such letter as he refers to was ever before the cabinet, or alluded to in its deliberation. My memory is distinct and clear, and is confirmed by the no less distinct recollection of Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, as will fully appear by copies of their statements, herewith enclosed. Feelings of delicacy, growing out of the political relation of Mr. Adams and Mr. Crowninshield, the other members of the then administration both towards you and myself, have restrained me from applying for their statements; but I have not the least apprehension that they would vary from Mr. Monroe's or Mr. Wirt's.*

Comment is useless. I will not attempt to explain so gross a misstatement of the proceedings of the cabinet, but will leave it to those friends of Mr. Crawford who have placed him in this dilemma to determine whether his false statement is to be attributed to an entire decay of memory, or to some other cause; and if the former, to exempt themselves from the responsibility of thus cruelly exposing a weakness which it was their duty to conceal.

It now becomes necessary to say something of your letter of the 6th January, to which Mr. Crawford has given in his statement, so much prominence. My recollection in relation to it accords with Mr. Monroe's statement. I came into his room when he had apparently just received the letter. He was indisposed at the time. I think he opened the letter in my presence and finding it was from you he gave me the letter to read. I cast my eyes over it, and remarked it related to the Seminole affair, and would require his attention, or something to that effect: I thought no more of it. Long after, I think it was at the commencement of the next session of Congress, I heard some allusion which brought the letter to my recollection. It was from a quarter which induced me to believe that it came from Mr. Crawford. I called and mentioned it to Mr. Monroe; and found that he had entirely forgotten the letter. After search ing some time he found it among some other papers; and read it as he told me for the first time.

Having stated these facts, I should be wanting in candor were I not also to state, that if the facts had not been otherwise, had Mr. Monroe read your letter, and intentionally omitted to answer it, and had it been brought before the cabinet, in my opinion it would not have had the least influence on its deliberation. The letter was not received till several weeks after the orders to you were issued, and could not, therefore, as you know, have had any influence in drawing them up; and such, I conceive was your opinion, as I do not find any allusion to the letter in your public or private correspondence at the time, which would not have been the case, had it, in your opinion, formed a part of your justification. You rested your defence on what I conceived to be much more elevated ground—on the true construction, as you supposed, of your orders, and the necessity of the measures which you adopted to terminate the war, and not on any supposed secret wish of the Executive in opposition to the public orders under which you acted. Mr Crawford in placing your justification now on such grounds, not only exposes your motive to be questioned, but as far as his acts can, greatly weakens your defence.

On a review of this subject, it is impossible not to be struck with the time and mode of bringing on this correspondence. It is now twelve years since the termination of the Seminole war. Few events in our history have caused so much excitement, or been so fully discussed, both in and out of Congress. During a greater part of this long period, Mr. Crawford was a prominent actor on the public stage, seeing and hearing all that occurred, and without restraint, according to his own statement, to disclose freely all he knew; yet not a word is uttered by him in your behalf; but now when you have triumphed over all difficulties, when you no longer require defence, he, for the first time, breaks silence, not to defend you, but to accuse one who gave you every support in your hour of trial in his power, when, you were fiercely attacked, if not by Mr. Crawford himself, at least by some of his most confidential and influential friends. Nor is the manner less remarkable than the time. Mr. Forsyth a Senator from Georgia, here in this place, writes to Mr. Crawford, his letter covering certain enclosures, and referring to certain correspondence and conversations in relation to my conduct in the cabinet deliberations on the Seminole question: Mr. Crawford answers, correcting the statements alluded to in some instances, and confirming and amplifying in others, which answer he authorises Mr. Forsyth to show me, if he pleased. Of all this, Mr. Forsyth gives me not the slightest intimation though in the habit of almost daily intercourse in the Senate and instead of showing me Mr. Crawford's letter, as he was authorised to do, I hear of it for the first time, by having a copy put into my hand under cover of your letter of the 13th instant—a copy with important blanks, and unaccompanied with Mr. Forsyth's letter with its enclosures, to which Mr. Crawford's is in answer.

