New-York, Jan. 31.

Late & important from Europe.

REVOLUTION IN POLAND.

By the arrival, yesterday morning from London, of the packet ship Sovereign, Cap. Champlin, we have received complete files of London papers and shipping lists, all to the 19th of December, inclusive.

The news by this arrival of great importance, and we give copious extracts to the exclusion of all other matter. It will be perceived the spirit of freedom has extended to the frozen and oppressed regions of the north, and that POLAND has revolted, and thrown off the shackles of the Russian despot. The barbarities of Catharine have at length been in part revenged, and the land of Kosciusko once more assumes its station among the nations of the earth. Prussia too, is in commotion, and in stead of aiding Russia, has been compelled to turn her attention to self-defence But, independent of this, France, free and generous France, has spoken in the person of our beloved Lafayette, and proclaimed to the world, that if Russia or Austria presume to interfere in the affair of Poland she will make common cause with the Poles, or any other people that are struggling for liberty! This declaration will not be without effect, and NICHOLAS being alone engaged with Poland, will find no time to carry into effect his favourite projects in relation to the Holy Alliance.

The subjects of Prussia and Austria will be encouraged in their noble undertaking, and all the North of Europe, where military despotism has so long reigned, and where the voice of freedom has not been heard since the partition of Poland will now resound with the glad tidings of liberty.

It will be perceived that the immediate cause of insurrection was the ignominious death of *twelve* Students of the Military School of Ensigns, who were executed in consequence of having sung the Marsellois Hymn, and their brother students compelled to witness the execution. It is supposed that if the Poles succeed, Prince Adam Czartorisky will be called to the throne.

ENGLAND.

The disturbance in the country continue; in the mean time Ministers are making great efforts to produce a practical and judicious reform.

Mr. Henry Hunt, the celebrated Radical, and Blackney manufacturer, has been elected a member of the House of Commons by a majority of 338, over his opponent, the Honourable Mr. Stanley, who had been compelled to resign his seat and stand a new election in consequence of having become a member of the new Ministry. Preston is principally inhabited by shoemakers, was long represented by the late Richard Bronsley Sheridan, one of whose standing jokes was, that his constituents would 'stick to him to the *last*.' Mr. Stanley had determined a scrutiny.

The Marquis of Anglesea had a conference with Earl Grey, the premier, on the 16th December, previous to his departure from London to enter on the duties of his Vice-Royalty in Ireland.

The coal districts in England were in a very disturbed state, and detachments of military had been sent thither in great haste, by steamboats.

STATE OF THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

A letter from Leeds says that the woollen trade is rather dull as is usual at the approach of Christmas, but that no winter is recollected in which the working classes have been better employed either in the woollen or snuff business.

The agents from the 'National Union' at Manchester, a society forming among the working people, are visiting the different manufacturing districts in England.

Mr. Solicitor General Doherty is appointed to the Chief Justice ship of the Common Pleas in Ireland.

The Duchess de Berri has taken a house in London. Marshal Bourmont is with Charles X at Holyrood House.

The Duke of Wellington has since he left office expressed in the house of Lords, his direct and unqualified rebrobation of the conduct of the brave and noble people of the capital of France, in resisting the foul attempt of a treacherous court to convert a constitutional monarchy into a despotism of which modern history affords no example.

Two transports having troops on board, had sailed from Deal with sealed orders; speculation was busy as to their destination and object.

LOST GREENLAND FOUND.

[Translated for the N. York Daily Advertiser.]

From a Copenhagen paper called 'The Day,' of Oct. 1830.

The commissioners appointed by the Government for the purpose of causing an examination to be made of the Eastern coast of Greenland, have published the following interesting account:

The desire to become acquainted with East Greenland, and to ascertain whether any trace were left of the ancient colony from Iceland, has for centuries been national with the Danes, and attempts have in consequence been made for attaining this object under Frederick the 2d, Christian the 4th, Frederick the 3d, Frederick the 5th, and Christian the 7th, but without success. The progress, however, which has in the latter years, been made by British and Russian navigators in the examination of the Polar region, and the means possessed in our days in preference to the time past, for overcoming the impediments which nature has thrown in the way, could not but lead to an impression, that what had been found impracticable through two centuries and a half, might possibly now be accomplished, and His Majesty has in consequence been pleased, by an order of the 24th of September, 1827, to direct the undersigned to form a commission for the purpose of considering the most proper way of carrying such a plan into execution.

