the dismission of Judge McLean, then Postmaster General. This, it is true, was refused him—but "on his own responsibility" he made removals without rembrse—and, among others, to reward COFFIN-HANDBILL BINNS, he turned out the widow Bailey, the widow of a Revolutionary Soldier and Patriot, and gave the widow's mite to the fabricator of the Harris letter.

From the Southern Patriot.

The Resolutions submitted by Mr. Clay to the Senate on the 7th inst. are of the highest public importance. They assume that the Constitution has not given to the President the power of removal from office, and provide that this power shall in future be exercised *concurrently* with the Senate, the President to have he power of *suspension* from office, only when the Senate is not in session. It is too late, we think, to disturb the practice under the Constitution, after a period of nearly half a century, unless by an amendment of that instrument. Resolutions of Congress cannot reverse that practice after some of the purest men that ever administered a government, in any age or country, have given it their high sanction.—They have thus acted under a rule which has received the silent acquiescence of every Congress since the establishment of our Federal system.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

Thursday, April 10.

Numerous resolutions, on various subjects, were offered to-day, among which:

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. Boon submitted the following resolution, the consideration of which was postponed:

Resolved, That the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, close the present session of Congress by an adjournment of their respective Houses on Saturday the 31st May next.

COMMUTATION BILL.

The commutation bill, on motion of Mr. Crane, was postponed and made the special order of the day for Wednesday next.

The House, on motion of Mr. Polk, resumed, in committee of the whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Hubbard in the chair, the consideration of the

GENERAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Vance offered an amendment, to be inserted after the second line.

Mr. Polk considered it was not in order to do so now, or until the clauses in the bill were all gone through. This was the rule of the House.

Mr. Vance understood that the rule applied to the sections in the bill, not the clauses; and that it would not be in order to turn back, if the section passed.

Mr. Polk read the rules of the House.

The Chairman decided that the bill should be taken up, and progressed with where they last left off.

Mr. Williams considered it was always in order to amend a bill before the House. He dissented, therefore, from the views of the chair.

After a desultory conversation as to the point of order,

Mr. Vance offered an amendment to the bill, as follows:

Be it further enacted, That from and after the passage of the act, instead of the compensation now allowed by law, there shall be paid to the within named officers, the following sums per annum:

To each of the Secretaries, of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, four thousand dollars. To to the Postmaster General, three thousand five hundred dollars. To each Assistant Postmaster General, eighteen hundred dollars. To each of the Comptrollers of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To each of the Auditors of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To the Solicitor of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To the Register of the Treasury, two thousand dollars. To the Treasurer, two thousand dollars. To the Commissioner of Indian affairs, two thousand dollars. To the Commissioner of the General Land Office, two thousand dollars.

And that there be deducted from the compensation now allowed by law to the Clerks in the Department of State, Treasury, War, and Navy, including those in the General Land Office, at the rate of thirty-three and one-third per centum per annum.

That from all the officers of the customs, by whatever name designated, or in whatever manner employed, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed to them by law, at the rate of thirty-three and one third per centum per annum.

That from all officers connected with the system of the public lands, either as Surveyors General, Registers, Receivers, or Clerks, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed them by law, at the rate of thirty-three and one third per centum.

That from all the Clerks in the General Post Office, Deputy Postmasters, their assistants, and clerks, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed to them by law, at the rate of thirty-three and one third per centum per annum.

That from all persons connected with the Indian Department, as superintendents, agents, sub-agents, interpreters, agents for removals, commissioners, or in whatever other manner employed, there shall be deducted from the compensation now allowed them by law or regulation, at the rate of thirty-three and one third per centum per annum.

That to the members of the Senate and House of House of Representatives, instead of the compensation now allowed by law, they shall receive six dollars per day, and six dollars for every twenty miles travel to and from the seat of Government. And that from and after the expiration of the present presidential term, the salary of the President of the United States shall be fifteen thousand dollars per annum.

