

In superior conjunction, those who see the local eclipse may likewise see, what it is supposed never was nor for ages will again be seen, this planet on the day of her superior conjunction, and only two thirds of a degree from the sun.

Congressional Analysis.

SATURDAY, Feb. 4.—The Senate did not sit to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett calling on the President for a copy of part of the treaty negotiated in 1830, with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians, was further discussed by Messrs. Cate, Johnson, Pendleton, and Clayton. The latter gentleman proposed an amendment in substance, that "no call was made on the ground that treaties made with Indians do not come within the meaning and intention of the Constitution, conferring the treaty-making power on the President and Senate, but that they are compacts or bargains made by the authority aforesaid, as agents of the Government, &c. The discussion was arrested by a call for the orders of the day. The bills for the relief of the heirs of Wm. Vawter, and John Roberts, were passed. Ten private bills were acted on in committee of the whole.

MONDAY, Feb. 6.—In the Senate the joint resolution, from the House, for the appointment of a joint committee to make arrangements for the celebration of the birth day of Washington was read thrice and passed, and a committee of five, on the part of the Senate, was ordered to be appointed, by the Chair. The resolution submitted by Mr. Clay, for modifying certain duties, was taken up, and Mr. Clay concluded his remarks in its support.

In the House of Representatives, a number of memorials and petitions were presented and referred. Several bills of a private character were reported from Standing Committees, and, at early hour, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, Feb. 7.—In the Senate several private bills were passed.—Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up after the morning business.

He made some remarks of Mr. Clay. He was followed by Mr. Mangum, of North Carolina, who spoke some time in opposition to the resolution, and, before he had concluded, gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, the resolution proposed by Mr. E. Everett, in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Messrs. Fitzgerald and Ellsworth. The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill: The amendment proposed by Mr. Hubbard to strike out 48 and insert 44,000 as the ratio of representation was negatived—yeas 88, nays 102. Mr. Clay moved to amend the bill by striking out the word eight and inserting seven, (making the ratio of 47,000, instead of 48,000.) This amendment was rejected—yeas 65, nays 127. Mr. Kerr then moved to strike out eight and insert five,—but before the question was taken, the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 8.—In the Senate after the morning business, the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was resumed. Mr. Mangum spoke about two hours in conclusion of his speech against the resolution. Some time was spent in the consideration of Executive business. Mr. Tyler, of Virginia has the floor for to-morrow.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Drayton from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to prevent the separation of Captains from their companies in the line of the army, and for the better organization of the Military Academy. Mr. McDuffie from the Committee of Ways and Means, to whom so much of the President's Message on that subject had been referred, made a report accompanied by a bill "to reduce and equalize the duties on imports," which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and 5,000 copies of the report, in addition to the usual number directed to be printed. Nine bills of a private character were passed. The consideration of the Apportionment Bill was resumed. The motion to amend by substituting 45, for 48,000 as the ratio, was negatived—yeas 68 nays 118.

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, moved to amend the bill by striking out 45, and inserting 46,000—lost—yeas 71, nays 116. Mr. Vance moved to substitute 44,400 for 48,000. A debate of some length ensued, when the proposed amendment was agreed to, yeas 97, nays 97, (there being a tie, the Speaker voted in the affirmative.) Mr. Taylor moved to recommit the bill to a select committee with instructions to strike out 48,000 and insert 53,000 as the ratio—lost, yeas 66—nays 129. The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, Feb. 9.—In the Senate the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution was renewed, and Mr. Tyler spoke about one hour in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to proceed to Executive business; in the consideration of which, some time was spent.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Davis of South Carolina, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill concerning naturalization. Mr. W. B. Shepard, from the committee on Territories, reported a bill to define the qualifications of voters in the Territory of Arkansas. The House resumed the consideration of the apportionment bill. Mr. Evans of Me., moved to substitute 44,300 for 44,400, as the ratio. Mr. Ashley moved to amend the amendment by inserting 43,300, instead of 44,300—rejected. Mr. Clay proposed to amend the amendment by substituting 47,300, for 44,300—rejected, yeas 88, nays 111. Mr. Clay then moved to amend the amendment by inserting 42,300 instead of 44,300—rejected, yeas 48, nays 129. Mr. Clayton moved a reconsideration of the vote of yesterday, whereby 48,000 was stricken from the bill, and 44,400 inserted in lieu thereof, but before the question was taken the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, Feb. 10.—In the Senate some private bills were forwarded. The resolution submitted on Wednesday by Mr. Sprague, declaring that the arrangement respecting the Colonial Trade, lately entered into between the United States and Great Britain, is disadvantageous to the interests of the United States, and was authorized by the act of Congress of 29th May, 1830, was taken up, and on motion of the mover, laid on the table for the present. Mr. Clay's resolution was considered, and Mr. Tyler spoke about two hours in continuation of the argument which he commenced on Thursday, and without concluding, gave way for a motion to adjourn. The Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the committee of ways and means, made a report, accompanied by a bill to renew and modify the charter of the Bank of the United States, which was committed to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union. Mr. Alexander presented a counter report from the minority of the Committee of Ways and Means. Five thousand copies of each report, were ordered to be printed. Mr. Letcher, from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill to construct a road from Zanesville, in the State of Ohio, to Florence, in Alabama. On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, a resolution was adopted, calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information in relation to various operations of the Bank of the United States. The resolution in relation to the Chickasaw treaty, was further discussed by Mr. Hogan, of New York. The House adjourned over to Monday.