Having submitted to His Majesty the proposal to cause the attempt to be made by means of four Greenland boats, which might be fitted out and proceed from the District of Julianehope, Captain Graah, of the Navy, and the Naturalist, M. Vahl, proceeded in the spring of 1828, from Copenhagen to Greenland, where they were joined by the superintendent of the colonies, Mr. Mathiese as ingnus; they collected and prepared every thing for the expedition, and passed the winter at the place of trafic, Neugoerssak, in the District of Julianehope.

The expedition started on the 30th of March, 1829; but being impeded in its progress by the famous ice-bank at Foesenfiok. Captain Graah consulted with his European companions, and it was agreed that they should return as a deficiency in provisions would be felt if they remained together; they left him accordingly on the 23d of June, at 62° 46 40 north latitude.

Captain Grash proceed then by himself in one boat, accompanied by an East Greenlander, and family, by Ernench and another Greenlander and two boatsmen from the district of Julianehope. In this way Captain Grash succeeded in penetrating so far as to arrive on the 28th of July, at an island situated at 65° 15 north latitude, and about 38° 28 west of Greenwich, where he planted the colours of his country, but he was detained so long at this place by impenetrable ice, that the advanced season obliged him to return to take winter quarters at Kugarbluk, at 63° 22 north latitude, where he arrived on the 1st October. From this place he wrote on the 2d April this year, and stated that he intended again to start the next day in proceeding towards the north as he had done before, in the hope of arriving at the 66th degree of north latitude at least, before he would have to return to the Colonies, where it is hoped, he by this time, may be safely arrived.

By the above tour, Captain Graah has not discovered even the smallest trace of any ancient settlement, nor do the outlines of the coast, carefully taken down by him agree with the description existing of the old Greenland Bishopry 'Ostbygden,' whence Captain Grash draws the conclusion, that this colony has not been located to the east of Cape Farwell, but in the District of Julianehope. He has however, on the coast met with inhabitants whom he found more different from the Esquimaux than the mixed to be met with in the District of Julianehope. The form of the head as well as the slenderness of the body, agree perfectly with the Europeans of the north; they have beside a pure and fair skin, and frequently brown hair. Some of the men suffer their beard to grow in the shape of mustaches, and some are tatooed, which more particularly is the case with all the women. Upon the whole coast to the extent of 100 geographical miles, the population could not be calculated at more than 5 or 600, who, with the utmost difficulty sustain their lives upon some few bluffs, which are alone habitable in these deserts, by the means of berries, game, fish and seals. These people do nevertheless distinguish themselves as being uncontaminated with vices, and in the highest degree moral, peaceable, obliging, trustworthy and faithful to their word, which they manifested on every occasion in their conduct towards Captain Graah.

This account, which has been extracted from the Journal of Captain Graah, and received here by a vessel from Julianhope is hereby submitted to the public by His Majesty's command.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

AN HORRID SNOW.

Boston, 10 Dec. 1717.

Sr

Tho' we are gott so far onward as the beginning of another Winter, yett we have not forgott ye last, which at the latter end wherefore we were entertained and overwhelmed with a Snow, which was attended with some Things, which were uncommon enough to afford matter for a letter from us. Our winter was not so bad as that wherein Tacitus tells us that Corbulo made his expedition against the Parthians, nor that which proved so fatal to ye Beasts and Birds in ye days of ye Emperor Justinian, and that the very Fishes were killed under ye freezing sea, when Phoebus did as much to ye men whom Tyrants treat like ye Fishes of ye Sea. But ye conclusion of our Winter was hard enough, & was too formidable to be easily forgotten, and of a piece with what you had in Europe a year before. The Snow was ye chief Thing that made it so. For tho' rarely does a winter pass us, wherein we may not say with Pliny Ingens Hyeme Nivis apud nos copia, yet our last Winter brought it with a snow that excelled them all. The Snow, 'tis true, not equal to that, which once fell & lay twenty Cubits high about the Beginning of October, in the parts about ye Euxine Sea Nor to that which ye French Annals tell us, kept falling for twenty Nine weeks together. Nor to several mentioned by Boethius, wherein vast numbers of people, & of Cattle perished. Nor to those that Strabo finds upon Caucasus & Rhodigenus in Armenia. But yett such an one, & attended with such circumstances as may deserve to be remembered.

