HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MISSISSIPPI ELECTION.

The question pending being as follows:

Mr. Bronson moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That Messrs S. S. Prentiss & T. J. Word are not members of the 25th Congress, and are not entitled to their seats in the House as such.

The question pending being on the motion of Mr. Bell, who had moved to amend by striking out all after the word 'Resolved,' and inserting as follows:—"That the resolution of this House of the 3d of October last declaring that Samuel J. Gholson and John F. H. Claiborne were duly elected members of 25th Congress, was agreed to without a knowledge of all the facts which were material to a correct decision of the question presented, and the same is hereby rescinded."

Resolved further, That Messrs. Prentiss and Word were duly elected members of the 25th Congress, from the State of Mississippi, in November last, and are entitled to their seats as such.

Mr. Bell now modified his amendment as follows:

Strike out all after the word '*resolved*,' and insert "That the resolution of this House of the 3d of October last, declaring that Samuel J. Gholson and John F. Claiborne were duly elected members of the 25th Congress be rescinded, and that Messrs. Gholson and Claiborne are not duly elected members of the 25th Congress.

Resolved. That S. S. Prentiss and T. J. Word were duly elected members of the 25th Congress on the first Monday and day following in November last, and that they are entitled to take their seats in this House as such.

Mr. B. explained his object to be to make the latter a distinct proposition.

Mr. Prentiss resumed, and concluded his remarks in reply to the gentlemen who had addressed the House in support of the sitting members.

Mr. Cushman then demanded the previous question.

Mr. Haynes moved a call of the House.

Mr. Boon called for the yeas and nays on that motion; which were ordered, and were—yeas 190, nays 10.

So a call of the House was ordered, and was proceeded in for some time, the names of the absentees called over, and all excused but four, when

Mr. Wise called for a division of the question on the amendment, so as to take the question separately on the latter part of the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee.

The Chair stated the motion to strike out and insert was not divisible by the rule.

Mr. Bell then withdrew the latter part of his amendment.

Mr Cushman then called for the yeas and nays on the amendment of Mr Bell, which were ordered, and were—yeas 119, nays 112.

So the amendment was agreed to; and the question recurring upon the resolutions as amended—

Mr. Howard rose and remarked that they had arrived at a stage in these proceedings at which he wished to pause, and wished the House to pause, in order to see in what direction they should next shape their course. He would not question the validity of the decision just made; but so much doubt hung upon the whole subject, that he had taken into his serious consideration the suggestion thrown out yesterday by the gentlemen from Virginia, (Mr. Mason) to send the election back to the people.

After some further remarks, Mr. H. submitted a proposition to that effect, as an amendment to the amendment just adopted.

Mr. Thompson of South Carolina rose, and stated that he was requested to announce that Messrs. Prentiss and Word, members elect from the State of Mississippi, were now in attendance before the House, and were ready to be qualified.

The Chair informed the gentleman that the House had adopted no resolution. It had adopted an amendment, but had adopted no resolution in relation to this matter.

Mr. McKay stated that he had voted for the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, because he believed the election, held in the State of Mississippi, in July last, was not in conformity with the Constitution of the United States He further stated that it was not his intentions, by that vote, to give the seats vacated to the members here claiming seats. He was of the same opinion expressed on yesterday by the gentlemen from Virginia, and he was in favor of sending back to the people of Mississippi the whole matter. Mr. McKay went on and briefly explained his view of the constitutional question.

After some further remarks by Messrs. Bell, Cambreleng, and Thompson.

Mr. Owen, moved that the House adjourn, lost.

Mr. Williams of Kentucky move the previous question, but the House refused to second it—Yaes 95. Nays 119

Mr. Briggs called for the yeas and nays on the amendment of the gentlemen from Maryland which were ordered.

Mr. Howard, at the suggestion of Mr. McKay, modified his amendment by declaring that Messrs. Prentiss and Word were not duly elected.

Mr. McKay suggested that the gentleman modify his amendment so as to declare that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not duly elected members of the 25th Congress.

Mr. Howard modified his amendment as follows: "And that Messrs. Prentiss & Word are not entitled to seats in this House as members of the 25th Congress and that their seats be declared vacated, and that the Speaker of the House inform the Governor of Mississippi of that fact.