Mr. Adams and the Tariff.—We have published a rumor, (say the editors of the Philadelphia U. S. Gazette) furnished to us by our correspondent at Washington, relative to Mr. Adams' intention of abandoning the protective policy of the tariff, and several extracts that we have made from the Charleston Evening Post, show that such an opinion is extensively prevalent. The triumph of the ultra party in South Carolina, as such an addition to the anti-tariff ranks, may be imagined. We yesterday saw a letter from Washington, written by a member of Congress, who possesses the best means of ascertaining the opinions of Mr. Adams, in which it is declared that he (Mr. A.) does not contemplate any concession to the southern demands, which shall at all effect the interest protected by the existing tariff, and that of course Mr. A. disclaims the views

imputed to him by the Charleston letter writer. The report, therefore, that Mr. Adams was opposed to Mr. Clay's measures, or that he had expressed an opinion that such measures would be injurious and deceptive to the South; could not have been well founded.

It is further stated, in the letter to which we refer, that a known tariff member of the committee on manufactures, of which Mr. Adams is chairman, has expressed himself fully satisfied with the declared views of Mr. Adams, and with the measures which he has suggested to the committee.

Elizabeth-City:

Saturday, Feb. 18, 1832.

The Rt. Rev. LEVI S. IVES, Bishop of the Diocese, is expected to officiate in Christ Church, in this place, on Saturday and Sunday the 25th and 26th instant.

We learn that the body of Thos. B. Haughton who was drowned in November last, while crossing Albemarle Sound, was found a few days since, drifted ashore about three miles from Mackey's Creek.

Several Ordinances, for the better regulation of our town, will be found in this day's paper. We consider them very necessary and hope they will be rigidly enforced.

U. States Bank.—A bill was on the 10th reported in the House of Representatives for the renewal and modification of the charter of the U. S. Bank. A report was also made by Mr. McDuffie; and a counter report by two of the committee, who oppose the report of the majority, upon constitutional grounds. The National Intelligencer gives the principal features of this bill as follows:—

The term for which it is proposed to renew the Charter is twenty years, with a reservation to Congress of the power to repeal the Charter at any time after ten years.

The new features of the Bank in one material particular, besides the reservation of power to Congress hereafter to limit the term of the Charter to ten years, correspond with the anticipations we threw out upon conjecture a few days ago. It is proposed, for example, to prohibit the issue of small drafts for circulation, and in lieu thereof to authorize other officers than the President and Cashier of the parent Bank to sign the notes of the Bank. This will obviate the only objection at all plausible that we have seen taken to the administration of the Bank; and this objectionable circumstance was the fault of the present Charter, and not of the Direction of the Bank.

The bill appears to us, on the whole, while it obviates objections which are made by some to the present Charter, to propose liberal terms to those who are interested in the renewal of it.

Our readers will learn, we are sure, with pleasure, that the Joint Committee of the two Houses of Congress, appointed to make arrangements for the celebration of the Centenary Anniversary of the birth day of WASHINGTON, yesterday came to a Resolution to propose to honor the day, by recommending to the two Houses the execution of the Resolution of Congress of 1799 so far as to have the remains of the illustrious patriot and sage (with the consent of the relatives) brought to Washington for interment.

[National Intelligencer 11th.

