

On the death of ALFRED E. CLARKE, of Point...
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ONCE more, my comrades, gather! Death
Is on your pined throats...
Ye may not break the fatal woe...
Deep sleep is on your eyelids...
Bliss—of the tasselled pall...
The tall, dark-eyed boy hath gone...
Blended him for burial...
What is a six days' space like this...
To blacken a nosegay...
Life's pushing wheels of bloodiness...
Given, death's cap to slip...
I sat beside him yesterday...
Freshness was on his brow...
It is a piece of wondrous clay...
That ye are nursing men...
Nay—breath on him—he is dead...
Ye may not break his sleep...
The great of the land about him find...
He's for the grave—go—weep...
Ye need not look for him to come...
Who ye have met for long...
They'll pray—and leave him at the tomb...
And ye—return to earth...
Cherish his memory, comrades! not
In hours of joyous gleam...
Deep be the southern night...
When life flows quietly...
But in your evening loneliness...
When halcyon thoughts steal on...
Weep—for the matchless goodness
Of the departed one. A JUNIOR.

THE PANAMA MISSION.

[Minutes of the Executive proceedings, slightly condensed from the National Intelligence.]

Wednesday, February 15.
Mr. VAN BUREN submitted the following resolutions:

Resolved, That upon the question whether the United States shall be represented in the congress of Panama, the senate ought to act with open doors, unless it shall appear that the publication of documents, necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations.
Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform the senate whether such objection exists to the publication of the documents communicated by the Executive, or any portion of them; and, if so, to specify the parts, the publication of which would, for that reason, be objectionable.
It was determined in the affirmative, yeas 23, nays 20, as follows: For the affirmative, Messrs. Benton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—23.
Those who voted in the negative, are: Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Sanford, Seymour, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—20.

Wednesday, Feb. 22.
The senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted by Mr. LOWN on the 21st inst., and the same having been modified at the instance of Mr. Woodbury, as follows:
Resolved, That it is the unquestionable right of the senate to call, in respectful terms, upon the President of the United States, for such information as may be in his possession, and which the senate deem necessary to the faithful discharge of the duties imposed upon it by the constitution; and, more especially, the duties resulting from matters which the constitution makes it the duty of the President to submit to the senate, for its advice and consent.
Resolved, That the two following resolutions, of the 15th inst., viz.: "Resolved, That upon the question whether the United States shall be represented in the congress of Panama," the senate ought to act with open doors; unless it shall appear that the publication of documents, necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations." "Resolved, That the President be respectfully requested to inform the senate, whether such objection exists to the publication of the documents communicated by the executive, or any portion of them; and, if so, to specify the parts, the publication of which would, for that reason, be objectionable."—requested information, in the possession of the executive, and in his possession only, which the senate deemed important to guide its decision on a subject within the scope of its advising powers, and deeply interesting to the states, and to the people of this Union.
Resolved, That the message of the President, in the following words, viz.: "In answer to the two resolutions of the senate of the 15th inst., marked (Executive) and which I have received, I state, respectfully, that all the communications from me to the senate, relating to the congress of Panama, have been made, like all other communications upon executive business, in confidence, and most of them in compliance with a resolution of the senate requesting them confidentially. Believing that the established usage of free confidential communications between the executive and the senate, ought, for the public interest, to be preserved unimpaired, I deem it my indispensable duty to leave to the senate itself the decision of a question, involving a departure, hitherto, so far as I am informed, without example, from usage, and upon the motives for which, not being informed of them, I do not deem myself competent to decide,"—does not give to the senate the information requested, "whether the publication of the documents," or "any portion of them," communicated by the executive, as to the mission to Panama, "would be prejudicial to existing negotiations."
Resolved, That the senate has the sole right in all cases to determine what shall be the "rules of its proceedings;" and that the president cannot interfere with the same, without violating the constitutional privileges of the senate.
Resolved, That the senate has the sole right to determine what are its existing "rules of proceedings," whether founded on "usage" or positive written regulations;—and that the president cannot officially decide what those rules are, or whether any proposed mode of acting, is a "departure" from them "without example," or whether it is essential to the "public interest," that some supposed "usage" of the senate should be "preserved unimpaired."
Resolved, That it is not competent for the president, on a call from the senate, to decline giving information, when the publication of documents necessary to be referred to in debate, will be prejudicial to existing negotiations; "on the ground that he disapproves of the mode of proceeding, which the senate proposes to follow on the subject, to which those documents relate."
On motion by Mr. BARTON to postpone the same, indefinitely, a division of the question was called for. On the question to postpone indefinitely the first resolution—it was decided in the affirmative—yeas 24, nays 20.
On motion by Mr. CORN, the yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present.
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Boulogne, Chandler, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—24.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—20.
[The questions were successively taken by yeas and nays, on each of the resolutions offered by Mr. Rowan, and all were indefinitely postponed, by precisely the same vote of 24 to 20—not a member changing his vote.]
Mr. HOLMES submitted the following motion:
Resolved, That the senate having, on the 15th day of February, passed the following resolutions: [Here the resolutions offered by Mr. Van Buren, as printed above, were repeated.] To which the President returned the following answer, viz.: [Here in the third resolution of Mr. Rowan, as quoted above, was repeated.]
Resolved, That the senate have not been informed by the president, whether the publication of the documents, in relation to the proposed mission to the congress at Panama, would affect any pending negotiations, it is expedient to proceed to the discussion of the subject of that mission with closed doors.
On motion by Mr. KING, the senate adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 23.
The senate resumed the consideration of the motion submitted yesterday by Mr. HOLMES, in relation to the proposed mission to the congress at Panama.
On motion of Mr. DEWEES to amend the same by striking out all after the word "resolved," where it first occurs, and inserting in lieu thereof, the following:

Resolved, That although the senate cannot find in the answer of the President of the United States to its resolutions of the 15th inst., relative to the proposed mission to Panama, any distinct information, that the publication of the communication alluded to in said resolutions, would or would not be prejudicial to existing negotiations, they find a strong objection on the part of the president to the publication of those communications, inasmuch as they were made "in confidence, and most of them, in compliance with a resolution of the senate requesting them confidentially." Although the senate have the right to publish communications so made, and to discuss the same with open doors without the assent of the president, when in their opinion the public interest may require such publication and such discussion, they do not think that present circumstances require the exercise of this right, so far as respects a discussion of those confidential communications with open doors—therefore
Resolved, That the discussion upon the proposed mission to Panama, and the confidential communications upon the same, be held with closed doors.
A motion was made by Mr. LOVD to postpone indefinitely the original motion, and it was determined in the negative, yeas 15, nays 29.
On motion by Mr. WHITE, to amend the proposed amendment, by striking out the following words: "Resolved, That the discussion upon the proposed mission to Panama, and the confidential communications upon the same, be held with closed doors," and inserting—
Resolved, That the senate cannot consistently with the duty which it owes to the United States and to the people, proceed to consider the expediency of appointing ministers to attend the congress at Panama, until it can receive the information necessary to enable it to determine whether the consideration of that question ought to be with open or closed doors." On the question, "will the senate agree to this amendment to the proposed amendment," a division of the question was called for, and it was taken, on striking out, and determined in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—15.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—29.
On the question to insert the amendment last proposed, it was determined in the negative, by yeas 13, nays 31.
The question recurring on the adoption of the amendment first proposed to the original motion, amended by striking out the last clause—on the question "will the senate agree to this amendment?" a division of the question was called for; and on the question to strike out the original motion after the word "resolved," where it first occurs, it was determined in the affirmative, 31 to 13.
On the question to insert the proposed amendment, it was determined in the affirmative.
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—31.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—13.
Friday, Feb. 24.
On motion, by Mr. LOVD, that the senate proceed to consider the resolution reported by the committee on Foreign Relations, in relation to the expediency of sending ministers to the congress of Panama, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 32, nays 12.
On motion of Mr. HAYNE, it was ordered, That the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Monday, March 13.
The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, relative to the expediency of sending ministers to the congress at Panama. A motion was made by Mr. BENTON, to amend the said resolution by striking out all after "Resolved," and inserting "that the senate cannot advise that it is expedient for the government of the United States to send ministers to the congress of American nations at Panama, before it shall have received satisfactory information upon the following points: first, the subjects to which the attention of that congress will be directed; 2dly, the substance and form of the powers to be given, to the respective representatives; 3dly, the mode of organizing the congress; 4thly, the mode of acting in deciding the questions which may be submitted to it."
On motion of Mr. HAYNE, the senate adjourned.