On the twentieth of the last February, there came on a Snow, which being added unto what had covered the ground a few days before, made a thicker mantle for our mother, than what was usual; And ye Storm with it was, for the following day, so violent as to make all communication between ye Neighbours every where to cease. People, for some hours, could not pass from one side of a street unto another, and ye poor Women, who happened in this critical time to fall into Travail, were put into Hardships, which produced many odd Stories for us. But on ye twenty-fourth day of ye Month, comes Pelion on Ossa; Another Snow came on, which almost buried ye Memory of ye former, with a Storm so famous that Heaven laid an Interdict on ye Religious Assemblies throughout ye country, on the Lord's day, ye like whereunto had never been seen before. The Indians near an hundred years old affirm, that their Fathers never told them of any thing that equaled it. Vast numbers of Cattel were destroyed in this Calamity. Whereof some there were, of ye Stranger sort, were found standing dead on their legs, as if they had been alive many weeks after, when ye Snow melted away. And others had their eyes glazed over with ice at such a rate that being not far from ye sea, their mistake of their way drowned them there. One gentleman, on whose Farms were now lost above 1100 sheep, which with other Cattel were Interred (shall I say) or Innived, in the Snow, writes me word that there were two Sheep very singularly circumstanced. For no less than eight and twenty days after the storm the people pulling out the Ruins of above an 100 sheep out of a Snow-Bank which lay 16 foot high, drifted over them, there was two found alive; which had been there all this time, and kept themselves alive by eating the wool of their dead companions. When they were taken out they shed their own Fleeces, but soon gott into good Case again.—Sheep were not ye only creatures that lived unaccountably, for whole weeks without their usual sustenance, entirely buried in ye Snow drifts.

The Swine had a share with ye Sheep in strange survivals. A man had a couple of young Hoggs, which he gave over for dead, But on the twenty seventh day after their Burial, they made their way out of a Snow Bank, at the bottom of which they had found a little Tansy to feed upon. The Poultry as unaccountably survived as these. Hens were found alive after seven days; Turkeys were found alive after five and twenty days, buried in ye Snow, and at a distance from ye ground, and altogether destitute of any thing to feed them. The number of creatures, that kept a Rigid Fast, shutt up in Snow for diverse weeks together, & were found alive after all, have yielded surprising stories unto us.

The wild creatures of ye Woods, ye outgoings of ye Evenings, made their Descent as well as they could in this Time of Scarcity for them, towards ye Sea-side. A vast multitude of Deer, for ye same cause, taking ye same course, and ye Deep Snow Spoiling them of their only Defence, which is to run, they became such a prey to these Devourers, that it is thought not one in twenty escaped. But here again occurred a Curiosity. These carnivorous Sharpers, and especially the Foxes, would make their nocturnal visits to the Pens, where the people had their sheep defended from them. The poor Ewes big with young were so terrified with the frequent approaches of the Foxes, and the Terror had such impression on them that most of ye Lambs brought forth in ye Spring following, were of Monsieur Reinard's complexion, when ye Dams were either White or Black. It is remarkable that immediately after ye fall of ye Snow, an infinite multitude of Sparrows made their appearance, but then, after a short continuance, all disappeared.

It is incredible how much Damage was done to ye Orchards. For the Snow freezing to a Crust as high as the boughs of ye trees, anon Split 'em to pieces. The cattel also, walking on ye crusted Snow a dozen foot from the ground, so fed upon ye Trees as very much to cammify them. The ocean was in a prodigious Ferment, and after it was over, vast heaps of little shells, were driven ashore where they were never seen before. Mighty shoals of Porpoises, also kept a play day in the disturbed waves of our Harbours. The odd Accidents befalling many poor people, whose Cottages were totally covered with ye Snow & not ye very tops of their Chimnies to be seen, would afford a Story. But there not being any Relation to Philosophy in them, I forbear them.