The Mint.—From the Report of the Director of the Mint, transmitted to Congress, we learn that there was received at that establishment Gold bullion to the amount of \$294,000 from N. Carolina; \$26,000 from Virginia; and \$176,000 from Georgia. Alabama and Tennessee also furnished gold to the amount of about \$1000 each, "indicating (as the report remarks) the progressive development of the gold region." The year preceding the last the gold received at the Mint from North Carolina amounted to \$204,000, showing an increase during the past year of \$90,000.—[Ibid.

A report was on the 8th made upon the TARIFF subject, by the Committee of Ways and Means, accompanied by a bill to reduce the duties on imports. As the report is from the pen of Mr. McDUFFIE, we need not say it is an able one. What is its particular complexion, the reader will hardly doubt, who knows what are Mr. McDUFFIE's opinions on the subject of the Tariff. The following paragraph, with which his Report closes, will show that, as usual, he, and a majority of the committee, occupy no middle

ground, but boldly unfurl their flag, with the inscription "No protection!"

"Upon the whole, then, the protecting system is utterly ruinous to the planting States, injurious to the Western States, and exclusively beneficial to the manufacturing States; and ought to be abandoned with all convenient and practicable despatch, upon every principle of justice, patriotism, and sound policy." [Ibid.

The Apportionment Bill, still hangs in the House, and the ratio is still in suspense, although the probability seems to us in favor of its settling down some where between 44 and 45,000. At the adjournment of the House on the 9th, and after an arduous sitting, it had got back nearly to the point at which it started four weeks ago—that is a motion was pending to reconsider the vote on striking out 48,000.—[Ibid.

The following important case was recently decided in the Supreme Court of the United States:—

United States v. the State Bank of N. Carolina.—Mr. Justice Story delivered the opinion of this Court, ordering it to be certified to the Circuit Court of the United States for the North-Carolina District, as the opinion of this Court, that the priority to which the United States, are entitled, in case of a general assignment made by a debtor, of his estate, for the payment of debts, comprehends a bond for the payment of duties executed anterior to the date of assignment, but payable afterwards.

Corn falling to the North.—A mercantile friend informed us last evening, upon the assurance of letters from his correspondents in Boston and Providence, the former dated 6th and the latter 5th inst. that Corn in both those Cities, had rapidly fallen in price, and at the above dates not more than 50 cents could be obtained for it in Boston, and 60 cents in Providence. About 20,000 bushels were afloat in Boston harbor, and large additional shipments momentarily looked for.—Speculators and dealers had taken alarm, and heavy losses were anticipated.

The information is given by us to save from injury those who may not be so well advised.—[Norfolk Beacon.

Eleven days later from Europe.—By the arrival at New York of the packet ship North America, the editors of the Journal of Commerce have received London and Liverpool letters of the 6th and 7th December.

is of considerable importance, both commercially and politically. The rapid extension of the Cholera in England—the passage of the bill by the Peers, abolishing hereditary Peerage in France—the execution of Torrigos and his partisans, 54 in number, by the Spaniards—and a reported Revolution in Rome—are the most prominent topics of interest.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Blair, a S. C. member of Congress, to a correspondent in Camden.

"Nullification can never be our remedy. When we lose all hope of a redress of our grievances from Congress, and are compelled to take the remedy into our own hands, we must pursue the plan I suggested to the people of Charleston in my letter last summer. A general convention of the Southern States must be held, and present to Congress the alternative of giving up the protective system (as it is called) or permitting us to separate from the Union. This session is the limit of our hopes—it is the utmost period of time to which a redress of our grievances could be postponed; and if the Tariff is not modified to suit us, I wish our hot headed nullifiers may be disposed to go as far as some of the submission men."

Mr. Van Buren.—Upon the rejection of the nomination of Mr. Van Buren by the Senate, the Baltimore Chronicle says, "After reading the discussion in the Senate on the nomination of Mr. Van Buren, no one can be surprised at his rejection. His instructions to Mr. McLane, formed, as we had supposed, the main ground of objection to his appointment. These instructions, were of the most dishonorable and degrading character—requiring our Minister to disclose our party divisions to the British Cabinet, and to solicit, in the most humble and supplicatory tone, that the British Government would not connect the present administration with the measures of the last. Every man who has genuine American principles, must feel indignant at this base intermixture of local politics with our foreign negotiation; and rejoice that the man who could thus deliberately compromise the honor and dignity of his country, has been ejected from his official station, and consigned to the walks of private life.

