

WASHINGTON CITY.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1861.

The Captains of the Navy of the United States have been reduced to the number prescribed by the act of Congress of the last Session.

The statement on this subject, which originated in the Philadelphia Inquirer, and which has been copied into several other papers, is erroneous.

The 10 Volume of the New Universal Biographical Dictionary, by James Harding, has been published in New York. Among its several characters, whose lives are given we notice five remarkable citizens of the U. States.

In the first Eastern District of Massachusetts, the votes of 26 towns for a Representative in Congress are thus divided:

- For Mr. Cook 508
Mr. Kintley 253
Mr. Dummer 216
Salem 24
Two towns only remain to be heard from.

In the State of Delaware the New Legislature has passed the following Resolutions:
New-Castle, 1 repub. 7 repub. 1,476 693
Kent, 1 fed. 1,016 1,154
Suffolk, 1 fed. 7 fed. 995 2,142

It follows that two thirds of both branches are federal.

The aforesaid majority for Mr. Van Ness, the Republican candidate for a seat in Congress, in the room of John Bird refrigerated, is 916. At the last election not a year since, this district was decidedly federal. The delegation from the State of New York in the House of Representatives will consist of 7 republicans and 3 federalists it is previously estimated.

TARDOROUS BAILY, republican, is elected representative to Congress for the district of Dacotah.

STREPKER R. BRADLEY, republican, is said to have been chosen a Senator of the United States from Vermont.

Pennsylvania Election. In Davidson County, the republican ticket, consisting of 1 Senator and 3 Representatives, has carried.

New Jersey Election. Middlesex County. The federal ticket led 11,300 votes, and the republican ticket 8,856.

New Jersey Election. Middlesex County. The federal ticket had 13,350 votes, and the republican ticket 4,772 votes.

New Jersey Election. Middlesex County. The republican ticket had 18,535 votes, and the federal ticket 13,898 votes.

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been told. Yet far as I could judge, I am bound to say few accidents have happened. Boats are men well and left, often to the conduct of men not well acquainted with great waters. Two things are particularly essential to safety and dispatch, attention to the currents of the river, and carefully to avoid falling to high banks. Where willow-grow, or young cotton trees, there is no danger, but high banks are very apt to fall in, and with their growth of trees. Several boats and people have thus been lost. Two or three boats should defend together. They should not let Indians board them, or attempt if they do, they should give them no notice.

Some narrow channels have been made; & if not guarded against, mischief must be expected. Something like benevolence has written this, and while these hints should be improved into legible form and published, as nobody's business, it is felt, nobody does much mischief: but thus he may do some good. I have not health to write as I intended.

I have been told near 100,000 barrels of flour have been floated down this year, and the greater part carried to New Orleans. One big built near Pittsburg is gone to sea, and two others are being thus lost. It is a great country. But some remarks on this I shall endeavor to make correctly for publication.

CONVENTION OF NEW-YORK.

Friday, October 16.—On motion of Mr. Van Ness, of New-York, Convention assembled for the following resolution, with its recitals, to wit:
Whereas, by the sixteenth clause of the Constitution of this State it is provided, that the number of Senators shall never exceed one hundred, and the number of assembly three hundred; and
Whereas, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of this State, this Convention has been elected, among other things, for the purpose of considering the mode of the constitution of this State respecting the number of Senators and members of assembly, and with power to reduce and limit the number of members of the Convention may deem proper. Therefore,

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the number to which the members of the Senate and assembly are permitted to exceed by the sixteenth clause of the constitution is too great and ought to be reduced.

Mr. E. L. Hammond, of Suffolk, moved that the Convention should refer to the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that after the return of the census of the electors of this State, taken in the present year, the number of members of assembly be, and the number of Senators reduced, that on the return of the next census thereafter, the number of members of assembly be reduced to one hundred, and the number of Senators to the ratio of one Senator to every ten electors.

Resolved, That the same increase on the number of members of assembly, which in this present year, be contained in the aforesaid ratio, until the number of members of assembly fall amount to and the number of Senators be reduced to one hundred.

Saturday, October 17.

Mr. Savage, of Washington, made a motion, that the Convention, should agree to reconsider the resolutions which were yesterday adopted, relative to the number of Senators and members of assembly; and on the question to agree to the Lane, it was carried in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Van Ness, Resolved, That the Convention refer itself into a committee of the whole on so much of the subjects referred to their consideration, as relates to the number of Senators and members of assembly.