And now I am Satis Terris Nivis. And here is enough of my Winter Tale. If it serve to no other purpose, yett it will give me an oportunity to tell you That nine months ago I did a thousand times wish myself with you in Gresham Colledge, which is never so horribly snowed upon. But instead of so great a Satisfaction all I can attain to is the pleasure of talking with you in this Epistolary way & subscribing myself

Syr Yours
With an affection that
knows no Winter.
COTTON MATHER.

From the Baltimore American.

Among the official papers published is a letter from the Secretary of War in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives for reducing the officers of the Army; and another in reply to so much of the resolution of the same House, of the 7th inst. as relates to the Topographical Engineers. On the first subject he states that to the proper discipline of the militia the small army we possess might materially conduce when new recruits are wanted. As relates to the command of companies, no reduction can advantageously be made except as to the supernumerary brevet lieutenants. The number of officers, though beyond the proportion of the rank and file, is only such as, in the event of a war, might give the greatest efficiency and activity to a new raised army in the shortest time.

But if it be intended to organize the army on a mere peace establishment, then a Brigadier General would be sufficient, and a Major General and a Brigadier, with 3 aid-de Camps, might be dispensed with, and also 8 of the 14 paymasters, the Surgeon-General and the 2 Inspectors-General.

The Topographical Corps of the army he presents to be of great importance to the country. Though its operations recently have been confined to what may be considered civil purposes, to the surveying of practicable routes for roads and canals, and the opening of our rivers, bays, harbours and sounds, yet all these labours result in information which will be found highly serviceable in war, in which a knowledge of the relative position of places, and of the advantages promised by their occupation, is no small part of the duty of commanders and of the successful operations of an army. We have in this country an extensive inland and maratime frontier, and for their security much labour has yet to be performed. The results of the examinations made should be carefully preserved in the archives of the country.

The classification of these duties of the Topographical Engineers, may be thus stated:—

1st. Surveys of military positions for purposes of permanent fortifications.

2d. Surveys of our inland frontier, to ascertain the points best situated for defence, after what manner attacks may be made, and the best modes of opposing them.

3d. An examination of the sea-coast generally and particularly of all sea ports, bays, and inlets, the avenues by which these may be approached, and the mode of protecting and defending them.

4th. The surveying of such military roads as may most advantageously connect the several military positions upon our inland frontier.

The Secretary says:—

'The addition to the present Topographical Engineers; and the organization required, and which is now recommended, are such as will form a corps to consist of one Colonel, one Lieutenant Col., two Majors, ten Captains, ten First Lieutenants, and 10 Second Lieutenants; which numbers and organization are considered as requisite to meet the present military wants of the country.'

We may remark that the unprecedented extent of the works of navigation and transportation now in progress in this country, will require all the talent in the department of civil engineering that the country is likely to furnish. It may be added that the connexion of military and civil purposes mentioned above by the Secretary, is only one among many others in which the discharge of one set of duties by the General Government involves incidentally the discharge of another, the direct exercise of which, therefore, would be judiciously entrusted to it.

From a Correspondent of the New York Daily Advertiser.

New Orleans, Jan. 4, 1831.

Gentlemen:—An atrocious deed which was performed in the Exchange, in the presence of 200 persons, having created a great excitement in this city, and being fearful lest incorrect statements should reach you, I give you a true history of the affair.

Two months since, Alderman Peters, Chairman of the Finance Committee, discovered a deficiency in the Treasury of $40,000, and reported it to the Council. The young man, a clerk of this city, a Mr. Laffenendoul, then a book keeper of the Comptroller, who was yesterday discharged from prison, and brother to the man whose life is now in great danger,) took offence at some remarks made by Alderman Peters, and attacked him in the street, while passing to the Council Chamber with a sword cane. For this assault he was tried and fined $250, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

On new years eve, it being 'Landlord's Treat,' a large company was collected at the Exchange. Alderman Peters and Mr. Miller were standing at the bar, when the former was accosted by the brother of the young man in prison, in company with another brother both armed with sword canes. One, without the slightest notice, turned the Alderman round, and spit in his face; the other at the same time made a pass with his sword, which was parried by Mr. M., who secured it in his hand. The Alderman then drew a four-inch barrel, half-cap, percussion pistol, with a mahogany stock, and without noticing the 'pallid blood,' of his antagonist coursing through his veins, 'fired.'—The ball entered the side, and was extracted the following day from the back. The unfortunate man is not yet dead.