Tuesday March 14.
The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, relative to the expediency of sending ministers to the congress at Panama, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Benton.
On motion by Mr. BENTON, to amend the resolution as modified as follows—strike out all after "Resolved," and insert—"That it is not expedient for the United States to send ministers to the congress of American nations assembled at Panama, before it shall have received satisfactory information upon the following points: 1st. The subject to which the attention of the congress will be directed; 2dly, The substance and form of the powers to be given to the respective representatives; 3dly, The mode of organizing the congress; 4thly, The mode of acting in deciding the questions which may be submitted to it."
On motion of Mr. HAYNE, that the further consideration of the resolution, with the proposed amendment, be postponed to Friday next, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 25.
On motion of Mr. REED, that he be excused from voting on the proposed amendment, it was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 32—Nays 12.
On the question to agree to the proposed amendment to the resolution, it was determined in the negative. Yeas 19—Nays 24.
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—19.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—24.
A motion was made by Mr. VAN BUREN, to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following:
Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, in authorizing the president of the United States to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint "ambassadors and other public ministers," authorizes the nomination and appointment to offices of a diplomatic character only, existing by virtue of international laws; and does not authorize the nomination and appointment (under the name of ministers) of representatives to an assembly of nations, like the proposed congress of Panama, who, from the nature of their appointment, will be more or less unknown to the new nations, and without diplomatic character or privilege.
Resolved, That the power of forming or entering (in any manner whatever) into new political associations, or confederacies, belongs to the people of the United States in their sovereign character; being one of the powers which, not having been delegated to the government, is reserved to the states or people; and that it is not within the constitutional power of the federal government to appoint deputies or representatives of any description, to represent the United States in the deliberation, or discussion, or recommendation, or acts of that congress.
Resolved, As the opinion of the senate, that (waiving the question of constitutional power) the appointment of deputies to the congress at Panama, by the United States, according to the invitation given and its conditional acceptance, would be a departure from that wise and settled policy, by which the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations has hitherto been regulated, and may endanger the friendly relations which now happily exist between us and the Spanish American states, by creating expectations that arrangements will be entered into by us at that congress which the senate could not ratify, and of which the people of the United States would not approve.
Resolved, That the advantages of the proposed mission to the congress of Panama, (if attainable,) would, in the opinion of the senate, be better obtained without such hazard, by the attendance of one of our present ministers, near either of the Spanish governments, authorized to express the deep interest we feel in their prosperity, and instructed fully to explain, (when requested,) the great principles of our policy, but without being a member of that congress, and without pretence to commit the United States to any stipulated mode of enforcing those principles, in any supposed or possible state of the world.
And on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the negative [by yeas and nays as the last vote recorded above.]
On the question to agree to the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations in the following words: "Resolved, That it is not expedient, at this time, for the United States to send any ministers to the congress of American nations assembled at Panama," it was determined in the negative, yeas 19, nays 24, [as above].
On motion of Mr. CHASE, that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the message of the president of the United States, of 26th December last, nominating Richard C. Anderson, John Sergeant, and William B. Rochester, to the appointments therein mentioned, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 38, nays 6.
On motion by Mr. Chandler, that it being ten minutes past 12 o'clock, the senate do adjourn, it was determined in the negative, yeas 15, nays 29.
AYES—Messrs. Benton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Findlay, Hayes, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—15.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—29.
On motion by Mr. Mills, that the senate proceed to consider the nominations of Richard C. Anderson, John Sergeant and William B. Rochester, contained in the message of the 26th December, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 19.
On the question, "will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Richard C. Anderson?" it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 17.
The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Boulogne, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—27.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—17.
On the question, "will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of John Sergeant?" it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 15.
[The vote was the same as upon the appointment of Mr. Anderson, except that Mr. Benton, who voted for Mr. A. voted against Mr. Sergeant.]
On the question, "will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Wm. B. Rochester?" it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 28, nays 18.
When on motion of Mr. BENTON, the injunction of secrecy was removed, yeas 37, and the senate adjourned at 2 o'clock in the morning, after a session of fourteen hours and a half.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus & Daily City Gazette.
Sir—It was of course to be expected of your country, that you would not withhold from one so assiduously engaged in your paper yesterday, the names of the members of the committee, who were necessary to know it in order to shape a suitable reply. Mr. Featherstonhaugh will not however have the gratification to find me following him in his ungentlemanly style. Where I am known, that burst of petulance can have no effect: to your readers in general, a brief reply will suffice. I am a comrade of a myself, and to ask: "Was I a visionary" when Judge Wright and other gentlemen visited me for information respecting the Middlesex canal before Erie was begun? And have not the bold words by which I opened inland navigation eighty miles from Boston to the centre of New Hampshire, and the valley of the Merrimack, devoted to the principles of civil engineering, & seen the greatest works abroad without some advantage to my country? And yet some wise people thought those improvements visionary.
And if I did devise the steam tow-navigation, and was unsuccessful in obtaining the admission of my patented rights into the state of New York, on the plea that the privilege granted to Livingston & Fulton was unconstitutional so far as it interfered with the laws of the United States; has not the decision of the supreme court more than vindicated my judgment? And does not the navigation on the Hudson by steam, and the canal of the Erie and Champlain, by the aid of the steam-tow, prove in practice? Is it not probable that if the assembly had made an exception in my favour, at the period I solicited this equitable distinction, that many thousands of dollars would have been saved to the people of this state?
Has not Mr. Hutchinson in his recent report on the proposed improvement of Connecticut river, and has not also the president of that company strongly recommended the employment of steam tow-boats on that navigation, which will open the extensive and populous valley of that river to the trade of New York? And was not this same improvement one of my visionary projects seven years ago?
I have indeed been often the patron of mechanical ingenuity: perhaps have wasted some money there; but in this than in agricultural experiments: but have not always been disappointed of expected results, so far as principles of mechanics were concerned. Accident may frustrate the best laid plans of business. Time, however, often vindicates their wisdom.
Again, is the rail-way dock a visionary scheme? Is it not so operative as to be the boast of the owners of the first one? And who is to petition for leave to form a company for the construction of others, if it be not the owner of the improvements that constitute it what it is?
So likewise in the proposed Troy rail-way; it is hardly to be supposed that col. Sargent would have committed his invention to the care of an engineer and agent for the middle states, having known him to be "a visionary" as many years as Mr. F. has known me weeks, personally. This is the common accusation of ignorance against me, whose discernment is not so operative as to be the boast of the owners of the first one? And who is to petition for leave to form a company for the construction of others, if it be not the owner of the improvements that constitute it what it is?
So likewise in the proposed Troy rail-way; it is hardly to be supposed that col. Sargent would have committed his invention to the care of an engineer and agent for the middle states, having known him to be "a visionary" as many years as Mr. F. has known me weeks, personally. This is the common accusation of ignorance against me, whose discernment is not so operative as to be the boast of the owners of the first one? And who is to petition for leave to form a company for the construction of others, if it be not the owner of the improvements that constitute it what it is?