Mr. Vance said, he was not in the habit of making speeches, and should not long detain the House. The measure which he proposed was his own, and maturely considered. From the present derangement of the currency, and the general depression of business, the salaries of the officers of the government were actually increased in value to the amount of the reduction he proposed. If we are coming to a specie currency, it can be proved, by arithmetic, that in ten years the office holders would possess themselves of the whole wealth of the country, if they are not reduced. The office holders ought, he thought to sympathise with the people in their distresses and embarrassments.—The price of all the property in the country was reduced 40 or 50 per cent. The President with his salary of $25,000, which he was sorry he could not touch during his term, could now purchase, with his $25,000, $50,000 worth of property of his confiding constituents.

He wished to teach the men who have monopolized all the offices that they ought not to tamper with the interests of the community. He even thought that we ought to reduce our own pay, though he knew that the Representatives in Congress were worse paid than any officers under the Government, and he was aware that it was advisable to keep the members above the reach of executive influence. His own constituents did not depend upon office for support, and their whole industry was paralyzed. He had offered the measure without concert with any individual.

Mr. Polk hoped the House would vote upon the amendment at once

Mr. Wardwell offered the following amendment to the amendment: From the compensation now allowed to the printers of the two Houses of Congress, there shall be deducted thirty-three and a third per centum.

Mr. Vance said the public printing depended upon contract, but he would not object to it now.

Mr. Parker hoped we should take the question first upon reducing our own pay.

Mr. Burges said that the President and his friends in office had, by their measures augmented their salaries fifty per cent. as every commercial man in the country knew. We could not reach the President, but we could reach those who were loudly vociferous in the praise of the measures which enabled them to possess themselves of the produce of the country at half its value. He was opposed to the reduction of the daily pay of members of this House, as we were actually receiving less now than the salary of a clerk, in proportion to our expenses. While we were here, we were obliged to support our families at home. It would be a discouragement to the middling interest man, whom he considered as the best legislators, to come to this House. The printers he would not touch, because, with them, we had a contract.

Mr. Chilton asked that the question should be taken upon each clause of the amendment.

The question on reducing the salary of the President was first taken and decided in the negative. Yeas 60, nays 88.

The question on reducing the salaries of the Heads of Department was taken (the member passing through tellers) and determined in the negative. Yeas 54, nays 90.

The clause relating to the salary of the Attorney General was rejected by a vote of 56 to 79.

The clause relative to the Postmaster General, being under consideraton—

Mr. Vance would merely state, he said, in relation to this clause, that 3500 dollars was the compensation of the Postmaster General, until a few years ago, when it was raised to 6000 for the benefit the man, not the office.

Mr. Mercer said, by raising this salary, though he was *particeps criminis*, we had done great injury to this government. It had caused the transfer of that officer to the cabinet.

Mr. Heister moved to fix the salary at 4000; which Mr. Vance accepted as an amendment.

The question was then taken on the clause as modified, and negatived. Yeas 58, nays 89.

The clause relative to the Assistant Postmaster General was rejected without a count.

The clause relative to the Comptrollers was rejected, 58 to 77.

The clause relative to the Auditors was rejected without a count.

The clause relative to the Solicitor of the Treasury was rejected by a vote of 67 to 88.

The clause relative to the Register of the Treasury was rejected, by a vote of 53 to 76.

The clause relative to the Treasurer was rejected without a count.

The clause relative to the Commissioner on Indian Affairs being under consideration—

Mr. Williams asked what was the salary of this officer, and what were his duties?

Mr. Vance stated that the salary of the officer was 3000 dollars, and that the duties were formerly performed by a clerk, Mr. McKenney, for a salary of 1600 dollars.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, said he should vote for this amendment, for some reasons which he gave.

Mr. Polk remarked, that it was evident that an appropriation bill would necessarily be much embarrassed if we undertook to reduce and fix all the salaries. The proper way, according to the doctrines we heard yesterday, would be to refer the subject to a committee, for examination and a report. He had voted against every clause, and should continue so to vote.

Mr. Foot said a few words in defence of his doctrines on this subject, which, he said, he had maintained ever since he came to this House, when he was a member of the Radical Committee.

Mr. Denny said that the gentleman from Tennessee was voting against the doctrines which he advocated yesterday.

