

United States.

SCENES IN CONGRESS.

On Friday, of last week, Mr Adams offered a petition which had been sent him from Habersham, Georgia, praying his removal as a monomaniac on the subject of slavery, from the Chair of the Committee upon Foreign Relations. He wished the petition referred to that Committee, and moved its reference thereto. Upon this a stormy debate, or rather conversation arose, Mr. Adams insisting, as a point of privilege, that he had a right to be heard in his own defence. That defence, he made include the whole question of slavery, the right of petition, and his course upon the subject. At length, on motion of Mr. Wise, the matter was laid upon the table, but Mr. Adams insisted, and the Speaker sustained him, that he had a right to call up the question of privilege at any time. Accordingly on Saturday he got the floor again, by the movement of the reconsideration of the vote by which the whole subject was laid upon the table; and he proceeded to show that the Habersham petition was not a 'hoax,' by proving its identity in sentiment with letters written by Mr. Wise and others. The Chair decided he was out of order; and the motion to re-consider the vote laying the whole subject on the table, was laid on the table.

Mr. Marshall had moved that Mr. Adams should have leave to address the House, and that motion had been carried. Under it, Mr. Adams commenced again, 'in his own defence' He quoted a letter from Mr. C. C. Clay, of Alabama, and a letter from Mr. Wise, for the purpose above alluded to. He also quoted the opposition made to the appointments of Messrs. Everett, Granger and Webster, to show that the memorial represented Southern feeling. Mr. Johnston, of Maryland, called to order. Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, contended that his colleague was in order. The Chair decided in favour of Mr. Johnston—Mr. Adams appealed—and the House reversed the decision.

Mr. Adams thanked the House, and went on quoting Mr. Wise's letter. He said that the slave-holding interest was involved in this matter: that Hayti was not recognised, because the slave-holders and slave-breeders in the House opposed it; and that it had become a crime in the Speaker to appoint such a Committee as would not favour the slave-holding interest. Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, rose and called to order. He said the gentleman from Massachusetts had no right to go into the question of slavery and make a mountebank of himself upon that floor. He would appeal to the Speaker—'a slave-holding Speaker!' cried Mr. Adams. 'Order!' was shouted, and Mr. A. answered, 'More slave-breeders!' Great confusion here arose, and Mr. Rayner, attempting to proceed, was interrupted with the cry of 'Order!' from Mr. Arnold. Mr. R. shook his fist violently at Mr. Arnold, and told him not to attempt to cry him down. The Chair having decided that the House having over-ruled his decision, he could not interrupt Mr. Adams. Mr. Arnold then took an appeal from the Speaker's last decision that he could not stop Mr. Adams, carried it, and thus the House took back the liberty they had given Mr. Adams to speak.

On Monday, Mr. Adams tried to get the floor again. Mr. Wise moved that he be allowed to proceed, but the House decided against it—yeas 76, nays 91.

GREAT EXCITEMENT!—Dissolution of the American Union!—In the

House of Representatives, on the 24th January, Mr. John Quincy Adams, formerly President of the Union, presented the following petition:

'To the Congress of the U. States.'

'The undersigned, citizens of Habersham, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, pray that you will immediately adopt measures peaceably to dissolve the Union of these States—

'First: Because no Union can be agreeable or permanent which does not present prospects of reciprocal benefits.

'Second: Because a vast proportion of the resources of one section of the Union is annually drained to sustain the views and course of another section without any adequate return.

'Third: Because, (judging from the history of past nations,) that Union if persisted in in the present course of things, will certainly overwhelm the whole nation in utter destruction.'

Mr. Adams moved that this remarkable petition should be referred to a select committee, with instructions to report an answer to the petitioners, showing the reasons why the prayer of it ought not to be granted.

Mr. Hopkins inquired if it were in order to move to burn the petition in presence of the House. A variety of motions followed. The question of reception was laid on the table. After several ineffectual motions, Mr. Gilmer submitted as a question of privilege, the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in presenting to the consideration of this House a petition for the dissolution of the Union, the member from Massachusetts, Mr. Adams, has justly incurred the censure of the House.