Resolved, That the business of the canal, will be likely to attract much more from parts of the country which are equidistant from Albany and Philadelphia, than it will attract from the great bend. And this state will have the glory of again leading the way in public improvement.
I am, gentlemen, your obliged humble serv't
JNO. L. SULLIVAN.

ABRUS & CITY GAZETTE.
ALBANY, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21.
"Tompin's" "A subscriber," a communication on the subject of a state map, a favour from "F," and several other MSS. are respectfully deferred.

The Comptroller's sale for taxes commences to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the CAPITOL, in the room of the Academy of arts and sciences, third story. In relation to the order of sale, we are requested to state, that the Comptroller will begin at the city of Albany, and proceed through the counties alphabetically. The progress of the sale from day to day will be noted in the Daily Argus. In consequence of the many applications at the comptroller's office to pay taxes, and the unfinished sale for quit-rents, the sale for taxes will proceed slowly for a few of the first days.

We have only time this morning to call the attention of the reader to the Executive proceedings in relation to the Panama Mission. The resolutions of Mr. Van Buren, offered on the 13th inst. may be considered as the exposition of the reasons and policy which guided the minority in their opposition to the mission.
Supreme Court.—The court went thro' the calendar yesterday. The last cause argued, was the case of Homer vs. Mactier and Gilman, which stood No. 350 on the calendar. Mr. J. Hoyt, argued for plaintiff, and Talcott, atty. general, for defendant. The court will be engaged, during the remainder of the week, in the decision of cases.

