was sent on a message in the morning —the forenoon, the afternoon passed on, without her return. Search was made throughout the village, enquiry was made on all sides but without effect. At last, when night had almost arrived an old beldame who lived near the residence of the young lady's father, informed him that his daughter had gone to Paterson to get married. The father hastened to Paterson, and there he discovered that his daughter had really been noosed—positively noosed in the matrimonial bonds. He was too late to prevent the marriage, but was in good time to partake of the banquet prepared for the occasion.

Cour. & Enq.

Bolivar.—The following proclamation was issued at Santo Martha just before the Pomona sailed, which has arrived here in 38 days, having left there on the 13th December. There is hardly a doubt that the next arrival from that quarter will bring tidings of the death of the great South American Liberator. An intelligent and obliging friend has favored the Editor of the Baltimore Patriot with the subjoining translation:

Colombians!—You have witnessed my efforts to plant liberty where tyranny before reigned—I have labored with disinterestedness, sacrificing my own fortune and even my tranquillity—I resigned the command when I was persuaded that you no longer had any confidence in my disinterestedness, my enemies abused your credulity, and trampled upon what to me is held most sacred, my reputation and my love of liberty.—I have been the victim of my persecutors, who have driven me to the borders of the grave—I freely pardon them.

Upon my departure from among you my affection dictates to me the propriety of manifesting to you my last desires—aspire not to a higher glory than the consolidation of Colombia—it is the duty of all to labor for the greatest benefit of the Union. The people must obey the actual government to liberate themselves from anarchy. The ministers of the sanctuary must direct their prayers to Heaven, and the Soldiers must employ their swords in defence of social rights

Colombia!—Should my death be the means of allaying the rage of party spirit, and consolidating the Union, I go down in tranquillity to the tomb.

Simon Bolivar.

The WASHINGTON GLOBE, a paper assuming to be, especially the advocate of the President, both politically and personally, affirms that Gen. Jackson cannot at this moment without dishonour, withhold his services from his country, should they be demanded. Adding:—Under such circumstances, we are permitted to say, that if it should be the will of the nation to call on the President to serve a second term in the Chief Magistracy, he will not decline the summons.

From Washington.—A postcript to a letter from a gentleman of high standing in Washington, says:—Calhoun & Jackson are fairly at war.

Some persons in Providence, according to the Advertiser, on Monday, excavated under a snow bank about ten ft. high, a very comfortable house, in which straw and other accommodations were placed, with a buffalo robe for a door, & ventillations through the top. Twelve gentlemen assembled in the evening, & partook of a hot oyster supper.

Sleighing;—A few days since, a bet of 200 dollars a side was made between two gentlemen of N York, on the relative speed with which they could drive their respective sleighs from the city to the 19 mile stone, at New Rochelle, and back again. Yesterday the trial of speed took place.—The winner performed the distance, 38 miles, in three hours and 25 minutes. In some parts of the road the snow lay from 2½ to 3 feet deep.

Literary Talents Rewarded.—WASHINGTON IRVING published his life of Grenada, and Abridgement of the Life of Columbus, within the period of eighteen months and received for the Copy Rights $38,000 The Messrs. Carvill's paid him $10,000 for his Columbus. We presume no other American ever received so large a sum for his literary labours in the same short space of time, though we have understood that Cooper's last novels, have produced him about $18,000 each. He receives one dollar a copy for the sales in this country, which vary from five to eight thousand copies.

It was said by Sir Thomas Overbury that the man who has nothing to boast of but illustrious ancestors, is like a potatoe—the only good thing belonging to him is under ground.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

January 20.

"Both houses of congress have been occupied with the trial of Judge Peck this week, the house of representatives having determined to attend the argument of counsel on both sides in the case. On Monday, Judge Spencer delivered a strong legal speech in support of the impeachment. Although not eloquent nor happy in manner, he is a speaker who always commands attention and respect on all questions involving consideration of law and constitution. He was, under the first free government of New York, an eminent Judge and chief Justice of that state. The new constitution swept the able judiciary of New York into private life, the dominant party having deemed it expedient to substitute younger and less qualified lawyers for their Kent and their Spencer. On Tuesday, Mr. Wickliffe, another manager for the house, continued the argument in support of the impeachment. His speech took a survey of the whole ground, and its conclusion was animated. This day Mr. Meredith commenced the summing up for the respondent. I have already given a brief view of his manner and characteristics as a speaker. His speech this morning, though more elaborate than his opening, furnishes no reason to modify or change the sketch of him alluded to. If Mr. Meredith should conclude in the morning, Mr Wirt will to-morrow commence his address in behalf of the respondent. This gentleman has been exceedingly unwell of late; but much is expected from him on this occasion, and expectation connot be disappointed. He is a splendid man, uniting all the graces with all the solid and exciting characteristics of a finished orator. Mr. Wirt presents a remarkable example of steadily progressive legal and intellectual improvement up to a good old age. So far, since I came to this city, I have heard no public speaker to compare with him. Mr. Webster is as powerful; but he has neither the discipline, nor imagination, nor polish of Mr. Wirt. The same may be said of Mr. M'Duffie, I have not heard Mr. Hayne, Mr. Storrs nor Mr. Buchanan. The two latter are to speak when Mr. Wirt shall have concluded. Crowded and fashionable galleries are now attracted to the Senate.