After some conversation on the point of order by Messrs. Gilmer, Arnold, Underwood, L. Williams, and the Speaker—

Mr. Adams said he hoped the resolution would be received and debated, and that he should have the privilege of again addressing the House in his own defence, especially as the gentleman from Virginia, (Mr. Gilmer) had thought proper to play second fiddle to his colleague from Accomac, (Mr. Wise.)

Mr. Gilmer said he played second fiddle to no man. He was no fiddler, [cries of 'order, order,'] but was endeavouring to prevent the music of him who,

*'In the space of one revolving moon,
'Was statesman, poet, fiddler and buffoon.'*

The pending motion was to lay the resolution on the table, and the yeas and nays having been called for, were found to be—yeas, 94; nays, 112.

Mr. Marshall then introduced another resolution censuring Mr. Adams, which called forth an unusually warm debate, in the course of which Mr. M. characterized the prayer of the petitioners as treasonable, and said he did not before believe that any body would dare make such a proposition, much less that any man on that floor would dare to take the responsibility, through all future time, of being the first to offer such a petition. Coming a sacrilege. He who offers this attempt to pull down the temple of liberty, was once its high priest, ministering at its altar. It was no obscure hand that does this sacrilege.

Mr. Adams, in reply, said he would show how the people of this country had a right to petition for a change of government when they deem it to be oppressive, and he bade the clerk read the first paragraphs of the declaration of Independence, in proof of this power. He went on to vindicate the right of the people to pray for this object, and his own right to present their petition to Congress.—He thought the petitioners as patriotic,

virtuous and respectable as any equal number of citizens in the country.

Mr. Everett thought the resolution and remarks of Mr. Marshall involved a question of principle. Could not the people of this country dissolve this government if they chose? Can they not do it peaceably? If not, may they not, have they not, the right to do it forcibly?

Mr. Wise did not rise to say a word. He would only ask of the House to listen to a voice from the tombs; and he sent to the desk Washington's Farewell Address. [The document was read by the clerk amidst the general conversation of the House.] Mr. W. then went into a warm and bitter personal invective against Mr. Adams and his father, and all their private and political history.

The debate was resumed by Mr. Wise the next day, when he spoke for nearly two hours, accusing Mr. Adams of being connected with a British party—to which Mr. Adams gave the lie direct.—Mr. W. then went on to dilate upon foreign influence—slave property—emissaries—war with England—convoy to slaves—England's grasping policy—and concluded with a concentrated effort to denounce, vilify, degrade, and blackguard, Mr. Adams, to the extent of the capacity of the English language.

Mr. Adams replied in a somewhat similar but more gentlemanly temper, and accused Mr. Wise of coming into the hall with his face and hands dripping with innocent blood, the marks of which were still visible.

Mr. Wise replied that he had always been willing to be tried for the part he took in the duel between Messrs. Graves and Cilley, and would take the occasion to call the charge a black lie, and its utterer a black traitor.

The debate, which was continued in much the same strain, took up part of several days, and no decision in the case relative to Mr. Adams, had been come to at the date of our latest advices from Washington.

School Master Wanted.

WANTED, for the Parish of New Bandon, at Forien's, in the County of Gloucester, a person capable of teaching a School in that District. A satisfactory character and capabilities for such a situation will have to be produced. Apply to Mr. J. FORIEN, on the Bathurst Road, or to

JOHN RITCHIE, } Trustees.
GAVIN KERR. }
Gloucester, Jan. 27, 1842.

Something New.

The Subscriber being appointed Agent for Comstock, & Co. New York, has received per barque New Volunteer, a Splendid

ASSORTMENT OF PATENT MEDICINES

which he offers for Sale at his establishment in Chatham, consisting of—

Balm Columbia, for Restoring the Hair, &c

Dr. Spohn's Cure for Sick Headache, &c.

Hays' Liniment, cure for the Piles, Bruises

Sprains, &c.

Dr. Weaver's Worm Tea and Salve,

Dr. Hew's celebrated Nerve and Bone

Liniment—a certain cure for Rheumatism, &c

Rose Ointment—cure for Tetter, &c.

Tooth-Ache Drops, Nipple Salve,

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor for Scalds,

Burns, Cuts, &c.