On motion of Mr. Hoffman, (Attorney General) Resolved, That the resolution relative to the number of Senators and members of assembly, which were yesterday adopted, and this day re-considered, be committed to the committee of the whole, when on the resolution proposed by the motion of Mr. Savage.

Mr. Van Ness, of New-York, made a motion, that the Convention should agree to the following resolutions, to wit:

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the number of members of assembly, which were yesterday adopted, and this day re-considered, be taken by an act of the legislature of this State, passed the 7th April, 1861, that be received by the Secretary of this State, the legislature shall proceed to regulate the representation of the people of this State that the whole number of members of assembly shall amount to...

and the whole number of members of assembly shall amount to... Resolved, That if on the taking of any Census thereafter, it shall appear that the whole number of Electors in this State shall have increased... Resolved, as the sense of this Convention, that the true construction of the 23d article of the constitution of this State, relative to the right of nomination to office, be and is hereby determined to vest a concurrent right of nomination to office in the Governor for the time being, or the Lieutenant-Governor, or President of the Senate when they shall respectively administer the government, and the council of appointment.

Resolved, That the consideration of the said resolution be postponed, and that sufficient number of copies thereof be printed for the use of this Convention.

The Convention resolved to refer into a committee of the whole, on so much of the subjects referred to their consideration as relates to the number of Senators and members of assembly, the hon. Stephen A. Russell, in the chair, and at some time past thereon, the committee, reported progress, and had leave to sit again.

On Mr. E. L. Hammond's motion, the following resolutions were adopted: Mr. Talbot, of H. Kinners, proposed that the number be one hundred and eighty.

Mr. E. L. Hammond, said that the number be ninety; and Mr. H. Finnan, that the number be seventy.

Monday, October 19.—The convention, after a recess of one day, passed a resolution that the House of Assembly shall be reduced to one hundred members—the present number is 108.

It is with pleasure we learn that a Time-Piece is finished by Simon Willard of Worcester, for the Senate of the United States. It is made upon a model principally of his own, and is judged to be the best work of the kind in the Union.

The Editor of newspapers and almanacs are requested to publish the following: To raise fruit and fan trees by a new method, dig the holes for setting the trees at least one foot larger every year than the roots extend; let part of the earth thrown into the holes be richer than that which was taken out, and the whole be well pulverized; the best timber floated from the north sailing into the earth, thus enriched and made soft, will have a quick and strong growth, and thereby penetrate the more solid earth with vigour.

Grass or weeds, or any vegetable, should never be put on the tree to rob its roots of nourishment; and the ground must be kept free from weeds, in the usual practice of setting trees in a small hole, with few and crowded roots, and the graft permitted to form a sword round them. Indeed great numbers die before they come to maturity, and the labor of the farmer is lost. Few trees ever attain a large growth to be used in any useful way, until it has attained a proper growth.

By this culture, trees will often grow as large in five or seven years as they commonly do in twenty, in the usual practice of setting trees in a small hole, with few and crowded roots, and the graft permitted to form a sword round them. Indeed great numbers die before they come to maturity, and the labor of the farmer is lost. Few trees ever attain a large growth to be used in any useful way, until it has attained a proper growth.

An attention to this subject becomes every year more important as many orchards are in decay, and forest trees declining in most of the old towns. Nothing more promptly marks the improvidence of farmers, than their neglect to preserve and cultivate trees. By planting forest trees, which do double or treble work, they will form a good fence, and also produce much wood and timber. If a more active attention shall not be paid to this important feature, the next generation (and some of the present) must groan for fuel.

Counselor Liverier has explained the Editor of the Liberator to publish no news respecting France but what he knows to be true; otherwise his paper will be suppressed. (Paris pap.) Accounts from Bengal say, 4 Indians, the general object of cultivation at the Nile of France, of which 2 or 3 are crops

of the year are produced. One person lately lost £100,000 pounds weight, of a very fine quality. The town is largely covered by a great deal of ground, but the houses, in general, are mean. Port Louis is said to be impregnable, though troops may easily be landed in some parts of the island.