The Navigation of the Hudson.—The report of the joint committee of the two houses, and the bill accompanying it, made to the Senate, yesterday, embrace subjects of primary importance, both to the general interests of this state, and to the immediate interests of this city and of the adjacent places. The report, after advertising to the necessity of rendering the navigation practicable and convenient between Waterford and the deep waters below the overslaugh, and to the measures which have been heretofore adopted for the accomplishment of this object, enumerates the distinct plans which have been suggested to the present legislature for removing or avoiding the existing obstructions in the channel. They consist of the following:
1. The first plan proposes the construction of a sloop canal, on the east shore of the river, to extend from a point opposite the city of Albany to the deep waters of the river, in the vicinity of the village of New-Baltimore.
2. By the second plan, it is proposed to clear the bed of the river of such deposits and alluvial formations, by removing the same with a dredging machine.
3. The erection of longitudinal piers, so as to reduce the width of the channel, and increase the velocity of the current, where it may be deemed desirable.
4. By opening and deepening the channel between the chain of islands, extending from the city of Albany to Van Wie's Point and the western shore of the river, and also by connecting those islands by piers and embankments, so as to have a canal extending below the bars and obstructions.
In relation to these propositions, the committee recommend the two first, and discard the two last, as liable to very serious objections; the first, however, as a matter of individual enterprise, and at the expense of a private company. For this purpose, the bill accompanying the report, incorporates Stephen Van Rensselaer, E. C. Genet, Wm. Aikins, R. Forsyth, Abel French and others, a body corporate, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the construction of a ship canal, from the points above mentioned, of not less than 18 feet in depth at high water, and 110 feet wide at the surface. In regard to the second plan, various interesting facts and estimates connected with the use of the excavator, are given; and the bill appoints commissioners to purchase a dredging machine and to superintend the application of it; and for this purpose contemplates an appropriation of \$14,000, and sums in blank, for the incidental expenses.
It remains to be seen, how far the legislature will adopt either, or both, of these plans, and to what extent it will afford the aid, so much desired, and so essential to the convenient and ordinary navigation of the river.
A son of Mr. Shaw of this village, (says the Rochester Telegraph,) about 17 years of age, while engaged in picking staves from the drift wood lodged at the lower bridge, on Thursday last, fell into the river, and was swept over the falls.—It was an awful scene. The poor youth employed a brief moment, "like some strong swimmer in his agony," in attempting to reach the shore, but the current was too impetuous, and upon approaching the precipice, he raised his imploring arms and breast erect, and in an agony of despair, was precipitated into an abyss from whose source no traveller returns.
The legislature of Virginia adjourned on the 9th inst. after a session of nearly three months, during which 138 acts were passed.
We inadvertently omitted to say, in the report of the proceedings of the Senate on Friday, that Mr. MINTYRE very distinctly supported the report of the military committee, in relation to the Shakers, and contended that they ought not to be exempted from paying a military commutation.

Resolved, That the publication of the communication alluded to in said resolutions, would or would not be prejudicial to existing negotiations, they find a strong objection on the part of the president to the publication of those communications, inasmuch as they were made "in confidence, and most of them, in compliance with a resolution of the senate requesting them confidentially." Although the senate have the right to publish communications so made, and to discuss the same with open doors without the assent of the president, when in their opinion the public interest may require such publication and such discussion, they do not think that present circumstances require the exercise of this right, so far as respects a discussion of those confidential communications with open doors—therefore
Resolved, That the discussion upon the proposed mission to Panama, and the confidential communications upon the same, be held with closed doors.
A motion was made by Mr. LOVD to postpone indefinitely the original motion, and it was determined in the negative, yeas 15, nays 29.
On motion by Mr. WHITE, to amend the proposed amendment, by striking out the following words: "Resolved, That the discussion upon the proposed mission to Panama, and the confidential communications upon the same, be held with closed doors," and inserting—
Resolved, That the senate cannot consistently with the duty which it owes to the United States and to the people, proceed to consider the expediency of appointing ministers to attend the congress at Panama, until it can receive the information necessary to enable it to determine whether the consideration of that question ought to be with open or closed doors." On the question, "will the senate agree to this amendment to the proposed amendment," a division of the question was called for, and it was taken, on striking out, and determined in the affirmative by yeas and nays, as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—15.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—29.
On the question to insert the amendment last proposed, it was determined in the negative, by yeas 13, nays 31.
The question recurring on the adoption of the amendment first proposed to the original motion, amended by striking out the last clause—on the question "will the senate agree to this amendment?" a division of the question was called for; and on the question to strike out the original motion after the word "resolved," where it first occurs, it was determined in the affirmative, 31 to 13.
On the question to insert the proposed amendment, it was determined in the affirmative.
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—31.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—13.
Friday, Feb. 24.
On motion, by Mr. LOVD, that the senate proceed to consider the resolution reported by the committee on Foreign Relations, in relation to the expediency of sending ministers to the congress of Panama, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 32, nays 12.
On motion of Mr. HAYNE, it was ordered, That the further consideration of the resolution be postponed to and made the order of the day for Monday next.

