

ferred the petition of Absalom Simonton, reported a resolution in his favor which was adopted and sent to the Senate for consideration.

Mr. Burgin called up the Bill to erect out of a portion of the counties of Burke and Buncombe, a separate and distinct county by the name of Yancy. The said bill was read the second time and passed, 67 to 61.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.—Petition presented.—By Mr. Doherty, of Isaac Alexander, Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court, praying to be released from a judgment obtained against him by the State. Referred.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Arrington, for the better organization of the militia of this State. [Requires that persons exempt from Militia duty, except in cases of invasion or insurrection, shall be kept enrolled and returned to the Adjutant General.]—By Mr. Shepard to establish the Merchant's Bank in the town of Newbern. Mr. Barringer, to prevent the unlawful carrying away and removal of slaves from this State. These bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Park presented the following Resolution, which was read and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Education be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Working School in this State, upon the principle of the Fellenburg School at Hofwyl, Germany, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Daniel, from the select Committee to whom were referred sundry resolutions relating to the Tariff and Nullification, reported the same with amendments and prayed that for the present they lie on the table.

The bill to repeal in part an act passed in 1787, for making process in equity effective against persons who abscond and reside without the limits of the State, &c. was indefinitely postponed, 90 to 37.

CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION, TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 13.—The following resolution, offered by Moore on Monday last, was taken up on Wednesday, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of bringing in a bill reducing the price of the Public Lands, so as to authorize its sale at such price only as will reimburse the United States for the current annual expenditure for administering the land system, and discharging the Indian annuities, and also for securing to actual settlers a pre-emption right to their improvements at such price as may be established.

Mr. Frelinghuysen asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill for the relief of Joseph Nourse, which was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Dallas asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill supplementary to an act entitled "An act more effectually to provide for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, and for other purposes," passed 3d of March, 1825; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill providing for the settlement of the claims of States for interest on advances made to the United States during the late war, was read a second time, and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

The joint resolution offered by Mr. Smith, to provide for printing the annual statements of commerce and navigation was taken up and on motion laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, the Senate adjourned to Monday next.

Monday, Dec. 17.—Mr. Poindexter offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate, with as little delay as practicable, a detailed statement of the articles of foreign growth or manufacture, on which, in his opinion, the present rate of duties ought to be reduced, specifying particularly the amount of reduction on each article separately, so as to produce the result of an aggregate reduction of the revenue \$6,000,000, on such manufactures as are claimed under the general denomination of protected articles; and that he also append to such report an enumeration of articles deemed to be "essential to our national independence in time of war," and which therefore ought, in his opinion, to be exempted from the operation of the proposed reduction of duties.

On motion of Mr. Poindexter, the resolution was ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dallas presented the memorial of a large number of the mercantile citizens of Philadelphia, praying that the U. States would, as a national object, open the Louisville and Portland Canal for free navigation; which was referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals, and ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. Smith, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the joint resolution offered by him relative to the printing of the Annual Statement of Commerce and Navigation.

The following resolution, by Mr. Smith, on Thursday being under consideration:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed, with as little delay as may be, to furnish the Senate with the project of a bill for reducing the duties levied upon imports, in conformity with the suggestions made by him in his annual report.

It was ordered to lie upon the table.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Sprague offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision for the protection of the revenue, by prohibiting officers of the customs from trading in articles not subject to duty.

The bill to authorize the laying out and opening a road from Lane Creek to the Chatahooclie was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Grundy explained that this was a part of the road by which the mail was conveyed to New-Orleans; that the mail was now carried with great difficulty through the Creek nation, and the object of the bill was to make the road in a more advantageous position.

The bill was reported without amendment and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The resolution, offered yesterday by Mr. Poindexter, was then taken up for consideration, and at the request of Mr. Smith was laid on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.—Messrs. Robbins, Poindexter, and Bibb, were appointed the Committee on the Library, on the part of the Senate.

The bill supplementary to an Act to provide for the more efficient punishment of certain crimes against the United States, &c. was read a second time, and on motion of Mr. Bibb, laid on the table.