The London Courier of the 9th Dec. has the following paragraph relative to the affairs of the Netherlands:—

We stated yesterday from an authentic and exclusive source, that the King of the Netherlands had refused to fulfil the conditions of the armistice, and that Messrs. Cartwright & Bresson had proceeded to the Hague to remonstrate with his Majesty.

Since writing the above, we have received a private letter from Brussels, in which it is stated that the Mission of Mr. Cartwright has not had the unfortunate result represented in the Brussels papers.

Antwerp, Dec. 6.

King William is stated to have answered among other things, to the observations of Mr Cartwright on the non-execution of the armistice,—'My Allies have solemnly guaranteed to me the Sovereignty of the Netherlands, if they abandon me, I will defend myself alone to the last extremity; and will never suffer any communication between the faithful provinces and those that have rebelled.'

We are happy to say, remarks the Courier, that our accounts this morning of the state of the country generally are of such a nature as to justify a belief that tranquility will in a short time be completely restored. The accounts from Scotland are equally satisfactory.

From the National Intelligencer.

The report of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which he had an inkling some days ago, has at length made its appearance in the House of Representatives, accompanied by a bill to repeal the 25th section of the Judiciary act. The report was presented by Mr. Davis of South Carolina, and a Counter Report, or protest, is to be presented by the minority of the committee. The Members of the Committee who have sanctioned this Report are Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, Mr. Gordon, of Virginia, Mr. Daniel, of Kentucky, and Mr. Foster, of Georgia. The Members who make the Counter-Report are Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, Mr. Ellsworth, of Connecticut, and Mr. White, of Louisiana. Both these reports we shall lay before our readers, as soon as we can get copies of them. We have only had an opportunity to take a hasty glance at the one which accompanied the bill: in which glance, however, we discover, that the committee declare that they have, after much investigation of the subject, come to the conclusion that the 25th section of the Judiciary act is *unconstitutional*, and ought to be repealed.—Of Mr. Davis's opinion on this subject we were sufficiently apprised before: but we hardly expected that a majority of any standing committee of Congress could be brought to concur with him. So it is, however, and there appears to be every probability of the subject being brought to the test of a vote—not to day, however, for we understand that, by agreement, the further consideration of the subject will be postponed for a few days, to give time to have both the reports printed and perused by the members.

We have great pleasure in being able to announce the re-election of Josiah S. Johnston, of Louisiana, to be a Senator of the United States, for six years from the third day of March next, when his present term of service will expire. The votes in joint ballot of both branches of the Legislature, were, for Mr. Johnston 29, Mr. Dawson 22, blank 2.

The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser communicates the fact in the following editorial paragraph:—

'The people of Louisiana will be pleased to hear that their representatives have renewed the pledge of their confidence in the abilities and patriotism of the Hon J. S. Johnston, by his re-election to the Senate of the United States for six years after the fourth of March. This flattering result he owed to his own character as a public man, and the good sense and liberality of both political parties in the Legislature. By this choice, they have confirmed the confidence reposed in them.

The Creole members acted nobly in this election, they were the chief supporters of Mr. Johnston.—By a course of conduct alike honorable to them and the State, they have strengthened and consolidated that bond of Union which makes us all Americans—all Louisianians. That problem is now solved, which doubted the possibility of harmonizing people speaking different languages, and of different manners. We saw it verified in the late election of Governor, and in the more recent choice of a Senator.—Martin Duralde and Jacques Dupree have served the State to some purpose.'

AMERICAN SUGAR & MOLASSES.

The New Orleans price current quotes these articles as follows:—'Sugar—most of the purchases are at 5¾ cents on plantation for good; crops have been sold at 5 cents; a lot was sold deliverable on the Levee at 5¼ cents. Molasses—the principal sales were at 15 and 15½ cts. and to considerable extent.'