The Supreme Court have not yet had any interesting case before them. Yesterday and to-day Walter Jones, Esq. and the Attorney General of the United States, spoke before that tribunal; but the case was that of a dry official bond, affording no scope for the display even of legal eloquence. I have observed that the style of speaking in the Supreme Court is generally easy and without apparent effort. The judgment is exclusively addressed. It is impossible to see, without venerating, the learned and respectable man who sit upon that bench with an untiring patience, and dignity of mein and deportment, neither assumed nor constrained, but challenging the highest admiration. Say what we may of him as political partizans, there is but one man now living, and that is James Madison, whose reputation is so much to be envied, by the citizen, the civilian, or the statesman, as that of Chief Justice Marshall. When the prejudices of party shall have been dispelled by the sober light of considerate reflection and truth; when the fleeting questions of the day, producing artificial excitement and violence, and obscuring the judgement, by the temporary interest involved in them, shall come to be calmly reviewed and settled, on lasting and incontestible principles, the fame of Marshall will eclipse that of all his judicial predecessors, whether here or in GreatBritain. It is the invaluable property of the nation; it is a glorious part of its intellectual wealth; and the infuriate spirit of intolerance and proscription, remorseless as it is, has been unable essentially to soil or impair it.

The debate in the house of representatives, on the subject of our mission to Russia and the minister last sent there, has excited considerable sensation here. Its personal character; its party acerbity; the aggressive tone and language assumed on both sides, have rendered it the most interesting debate of the session. It is not yet concluded. Arms have been grounded only till Judge Peck's trial may be concluded. Mr Cambreleng, in the course of his reply to Mr. Burgess, indulged in an expression which has given just offence to the members of the senate, and which if the speaker had heard it, would have been rebuked. At least, *Mr. Martin*, who acted as Speaker on the occasion yesterday morning declared, that "he should have been guilty of the grossest and most flagitious misconduct as presiding officer, if, hearing such language as had been applied to a member of the other house, he had interposed to arrest it." *Mr.* Burgess, in his speech, had said, that rumor had put into the recent treaty with Turkey a secret article, by which "the American people agree to furnish armed ships to the Sultan, in his future wars with Christian nations." In his answer *Mr.* Cambreleng said, that whenever he entered into the discussion of the Turkish treaty his "arguments should be founded on something more substantial than newspaper rumor; more unquestionable than statements of an unprincipled partizan: more unimpeachable than *the evidence of* a perjured senator." It is this language which has produced strong feelings in the senate. Any allusion in debate to what is pending in that body is a violation of the rules of the house. Any attack upon the senate, or upon any one of its members, in debate, is unparliamentary, indecorous, and undignified. The imputation uttered by mr. Cambreleng deserves reprehension on these grounds; but still more, on another. The only oath taken by a senator is to support the constitution of the United States. It was, therefore, no violation of the constitution for any senator to state what a secret article in the Turkish treaty contained; and, upon the current rumor upon that subject has raised from a disclosure by a member of the senate, he could not truly be charged with being "*a perjured senator.*" The honour and feelings of every member of the senate have been outraged by that phrase; and it will not be surprising, if some investigation should grow out of it. A degree of sensibility has been manifested on this Russian mission and the Turkish treaty, for which the uninitiated cannot account. While, as I have before stated, the appropriation for the mission cannot, ought not, and will not be stricken out, it cannot be doubted unnecessary excitement has been disclosed in the debate on the subject. A majority ought never to suffer themselves to be provoked into such a state of feeling. Their true line of conduct is always to act with coolness, and to show a conciousness of rectitude & propriety of action; when explanation is called for, to let their measures, where they are clear, speak for themselves.