Mr. Holmes offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for erecting Court Houses, Prisons, and other useful buildings for the administration of justice in the Courts of the United States.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Thursday, Dec. 13.—On motion of Mr. Cook,

Resolved, That the Committee on Roads and Canals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey to be made to ascertain the practicability of connecting Lakes Erie and Ontario, by a canal round the Falls of Niagara, in the district of Niagara, State of New-York.

And also, to inquire into the expediency of causing a survey and estimate to be made, with a view to the erection of a pier in the Niagara, at or near the village of Youngstown, State of New-York.

Mr. Wickliffe, of Kentucky, moved the following Resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this House be directed to communicate to the Senate a copy of the Report with the Original Documents accompanying the same, made by the Committee on the Public Lands upon the subject of the Chickasaw Treaty, and the reservation of four miles square in said Treaty.

The Speaker laid before the House a Communication from the Treasury Department, covering copies of the Correspondence of the President of the Bank, in relation to the negotiation in England, with the house of Baring and Brothers.

Friday, Dec. 14.—Mr. Root offered the following:

Whereas, by the act of the 2d of April, 1792, establishing a Mint, and regulating the coins of the United States, the American dollar, of the value of a Spanish milled dollar, was required to contain 371.25 grains of pure and 416 grains of standard silver; and the American Eagle, of the value of ten dollars, was required to contain 247.5 grains of pure and 270 grains of standard gold; and, by the same act, the relative value between silver and gold was fixed at 15 to 1: "that is to say, every 15 pounds weight of pure silver shall be of equal value, in all payments, with one pound weight of pure gold."

And whereas, the relative value of gold and silver bullion has, since that time, materially varied in the principal commercial countries of Europe and in the United States, and it being desirable that Congress be advised of the extent of that variation: Therefore,

Resolved, That the Director of the Mint do report to this House, as far as in his power, the present relative value of gold and silver bullion, in the principal countries of Europe and the United States; that is to say, if 371.25 grains of pure silver is worth one dollar, what is the value of the same weight of pure gold.

Resolved, That the said Director do report to this House his opinion of the degree of fineness, or proportion of alloy, the best fitted, in gold coins, to give durability and continued whiteness to the metal. And also his opinion what is the most suitable metal for that alloy.

Mr. Plummer introduced about twenty Resolutions.

The House resumed the report of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, containing a series of Resolutions distributing the several portions of the President's Message among the respective committees of the House.

Saturday, Dec. 15.—This being the day set apart by the Rules for the consideration of private bills, a number of bills, reported at the last session, severally passed through a Committee of the Whole, their objects being satisfactorily explained by Mr. Whittlesey, of Ohio, and other gentlemen, and were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The following additional Committees have been appointed in the House of Representatives:

Committee on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Jarvis, Clayton, Allen, of Virginia, Hogan, Appleton, Banks, and Cooke, of Ohio.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Barringer, A. King, Weeks, Pitcher, Cahoon, Stewart, and McCarty.

Committee relative to Internal Improvements and the exercise of doubtful powers by Congress.—Messrs. Daniel, Speight, Polk, Everett, of Mass. Archer, Vance, and Boardley.

Monday, Dec. 17.—Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriation, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1833, and for certain expenditures of the year 1832; which bill was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Arnold— Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the more general distribution of the Journals of Congress and the Laws of the United States among the People and Voters of the several States.

Mr. Wickliffe submitted the following, which was laid on the table one day:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two thirds of both houses concurring.) That the following be proposed to the States as an amendment of the Constitution of the United States, to take effect from and after the ratification of the same by the Legislature of three fourths of the States, viz: No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office of trust or profit under the authority of the U. States.

Tuesday, Dec. 18.—Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill in addition to the act for the gradual improvement of the navy of the United States; which bill was read the first and second time, and committed.

Mr. Anderson, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill to provide for constructing three steam batteries; which was read the first and second time, and committed.

Mr. John Quincy Adams then, by leave, submitted the following resolution, which lies one day on the table, under the rule, viz:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to this House so far as in his opinion may comport with the public interest, the correspondence between the Government of the United States and that of the Republic of Buenos Ayres, which has resulted in the departure of the Charge d'Affaires of the United States from that city.