Mr. Haynes, a member of Congress from Georgia, recently stated, that the quantity of brown sugar manufactured in the United States within the year 1830 has been estimated at one hundred thousand hog-sheads, equal to one hundred millions of pounds! This is one of the important American productions which have sprung up and increased with astonishing rapidity under the fostering influence of the American System, and if the short sighted enemies of that system should not succeed in their attempt to overthrow it, the time is not distant when our domestic market will be abundantly supplied at the lowest prices with the best quality of sugar and molasses from American plantations. *Then* we shall be as independent of foreign countries for these comforts, or rather these necessaries of life, as we have already become for cottons and many other useful manufactures for which we were formerly dependent on foreigners. How gratifying it must be to every real patriot to contemplate the rapid advances which our beloved country is making towards complete and permanent independence! May she go on prospering and to prosper till her great and growing population shall be fully supplied from our own soil and workshops with all the necessaries and comforts of life and our national prosperity and happiness no longer be liable to interruption by the caprices and rivalries and wars of foreign powers.

Concord Journal.

The plan pursued for the levelling or removal of snow, which is spoken of in the following paragraph from the New York Commercial Advertiser, corresponds in principle with that adopted by the Rail-road Company for clearing their road of snow. The late remarkably heavy snow storm afforded a fair opportunity to test its efficacy, and the result, as our readers have been already informed, was perfectly satisfactory. Indeed, so simple and yet so effective is the operation of the machine that a gentleman has declared his willingness to contract with the Company to keep the entire line of the Road to the Ohio clear of snow for a thousand dollars a year.

Leveling fresh Snow.—A Correspondent of the American Daily Advertiser, who has had recent opportunities to observe the mode of levelling the roads in Sweden, after a fresh fall of snow, describes it as follows:—'A simple machine, consisting of three pieces of plank, each about 15 feet in length, connected as a triangle, with the edges next to the ground is laid upon the road and dragged, after every deep snow, by horses fastened to a ring in one point of the triangle. The sides cast off the snow in the manner a ploughshare does earth—the cross piece is necessary to keep the others at the proper extension, and should be made of planks less wide than the others, so as to let the snow pass under it. This is the shape—the dots represent the horses. >—> ....."

This is at once a useful and a simple machine, too much so indeed to have remained unknown to many of our readers—in the Eastern States, at least, it has been used in some places for many years, and with success.

A MISSING MAN FOUND.

A short time since many enquiries were made for a man named Glancy, who had been missing for about a week. Several of his friends called at the Police Office, to enquire whether he had been brought there and committed, and they were answered that the office had no knowledge of such a person. Last week Glancy was brought to the light, under the following circumstances. A Mrs. Bolan had called at the office about a week previous, and made a complaint against her husband for assault and battery. Whilst in the office, Glancy was brought to, in a state of stupefaction from liquor, and laid upon the floor. After the warrant was made out against Bolan, from some misunderstanding Glancy was committed under the name of Bolan, and remained in prison until called for at the petty session to be tried. When the name of Bolan was called, the officer brought forth Glancy. Mrs. Bolan protested that he was not her husband, but that the real Bolan was then sitting in court, at large and she pointed him out. The Court finding there was some mistake, which at the moment could not be reconciled, remanded Glancy. In the mean time, Mrs. Glancy, having heard that her husband had come to light, called at the office, and by order of the magistrates, the supposed John Bolan was brought forth, and the moment she set her eyes upon him, she assured the officers that he was her own dear husband, Patrick Glancy and they left the office together apparently very happy. [N. Y. Daily Adv.

ONEDIA FACTORIES.

It appears by a statement in the Utica Intelligencer, that there are fifteen cotton factories in the county of Onedia (three of which are not in operation;) which have 25,192 spindles, and employ 120 men and 853 boys and girls The quantity of cotton annually manufactured is 1,250,000 lbs. which at an average cost of 12½ cents amounts to $525,000, leaving a balance for labor and interest of investment, of $368,750. The present value of the twelve factories in operation, is estimated at $565,000 the original cost of which was $750,000.

Besides the above, the Oriskany woollen factory has 1,500 spindles, 30 power and 5 hand-looms; and manufactures annually, $130,000 worth of goods, consuming 100,000 lbs. wool, at 50 cents per lb.; and employs 47 men and 69 boys and girls.

There are also within the county of Onedia, 3 glass factories, 3 blast furnaces, 3 extensive manufactories of machinery, besides tanneries, distilleries, papar-mills, &c.