Penn. Inq

The Senate Chamber, on Monday, presented an interesting spectacle. From a desire to hear Mr. Wirt's continuation of his Speech in defence of Judge Peck before the Court of Impeachment, the galleries were thronged at an early hour with an array of the beauty of the fairer sex to the exclusion almost of all the male auditors. The double row of Senators on each hand of the presiding officer, whilst the galleries beamed with radiant lustre about them, beheld the area of the Chamber and the lobbies literally filled to overflowing with members of the other House, strangers and gentlemen of distinction. Hundreds of persons who attempted to obtain entrance had to return home disappointed. Mr. Wirt cannot but have been gratified (unless entirely weaned of vanity) with these proofs of the highest esteem in which both his character and his abilities are held by those of his fellow-citizens to whom he is best known.—*Nat. Intel.*

The Frankford (Ken.) Commentator contains the names of eight members of the Legislature, who, though personally and politically in favor of Mr. Crittenden, yet voted against him, because they thought a majority of their constituents were opposed to him; yet the Jackson members representing *Clay* counties, followed their personal predilections, and some of them violated their pledges to vote for a Clay man.

FURTHER EXAMINATION.

Markley was further examined on Saturday last before *J. Blair, Esq* In the course of which, some of the clothing of Newey (the deceased) found in the possession of Markley, was indentified by one of the witnesses from Frederick county; this and other corroborating circumstances, leave but little doubt that Markley and his accomplice (who is stated to be a stout good looking, intelligent fellow, fair complexion, sandy hair and whiskers, and about 5ft. 10 or 11 inches high, and is supposed to have accompanied Markley to Baltimore after the murder) are the persons who committed the horrid outrage.

Markley was seen the day before the murder & arson were committed, within two miles of Newey's dwelling, and made inquiry whether he still resided in the same place, threatening that he would destroy the whole family, and then give himself up to be hung. On the night after, Markley and his companion staid in Smith's town, distant six miles from Newey's house, they sat up all night, and departed by day break in the morning. He was recommended and will be delivered to the Sheriff of Frederick county, preparatory to his trial.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

CONGRESS.

January 31.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the Chair announced a memorial from sundry inhabitants of Philadelphia, praying for a reduction of the duties on iron; and it was referred to a select committee, consisting of messrs. Hayne, Dickerson, King, Bell, and Tyler. A memorial was also presented by the President, from sundry citizens of New Jersey, complaining of the high duties on articles used in ship building, & praying for their reduction. A debate ensued on the motion of Mr. Dickerson to refer this memorial to the Committee on Manufactures, and the motion of Mr. Hayne to refer it to the Committee on Commerce; in which the first motion was advocated by messrs. Dickerson and foot; and opposed by messrs. Hayne, Benton, Woodbury, King, and Silsbee. The hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the memorial was, on motion of Mr, Webster, laid on the table.

The bill reported by Mr. Davis, of S. Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to repeal the 25th section of the Judicial act, subjecting the decrees or judgments of State Courts to the revision of the Supreme Court of the U. States, was the first business taken up in the House. Mr. Crawford called for the previous question upon it; and the call being sustained, the main question was put, and the bill was, upon a division by yeas and nays rejected, by a vote of 137 to 51. The resolution introduced by Mr. Haynes, for the reduction of the duties on brown sugar imported into the United States was, upon the motion of Mr. White, of Louisiana, postponed until Wednesday next. Various other resolutions were acted upon; after which, the House on motion of mr. Coleman, went into a Committee of the Whole House, mr. *Martin* in the chair, and proceeded to the Senate chamber, to attend the impeachment. At 3 o'clock they returned, reported, and adjourned.

February 1.

In the senate, yesterday, mr. Sanford introduced a bill concerning vessels employed in the whale fisheries; which was read, and ordered to a second reading. Among the petitions and memorials presented, was one by *Mr.* Sprague, from *Maine*, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, for the removal of the Indians beyond the *Mississippi*. On the opening of the High Court of impeachment for the trial of Judge Peck, a motion, submitted by mr. Tazewell, that the Court would then pronounce judgment in the case, was adopted; and the Vice President, having successively asked each Senator whether the respondent was guilty or not guilty, was answered by twenty one Senators voting guilty—messrs. Barnard, Brown, Clayton, Dickerson, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Hayne, Iredell, Kane, King, Livingston, *McKinley*, Poindexter, Robbins, Sanford, Smith of *Maryland*, Smith of S. Carolina, Troup, Tyler, & Woodbury—21.

And twenty two Senators voting not guilty—messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chase, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Grundy Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, *Marks*, Naudain, Noble, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Sprague, Tazewell, Webster, and White—22.