Committee on Mr. Arnold's resolution of the 1st inst. to provide for a more general distribution of the Journals of Congress, and the Laws of the United States, among the People and voters of the States:

Messrs. Arnold, White, of Louisiana, Henry King, Corwin, Barstow, Allen, of Vermont, and Nelson.

Committee on the Library.—Mr. E. Everett, of Massachusetts; Mr. Verplanck, of New-York; Mr. Wayne, of Georgia.

Wednesday, Dec. 19.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Postmaster General, transmitting a statement of the net amount of postage accruing at each post office in each State and Territory of the United States, for one year, ending March 31st, 1832, and the net amount in each State and Territory; which letter was read and laid on the table.

Mr. Wickliffe, by leave, submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the House a list of all the appointments made by the Executive since the 13th of April, 1826, from the members of Congress during their term of service, and for twelve months thereafter; stating the names of the persons appointed; the State or Territory by them represented; the time when they were appointed; the nature of the appointment conferred; and the amount of salary or their emoluments received by virtue of such appointment.

Mr. Wickliffe moved the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to report a bill providing for the distribution of the net proceeds of the sales of the public lands after the payment of the public debt, among the several States and Territories according to their Federal population, upon the following conditions, as permanent pledges to the new States and Territories:

1st. Congress shall not hereafter increase the minimum price of the public lands as now fixed by law.

2d. Congress shall annually appropriate the sum of eighty thousand dollars; and apply the same, under the existing law, for surveying the Public Lands. 3d. That there shall be brought into market, at public sale annually, a quantity of public lands equal to the average quantity which has been offered at public sale for the last ten years. 4th. Increasing the present per centage allowed to the States in which the land lies to 12 per cent., as an equivalent for the exemption from taxation by the State authority of the public domain within their respective States. 5. Providing also for the graduation and reduction of the price in the refuse land.

Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, asked and obtained leave for that committee to sit during the session of the House.—[It is understood they are busily occupied on the subject of the tariff.]

The House then went into Committee on the Bill to establish Assay offices in the Gold region of the United States.

Great suffering and distress is said to prevail at this time amongst the Jewish people in Palestine. In the midst of their Mohammedan oppressors, and burdened with the most unrighteous and exorbitant exactions, they are represented to be in want of the necessaries of life. Accounts of American benevolence have reached them. They have sent hither one of their most pious and learned men, Rabbi Enoch Zundil. He is now in the city of New-York, and he brings with him, it is stated, the united testimonials of both the congregations in Jerusalem.—the German and the Portuguese. His documents and letters have been duly examined, it is added, by his brethren here, and they approve and encourage his affecting mission of benevolence.

INTERNAL NAVIGATION.—The length of the Ohio Canal, recently completed, connecting Lake Erie with the Ohio River, is 310 miles.

From the New-York Advocate & Journal.

SECRET HISTORY OF NULLIFICATION.

Mr. Thomas Hulme, the author of the letter from which we take the following extract, called on the editors of this paper on Tuesday morning last, and on being asked with regard to the conversation with the political character in London, to whom he refers in said letter, authorises us to state, that he was INDEED "ONE OF THE GREAT POLITICAL CHARACTERS IN LONDON."

We are further authorized by Mr. Hulme, to declare that he is now ready to verify the allegation on oath before the bar of either house of Congress, or any other tribunal in the country.

The following extract is from Niles's Weekly Register, dated July 3d, 1830. The letter was addressed to General Hayne, by Mr. Hulme, and was published by Mr. Niles at that time, taken by him from the United States Gazette, where it was first inserted. We have not now room for the whole letter, which is highly important and interesting, and which, on some future occasion, we shall take great pleasure in giving to our readers. The letter commences in the following words, viz:—

To a member of Congress— "Sir—Your allusion to the tariff in your speech relative to our public lands, reminds me of a conversation I had with one of the great political characters in London, in the month of September last, which was as follows:

"My friend was very desirous of having my opinion respecting the affairs of this country. I stated to him that the natural resources of this great country, were inexhaustible; that the tariff of 1824 had brought some of those dormant resources into use, while the revenues arising, principally from imposts, had enabled the government to pay more than thirty millions of the public debt, exclusive of large advances for internal improvement; that if we enjoy peace, and our own government continue to encourage the industry of the country, as I believe it will, it is my decided opinion that the United States will soon be the most wealthy, powerful and independent nation in the world. My friend admitted all I said to be true.