Mr. Chilton remarked that the subject, if referred at all to a committee, according to suggestion of the gentleman from Tennessee, would necessarily go to the Committee of Ways and Means. There was no way to get a vote on the question, but the way which had been taken.

Mr. Vance said he had not been here for thirteen years without knowing how this matter was going. There was a solid phalanx which would vote down every proposition, in order to keep the yeas and nays out of the House. Now, if the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means would agree that the should have a vote on each of those items, in the House, by yeas and nays, he and his friends would not say another word on the subject.—He saw how it would be. Gentlemen would meet the subject before the People by saying that the subject could not be introduced into an appropriation bill, at the same time acknowledging that the salaries ought to be reduced. Mr. V. said he was in Congress in the famous times of retrenchment, when the gentleman from New York near him, (Mr. Cambreleng,) and his associates, denounced the existing administaion for profligacy of expenditure. He went on to compare the expenditures of the last administration with the present. He maintained also, that the most salutary retrenchments which were ever made in this country, were made by amendments to the appropriation bills.

Mr. Beardsley did not doubt the patriotism of the motives of the mover, but he regretted that he had taken an appropriation bill for offering his motion. There were many of the proposed reductions which he approved of; but he would not vote them as amendments to the appropriation bill. In the outset, he had almost determined to vote for one item, the reduction of our own pay, which seemed to be hardly palatable to the mover himself. But he had determined not to vote for that as an amendment to this bill. He hoped that the House would proceed to vote on the several clauses of the amendment, without discussion.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, made some explanations of his former remark. He was in favor of all proper reductions, but he thought it improper to embarrass an appropriation bill with the subject.

Mr. Watmough wished, he said, to establish a strong and vivid sympathy between office-holders and the people, and he should therefore vote for every one of the proposed reductions. An appropriation bill was, he contended, the most proper opportunity for the people to take to make a stand in favor of the liberties which they had left. It was the only way in which a restoration of the Constitution would be effected. Mr. Watmough alluded to the principles on which the present administration came into power, and to the promises of retrenchment, and called upon gentlemen to redeem their pledges. The people would, he represented, support him in refusing a single dollar of appropriation until the administration retraced its steps.

Mr. Lane spoke at considerable length against the amendment proposed.

Mr. Polk rose, not to enter into the question, but to remind the House of the fact that the Superintendent of Indian Affairs was not provided for in the present bill. This showed the impropriety of attempting to fix a sweeping scale of reduction as an amendment to an appropriation bill. We had now been here two days engaged on this bill, a circumstance which was unprecedented since his recollection. We had, as yet, got only to the fourth clause of the bill, and at this rate, we should be occupied with it two months.

Mr. Bates said, he would agree to waive all discussion, if the gentleman would consent to suffer the yeas and nays to be taken upon the amendment in the House. He spoke at some length in support of the amendment. He was not in favor of reducing salaries, but he thought that two dollars were now worth as much as three dollars were last year.

Mr. Chilton spoke in reply to the gentleman from Indiana (Mr. Lane.)

Mr. Lane explained and rejoined.

Mr. Bates made a few observations; when

Mr. Fillmore moved that the committee do now rise.

Mr. Polk hoped the committee would not rise until the vote was taken on the clause under consideration.

The motion to rise was rejected—77 to 84.

The question was then taken on the clause relative to the salary of the Commissioner on Indian Affairs, and determined in the negative—Ayes 58; Noes not counted.

Mr. Mercer moved that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to—Ayes 91; noes 73.

The committee rose, and reported progress.

The House then adjourned, at a quarter past four.

From the U. S. Gazette.

BOOK OF NATURE.

The April number of the Book of Nature, one of the most popular periodicals published in this city, was issued yesterday. It contains ten fine copperplate engravings, embracing a multitude of interesting subjects in natural history, accompanied by correct and entertaining descriptions, some few of which we annex as the best recommendation we can give of this valuable work.