East India Hair Dye—colours the Hair, and

not the Skin

Extract of Sarsaparilla—for all Diseases

arising from an impure state of the Blood

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Roach and Bed Bug Bane.

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The Subscriber has circulated Bills giving

full particulars of the above Medicines, which

may be seen at most of the Town Stores and

Houses throughout the country.

Also on Hand—Brown's Compound Sarsa-

parilla Syrup, Guava Jelly, Confectionary,

first quality Cigars, Moffatt's Life Pills, and

Moffatt's celebrated Phoenix Bitters, Buffalo

Oil for Preserving and Beautifying the Hair,

Aromatic Vinegar, Bean Oil, Pomatum,

Sponge: Blacking; together with a general

Assortment of DRUGS and MEDICINES

every Description.

CHARLES MARTER

Chatham, September 6, 1841.

TO LET

For One or more Years.

The STORES, WHARF and Dwelling HOUSE, lately occupied by Richard Black

stock, Esq. situate in the Town of Chatham

The DWELLING HOUSE is pleasantly situated—is well finished, and is capable of accommodating a large family—it would also answer well for a Boarding House. There is an

excellent BARN and other OUTHOUSES near the House—which will be rented with, or distinct from the house.

The STORE is Four Stories high, fitted very conveniently for carrying on an extensive Retail business.

The WHARF is now occupied as a Ship Yard—for which it has peculiar advantages. The Wharf, with the extensive Store standing thereon, will be let distinct from the other premises, if required.

The situation and advantages of this Property as a stand for Business, are too well known to require further description. For Terms and other particulars, apply to

STREET & KERR.

Chatham 30th August, 1841.

Immigration Notice.

All persons having any Lands either wilderness or improved, FOR SALE, will please give an account of the same, with the situation and capabilities thereof, and the probable price of the respective Lots, to either of the Secretaries of this Society, in order that the said Lands may be offered to Emigrants wishing Lands for actual settlement.

EDWARD WILLISTON,

Recording Secretary.

Newcastle, January 24, 1842.

NOTICE.

The Creditors on the Estate of WILLIAM ROBINSON, an Absconding Debtor, whose claims have been proved to the satisfaction of the Trustees, will receive a Dividend on their respective claims on or after the first day of March next, at the Office of Gilmour, Rankin & Co., Douglstown.

RICHARD HUTCHISON, } Trustees.
ALEXANDER FOSTER. }

Newcastle, 24th January, 1842.

TO LET.

The HOUSE, or HOUSE and FARM, formerly occupied by the Subscriber at Clarke's Cove, Chatham. Apply to

JOHN M. JOHNSON.

STATIONARY STORE,

NO. 1, COMMERCIAL BUILDING.

The Subscriber has received by the John Kerr, from Glasgow, an assortment of

STATIONARY,

consisting of the following articles—

PAPER—Demy, Folio Post, Pots, Pot, and post Paper, Cartridge do., Blotting do., Music do.

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FANCY STATIONARY, &c.—Gold, Silver, and Morocco Paper, Tinted Letter and Note do., Crayon do. Drawing do. Tissue do. various colours.

PERFUMERY.—Lavender Water, Extract of Spring Flowers, Essence of Hovenia, Boquet de la Reine Victoria, consolidated Circassian Cream, do Oil of Verbena, do Macassar Oil, do Bear's Grease. The following Oils—

—Orange, Verbena, Rose, Bergamot, and Jasmim.

By the Queen from London, a choice selection of

Fancy Articles and Toys.

He has also on hand a consignment of ROOM PAPER

from one of the first houses in London. JAMES A. PIERCE.

Chatham, May 23, 1841

REMOVAL.

DR. Pallen respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to the House formerly occupied by Mr Charles Carter, in Wellington street, adjoining the residence of the Rev. Mr McCurdy.

Chatham, November 21, 1841.

TO LET,

and may be entered upon immediately—The SAW MILL, HOUSE and BARN, at French Fort Cove, Newcastle; for particulars, enquire of Messrs STREET & KERR, Solicitors, or

J M JOHNSON.

26th October, 1841:

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