A gentleman having lately written to his friend to know if he was well pleased with the purchases made by his good cousin at Fonthill, the husband replied in the following dith—

Such purchases purchased by my dear, I like them as articles flowing, Will make me turn an auctioneer— For I am going 'gung'!

The following discovery to make blue letters on board-ships, was made by an American gentleman at Danbury, Lake well polished blades, and hold it over a charcoal fire all it in blue; then, with oil color, write such letters as you wish should appear & remain, and let them dry, then wash from some strong vinegar, and stir the infusion all over the blade, which will infallibly take off the blue color; after this process a little common warm water will take off the oil color, and the letters will appear and remain of a curious and indelible blue. The same may be done with equal success, on a common penknife, or any other implement.

Mr. Adlington, is said, will demand a loan of 12,000,000 of the Turks, upon putting them in possession of Egypt. It is not true that we should be paid for 500,000 of their battles; somehow or other, either in money or lands.

The India company, by their late treaties, with the native powers, receive an additional revenue of near 1,000,000, per annum.

SERRA LEOE.—The following is an account of debts, credits, and capital stock, of the Serra Leone company, on the 21st of December, 1860:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Amount. Includes 'Estimated value of property at Sierra Leone and adjacent', 'Debts due to the company in England, chiefly for', 'Invested in 5 per cent', 'Interest due on it, and cash in hand', 'Deduct owing by the company to other firms', 'Balance to the colony'.

Capital Stock 95,667 7 11

The 23d effects of the company at the end of 1859, amounted only to the value of 82,330 5s.

In their trade the company have not been very fortunate. Four ships with valuable cargoes, to the amount of above 30,000, were successively lost.—Much difficulty was hence suffered in the colony for want of supplies. By two homeward cargoes captured by the French, they fulfilled a part of 60,000, Berling. From government they have received assistance to the amount of 21,000, which is not to be repaid.

Account of the several sums of money advanced by England by way of Loan or Subsidy to different States, from the commencement of the present war; together with a statement of the interest received on such sums as have been advanced by the Government.

Table with 2 columns: Country/Year and Amount. Includes 'Prussia, in 1794', 'of Sardinia, in 1783, 4, 5, and 6', 'of the emperor, in 1795 and 6', 'of Prussia, in 1797', 'of Russia in 1799', 'of the emperor, in 1800', 'of Russia in 1800', 'of the emperor, in 1801', 'of the emperor, in 1802', 'of the emperor, in 1803', 'of the emperor, in 1804', 'of the emperor, in 1805', 'of the emperor, in 1806', 'of the emperor, in 1807', 'of the emperor, in 1808', 'of the emperor, in 1809', 'of the emperor, in 1810', 'of the emperor, in 1811', 'of the emperor, in 1812', 'of the emperor, in 1813', 'of the emperor, in 1814', 'of the emperor, in 1815', 'of the emperor, in 1816', 'of the emperor, in 1817', 'of the emperor, in 1818', 'of the emperor, in 1819', 'of the emperor, in 1820', 'of the emperor, in 1821', 'of the emperor, in 1822', 'of the emperor, in 1823', 'of the emperor, in 1824', 'of the emperor, in 1825', 'of the emperor, in 1826', 'of the emperor, in 1827', 'of the emperor, in 1828', 'of the emperor, in 1829', 'of the emperor, in 1830', 'of the emperor, in 1831', 'of the emperor, in 1832', 'of the emperor, in 1833', 'of the emperor, in 1834', 'of the emperor, in 1835', 'of the emperor, in 1836', 'of the emperor, in 1837', 'of the emperor, in 1838', 'of the emperor, in 1839', 'of the emperor, in 1840', 'of the emperor, in 1841', 'of the emperor, in 1842', 'of the emperor, in 1843', 'of the emperor, in 1844', 'of the emperor, in 1845', 'of the emperor, in 1846', 'of the emperor, in 1847', 'of the emperor, in 1848', 'of the emperor, in 1849', 'of the emperor, in 1850', 'of the emperor, in 1851', 'of the emperor, in 1852', 'of the emperor, in 1853', 'of the emperor, in 1854', 'of the emperor, in 1855', 'of the emperor, in 1856', 'of the emperor, in 1857', 'of the emperor, in 1858', 'of the emperor, in 1859', 'of the emperor, in 1860'.

of the emperor, in 1860, 1,069,666 12 4