"But," said he, "if we were not so much perplexed with our finances at home, we would soon put a stop to the rising greatness and prosperity of the United States."

"And how?" said I. "Why," said he, "We would instigate the Southern States to rebel against the other States; we could convince the people of the cotton growing States that your Tariff oppresses them, and we would offer them such protection and such commercial advantages, as would induce them to rebel; and in less than five years we would produce a separation of the Union." "But," said I, "probably you would be disappointed; you know you calculated on the eastern states joining you during the late war, but you were disappointed, and probably you would be disappointed again."

"No," said he, "we now know better how to manage these matters; we could with our fleets protect them, and our merchants would take their produce and carry to them manufactured articles, duty free, for their own use, and for the purpose of smuggling into the other states, and thus by these and other means, (which I understood to be a liberal application of secret service money,) we would soon put a stop to the increasing wealth, power, and independence of your country."

Mr. Hulme is a gentleman of fortune, engaged in no business, well known to the editors and has thus come forward, that the good citizens of the United States may know how England feels towards us. In conjunction with this letter, we think it proper to remind our readers that Professor (formerly Judge) Cooper is an Englishman—he was much disappointed in Pennsylvania, where he was impeached and dismissed from the bench. He there wrote a great many articles in favour of the protective system. He is now in and went South. We do not say how, or in whose pay, but he has been instrumental in bringing about the present nullification feeling in South Carolina.

"WHERE IS MONS. CHABERT?" asks a Philadelphia paper, and expresses an apprehension that he has gone off in an explosion. Not so. The fire-eater, poison-swallower, and salamander-imitator, is proof against any of the ordinary modes of going off. He is now, however, above the vulgar drudgery of eating fire, swallowing Prussic acid, and roasting in a red-hot oven, having made his fortune by curing the cholera.

Season of Whiskers.—It is worthy of remark that when cold weather approaches, and all other vegetables begin to fade, whiskers sprout up and flourish with the utmost vigor. Many a face, which in summer appeared barren as the deserts of Arabia, is now covered by a most luxuriant crop. Every thing in its proper season—cucumbers in the spring, cucumbers in summer, cantelopes in autumn, and whiskers in winter.—Ibid.

The different newspapers printed in the U. States, amount in number to nearly one thousand, and the aggregate number printed annually, is estimated at fifty millions, which is about one press to every 1300 persons, and 4 newspapers annually to each inhabitant.

REMONSTRANCE AND PROTEST

OF THE Union & State Rights Party.

THE UNION AND STATE RIGHTS PARTY of South Carolina, assembled in Convention, do REMONSTRATE & SOLEMNLY PROTEST against the Ordinance passed by the State Convention on the 24th day of November last.

1st. Because the People of South Carolina elected delegates to the said Convention upon the solemn assurance that these delegates would do no more than devise a peaceable and constitutional remedy for the evils of the protective tariff, without endangering the Union of these States. Instead of which, that convention has passed an Ordinance in direct violation of these pledges.

2nd. Because the said Ordinance has invidiously assailed one of the inalienable rights of man, by endeavoring to enslave all freedom of conscience by that tyrannical engine of power—a Test Oath.

3rd. Because it has disfranchised and proscribed nearly one-half of the Freemen of South Carolina for an honest difference of opinion by declaring that those whose consciences will not permit them to take the test oath shall be deprived of every civil, moral or military.

4th. Because it has trampled under foot the great principles of Liberty secured to the citizen by the Constitution of this State, in depriving the freemen of this country of the right to an impartial trial by Jury, thereby violating that clause of the Constitution intended to be perpetual, which declares that "The trial by Jury as heretofore used in this State, and the Liberty as heretofore used, shall forever inviolably preserved."