Monday, March 13.
The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, relative to the expediency of sending ministers to the congress at Panama. A motion was made by Mr. BENTON, to amend the said resolution by striking out all after "Resolved," and inserting "that the senate cannot advise that it is expedient for the government of the United States to send ministers to the congress of American nations at Panama, before it shall have received satisfactory information upon the following points: first, the subjects to which the attention of that congress will be directed; 2dly, the substance and form of the powers to be given, to the respective representatives; 3dly, the mode of organizing the congress; 4thly, the mode of acting in deciding the questions which may be submitted to it."
On motion of Mr. HAYNE, the senate adjourned.

Tuesday March 14.
The senate resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations, relative to the expediency of sending ministers to the congress at Panama, together with the amendment proposed by Mr. Benton.
On motion by Mr. BENTON, to amend the resolution as modified as follows—strike out all after "Resolved," and insert—"That it is not expedient for the United States to send ministers to the congress of American nations assembled at Panama, before it shall have received satisfactory information upon the following points: 1st. The subject to which the attention of the congress will be directed; 2dly, The substance and form of the powers to be given to the respective representatives; 3dly, The mode of organizing the congress; 4thly, The mode of acting in deciding the questions which may be submitted to it."
On motion of Mr. HAYNE, that the further consideration of the resolution, with the proposed amendment, be postponed to Friday next, it was determined in the negative—Yeas 20—Nays 25.
On motion of Mr. REED, that he be excused from voting on the proposed amendment, it was determined in the affirmative. Yeas 32—Nays 12.
On the question to agree to the proposed amendment to the resolution, it was determined in the negative. Yeas 19—Nays 24.
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—19.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—24.
A motion was made by Mr. VAN BUREN, to amend the resolution, by adding thereto the following:
Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, in authorizing the president of the United States to nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to appoint "ambassadors and other public ministers," authorizes the nomination and appointment to offices of a diplomatic character only, existing by virtue of international laws; and does not authorize the nomination and appointment (under the name of ministers) of representatives to an assembly of nations, like the proposed congress of Panama, who, from the nature of their appointment, will be more or less unknown to the new nations, and without diplomatic character or privilege.
Resolved, That the power of forming or entering (in any manner whatever) into new political associations, or confederacies, belongs to the people of the United States in their sovereign character; being one of the powers which, not having been delegated to the government, is reserved to the states or people; and that it is not within the constitutional power of the federal government to appoint deputies or representatives of any description, to represent the United States in the deliberation, or discussion, or recommendation, or acts of that congress.
Resolved, As the opinion of the senate, that (waiving the question of constitutional power) the appointment of deputies to the congress at Panama, by the United States, according to the invitation given and its conditional acceptance, would be a departure from that wise and settled policy, by which the intercourse of the United States with foreign nations has hitherto been regulated, and may endanger the friendly relations which now happily exist between us and the Spanish American states, by creating expectations that arrangements will be entered into by us at that congress which the senate could not ratify, and of which the people of the United States would not approve.
Resolved, That the advantages of the proposed mission to the congress of Panama, (if attainable,) would, in the opinion of the senate, be better obtained without such hazard, by the attendance of one of our present ministers, near either of the Spanish governments, authorized to express the deep interest we feel in their prosperity, and instructed fully to explain, (when requested,) the great principles of our policy, but without being a member of that congress, and without pretence to commit the United States to any stipulated mode of enforcing those principles, in any supposed or possible state of the world.
And on the question to agree thereto, it was determined in the negative [by yeas and nays as the last vote recorded above.]
On the question to agree to the resolution reported by the committee on foreign relations in the following words: "Resolved, That it is not expedient, at this time, for the United States to send any ministers to the congress of American nations assembled at Panama," it was determined in the negative, yeas 19, nays 24, [as above].
On motion of Mr. CHASE, that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the message of the president of the United States, of 26th December last, nominating Richard C. Anderson, John Sergeant, and William B. Rochester, to the appointments therein mentioned, it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 38, nays 6.
On motion by Mr. Chandler, that it being ten minutes past 12 o'clock, the senate do adjourn, it was determined in the negative, yeas 15, nays 29.
AYES—Messrs. Benton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Findlay, Hayes, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—15.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Bell, Boulogne, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Findlay, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Dyke, Wiley—29.
On motion by Mr. Mills, that the senate proceed to consider the nominations of Richard C. Anderson, John Sergeant and William B. Rochester, contained in the message of the 26th December, it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 25, nays 19.
On the question, "will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Richard C. Anderson?" it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 27, nays 17.
The yeas and nays being desired by one-fifth of the senators present,
YEAS—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Benton, Boulogne, Chandler, Chase, Clayton, Edwards, Hendricks, Johnson of Ky., Johnston of Mass., Knapp, Lloyd, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Sanford, Seymour, Smith, Thomas, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—27.
NAYS—Messrs. Burton, Branch, Chandler, Cobb, Dickerson, Eaton, Ellis, Harrison, Hayes, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnson of Kan., King, Macdon, Mills, Randolph, Rowan, Ruggles, Van Buren, White, Williams, Woodbury—17.
On the question, "will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of John Sergeant?" it was determined in the affirmative, yeas 26, nays 15.
[The vote was the same as upon the appointment of Mr. Anderson, except that Mr. Benton, who voted for Mr. A. voted against Mr. Sergeant.]
On the question, "will the senate advise and consent to the appointment of Wm. B. Rochester?" it was determined in the affirmative—yeas 28, nays 18.
When on motion of Mr. BENTON, the injunction of secrecy was removed, yeas 37, and the senate adjourned at 2 o'clock in the morning, after a session of fourteen hours and a half.