A very full description is given of the black American bear, from which we extract the following—

The black bear, like all the species of this genus, is very tenacious of life, and seldom falls unless shot through the brain or heart. An experienced hunter never advances on a bear that has fallen, without first stopping to load his rifle, as the beast frequently recovers to a considerable degree, and would then be a most dangerous adversary. The skull of the bear appears actually to be almost impenetrable, and a rifle-ball fired at a distance of ninety six yards, has been flattened against it, without appearing to do any material injury to the bone. The best place to direct blows against the bear is upon his snout; when struck elsewhere, his dense woolly coat, thick hide, and robust muscles, render manual violence almost entirly unaviling.

When the bear is merely wounded, it is very dangerous to attempt to kill him with such a weapon as a knife or tomahawk, or indeed any thing which may bring one within his reach. In this way hunters and others have paid very dearly for their rashness, and barely escaped with their lives.

The black bear, in common with other species of the genus, endeavors to suffocate an adversary by violently hugging and compressing its chests. A man might end such a struggle in a few instants, if one hand be sufficiently at liberty to grasp the throat of the animal with the thumb and fingers, externally, just at the root of the tongue, as a slight degree of compression there will generally suffice to produce a spasm of the glottis, that will soon suffocate it beyond the power of offering resistance or doing injury.

The Polar bear is an animal of much greater magnitude than any of the species which are to be found on land. One measured by Capt Lyon, in his northern expedition, was eight feet seven inches and a half in length, and weighed sixteen hundred pounds—rather a formidable opponent. To the description of this animal, as given in the Book of Nature, these remarkable incidents are appended—

MATERNAL AFFECTION.—While the Carcass, one of the ships of Captain Phillips's voyage of discovery to the North Pole, was locked in the ice, early one morning the man at the masthead gave notice that three bears were making their way very fast over the frozen ocean, and were directing their course towards the ship. They had no doubt been invited by the scent of some blubber of a sea-horse, which the crew had killed a few days before, and which, having been set on fire, was burning on the ice at the time of their approach. They proved to be a she bear and her two cubs; but the cubs were nearly as large as the dam. They ran eagerly to the fire, and drew out from the flames part of the seahorse that remained unconsumed, and ate it voraciously. The crew of the ship threw great lumps of the flesh they had still left upon the ice, which the old bear fetched away singly, laying every piece before the cubs as she brought it, and dividing it, gave each a share, reserving but a small portion to herself. As she was fetching away the last piece, they levelled their muskets at the cubs, and shot them both dead, at the same time wounding the dam in her retreat, but not mortally. It would have drawn tears of pity from any but the most unfeeling, to have marked the affectionate concern expressed by this poor animal, in the dying moments of her expiring youth. Though she was sorely wounded, and could but just crawl to the place where they lay, she carried the lump of flesh she had just fetched away, as she had done the others, tore it in pieces, and laid it down before them. When she saw they refused to eat, she laid her paws first upon the one, then upon the other, and endeavoured to raise them up, making, at the same time, the most pitiable moans. Finding she could not stir them, she went off, and, when she had got to some distance, looked back, and moaned; and that not availing to entice them away, she returned, and, smelling round them, began to lick their wounds. She went off a second time as before and, having crawled a few paces, looked again behind her and for some time stood moaning. But still, her cubs not rising to follow, she returned to them anew, and, with signs of inexpressible fondness, went round, pawing them successively. Finding, at last, that they were cold and lifeless, she raised her head towards the ship, and growled a curse upon the destroyers, which they returned with a volley of musket-balls. She fell between her cubs, and died licking their wounds.

SAGACIOUS CAUTION.—The captain of a Greenland whaler, being anxious to procure a bear without injuring the skin, made trial of a stratagem of laying the noose of a rope in the snow, and placing a piece of kreng within it. A bear, ranging the neighbouring ice, was soon enticed to the spot by the smell of burning meat. He perceived the bait, approached, and seized it in his mouth; but his foot, at the same time, by a jerk of the rope, being entangled in the noose, he pushed it off with his paw, and deliberately retired. After having eaten the piece he had carried away with him, he returned. The noose, with another piece of kreng, having been replaced, he pushed the rope aside, and again walked triumphantly off with the bait. A third time the noose was laid; but, excited to caution by the evident observations of the bear, the sailors buried the rope beneath the snow, and laid the bait in a deep hole dug in the centre. The animal once more approached, and the sailors were assured of their success. But Bruin, more sagacious than they expected, after snuffing about the place for a few moments, scraped the snow away with his paw, threw the rope aside, and again escaped unhurt with his prize.