In the House of Representatives, petitions and memorials were presented, & referred to the appropriate Committees. The speaker laid before the House memorials from the states of N. Carolina and Pennsylvania, on the subject of Sunday mails; which were laid upon the table. After several reports had been made and acted upon, *Mr.* Cambreleng, from the Committee, introduced a bill for the construction of a custom house in the city of New York; which was read twice and committed to a committee of the Whole on the state of the Union Mr. *Mercer*, from the committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill to authorize a subscription of stock to the Alexandria Canal Company; which was disposed of in a similar way with the foregoing bill, and ordered to be printed. — On motion of mr. Johnson, of Kentucky it was resolved that the House proceed, on Wednesday, to the election of a printer for the next Congress. Upon the bill for regulating the compensation of clerks in the Post office Department, mr. Ramsey offered an amendment, providing that such additional clerks as might be requisite should not receive a salary exceeding $800 per annum. The House then went into a Committee of the whole, mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and repaired to the Senate chamber in order to attend the trial of Judge Peck. At 1o'clock they returned and reported that the high court of Impeachment had decided by a vote of 22 to 21, that the charge against that individual had not been sustained. Various bills from the Senate were then taken up, and passed through their proper stages; and the bill authorizing the transportation of foreign merchandize, by land or water, with benefit of debenture, was read a third time, and passed the motion to re-consider the vote rejecting the Illinois and Michigan canal bill, was taken up; and after some discussion, in which messrs. Macoy, Duncan, Vance, Bell, and Irwin, of Ohio, took part, it was negatived by a vote of 109 to 82. The remainder of the sitting was occupied by the further discussion of the bill relative to the claims of Ex-president Monroe.

MD. ASSEMBLY.

WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. Chapman, from the committee of Ways and means delivered their report to the House of Delegates yesterday.

The committee consider the resources of the Treasury, adequate to the expenditures of the ensuing year, under the existing appropriations.

They are of opinion that it is not necessary to adopt any measure at the present session, to increase our revenue. It is only necessary to economise our means and our present resources will be sufficient to meet every necessary demand upon the Treasury.

The committee look with great confidence to an early adjournment of the Legislature, and suggest, that should the sesson close early in February, there will remain in the Treasury at the end of the present fiscal year, about eighteen thousand dollars, more than the balance estimated by the committee.

The committee report the productive capital of the state, to amount to $1,060 308 13, yielding an interest of 46,626.42.

The unproductive capital is stated at 510.271 54.

The State so far, has received, as the committee show, $312 50 more than has been paid from the Treasury on account of the stock of the Rail Road Company. The Legislature passed the law authorising subscription on the part of the state for stock in this company, under the expectation that the loans effected and stock issued for the payment of the State's subscription, would be redeemed without impairing the available means of the Treasury, & the committee have little doubt that these expectations will be realized.

In the Tressury 1st Dec. 1929.	54.052 57
Receipts to 1st December 1830,	210,371 52
	264.424 09
Disbursements in the same period,	210.317 21
Leaving balance 1st Dec. 1830.	54.106 88
Subject to appropriations made,	24.268 24
Unappropriated balance,	29.838 64
Estimated receipts of the current year,	200.898 78
	230.737 42
Estimated expenses of the current year,	216 230 53
Leaving a balance of	14.506 89

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt in this state has passed the house of delegates,

It is stated in the Portsmouth (Ohio) Times, that a man came to that town, whose thirst for liquor was so insatiable, that he suffered a dentist to pull a sound tooth and sold it to him for 60 cents, with which he bought rum and got drunk.

We understand that the Postmaster at Abbington, Harford County, Maryland, was yesterday arrested by the Marshall of this district, charged with having purloined money from letters. As this matter will be subjected to judicial examination, we forbear comment.

Bal. Chron.

A gentleman who left Washington on Friday the 14th inst. says the New York Journal of Commerce of Wednesday, taking the most expeditious conveyance for this city, arrived here on Saturday morning, 22d instant, after having been capsized in two stages, broken down two sleighs nearly ruined two horses, and spent the greater part of a night in a snow-drift.

Laconic order of the Day.—Frederic II. wrote one day to Gen. Salmon, commander at Cleves—My dear Salmon—if the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, make them prisoners; and if they make any resistance, cut them in pieces.

From Kentucky we learn that the election of senator of the United States (to succeed Mr Rowan) has been postponed to the next session of the Legislature.

The Legislature was to adjourn on the 15th. On the 13th, the State officers were elected, and are all decided friends of Mr. Clay.

Judge Peck's trial will cost the U. S. 50,000 dolls.