To the Editor of the Albany Argus & Daily City Gazette.
Sir—It was of course to be expected of your country, that you would not withhold from one so assiduously engaged in your paper yesterday, the names of the members of the committee, who were necessary to know it in order to shape a suitable reply. Mr. Featherstonhaugh will not however have the gratification to find me following him in his ungentlemanly style. Where I am known, that burst of petulance can have no effect: to your readers in general, a brief reply will suffice. I am a comrade of a myself, and to ask: "Was I a visionary" when Judge Wright and other gentlemen visited me for information respecting the Middlesex canal before Erie was begun? And have not the bold words by which I opened inland navigation eighty miles from Boston to the centre of New Hampshire, and the valley of the Merrimack, devoted to the principles of civil engineering, & seen the greatest works abroad without some advantage to my country? And yet some wise people thought those improvements visionary.
And if I did devise the steam tow-navigation, and was unsuccessful in obtaining the admission of my patented rights into the state of New York, on the plea that the privilege granted to Livingston & Fulton was unconstitutional so far as it interfered with the laws of the United States; has not the decision of the supreme court more than vindicated my judgment? And does not the navigation on the Hudson by steam, and the canal of the Erie and Champlain, by the aid of the steam-tow, prove in practice? Is it not probable that if the assembly had made an exception in my favour, at the period I solicited this equitable distinction, that many thousands of dollars would have been saved to the people of this state?
Has not Mr. Hutchinson in his recent report on the proposed improvement of Connecticut river, and has not also the president of that company strongly recommended the employment of steam tow-boats on that navigation, which will open the extensive and populous valley of that river to the trade of New York? And was not this same improvement one of my visionary projects seven years ago?
I have indeed been often the patron of mechanical ingenuity: perhaps have wasted some money there; but in this than in agricultural experiments: but have not always been disappointed of expected results, so far as principles of mechanics were concerned. Accident may frustrate the best laid plans of business. Time, however, often vindicates their wisdom.
Again, is the rail-way dock a visionary scheme? Is it not so operative as to be the boast of the owners of the first one? And who is to petition for leave to form a company for the construction of others, if it be not the owner of the improvements that constitute it what it is?
So likewise in the proposed Troy rail-way; it is hardly to be supposed that col. Sargent would have committed his invention to the care of an engineer and agent for the middle states, having known him to be "a visionary" as many years as Mr. F. has known me weeks, personally. This is the common accusation of ignorance against me, whose discernment is not so operative as to be the boast of the owners of the first one? And who is to petition for leave to form a company for the construction of others, if it be not the owner of the improvements that constitute it what it is?