Mr. Thompson then moved to amend the amendment, by striking out all after the names of Messrs. 'Prentiss and Word,' and substitute the words 'are duly elected, but are not entitled to seats.'

After a few remarks by Mr. Tillinghast—Mr. Thompson withdrew his amendment.

Mr. Bell moved an adjournment. Lost without a division.

Mr. Patton made a few remarks in opposition to the amendment of the gentleman from Maryland.

Messrs. Haynes and Glascock supported the amendment in a few remarks, and it was opposed by Messrs Pope and underwood.

On motion of Mr. Underwood,

The House then adjourned.

Correspondence of the Balt. Republican.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6, 1838. Evening.

The Mississippi Election was disposed of last night at about half past 6 o'clock, and resulted in sending all the parties from Mississippi, who have solicited seats, back to the people of that State. On taking the vote, on the resolution directing that Messrs. Prentis and Word, are not entitled to seats, the House was found equally divided, and the responsibility of the decision, devolved on Mr. Speaker Polk. He acted promptly and fearlessly, and by his vote, sent Prentiss and Word back to the people of Mississippi. This is as it should be, and all hands should be satisfied.

In the course of the day, Mr. Henry A. Wise of Virginia, got worked into an odd and unnecessary state of excitement, and asserting that Prentiss and Word of Mississippi, were entitled to seats, added, that if he were situated as they were, he would go to the chair of the Speaker, demand to be sworn, and if refused, he would seize the books of the Evangelist, swear himself, and then defy the world to eject him.

Mr. Duncan of Ohio, rose to offer a resolution, said to be ot expulsion! but not succeeding in getting the floor, his object was defeated.

Mr. Prentiss of Mississippi, also got into a rage, and was pleased to let off a volley of very acrimonious abuse of the House and all things around it. After these scenes of excitement had passed away, the Mississippi Election was settled and settled forever.

In the House to day, nothing of any consequence has transpired, and all has been quiet. A resolution authorizing the Clerk of the House to pay Messrs. Prentiss and Word the per diem and mileage of Members of Congress, created a litttle bit of a debate; but I was obliged to go out before it was concluded. The Senate is engaged with the Sub Treasury Bill, and Mr. Rives has held the floor.

Yours &c. J.

From the Baltimore Sun.

BOSTON BANKS.

It has been said and admitted long ago, that there exists "honor among thieves;" but however true may be this old proverb, it is equally well known, that knaves eventually fall out over the spoils, and cut one another's throats. We are forcibly reminded of this fact, by the present squabbles among the banks of Boston; the papers of that good city are full of accounts touching the "pull dog, pull devil" doings of the associated banks.—Such a turmoil—such a hubbub—such a fluttering, never was known. The people, we venture to say, will have their eyes opened at last. It is more than probable some good will arise from this stirring of the waters—the mire at least, will be perceptible, and those who have heretofore been firm believers in the clearness and purity of the stream, may be brought to admit its foulness; and allow, that although the still water ran deep, the d—l lay at the bottom." In Boston, all is apprehension, anxiety & excitement. Touching the *Franklin Bank*, the Evening News quotes and applies the following passage, from the revised statutes of the commonwealth, page 725, sec. 32.

"If any person, shall designedly, by any false pretence or by any priory or false taken obtain from any other person any money or any goods, wares, merchandize or orther property, he shall be punished by imprisonment in the State prison not more than ten years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars and imprisonment in the county jail not more than two years."

It then enters into an argument, to show that the officers of the institution are a pack of swindlers, and deserve to be proceeded against by common indictment. We fully accord with the News in the opinion, that where there is reason to believe in the existence of corporate fraud, the powerful arm of the law ought to be brought to bear upon the clique of villains with equal certainty and more force than on a nest knaves at the Five Points. The News winds up its remarks with the following paragraph, which we think quite applicable in a case near home, and therefore quote.