An animal known as the Wolverene or Glutton, inhabits the countries bordering on the Northern Ocean, both in Europe and Asia, and also Canada, as far north as Hudson's Bay. It is only about twenty six inches in length, and rather a slow-paced animal, but its great strength, sagacity, and acute sense of smell, amply compensate this defect. It is one of the most fierce and savage creatures known in the animal kingdom, frequently traversing and robbing a district of many miles in extent.

This quadruped is said to live a life of endless rapine. It lurks in the branches of trees, in order to surprise deer and other animals that pass under them. The stag and rein-deer frequently become its victims. It is such an enemy to the beaver, that in America it bears the name of the beaver-eater. It is an animal of great courage, and so obstinately resolute, that it has been known to seize upon a deer which an Indian had killed, and refuse to yield it up; and has frequently fallen a victim to its greediness, and allowed itself to be shot, rather than render up the carcass. The great strength, and sharpness of the claws of the wolverene, make it a formidable enemy even to the wolf and bear, and it has been known to deprive the former of his prey. They are very destructive to the fox, by entering their burrows, which, if not large enough to admit them, they easily widen, by means of their strong claws, and devour both mother and cubs.

Proof of Strength and Cunning.—As a proof of the surprising strength and cunning of the wolverene, there was one at Churchill, on Hudson's Bay, about twenty years since, that overset the greatest part of a pile of wood, which measured upwards of seventy yards round, and contained a whole winter's firing, to get at some provisions that had been hidden there by the Campany's servants when going to the factory to spend the Christmas holidays.

Of the Badger, the American species of which is found only in the western territories of the United States, the following instance of extraordinary affection is given.

Two persons were on a journey, and passing through a hollow way, a dog, which was with them started a badger, which he attacked, and pursued till he took shelter in a burrow under a tree. With some pains he was hunted out, and killed. Being a few miles from a village, called Chapellatiere, they agreed to drag him thither, as the commune gave a reward for every one which was destroyed; besides they proposed selling the skin, as badgers, hair furnishes excellent brushes for painters. Not having a rope, they twisted some twigs, and drew him along the road by turns. They had not proceeded far, when they heard the cry of an animal in seeming distress, & stopped to know whence it proceeded, when another badger approached them slowly. They at first threw stones at it; not withstanding which, it drew near, came up to the dead animal, began to lick it, and continued its mournful cry. The men, surprised at this, desisted from offering any further injury to it, and again drew the dead one along as before; when the living badger, determined not to quit its dead companion, lay down on it, taking it gently by one ear, and in that manner was drawn into the midst of the village; nor could dogs, boys, or men induce it to quit its situation by any means; and, to their shame be it said, they had the inhumanity to kill the poor animal and afterwards to burn it, declaring; it could be no other than a witch.

One of the plates of Ornithology gives a representation of a curious bird known as the Oyster Catcher, of which species it is said:

Oyster-catchers abound on the coasts of England, and are in the greatest profusion towards the west: they feed on limpest and oyster, and from their dexterity in procuring the latter their name is derived: on observing one of them which gapes wide enough to insert its beak, it thrusts it in and thus takes out the inhabitant. It does not construct any nest, but deposits its eggs on the bare ground, above high-water mark; they are generally four in number, of an olivaceous brown, blotched with black, and are arranged in the form of a square, with the small ends inward; thus giving the greatest security and warmth to each. The young are hatched in about three weeks, and are said to be capable of running as soon as they quit the eggs, and are immediately led by the parents to the proper food. During the period of incubation the male is very watchful, and upon the least alarm utters a loud scream and flies off as does also the female, after running some distance from the place where the eggs are deposited. In the winter they often associate in considerable flocks, and are very wild; but if taken young may be easily reared and will frequent the ponds and ditches during the day, keeping in company with domestic poultry. They are abundant throughout all the coasts of Europe and occur on many of those of Asia and America.