Gold beyond the Mountains—A Dr. Jno. McMillan advertises the discovery of 'a very large gold mine,' on his land in Grayson county, on Ward's Gap Road, 16 miles west of the Blue Ridge and four miles east of Poplar Camp Furnace. He says that some veins 'are found by digging two feet from the surface of the earth, some 6, some 10, and some on the top of the ground,' some taken from the rocks and some from the dirt.' The proprietor is quite sanguine in his calculations—and appears pretty sure, 'that nothing is wanting, but a plenty of gold-miners to carry the business to perfection.' He, therefore, invites gentlemen of that description to 'come and examine for themselves,'—promising to 'give wonderful good chances, either to lease or to work on certain shares.' We will answer for it, that there will be men enough to reap the harvest if it be really a golden one. [Rich. Comp.

IRON CHIMNIES.

If our builders would use cast iron pipes (round or square,) instead of making cumbrous, inefficient and insecure brick chimneys, would it not be an improvement in the art of building? They would take up less room—be more secure against fire—would draw better, and could be so contrived as to be more easily cleaned, (if necessary) than the expensive, unsightly projections which encumber our rooms at present. [Philadelphia paper.

21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, Jan. 26.

In the Senate, yesterday, a communication was received from the President of the United States in relation to the protection of our fur trade, and the affairs of the Hudson Bay Company, which, on the motion of Mr. Benton, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Among the petitions presented, were two from Ohio and Maine praying that the transportation of the mail on the Sabbath may be abolished by law. Several bills were, ordered to be engrossed, and several were passed.

The High Court of Impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck was occupied during the remainder of the day with the able and eloquent argument of Mr. Wirt, in favor of the respondent.—At 4 o'clock Mr. Wirt having concluded the Court adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, the bill from the Senate for the compensation of the witnesses and others attending the trial of Judge Peck, was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Numerous other bills from the Senate were also passed through the preliminary stages of legislation.

Mr. Wayne, from the Committee on the Library, introduced a joint resolution authorizing a subscription on the part of Congress, to a proposed stereotype edition of the laws of the United States; which was on motion of Mr. Taylor, committed to a Committee of the Whole House, and made the order of the day for to-morrow. The bill reported on Monday by Mr. Davis of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the twenty fifth section of the act establishing the Judicial Courts of the Union, passed in the year 1789, was then taken up. The section in question is the one providing that a judgment or decree of the highest court of law or equity in a State, upon a question involving 'the validity of a treaty or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States,' may be re examined and revised, or affirmed, by the Supreme Court. An animated discussion ensued upon this important question which continued until the close of the hour; Messrs. Doddridge, Buchanan, Strong, Martin, Ramsey, Daniel Archer, Wickliffe, and Ellsworth, severally addressing the Chairman on the subject. Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, had risen to speak upon the question, when the debate was arrested by the expiration of the allotted time.—The House, at 12 o'clock, went, on motion of Mr. Haynes, into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Martin in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate Chamber to attend the trial of the impeachment. At 3 o'clock they returned and reported; and the House adjourned.

Thursday, Jan. 27.

In the Senate, yesterday, after the usual business of presenting petitions, memorials, bills, &c. the following bills were passed:—The bill to ascertain and mark the boundary line between the States of Alabama and Illinois and the Territory of Florida; the bill for relinquishing certain lands to Alabama for the construction of a canal; and the bill for the relief of William Scott, of Tennessee.

At 12 o'clock the Senate, as a High Court of Impeachment proceeded with the trial of Judge Peck. Mr. Storrs, of N. York, one of the managers on the part of the House of Representatives, addressed the Court till the hour of adjournment, without concluding, in an energetic and impressive speech, and stated his expectation to conclude his argument this day.

In the House of Representatives, after the usual presentation of reports, the Speaker submitted a memorial from sundry citizens of Philadelphia, praying for a modification of the tariff duties on iron; which, at a subsequent period of the sitting, led to a long discussion in which Messrs. Speight, Ramsey, McDuffie, Mallary, Miller, Cambreleng, Huntington, Barbour, of Virginia, and Hall participated; and was ultimately referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. Doddridge, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill for the more speedy administration of justice within the District; which was read twice, and made the order of the day for to-morrow; Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, from the Committee on the Militia, introduced a bill for the better organization of the militia of the District; which was read a first and second time, and made the special order for Monday next.

After a transaction of some further business, the House, as heretofore, attended, in Committee the trial of Judge Peck; and on returning, at half past three o'clock, adjourned.

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