"Corporations are made up of individuals, and therefore the fraudulent acts of either or any of such persons must subject the guilty party to condign punishment. We say it is the imperative duty of the injured and innocent holders of their bills to institute a complaint before the grand jury and ascertain what virtue there is in our laws to protect them from repeated frauds and cheats upon them. And this step is the more important inasmuch as such institutions possess an overwhelming power, depredating on the rights of others. Let it not be said in future that

'Plate sin with gold, and the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;
Clothe it in rags, a pigmy's straw will pierce it.'

But let the quotation hereafter be reversed—that

'A little knavery is a dangerous thing,
Great rogues escape while small ones swing.'"

The same paper informs us that the associated Banks have refused the notes of the *American Bank;* also, that State street was in a terrible uproar, because the notes of the *Kilby Bank* were refused. All this reminds us of the doings of a famous German Society of the olden time, which existed throughout all Germany, and was made up of a thousand smaller societies leagued together for a given purpose—that purpose the control of the people. Whenever any of the members of that powerful association demurred or displeased majority, he was scourged, crushed, or annihilated. Eventually, punishment was carried too far; the bubble burst, and the secrets of the infernal prison house were disclosed, held held up to public detestation, and then indignantly forever frowned down. So will it be with the banks. The day is not far distant when every one of these institutions which is not sound, will be stripped of its specious consequence, left denuded in its depravity, and eventually driven from the face of the earth by the withering scorn of public displeasure. We hope to live to see that day; for we regard as the greatest curse which has fallen upon the civilized world, the easily obtained charters which confer upon villains he power to blast at will, and with impunity, the prosperity and happiness of the honest and confiding.

From the 'Globe' of Wednesday 31st.

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.—Mr. WRIGHT opened the discussion to-day on the bill providing for the custody of the public money, reported by him from the Finance committee. In a concise, clear, and very happily-conceived argument, he illuminated every point which the opposition have endeavored to involve in obscurity and difficulty. He left no candid mind in doubt as to the propriety of the design—the simplicity of the plan—its legitimacy as the true offspring of our political institutions, deprived of its birthright by the bastard system through which the individuals first put in charge of the Treasury contrived to supplant it. Mr WRIGHT opened his speech by showing that a TREASURY, though essential to the objects—the common defence and general welfare—proclaimed as the origin of our Government, had never yet had '*a local habitation*' in it. The truth is, that the bank and funding system, by which General HAMILTON sought to overshadow the popular sovereignty, and introduce that of a monied aristocracy, as in England, triumphed at the threshold over both the spirit and forms of the Constitution which he opposed in Convention, and sought to destroy in its administration. He was but too successful in his efforts; and hence the difficulty which the people have encountered continually, in their attempts to extricate the Government from bank subjection, with which from the beginning it has been oppressed, as we sometimes see the oak by the poisonous, parasitical vines which drink the sap from its trunk, and cover and bow down its top with a foliage not its own.

Mr. WRIGHT closed his opening speech by referring to the true issue before the country. He said it was between a Treasury independent of all banks, or a National Bank in lieu of a Treasury. In proof of this, he pointed to the state of parties on this subject in the two Houses, evidencing as they certainly did, the actual contest in the country. Mr. WRIGHT did not weigh the *third party*, (as it is sometimes called,) which would recur to the State bank system, against either of the others. In the body which he addressed, it was unnecessary. But to the contrary we will say, that there are not *ten* men in both branches of Congress sincerely inclined to adopt the State Bank system. Some *talk* of it, who would merely try another experiment, that another failure might justify them in re-establishing a national bank.

By the *Garrick* arrived at N. Y. on the 25th.

ANOTHER PLOT AGAINST THE LIFE OF THE KING OF THE FRENCH.

By letters and papers from Paris, of Dec. 13, we learn that another plot against the life of King Louis Phillippe had been happily detected; in consequence several persons implicated in this atrocious conspiracy had been apprehended. The plot had been known to ministers, it seems, for some days; but the detection was purposely delayed till the eve of the opening of the chambers. The chief of the conspirators, a man by the name of Hubert, was arrested at Boulogne on Dec. 10th The Paris Messager states that he was condemned as an accomplice in the Neuilly conspiracy; that he had been frequently over to England lately, and was returning again on Friday last, when, on landing, he dropped his pocket-book, which was picked up by a Custom-Houss officer, who called after him; but on account of the rain and wind, did not make him hear, and he made his way to his residence. It appeared from this, says the Messager, that Hubert had obtained in England, where he had gone to consult some skilful mechanics of London and Birmingham, on the plan of an infernal machine of a very complicated nature, but whether it was to be constructed in France or England was not ascertained, nor was there any thing to show when it was to be brought into execution. It was thought that the attempt was not to be made at the opening of the Chambers.