Why is this so? Why did not Mr. Forsyth himself show me the letter—the original letter? By what authority did he place a copy in your hands? None is given by the writer. Why is your name interposed? Was it to bring me in to conflict with the President of the United States? If the object of the correspondence between Mr. Crawford and Mr Forsyth be to impeach my conduct, as it would seem to be, by what rule of justice am I deprived of evidence material to my defence, and which is in the hands of my accusers; of a copy of Mr. Forsyth's letter, with the enclosures; of a statement of the conversation and correspondence of the two individuals whose names are in blank in the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter furnished me? Why not inform me who they are? Their testimony might be highly important, and even their *names alone* might throw much light on this mysterious affair.

I must be frank. I feel that I am deprived of important rights by the interposition of your name, of which I have just cause to complain. It deprives me of important advantages, which would otherwise belong to my position. By the interposition of your name, the communication which would exist between Mr. Forsyth and myself, had he placed Mr Crawford's letter in my hands, as he was authorized to do, is prevented, and I am thus deprived of the right which would have belonged to me in that case, and which he could not in justice withhold, of being placed in possession of all the material facts and circumstances connected with this affair. In thus complaining, it is not my intention to attribute to you any design to deprive me of so important an advantage. I know the extent of your public duties, and how completely they engross your attention. They have not allowed you sufficient time for reflection in this case, of which evidence is afforded by the ground that you assume in placing the copy of Mr. Crawford's letter in my hand, which you state was submitted by his authority. I do not so understand him; the authority was, as I conceive, to Mr. Forsyth, and not to yourself, and applied to the original letter, and not to the copy, both of which as I have shown, are very important in this case, and not mere matters of form. I have asked the question, why is this affair brought up at this late period and in this remarkable manner? It merits consideration, at least from myself. I am in the habit of speaking my sentiments and opinions freely, and I see no cause which ought to restrain me on the present occasion. I should be blind not to see that this whole affair is a political manœuvre, in which the design is that you should be the instrument and myself the victim, but in which the real actors are carefully concealed by an artful movement. A naked copy, with the names referred to in blank, affords slender means of detection, while, on the contrary, had I been placed, as I ought to have been, in possession of all the facts which I was entitled to be, but little penetration would probably have been required to see through the whole affair.

The names which are in blank might of themselves through their political associations, point directly to the contrivers of this scheme. I wish not to be misunderstood. I have too much respect for your character to suppose you capable of participating in the slightest degree in a political intrigue. Your character is of too high and generous a cast to resort to such means, either for your own advantage or that of others. This the contrivers of the plot well knew, but they hoped through your generous attributes, through your lofty and jealous regard for your character, to excite feelings thro' which they expected to consummate their designs. Several indications forwarned me long since that a blow was meditated against me; I will not say from the quarter from which this comes; but in relation to this subject, more than two years since, I had a correspondence with the District Attorney for the Southern District of New York, on the subject of the proceedings of the cabinet on the Seminole war, which, though, it did not then excite particular attention, has since, in connexion with other circumstances, served to direct my eye to what was going on.

Of Mr. Crawford I speak with pain, and only in self defence; but that you may more fully realize the spirit which actuates him, and how little scrupulous he is of the means that he uses where I am concerned, I would refer you for illustration to facts in the possession of one who stands to you in the relation of a constitutional adviser, and who, from his character is entitled to your entire confidence; I mean the Postmaster General. No one knows better than yourself how sacred the electoral college for the choice of President and Vice President should be considered in our government. The electors are the trustees of the high sovereign power of the people of the States, as it relates to the choice of those magistrates; and on the degree of fidelity with which the trust may be discharged depends, in a great, degree the successful operation of our system. In order to prevent, as far practicable, political intrigue, or the operation of extraneous influence on the choice of the electoral college, it is provided that they shall meet in their respective States, and that they shall vote, throughout the Union, on the same day and be selected within thirty-four days of the time designated for the election; thus excluding with the greatest care all other influence on the choice of the electors, except the will of their constituents; but where the object was to injure me, the sacred character of the college was an insufficient restraint.