The Storm Petrel is described as about the size of a swallow, and in its general appearance and flight not unlike that bird. Its length is six inches; its beak, head, back, wings, and tail are black; its rump and neck are white. The wings, when closed, are of an equal length with the tail.

This species inhabits the temperate northern regions of the old world, and prefers the open seas to the land; which it only visits during the period of incubation, and during its migrations. They fly in small flocks even in the midst of the Atlantic. They are called *Mother Carey's Chickens* by mariners, and their appearance is much dreaded by them as they are supposed to be the harbingers of an approaching storm. They are fond of sheltering themselvs in the wake of a ship, probably for the sake of the various articles of food that are occasionally thrown over-board, but even in most tempestuous weather they often amuse themselves by skimming along with the most incredible velocity among the hollows of the waves, and sometimes over summits.

In the breeding seasons they betake themselves to the fissures of the rocks and rear their young, which they conduct to the watery element as soon as hatched: they lay one large egg of a white color, with an obscure band of purplish-brown, formed by minute specks at the large end.

They are remarkably fat and oily, and the inhabitants of the Feore Islands are said to draw a wick through the body of the bird which, being lighted at one end serves for a candle, the fat and oil of the body feeding the flame!

Re-appearance of the Locusts.—The approaching month of May, will probably be distinguished by a reappearance of those immense swarms of locusts, which most of our citizens remember in 1817. It has been well ascertained that this insect appears periodically once in every seventeen years. In this country they have been observed to appear at regular intervals—in 1749, '66, '83, 1809, and in 1817; and we entertain little doubt of their continuing to obey the mysterious laws of providence which have heretofore regulated their movements. As the subject is one of great interest even to the ordinary observer of nature, we shall put down some well attested facts in relation to these singular insects.

The female locust deposites her eggs in the earth, and the young survive the winter in the larvæ state, concealed among the decayed vegetation of the surface. They pass through an imperfect metramorphosis, and in all stages are herbiverous, and sometimes do immense injury to vegetation. Our salt marshes harbour an innumerable host which not unfrequently strips them of every blade of grass, or when a scanty crop is gathered in the barn, the hay is so filled with the putrescent carcases of these grasshoppers or locust, as to be highly offensive and totally unfit for forage. In some sections of our country they occasionally appear in such number as to fill the air in coulds, and whenever they alight they devour every thing green in their path. It is stated on good authority, that more than once, when they visited some parts of New England they not only ate up the grass in the fields, but actually attacked clothing and fences to appease their insatiable hunger.

Some workmen employed in raising the steeple of a church in Williamstown, Massachusetts, were, while standing near the vane covered by them, and at the same time saw vast swarm flying at a great heigh above their heads These swarms are said to return after a short migration and perish on the very grounds they have ravaged. Many of these insects ar ornamented with various beautiful colors, particularly on their wings.

The locust emerges from the ground towards the end of April, and always during the night. On their first coming out, they are in the pupa state; but the back soon bursts, and the perfect fly appears. They begin to lay eggs above the end of May; these are deposited in close lines of two inches long in the tender twigs of trees. As soon as the young attain their growth in the grub state, they fall to the ground, and make their way two or three feet under the surface, in order to undergo their change into the pupa form. Soon after attaining their last transformation, they are found in great numbers over large districts of country. Their appearance about every seventeen years, is probably varied according to the heat of the climate and other circumstances. They have been known to make their appearance in Philadelphia, in great numbers, penetrating from their subterranean residence between the bricks of the pavement. Although the insect, in some districts, may have produced extensive ravages, yet in other localities it has been perfectly harmless. It is the favorite food of various specie of animals. Immense numbers are distroyed by the hog, before they emerge from the ground; they are also, when in their perfect state eagerly devoured by squirrels. Some of the larger birds are also fond of them. The Indians likewise consider them as a delicate food when fried. In New Jersey they have been converted into soap—a hint which may be acted upon by the people the present year. It is stated on good authority, that they never light on the pine, nor does the female deposit her eggs in this tribe of trees.

We have drawn upon the Encyclopedia Americana for the substance of the above article to which work we refer the reader for much additional information.—*Philad. Gaz.*

From the Boston Morning Post.

STENOGRAPHIC GLIMPSES OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1834.