Resolved, That the business of the canal, will be likely to attract much more from parts of the country which are equidistant from Albany and Philadelphia, than it will attract from the great bend. And this state will have the glory of again leading the way in public improvement.
I am, gentlemen, your obliged humble serv't
JNO. L. SULLIVAN.

ABRUS & CITY GAZETTE.
ALBANY, TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 21.
"Tompin's" "A subscriber," a communication on the subject of a state map, a favour from "F," and several other MSS. are respectfully deferred.

The Comptroller's sale for taxes commences to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the CAPITOL, in the room of the Academy of arts and sciences, third story. In relation to the order of sale, we are requested to state, that the Comptroller will begin at the city of Albany, and proceed through the counties alphabetically. The progress of the sale from day to day will be noted in the Daily Argus. In consequence of the many applications at the comptroller's office to pay taxes, and the unfinished sale for quit-rents, the sale for taxes will proceed slowly for a few of the first days.

We have only time this morning to call the attention of the reader to the Executive proceedings in relation to the Panama Mission. The resolutions of Mr. Van Buren, offered on the 13th inst. may be considered as the exposition of the reasons and policy which guided the minority in their opposition to the mission.
Supreme Court.—The court went thro' the calendar yesterday. The last cause argued, was the case of Homer vs. Mactier and Gilman, which stood No. 350 on the calendar. Mr. J. Hoyt, argued for plaintiff, and Talcott, atty. general, for defendant. The court will be engaged, during the remainder of the week, in the decision of cases.

The Navigation of the Hudson.—The report of the joint committee of the two houses, and the bill accompanying it, made to the Senate, yesterday, embrace subjects of primary importance, both to the general interests of this state, and to the immediate interests of this city and of the adjacent places. The report, after advertising to the necessity of rendering the navigation practicable and convenient between Waterford and the deep waters below the overslaugh, and to the measures which have been heretofore adopted for the accomplishment of this object, enumerates the distinct plans which have been suggested to the present legislature for removing or avoiding the existing obstructions in the channel. They consist of the following:
1. The first plan proposes the construction of a sloop canal, on the east shore of the river, to extend from a point opposite the city of Albany to the deep waters of the river, in the vicinity of the village of New-Baltimore.
2. By the second plan, it is proposed to clear the bed of the river of such deposits and alluvial formations, by removing the same with a dredging machine.
3. The erection of longitudinal piers, so as to reduce the width of the channel, and increase the velocity of the current, where it may be deemed desirable.
4. By opening and deepening the channel between the chain of islands, extending from the city of Albany to Van Wie's Point and the western shore of the river, and also by connecting those islands by piers and embankments, so as to have a canal extending below the bars and obstructions.
In relation to these propositions, the committee recommend the two first, and discard the two last, as liable to very serious objections; the first, however, as a matter of individual enterprise, and at the expense of a private company. For this purpose, the bill accompanying the report, incorporates Stephen Van Rensselaer, E. C. Genet, Wm. Aikins, R. Forsyth, Abel French and others, a body corporate, with a capital of \$1,000,000, for the construction of a ship canal, from the points above mentioned, of not less than 18 feet in depth at high water, and 110 feet wide at the surface. In regard to the second plan, various interesting facts and estimates connected with the use of the excavator, are given; and the bill appoints commissioners to purchase a dredging machine and to superintend the application of it; and for this purpose contemplates an appropriation of \$14,000, and sums in blank, for the incidental expenses.
It remains to be seen, how far the legislature will adopt either, or both, of these plans, and to what extent it will afford the aid, so much desired, and so essential to the convenient and ordinary navigation of the river.
A son of Mr. Shaw of this village, (says the Rochester Telegraph,) about 17 years of age, while engaged in picking staves from the drift wood lodged at the lower bridge, on Thursday last, fell into the river, and was swept over the falls.—It was an awful scene. The poor