Mr. Crawford wrote to Major Barry in October, 1828 (a copy of whose letter he has furnished me at my request,) requesting him earnestly to use his influence with the electors not to vote for me as Vice President, though he could not be ignorant that I had been nominated for that office, on the preceding 8th of January, when your friends nominated you, in a state convention for the high station which you now hold, and that the electors were pledged to vote for you as President, and myself as Vice President. This is not the only instance of his interference. He pursued the same course in Tennessee and Louisiana, as I am informed on the highest authority.

At an earlier period, he resorted to means not much less objectionable to injure my standing, and to influence, as far as I was concerned, the election. I am not ignorant of his correspondence with that view, and which, I feel confident, has not escaped your observation. But I will not dwell on this disagreeable subject. I have no resentment towards Mr Crawford.—I have looked on in silence, without resorting to any means to counteract the injury which he intended me; and I now depart from the rule which I have carefully observed ever since the termination of the Presidential election in 1825, because his present attack comes through a channel, my high respect for which would not permit me to be silent. I have, however, in noticing what I could not pass over, situated as I now am, endeavoring to limit myself by the line of self defence, and if I have apparently gone beyond in making any remarkes on his conduct, which his letter did not naturally suggest, my apology will be found in the necessity of shewing the state of his feelings towards me, so that the motive which influenced him in the course which has caused this correspondence may be fully understood.

I am, sir very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.

President Jackson.

*See my letters to Mr. Monroe and Mr. Wirt, and their answers; also a letter to Mr. Adams, and his answer, written since the date of this letter. Mr. Crowninshield, the other member of the cabinet, was absent: see his letter. See appendix, J, K, L, M, N, O, P.

No. 4.

General Jackson, to Mr. Calhoun.

May 30, 1830.

Sir: Your communication of the 29th inst. was handed me this morning just as I was going to church, and of course was not read until I returned.

I regret to find that you have entirely mistaken my note of the 13th inst. There is no part of it which calls in question either your conduct or your motives in the cause alluded to. Motives are to be inferred from actions, and judged of by our God. It had been intimated to me many years ago, that it was you, and not Mr. Crawford, who had been secretly endeavoring to destroy my reputation.—These insinuations, I indignantly repelled, upon the ground, that you in all your letters to me, professed to be my personal friend and approved entirely my conduct in relation to the Seminole campaign I had too exalted an opinon of your honor and frankness, to believe for one moment that you could be capable of such deception. Under the influence of these friendly feelings (which I always entertained for you) when I was presented with a copy of Mr. Crawford's letter, with that frankness which ever has, and I hope ever will characterise my conduct, I considered it due to you, and the friendly relations, which had always existed between us, to lay it forthwith before you, and ask if the statements contained in that letter could be true? I repeat I had a right to believe that you were my sincere friend, and, until now, never expected to say of you, in the language of Cæsar, *Et tu Brute?* The evidence which has brought me to this conclusion is abundantly contained in your letter now before me. In your and Mr. Crawford's dispute I have no interest whatever; but it may become necessary for me hereafter, when I shall have more leisure, and the documents at hand to place the subject in its proper light, to notice the historical facts and references in your communication, which will give a very different view of this subject.

It is due to myself, however, to state that the knowledge of the executive documents and orders in my possession will show conclusively that I had authority for all I did, and that your explanation of my powers as declared to Governor Bibb, shows your own understanding of them. Your letter to me of the 29th, handed to-day and now before me, is the first intimation to me that you ever entertained any other opinion or view of them. Your conduct, words, actions, and letters, I have ever thought show this. Understanding you now, no further communication with you on this subject is necessary. I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

To the Hon. J. C. Calhoun.