An officer of the U. S. Navy, Lt. URIAH PHILLIPS LEVY, has presented to his countrymen a colossal statue in bronze, of the immortal Author of the Declaration of Independence, THOMAS JEFFERSON. The intention of the donor was communicated to the Senate by letter yesterday, and the subject referred to the committee on the Library. The Statue was placed temporarily in the centre of the Rotunda on Saturday; but will probably be permanently placed in the hall of the House of Representatives, between the centre pillars of the ladies' gallery. It weighs 52 cwt., and is about seven feet high, besides the pedestal which is about one foot. The original model of the statue in plaster, has been given to the city of New York. Bronze as it is well known, is a costly material, consisting of copper, zinc and silver; and those who profess to be acquainted with the value of this kind of statuary, say this must have cost fourteen or fifteen thousand dollars. The donor however, refuses to tell what it cost. He has the honor, whatever it may cost, of bestowing upon his fellow citizens the first statue of bronze that has ever been possessed in this country; and one too, of one of the first and greatest men of which this country can boast.

The statue was modelled at Paris by David, and cast by Cronon and Sons. The Declaration of Independence, in large sunk letters, in a sheet representing an unfolded and uneven roll of parchment, is holden in the left hand of the statue, the right hand being crossed over the left breast with a pen in it; and the countenance turned a little to the right while the left foot is in advance. The costume is the single breasted coat of the Quaker fashion, except it has pocket flaps; the buttons are large; the waistcoast is long with flaps, the frill of the shirt is exhibited modestly, a slight stock, and the collar turned over; small clothes, and shoes with buckles, complete the dress; the hair hangs in locks on the brow, and is queued, with a ribband. On the pedestal, with a laurel crown upon them, rest the two volumes of the Notes on Virginia.

Thus have I given a slight description of this splendid statue, and munificent and patriotic donation.

Who, you will ask, is the donor? He is a native, I understand, of Philadelphia, and a resident of Virginia. He is a descendant of the Maccabees, and a countryman of Isaiah. He belongs to a race to whom, in Europe, Napoleon first extended the rights of citizenship; and whose example England has lately attempted to follow; on whom the Constitution of this country has bestowed all the privileges of its trusts and honors; whose example every State in the Union, except Maryland,* has followed.

His commission as lieutenant of the Navy, dates from 1817—and he is known as a valiant officer, and an acomplished gentleman. He is about the middling height, say 5 feet 9—fine proportioned, dark complexion, with nothing very peculiar in his countenance, but a dark and piercing eye. He is apparently from thirty-seven to forty years of age. He has spent considerable time in France and Germany; on leave of absence, and acquired so much of a foreign accent, that, together with his moustache, he would not be taken for an American: but his munificence, and patriotism, and valor, are plenary evidence of his undisputed claim to American birth and citizenship.

*The civil disabilities of Jews in Maryland, were removed, we think, some eight or ten years since.—*Editor Whig.*

The annexed paragraph says the Baltimore American, has elicited the subjoined remarks from a correspondent, an officer of the U. States Army. It affords us pleasure to publish his explanation, furnishing, as it does, satisfactory evidence that the honor of the invention in question belongs to one of our own countrymen.

"NEW MUSKET.—A letter from Berlin states, that a new kind of Musket is about to be introduced into the Prussian army, by which the ramrod will be rendered unnecessary.—This invention, the writer asserts, will banish the present musket from all the armies of Europe."

Messrs. Editors:—I observed the above paragraph in your paper of yesterday, the 26th instant. The improvement spoken of, that of dispensing with the ramrod, is an important one, and has been long in use in our service.—Its adoption is, as yet, confined to the Rifle with which the light troops are equipped, and the Carbine of the Dragoons; but there can be no doubt that it will ultimately be applied to the musket also.

The improvement, in this country, consists in separating the chamber from the barrel, so that the gun may be charged with powder and ball at the breech. Its invention is due to Mr. Hall, an employer in the National Armoury at Harper's Ferry, and was discovered ten or twelve years ago. Before its adoption in the military service, it was subjected to the severest experimental tests by the Ordnance Department of the Army. Two of the Rifles withstood three thousand discharges each without injury.