5th. Because it has violated the independence guaranteed to the Judiciary, by enacting that the Judges shall take a revolving test oath; or be arbitrarily removed from office, thereby depriving them of the privilege of trial by impeachment, which by the constitution of the State is intended to be secured to every civil officer.

6th. Because the Ordinance has directly violated the Constitution of the United States, which gives authority to Congress to collect revenue, in limiting the collection of any revenue within the limits of South Carolina.

7th. Because it has violated the same constitution, in that provision of it which declares that preference shall be given to one Port over any other in the United States, by enacting that goods shall be imported into the Ports of South Carolina without paying any duties.

8th. Because it isolates the same constitution, and tramples upon the RIGHTS of the citizen by denying him the privilege of appeal in cases of Law and Equity, arising under the Constitution and Laws of the Union.

9th. Because it has virtually destroyed the Union, by carelessly preventing the General Government from enforcing their laws through the tribunals of the country, and then enacting that if that Government should pursue any other mode to enforce them, then this State shall be no longer a member of the Union.

10th. Because the Tyranny and oppression inflicted by this Ordinance, are of a character so revolting and the effects anticipated of it so ruinous that the commerce and credit of the State are already sensibly affected and will soon be prostrated; and its peaceable and industrious citizens driven from their homes to seek tranquility in some other State.

The Union Party of South Carolina in Convention assembled, do further remonstrate and solemnly protest against the project of a Standing Army, proposed by the party in power, as dangerous to the Liberties of the people. They would respectfully ask their fellow-citizens, whether such an arm must not be confessedly inadequate to protect the Nullification Party against the People of the rest of the United States, should they resolve to correct them. What other object therefore can such a force accomplish than to serve as an instrument of TYRANNY over their fellow-citizens?

This Convention doth further protest against any effort, by a system of Conscription, to force the citizens of the State from their firesides, and their homes, to take up arms, and incur the pains and penalties of treason, in support of a doctrine which the people were assured were pacific in nature and utterly inconsistent with any idea of danger to the Constitution or the Union.

Solemnly remonstrating, as they hereby do against the above mentioned grievances, The Union Party, would further express their firm determination to maintain the principles which have been or been the rule of their conduct; and while in the one hand, they will continue their unflinching opposition to the protective Tariff, so on the other they will not be driven from the enjoyment of those inalienable rights which by inheritance belong to every American Citizen. Disclaiming, therefore, all intention of lawless or insurrectionary violence, they hereby proclaim their determination to protect their rights by all legal and constitutional means, and that in doing so they will continue to maintain the character of peaceable citizens, unless compelled to throw it aside by intolerable oppression.

THOS. TAYLOR, President. HENRY MIDDLETON, DAVID JOHNSON, RICHARD L. MANNING, STARBUCK TURNER, Vice-Presidents.

Here follows the names of the members of the Convention, 176 in number.

Done at Columbia, on Friday, the fourteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and in the fifth-seventh year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Attest, FRANKLIN I. MOSES, JAMES E. HENRY, Secretaries of Convention.

A Discovery.—We find the following anecdote in the New-York Courier & Enquirer of Thursday. Sending cartridges to Charleston may become valuable shipments, provided they do not "go off" soon as these did.—U. S. Gazette.

COMMUNICATION. "A good haul for the Widows and Orphans of Firemen.—The Wardens of the Second Ward wharfed yesterday afternoon, on board a vessel at Charleston, lying alongside our wharves, 57 kegs and 1 box of ball cartridges, by which the first department will get for value of Powder and shot about \$1000. A FIREMAN."

COMMERCE OF 1831.—It appears by the statement from the Register's Office, Treasury Department, that in the year ending 30th September, 1831, the amount of Tonnage of the United States was—entered 922,952—departed, 972,504; number of vessels, 4,754; number of seamen, 43,975.

Prussia possesses 21,000 teachers and schoolmasters, paid by the state, of whom the most distinguished frequently travel at the public expense, in order to improve their knowledge, and their system of education.