No. 5.

Mr. Calhoun to General Jackson.

Steamboat Potomac,
1st June, 1830.

Sir: Though you intimate, in your letter of yesterday, that no further communication with me is necessary on the subject to which it refers, I feel myself impelled to notice some of your remarks, lest my silence should be construed into an acquiescence in their truth or justness. I shall be as brief as possible.

You say that I have entirely mistaken your letter of the 13th May, in supposing that it questioned either my motives or conduct. I am not aware that I have imputed to you an impeachment of my motives—but I certainly did understand that you had questioned the sincerity and frankness of my conduct; and I must add that your present letter, notwithstanding the most demonstrative proof which I had offered to the contrary, shows clearly that I understood you correctly and of course, was not, as you suppose, mistaken.

I have no doubt that there are those who actuated by enmity to me, and not friendship to you, have, in the most artful manner, for years intimated that I have been secretly endeavoring to injure you, however absurd the idea; but I must express my surprise that you should have permitted insinuations, as base as they are false, to operate on you, when every word and act of mine gave to them the lie direct. I feel conscious that I have honorably and fully performed towards you every duty that friendship imposed, and that any imputation to the contrary is wholly unmerited.

You mistake in supposing that I have any dispute with Mr. Crawford. That he bears me ill-will is certain; but whatever feeling of unkindness I ever had towards him has long since passed away; so much so, that instead of returning his attacks on me, the line of conduct which I prescribed to myself was, to bear patiently and silently all that he might do or say, leaving it to time and truth to vindicate my conduct. If I have apparently departed from the rule that I had prescribed in this case, it was not because there was any disposition on my part to alter the line of my conduct; but when you interposed your name, by placing in my hands a copy of his letter, addressed to Mr Forsyth, I was compelled, by an act of yours, in order that my silence might be interpreted into an acknowledgement of the truth of Mr. Crawford's statement, to correct his mis-statements, and to expose the motives of enmity which actuated him, and which sought to use you as an instrument of its gratification.

You intimate that, at some future time, when you may have more leisure, you will place the subject of this correspondence in a different light. I wish you to be assured, I feel every confidence, that, whenever you may be disposed to controvert the correctness of either my statement or conduct in this affair. I shall be prepared on my part to maintain the truth of the one and frankness, honor, and patriotism of the other, throughout this whole transaction.

That you honestly thought that your orders authorized you to do what you did, I have never questioned; but that you can show by any document, public or private, that they were intended to give you the authority which you assumed, or that any such construction was placed on them, at any time, by the administration, or myself in particular, I believe to be impossible.

You remark that my letter of the 29th inst. is the first intimation you had that I had taken a different view from yourself of your orders. That you should conceive that you had no intimation before, is to me unaccountable. I had supposed that the invitation of Mr. Monroe, in his letter to you of the 20th October, 1818, with the intention that the different views taken by you and myself of the orders should be placed on the files of the Department, and my letter to you of the 13th of April, 1828, covering a copy of my letter to Mr. Lee, in which I refer to the public documents, and private correspondence between you and Mr. Monroe, as containing the views taken of your orders, and the offer which I made to present my views more fully, if not given sufficiently explicit in the documents referred to, were at least an intimation that we differed in the construction of the orders; and I feel assured that neither 'my conduct, words, actions, or letters,' afford the slightest proof to the contrary.

The charge which you have made against me, of secret hostility and opposition, which, if true, would so vitally affect my character for sincerity and honor, and which has caused a rupture in our long continued friendship, has no other foundation but that of a difference between us in the construction of your orders—orders issued by myself, the intention of which I, of course, could not mistake, whatever may be their true construction in a military point of view, and the right and duty of interpreting which belonged especially to me, as the head of the War Department. The mere statement of these facts must give rise to a train of reflections, the expression of which I cannot suppress.