Several arrests had been made of persons implicated; among them, M. Brouard, doctor in medicine, at whose house were seized a voluminous collection of papers; a double barrelled fowling-piece, and some shooting accoutrements; Giraud, a native of Savoy, a tradesman's clerk; Cloupell, an English subject, a shoemaker; Schtoub, a mechanical workman; and Mademoiselle Groubelle, at whose house a musket was found. This journal subjoins a few particulars concerning Mademoiselle Groubelle, who has already signalized herself by the violence of her political feelings, and was arrested a few days after the execution of Fieschi, Pepin, and Morey, for decorating the tombs of the two latter with flowers in the cemetry of Mont Parnasse. Some important papers have been found in her possession, and among them a letter from Hubert, recently written from Boulogne, in which he states himself to be without money to pay the bill at his hotel, and asks her assistance.

The Gazette also informs us that Hubert, who has not yet arrived at the Conciergerie, is one of the most ferocious of the persons implicated in the Neuilly plot, and by whom he was always styled the "great fellow with red hair." In the preliminary proceedings of that affair he insulted M. Zangiacomi so grossly that he was condemned for it, as our readers will remember, to a year's imprisonment. During the trial his behaviour was so violent that the President ordered him to be taken out of court; and his sentence, pronounced in his absence, was subsequently read to him in prison. Hubert is from twenty-five to twenty-six years of age, above middle size; and his features naturally unpleasant, receive an additional ferocity of expression from his red hair and whiskers, which surround his face.

The Constitutionnel mentions a report that the magistrate said to be implicated in the affair of Hubert is a supplementary judge of the Tribunaux de Premiere Instance of the Aisne. On the other hand the Gazette des Tribunaux declares that there is nothing known as yet to warrant the supposition that a magistrate is concerned in the matter.

From the Frontier.—The Navy Island Patriots have moved higher up, where an adequte force cannot probably at this time dislodge them. Brigadier General Sutherland, writes to Van Ransalear, Commander-in-Chief, giving an account of his attack on the island of Bois Blanc, which he captured from about 200 persons, who fled, leaving their baggage and stores. The following is a copy of Sutherland's Proclamation:

Proclamation—To the Patriot Army of Upper Canada—Companions in Arms—

True courage is always accompanied with high honor and with mercy to a subdued enemy.

We fight, not for plunder or power to oppress; but for liberty and sacred rights, and the common cause of all mankind,

Our friends have been plundered and driven from their homes, their wives and daughters dragged from their beds, and exposed to the most outrageous insults, and almost every part of our territory is groaning under the most insupportable tyranny.

To redress these wrongs, we are assembled in arms. Let us behave like men, who love justice and scorn and defy oppression.

Soldiers of Liberty! In order to ensure success and a glorious victory, it will be necessary to enforce the most rigid military discipline.

No one, having joined the army, will be allowed, without the permission of the commanding officer, to leave the ranks. Every desertion will be punished with death.

All orders must be strictly obeyed. No one must act, under any circumstances, but in obedience to the officer having command.

Every person not in arms, must be protected in his person from all harm.

All private property must be respected.—Not a single infringement of private rights or possession, will escape the most severe punishment.

No one not in arms, or regularly enrolled, will be permitted to follow the camp. Every idler will be taken up and punished.

Companions and Soldiers!

We march to restore, not to destroy good order; to preserve, not to violate wholesome laws; to establish equal rights and justice, yielding to other as rigidly as we demand our own.

TH. J. SUTHERLAND,
Brig. Gen. Com. 2d Div.
Patriot Army, U. C.

Head Quarters, 2d Div. Bois Blanc, U. C. Jan. 9th, 1838.

From the Charlston Mercury, Jan. 31—5 P. M.