The N. York Courier & Enquirer, of the 30th ult. in announcing the rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Mr. VAN BUREN, as Minister to England, which it denounces in strong and indignant terms as the result of spite and envy, has affixed his name to the JACKSON ticket as a candidate for the Vice Presi-

dency. The Philadelphia Enquirer on the rejection of Mr. VAN BUREN, says—"The nomination of Mr. Van Buren for the Vice Presidency, by the Baltimore Convention is now PLACED BEYOND A DOUBT."

ITEMS.

Three hundred Cars for the transportation of goods, wares, merchandise, &c. are now engaged on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road between Baltimore City and Frederick and the intermediate points. At the opening of the Spring trade the number will be much increased.

A writer in the London Morning Chronicle asserts that, in any year from 1812 to 1831, the net proceeds of the revenue of the Protestant Church of Ireland exceeded £1,161,845 sterling.

It is well known that the cholera, surely it has done its part, there having been less than 227 works upon the subject published in England and elsewhere within the last few months.

Eugene Aram.—Bulwer's new novel, under this title, has been published in England; and is pronounced by several of the journals to be the best of his productions. It is dedicated to Sir Walter Scott, and the Literary Gazette adds, "that a more fitting offering was never laid upon his shrine."

Exclusion of Free Blacks.—The Tennessee Legislature have passed an act forbidding free blacks from coming into the State to remain more than twenty days. The penalty is a fine from ten to fifty dollars, and confinement in the penitentiary from one to two years. Double the highest penalty is to be inflicted after the first offence. The Act also prohibits manumission, without an immediate removal from the State.

Longevity.—The following instance of longevity is mentioned in the St. Petersburg Gazette: There is living near Polok, on the frontier of Lithuania, a man named Demetrius Crabowski, who is 168 years old; he has always led the humble but tranquil life of a shepherd, assisted by his two sons, the eldest of whom is 120, and the youngest 97 years old.

The shock of an Earthquake was felt in Ogdensburg, New York, on Sunday, the 22d ult. which shook the houses so much that many persons were awakened from sleep, and rattled the crockery and windows. There were three distinct shocks, at intervals of about half a minute. The second shock was the most severe, and was accompanied by a rumbling noise like distant thunder. At the same time similar shocks were felt in Montreal.

A bill to construct a rail road from Philadelphia to Morrisville, Bucks county, opposite Trenton, N. J. has been ordered to a third reading in the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen of New York, has adopted the Report of a joint Committee, recommending the Celebration of the centennial Anniversary of WASHINGTON's birth day. It recommends an appropriation of \$2,500 to defray the expenses of the Celebration.

The number of steam boats which arrived at N. Orleans during the last year, was 1059—amount of wharfage \$12,861.

On duty of the day.—Reports from Washington are, that Mr. Rives, our Minister to France is to be nominated as Minister to England in place of Mr. Van Buren—that Mr. Livingston is to leave the State Department, and take the place of Mr. Rives, and Mr. Tazewell to take charge of the Department of State. We give the reports as received—certain it is, however, important changes are on foot at Washington.—[Balt. Pat.

Judge BERRIEN, late Attorney General, declines being a Candidate from Georgia, for the Senate of the United States. A new novel called "The Lost Virgin of the South," has made its appearance in Tallahassee, East Florida. The name is an unpromising one, and may provoke curiosity. A novel from that quarter, is certainly a phenomenon.

Two fatal duels have been fought recently in Georgia—one at Fort Mitchell between Gen. Woolfolk and Maj. Camp—in which the former was killed—the other at Lisbon, in Lincoln county, near Petersburg, between two South Carolinians from Union District—Gist and Fair. The latter was killed.

The Rutherfordton (N. C.) Spectator contains an account of the murder of a man named SILVER, by his wife, aided by another woman. His head was first cut off, and his body partially burnt.—His habits were intemperate—those of a vagrant. After the commission of the deed, the wife went to her father-in-law's to inquire after her husband, who, she said, had not been at home, and was not to be found!

The identical spot where the Potatoe was first found in its native place, lies, according to a Chilian savant, in a valley of the Andes, which is represented as almost unapproachable to any but a Naturalist.

U. S. Bank.—The Legislature of N. York have passed a resolution instructing their senators and representatives in Congress not to vote for a renewal of the charter of this institution. It passed the assembly by a vote of 76 to 37. In the senate the vote stood 20 to 10.