Your course, as I understand it, assumes for its basis that I, who, as Secretary of War, issued the orders, have some motive to conceal my construction of them, as if I had no right to form an opinion whether the officers to whom they were given had transcended or not, while the officer was at perfect liberty to express and maintain his construction. My right, as Secretary of War, was at least as perfect as yours, as commanding officer, to judge of the true intent and limits of your orders, and I had no more motive to conceal my constructions of them than you had to conceal yours. The idea of concealment never entered my conception, and to suppose it, is to suppose that I was utterly unworthy of the office which I occupied. Why should I conceal? I owed no responsibility to you; and if you were not afraid to place your construction on your orders, why should I be afraid to place mine? It was an affair of mere official duty, involving no question of private enmity or friendship, and so I treated it.

In conclusion, I must remark, that I had supposed that the want of sincerity and frankness would be the last charge that would be brought against me. I had reason to expect far different treatment and destitute, as I knew it to be, of the slightest foundation, as could not fail to excite feelings too warm to be expressed, with a due regard to the official relation which I bear to you.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your most obt. servt.
J. C. CALHOUN.

General A. Jackson.

(To be continued.)

TRAPPING EXTRAORDINARY.

About two weeks since, a market-man was proceeding with his load, consisting entirely of rye whiskey, along the York Road, within about a mile of Centre-Bridge. The way was filled with many of those small hills and hollows so prevalent at this season, unfortunately our traveller was closely followed by a neighbor with a very long sled tongue. For a long time they might be seen rising and falling together with all the regularity of a pendulum and a little more quickness—The leader at length was suddenly stopped at the bottom—but his pursuer came down with his usual momentum:—the head of a hundred and twenty gallon vessel was the target, which received the impending thrust—and never was a ball better aimed. It struck the very centre—opening a copious discharge of the stinking fluid, and scenting the air for a considerable circuit. Even during this cold weather it continues to send forth an exhalation very annoying to every living creature possessing the natural use of its senses.

[Bucks Co. Intel.

21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Monday Feb. 21.

In the Senate on Saturday, the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, was considered, the question being on the amendment proposed by Mr. Tazewell, to strike out that part of the bill making compensation to the commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty. Mr. Kane then moved to amend the amendment, by inserting the following, (making compensation) 'to the persons heretofore employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of fifteen thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars appropriated for the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.' Mr. Ellis then moved that the bill be laid on the table, and that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business which motions were carried. After spending some time in secret session, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Lea submitted a resolution in amendment of the report made by Mr. Hemphill, on the subject of internal improvement, providing for the disbursement of the moneys granted by Congress for this purpose by the States respectively, and for the distribution of the same, according to representation and direct taxation. The various appropriation bills, considered on a preceding day, were read a third time, and passed. Upon the one for the improvement of harbors, a long, and interesting debate ensued. It was passed, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 136 to 53. The House then adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 22.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Bell presented two memorials from the inhabitants of Grafton County, New Hampshire, against the removal of the Southern Indians. The bill to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the late treaty with Denmark, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States under the stipulations of the convention, was read a third time and passed.—The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, in which they spent the remainder of the day.

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied with the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Everett, in relation to the preservation of the National faith with the Indians. Mr Everett spoke about two hours, in conclusion of the remarks which he had commenced on the previous Monday.

He was followed by Mr. Haynes. Mr. Bell then spoke, for about two hours, labouring under indisposition, which induced him at the end of that interval to give way; and the rule being dispensed with, the House proceeded to act on Bills lying on the table for a third reading.

Wednesday, Feb. 23.

In the Senate yesterday, the President communicated a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the instructions given to the collectors of the customs on the subject of the duties on imposts.

Mr. Smith, of Maryland, from the Committee on Finance, report with amendments the bills from the House of Representatives making appropriations for the naval and military service of the United States for the year 1831. The bill from the House making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1831, was read the third time, and passed.

The Senate having resumed the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831. Mr. Tazewell addressed the Senate at length in favor of the motion made by him to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the Commissioners who negotiated the Turkish treaty.