Death of Oseola.—This far famed Chief paid the debt of nature at Sullivans' Island on Tuesday nignt, He had been sick for some time—when we saw him at the Theatre, he looked sad and tired of the world. He was attacked with a catarrhal fevor, but whether he fell a victim to the common course of the disease, or to the harrassments of a vexed and disappointed spirit, is matter of doubt—probably a combination of the two. He had the best medical attendance and we believe was in nothing neglected—but it would not do—his proud and unconquerable spirit refused to be chained to a captive body. We shall not write his epitaph or his funeral oration, yet is there something in the character of this man not unworthy of the respect of the world From a vagabond child, he became the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself—no man owed less to accident Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council, he established gradually and surely a resistless ascendency over his adoptive tribe, by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the whites, and the profound craft of his policy. In council he spoke little—he made the other chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public, was the secret suggestion of the invisible master. Such was OSEOLA, who will be long remembered as the man that with the feeblest means produced the most terrible effects.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Annopolis, Jan. 30, 1838.

In Senate, to-day, Mr. Cottman reported a bill for the protection ann preservation of the rights of married women.

The resolutions submitted by Mr. Jones, relative to the Currency, were adopted.

Mr. Kerr, from the Committee on the Library, submitted a report relative to that Institution.

Mr. Alexander's bill for the maintainance of the public faith, was taken up—when Mr. Simmons moved to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert a section declaring it unnecessary to authorize the Treasurer to purchase specie for the payment of the public creditors who may demand the same, or where the faith of this State requires it.

Mr. Sollers proposed as a substitute for the proposed amendment, a section declaring it inexpedient at this time to authorise the Treasurer to pay the public dues in specie.

A debate ensued in which Messrs. Alexander, Kerr, Sollers and Bowie participated—and before any further action was had, the House adjourned.

Annopolis, Feb. 1, 1838.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Blocher, leave was given to report a bill to establish the Western Boundary of this State as agreed upon at the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

On motion of Mr. Frazier, the resolutions submitted by Mr. Blocher to pay members in specie were called up.

Mr. Williams offered as a substitute a resolution declaring that there is but one currenay recognised by this State, and that all public creditors shall be paid in the same kind of currency without distinction.

Before any difinite action was had on this subject—the hour arrived for taking up Mr. Alexander's bill for the maintenance of public faith.

Messrs. Sollers, Goldsborough, Hillen, Giles and Alexander continued the debate.

A motion was made to postpone the bill until the 1st day of June (on indefinite postponement) and carried by a vote of 36 to 35.

Mr. Simmons submitted a resolution to authorise the Treasurer to purchase and apply, forthwith, so much current money as will pay the demands of those of the public creditors who have been reported by the Commissioner of Loans to have refused to receive payment in current Bank paper—and directing the Treasurer to cause to be noted the sums so paid and to whom—and report the same to the next General Assembly.—It lies on the table

---

The *Globe*, a few days since, said, we believe, that Mr. Webster's draft for $10,000 had been postponed by the Commonwealth Bank, to which Mr. Webster replied, he "could not resent or repel, such an outrage, otherwise than by denying the statement in his place. Now, sir, (continued Mr. W.) if I owe the Commonwealth Bank a dollar, I am not conscious of it. If I ever did owe it a dollar, I do not remember it; nor do I recollect or believe that any note signed by me, or any bill accepted by me, or by any agent or clerk in my employ, has ever been protested at that Bank, or payment even delayed."

This, if we understand the matter, is sheer *evasion*. We have been told that Daniel Webster's draft for $10,000, drawn by him on a relative at the North, (against whom, we understand, a suit has been commenced by gentleman in this city for gross fraud) discounted for him by a pet Bank at the South, and sent by the Southern Bank to the Commonwealth Bank, was protested; Mr. Webster, for whose account it was discounted; failing to meet it at maturity. Mr. Webster's denial, though *apparently* very full and complete, does not touch the case—does not reach the charge.—*Boston Post.*

Most Barbarous.—The late accounts from Europe state that the Emperor of Russia has committed the disgusting atrocity of *levying* 600 *of the fairest young women among the Polish Peasantry*, and taking them by force from their families to be married to his soldiers in the military farms at Woznesensk! The women fled and resisted, but in vain; they were carried off from their families, and their male relations who aided in their attempts to escape were flogged or banished to Siberia!