Various other improvements of fire-arms, of like character, invented about the same time and subsequently, were, in like manner, tested by the Ordnance Department, with the view of introducing them among the appointments of the army, but that to Mr. Hall was the only one which promised usefulness.

The Carbine with which the Regiment of Dragoons are being equipped, is beyond question, the most perfect among all the descriptions of small-arms. It embraces the improvement of loading at the breech, is discharged by percussion, and is furnished with a bayonet two feet long, which, when unfixed, occupies the space in the stock usually taken up by the ramrod in other fire-arms: and, when fixed, is secured near the muzzle, by a stout spring in receivers, which keep it firmly in place.—The barrel is smooth-bored, and is equal in length to the bayonet, which is used in cleansing it, one extremity being furnished with a screw upon which to fix a wiper for that purpose. The chamber has sufficient capacity to contain the charge of powder with a ball and three buck shot. Its calibre is twenty four to the pound.

This arm will deliver its projectile at a greater distance and with much greater accuracy than the musket, and is a great deal lighter.

If the European improvement is, as I apprehend, only the application of Mr. Hall's invention to the common musket, the credit of the discovery belongs to the new and not to the old continent. B.

The Globe of the 2d inst. exhibits some curious statistics as to the extent of the late vote on Mr. Clay's resolutions, as an expression of public opinion. The resolution censuring the President for usurping powers not given him by the constitution, passed the Senate by a vote of 25 to 29. Twelve entire states, as they are represented in the Senate, voted for the resolutions having in the other House a representation of eighty-eight members. Eight states voted against the resolutions, with a representation in the House of Representatives of *one hundred and seven members.* Four states were divided in the Senate, and the Legislatures of three of them had instructed their Senators to oppose these resolutions. New Jersey also, one of the twelve states, where votes was given for the resolutions, had instructed her Senators to give a different vote. The Senators who really represented their constituents in voting for these resolutions, are from states represented in the other House by 82 members, which deducted from 240, the whole delegation in the House of Representatives, leaves 158 members, whose constituents or a majority of them, are opposed to the vote of censure passed by the Senate. The 82 members represent a population of 3,911,400, while the 158 members, represent a population of 7,536,600.—Thus the Senate has passed resolutions censuring the President by a majority of *six* votes, while the people of the United States, if their delegation in the House of Representatives, recently elected is a test of their sentiments, would have expressed a different opinion in the proportion of 7,538,600, to 3,911,400.

Awful Calculation.—An ingenious, authentic, and valuable statistical work, published a few years since, states that the number of inhabitants who have lived on the earth, amount to about 36,627,843,275,075,846.—The sum, the writer says, when divided by 3,096,000, the number of square leagues of land on this surface of the globe, leaves 11,320,698,732 persons to each square league. There are 27,864,000 square miles of land, which being divided as above, gives, about 1,314,522,076 persons to each square mile. Let the mile be reduced to square rods, and the number, he says, will be 1,853,173,500,000, which being divided as above, gives 1283 inhabitants to each square rod, which rod, being reduced to feet and divided as above, it will give about five persons to each square foot of terra firma on the globe. Let the earth be supposed to be one vast burying ground, and according to the above statement, there will be 1283 persons to be buried on each square rod, capable of being divided into twelve graves, it appears that each grave contained 100 persons, and the whole earth has been *one hundred times dug over* to bury its inhabitants!—supposing they had been equally distributed.

What an awful, overwhelming thought! what a lesson to human pride, to human vanity, ambition! What a lesson to the infatuated being who has centred all his hopes and affections upon the evanescent pleasures of this truly transitory life!

DEATH OF A GIANT.—The Taunton (Eng.) Courier, contains an account of the death and funeral of Joseph Neal Sewell, the Lincoushire giant, who was born at Horncastle, in 1805. Sewell died on the 4th, and his remains were interred in the Church yard of Taunton St. Mary Magdelen. He had a great horror of an anatomical operation after death; and his friends in deference to his wish, refused many lucrative offers for his body, and had quick lime thrown into the grave. The deceased was seven feet four inches high and weighed thirty-seven

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