Mr. Tazewell was followed by Messrs. Kane, Woodbury, and Livingston; the last named gentleman however, after a brief exordium, and at a late hour yielded the floor on a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, after the transaction of a variety of business, principally of a private and unimportant nature, the bill reported by Mr. Cambreleng, from the Committee on Commerce, to regulate the foreign and coasting trade on the northern and north-western frontiers, was after some debate, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. Mr. White of New York, from the select committee on coins reported two bills upon that subject; which were passed through the usual preliminary stages of legislation, and ordered to be printed.

One was respecting the gold coin of the United States, and the other as the regulation of the value of foreign silver money. Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill for the purpose of carrying into effect certain Indian treaties; which was read twice, and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Two thousand copies of the Report of Mr. Verplanck, from the Select Committee on the subject of the expediency of establishing assay offices in the gold districts of North and South Carolina and Georgia, were, on motion of Mr. Carson, ordered to be printed.

The Speaker laid before the house several communications from public departments among which was one from the Secretary of the Navy, on the subject of an appropriation for Fort Delaware. The Speaker also presented a message received from the President, on the subject of the recent treaty with Turkey, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Navy pension fund bill was read a 3d time and passed, as also were the bills for regulating the collection of imposts and for the relief of the legal representatives of Colonel Laurens.

The bill for the establishment of an armory on the western waters, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States, was ordered also to be engrossed, after a debate of some length and great interest. After the transaction of some further business, the House adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Webster, to authorize the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for 100 copies of Mr. Stanberry's Report, of Judge Peck's trial, before the High Court of Impeachment—provided the price do not exceed five dollars per copy. Numerous bills from the other House went through the preliminary stages and were referred. Among these the bill (introduced by Mr. Buchanan) for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise, having been reported by Mr Smith, (Md) Chairman of the Committee of Finance, was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. Tazewell's motion relative to the 6th amendment to the general appropriation bill was again the great subject of discussion. Mr. Tyler of Virginia was in possession of the floor, and supported the motion of Mr. Tazewell in a speech of great length, adopting the same views of the unconstitutionality of the President's conduct in withholding the appointment of the agents to the Sublime Porte from the Senate, and pursuing much the same line of argument as the latter gentleman.

Mr. Tyler on sitting down handed in to the Chair an additional amendment (being the 3d amendment to the original amendment) in the following words—'Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as sanctioning or in any way approving of the appointment of these persons by the President alone, during the recess of the Senate, and without their advice or consent, as Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman Porte.'

Mr. Brown followed and defended the conduct of the Executive. Mr. Tazewell explained parts of his former remarks, as did Mr. Livingston.—It being then near five o'clock, Mr. Forsyth moved an adjournment, stating that it was his wish to express his sentiments on the subject, which the lateness of the hour then precluded him from accomplishing. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a Bill authorising the subscription for 700 copies of the selection from the old Documents proposed to be published by Gales and Seaton, and moved its engrossment, after it had been read a first and second time. A motion was made to lay the bill on the table, by Mr. Lea, and decided in the affirmative.

The bill for improving certain harbors and providing for surveys was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

Friday, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, yesterday a resolution submitted by Mr. Livingston for the appointment of a Select Committee, to report by bill or otherwise on the subject of a legislative provision to prevent and punish the practice of duelling in the District of Columbia, was adopted, and Mr. Livingston, Mr. Hayne, and Mr. Clayton, were appointed by the Vice President. Mr. Benton submitted a series of resolutions 'to regulate the foreign commerce of the United States;' they contain 16 different propositions on the subject.

The motion of Mr. Tazewell to strike out so much of the amendment to the General Appropriation Bill, as relates to the Commissioners employed at the Ottoman Porte, was again discussed. Mr Forsyth argued at great length against the motion, and combatted with much ingenuity the positions taken on the other side, by Mr. Tazewell and Mr. Tyler. Mr. Smith (of Md.) followed on the same side.

