the prosperity the happiness and the glory of our common country.

Resolved, That we will use all the means which, as freemen, the constitution of our country has placed in our hands, for sustaining and upholding this system.

Resolved, That we consider the doctrine of Nullification, as contended for by our Southern brethren, as repugnant to the letter and spirit of the constitution, and calculated to lead inevitably to a dissolution of the Union.

Resolved, That we disapprove—strongly disapprove of the frequent threats, and familiar reference to the propriety of a disolution of the Union, as calculated to lessen the regard of our countrymen for its sanctity, and to weaken the ties by which it is held together.

Resolved, That firmly as we believe the policy of improvement and protection—(the great interests involved in the American System.) calculated to promote our national interests and national happiness—yet, if a majority of our countrymen were opposed to this policy, as good citizens, as patriots, we should feel ourselves bound to cheerful submission under its overthrow, recognising, as we do, the right of the majority, under our constitutional compact to rule.

Resolved, That we recommend a similar spirit of liberality—of concession and compromise—of charity and forbearance—to the serious consideration of our Southern brethren.

On motion of D. G. Yost, Esq.

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the different newspapers in Hagerstown, friendly to the principles and opinions expressed in the resolutions.

FRISBY TILGHMAN, Ch'n.

R. M. TIDBALL, Secry.

We copy from the Frederick Md. Sentinel of the 4th inst. the following account of a most diabolical act which has just been perpetrated in that county:—

MOST HORRID MURDER AND ARSON.

One of the most inhuman murders we have ever recorded was committed on the persons of Mr. *John Newey*, and family living near Sabillesville in Herbaugh's Valley, in this county. On Thursday morning last, (before day,) the house of Mr. Newey, was discovered to be on fire by the neighbours. The fire was got under before the house was entirely consumed, when six human skeletons were found lying, one with the skull broken in. They were ascertained to be the remains of Mr. Newey, his wife, and two children, his father-in law, and an apprentice.

A jury of inquests was summoned who returned a verdict of murder by some person or persons unknown.—Suspicion rests on a fellow of the name of John Markly who has recently been liberated from the Penitentiary, and who has we understand been seen in the county. Some of our fellow citizens will recollect that about five years since a robbery was committed on Mr. Newey, by this same Markly. He was taken and being convicted on the testimony of Mr. Newey was sent to the Penitentiary for five years. His term of imprisonment expired some time in November last. It is supposed that he has in revenge perpetrated the horrid crimes of murder and arson. His accomplice in the robbery, who was with him in the Penitentiary is in the county, and had warned the family of Mr Newey, before the murder, of the designs of Markly. He states that when in the Penitentiary he had heard Markly threaten that, 'when liberated he would kill Mr. Newey, and burn him up in the flames of his dwelling.'

WHAT NEXT?

Earl Stanhope has invented a calculating machine, which performs, 'without the possibility of a mistake,' the first four rules of arithmetic. —What a labor-saving machine this must be! The following account is given of it in the New Monthly Magazine:

Earl Stanhope's Calculating Machinery.—The smallest machine, which is intended for the two rules of addition and subtraction, is not larger than an octavo volume; and by means of dial plates, and small indices moveable with a steel pin, the operations are performed with undeviating accuracy. The second, and by far the most curious instrument, is about half the size of a common table writing desk. By this, problems in multiplication and division, of almost any extent, are solved without the possibility of a mistake, by the simple revolution of a small winch. The multiphers and multiplicand in one instance, and the devisor and dividend in the other, are first properly arranged; then, by turning the winch, the product or quotient is found. What always appears singular and surprising to spectators is, that in working sums in division, &c., if the operator be inattentave to his business, and thereby attempts to turn the handles a single revolution more than he ought, he is instantly admonished of his mistake by the sudden springing up of a small ivory ball.

MILTON, N. C. Dec. 25, 1830.

We have learned from authority of the most undoubted kind, that the inhabitants of Newbern, Tarborough, Hillsborough and their vicinities, are considerably excited with the anticipation of insurrectional movements among their slaves. Our informant just from the latter place, states that considerable consternation exists among its citizens:—That they have provided arms and ammunition and are vigilantly patrolling every exposed situation. The inhabitants of Newbern being advised of the assemblage of sixty armed slaves in a swamp in their vicinity, the military were called out and surrounding the swamp killed the whole party. It appears from various rumors, that Christmas morning has been selected as the period of rebellious motions.—Roanoke Adver.

About five years ago a Mr. Arnold, merchant of Gettysburg, Pa. was robbed near Rouse's Tavern in this county, by a foot pad. Nothing was heard of the robber until a short time since, when Mr. Arnold accidentally met the robber, (who was assisting a drover with a lot of cattle) arrested and lodged him in Carlisle jail Since his commitment we learn that he has confessed the robbery, and, also, that he has been concerned in some mail robberies. He will be demanded by the Governor of this State, and will receive his trial at our March term.

Bel-Air (Md.) Citizen.

DARING ROBBERY.

Mr. George Crosby, of Nantucket, passing from Salem to Danvers, on foot, on Tuesday night, was knocked down near the Floating Bridge, on the Salem Turnpike; and robbed of 900 dollars, and other articles:—'The money consisted of New York bills of $20; do of 10; U. States of 10, Suffolk Bank 10; Providence do. 5; Phenix and Pacific do. (Nantucket) 5; and a double cased Silver Watch; with a safety cord attached to it; and an eye-glass with a gold chain.' Mr. Crosby was stabbed several times, and left for dead. But reviving in the course of the night, crawled to a tavern.—A reward of 200 dollars is offered for the robbers.

LARGE LEMONS.

A basket of Lemons was exhibited at our office yesterday; the largest in size that we ever saw. They were raised on the plantation of Samuel M'Cutchon, Esq about 25 miles above New Orleans. One measured lengthwise fifteen and a half inches—around the centre twelve and a half inches, and weighed one pound five ounces. Several measured 12 and 14 inches in length and 12 around the centre, weighing from 13 to 18 ounces. The smallest out of 40 measured 11 inches long and 9¼ round weighing 11 ounces.

[N. Y. Post.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser says:—A passenger who arrived here in the packet ship Columbia, from London, under the name of Robert Atkins, but whose real name we understand is Robert Air, has been arrested and committed to prison on a charge of having robbed a banking house in London, in which he was a Clerk, of about £4000 in money. The principal part of the money he brought, was found yesterday deposited in one of our banks.

A member of the House of Commons having expressed distrust of Talleyrand, Sir Robert Peel made the following reply:—'He did not know what motive the honorable member had for giving this government that caution against Prince Talleyrand. That illustrious person was the accredited Minister of the King of the French; he must, therefore, be presumed to possess the confidence of the French Government and of the King of the French; and, as far as his (Sir Robert Peel's) observation went, he saw no reason whatever for feeling any want of confidence in the communications of that noble and distinguished Minister.'

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