For the Dorchester Aurora.

*Lines addressed to Miss * * * on being presented with a lock of her hair.*

Little thinks she, who is now afar
From the scenes of her native grove,
How I cherish this golden lock of hair,
In remembrance of her I love.

'Tho only a lock from the clusters that decke
Her white and cloudless brow,
It calls to my mind the moments that's past,
And methinks I see her now.

Her Sylph-like form seems now to glide
Before my wondering eyes,
And I gaze on it with pure delight,
Commingled with surprise.

And methinks I see those loving eyes,
And that bright happy face;
I feel the touch of her fairy hands
In friendship's fond embrace.

A moment more and that vision's o'er,
That fairy form has flown,
I gaze around in mute wonder to find
That I am still alone.

And so do all earthly pleasures fade,
And the hours pass swiftly away,
As the clouds of the West sink into rest,
At the eve of departing day.

Cambrige, Md. H. R. E.

The pre-Emption Bill.—The discussion on this interesting subject was continued to-day with much animation. Mr. Clay presented himself as the champion antagonist of the bill. He inveighed against it, not merely with vehemence, but bitterness. He filled the Senate with the foulest reproaches, anathematizing a measure which he has good reason to believe the body approves—from previous enactment of the same sort—as pregnant with the most scandalous frauds, infinite abuses, and turpitude of every sort. He would not make *a bounty out of the public lands to the poor!* This was the burden of his speech. The poor were offenders—intruders; to allow them a pre-emption of their improvements, the privilege of getting their homes at the Government price, would be paying "*a bounty for violating the laws*"

How forgetful is Mr. Clay of the deserts of the hardy pioneer, whose adventurous industry has given value to the *wild lands*, as they were justly called, which their enterprise has opened up, and made a subject of profitable moneyed investment to the rich. Just in advance of the first settlers, it is the remark of the Indians, comes the honey bee. It is the harbinger of the industry which imparts value to cultivated spots, and these bring the whole region into market; and yet the Government is invoked not to recognise occupation and improvement of the little tenements as the slightest claim of preference. They must be set up at auction The speculator's long purse compels the settler to give up competion It is bought by the former at the Government price, and the occupant either becomes his tenant or sub-purchaser at a higher price than that paid to the Government. The speculator appropriated the previous labor, and thus bounty to speculation is perfect honesty.— *Globe.*

From a long article from the New Orleans 'Bee,' received by last night's Express and which we will give at lenght to-morrow, we have the startling fact adduced as an evidence of the unjust system of bank favoritism pursued in that city, that if the credits of eight banks which had made a faithful return of their affairs, *seven millions of dollars* had been distributed to *twenty-nine* commercial houses! And what adds to the enormity of this fact is, that these twenty-nine houses were composed of bank directors. What a commentary on the principles of American banking, and the much vaunted credit system! We fear, that if the same determined investigation that was made at New Orleans were adopted in other cities, there would be developed similar instances of frauds upon the spirit and professed intentions of most of these chartered paper credit and paper currency monopolies. Will the community ever awaken to their true interests in this matter?—*Baltimore Republican.*

The New York "Evening Post" of Tuesday gives us the information that 'it is currently said that certain post notes of Mr. Biddle's bank, issued 'for the relief of the merchants,' are at this moment under protest, and that the bank is accordingly subject to the payment of an interest of twelve per cent, on them. An humiliating situation this for the Great Regulator of the Currency!"—*Ib.*

Disastrous Fire—Destruction of the Baltimore Circus, and Cooke's stud of fifty Horses.

Between four and five o'clock on Saturday morning the alarm of fire was given, and it was soon discovered that the whole of the extensive building in Front street, known as the Baltimore Theatre and Circus, was entirely enveloped in flames, which burst with great fury from every window and door of the vast edifice. Before the fire was discovered, it appeared to have reached every part of the building, and prevented the possibility of saving a single article, including his stud of upwards of FIFTY HORSES, twelve of which were remarkable for being extremely small.

The fire is supposed to have been the result of accident.—*Balt. American.*