The question was then taken—first on the amendment, submitted after Mr. Tazewell's motion, by Mr. Kane, and it was carried in the affirmative by a vote of 22 to 21—then on the *proviso* proposed by Mr. Tyler, which was also carried by a vote of 25 to 18; and on this Mr. Tazewell withdrew his motion, conceiving that the *proviso* embraced the same object contemplated by his motion.

Thus the matter stands at present, but as this occurred in Committee of the Whole, it is still open to be again canvassed in the Senate. Another amendment was afterward proposed by Mr Webster, and carried by 37 to 7, which goes to appoint merely a Charge d'Affaires to the Sublime Porte, in lieu of a Minister Plenipotentiary, with a Secretary of Legation, Drogoman, &c. &c. as was at first contemplated.

In the House of Representatives, the bill making appropriations for carrying on certain works of Internal Improvement, and providing for Surveys, was passed, 107 to 57. The amendments of the Senate to the bill for the punishment of crimes within the District of Columbia, were concurred in—so the bill has finally passed both Houses.

The bills making appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian Treaties, for improving certain harbors, and surveying certain rivers, &c. and for building light-houses, &c. severally passed through a Committee of the Whole. The bill authorizing a subscription to a compilation and the burning of the Capitol, was discussed and ordered to a third reading, 93 to 92.

THE WILLS' LEGACY.

In the Select Council on Thursday evening, the following communication relative to Wills' Legacy was received.

To the President of the Select and Common Councils of the City.

Gentlemen.—The Supreme Court has rendered judgments in favor of the city in the suit against James Wills' executors; and the committee having instructed us that it was expedient to pursue the exceptions which had been filed to the accounts of the executors in regard to the amount of their compensation, it only remains now for the city to recieve from them the funds in their hands, and to give the proper discharge. The funds are as follows:

Cash	$1 803 66
U. S. 5 per cents, at par,	77,765 60
Pennsylvania, do. do.	15,541 69
Philadelphia, do. do.	5,300 00
Bond of Theodore F. Talbot, invested to secure annuity to Rachel Wise,	4 000.00
	$104,401 95

We have the honour of submitting to the bodies over which you preside, the propriety of authorizing some one or more of the officers of the city to accept a transfer of these funds on behalf of the city, and to give to the executors a legal acquittance.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully your obt. servts.

HOR BINNEY,
JOHN M SCOTT,
R. W SYKES,
J. K KANE, Solicitor.
Council in the cause.

Mr. Johnson offered the following resolution, which was adopted by the Common Council, but was laid on the table in the Select Council.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils, That the Committee on Wills' Legacy, be requested to report to Councils at their next meeting on the expediency of making such disposition of the funds held in trust by the corporation as will best accord with the intentions of the Testator. [Phil. Pa.

Important to Stage Proprietors—A case was tried lately before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, sitting in Boston, where a young gentleman of that city claimed damages of the proprietors of a Stage Coach, under the following circumstances. The plaintiff as it appeared in evidence, took passage in their coach to go to Wrentham. When the coach had proceeded as far as the Neck, between Boston and Roxbury, it upset, owing to the nut on the front wheel coming off, and threw the plaintiff under the stage coach, whereby one of his legs was severely fractured, and other injury done him. The trial commenced on Thursday afternoon, and continued to the Saturday following, when, after an impartial charge from the Chief Justice, the Jury retired, and after an absence of three hours, returned a verdict for the plaintiff of fifteen hundred dollars.

A child, the son of a dentist in Second street Philad. near Sappen, met its death last week in a manner somewhat extraordinary, and which merits notice by way of mention. While at school, the tutor discovered that many of his pupils were chewing Gum Elastic, (India Rubber) and issued an order of chastisement against those who were detected. The boy in question, having a piece in his mouth, immediately swalled it to avoid discovery. It swelled in his abdomen, or wherever it lodged, with such rapidity as to cause his death a few hours afterwards.

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