

if any one imagined, and no one, who has been acquainted with me during the last 54 years of my life, can believe, that my conduct has been dictated by any personal feeling. I will go further, and say, that this opinion of the Chamber has afforded me an opportunity. The high authority with which I was invested, has given umbrage which you, gentlemen, must have heard of; and this umbrage has even been felt in certain diplomatic circles. The cause is now at an end, and I have now no other honor than that of being one of your colleagues.

One word more, gentlemen, I should not have given in my resignation, which the King has accepted with all the goodness he has ever shown towards me, before the crisis we have now happily got over was at an end. At this time my conscientious love of public order is satisfied, but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty. We must all recollect the programme announced at the Hotel de Ville—a popular throne, supported by republican institutions. It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it; it has not always been interpreted by the councils of the King, in the same sense in which it was understood by me who am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal independence in all situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at my ease in discussing my opinions with you. For the rest, there are points upon which we shall always be in accord, we shall ever be united against our enemies, whether at home or from abroad. A still think, that in the measures taken in the Revolution of July, we not only did that which we verily believed was for the best, but that we did all that was possible to be done. I am the more convinced of this, since I have become intimately acquainted with the personage we have placed on the throne. On throwing off my uniform, I have not changed my motto, "Liberty, Public order." Besides, how many legal means we have of expressing our thoughts, and making our wishes known; for there is the Tribune of this Chamber, and for every citizen there is the press, which has rendered the country so many services; and then there is the peaceable mode of petitions. Having thus yielded to my desire of laying all my sentiments before you, I trust I shall still and ever retain your esteem and friendship."

We hear this morning that Mada mode Genlis has died, at the age of 86. She was authoress of a few clever novels and memoirs, and of a large quantity of mere stuff.

*Sentences upon the Ex-Ministers.* We have just received from our own Reporter the sentence passed upon the State prisoners, whose trial has excited so much interest in France, and throughout Europe. Our readers will learn with satisfaction that their lives have been spared, and the friends of freedom will rejoice that its fine triumph has thus been spared a stain, which, however, it might be the work of justice, would savour of vengeance. The blood of these men will not be shed, but yet a large oblation has been made upon the altar of offended justice and outraged national rights. The remainder of their days is doomed to incarceration—and incarceration within the limits of France. They are deprived of all property, titles, honors, and attributes of distinction whatever, and degraded to the lowest class of convicts; suffered to exist, living monuments of the forbearance of a great, but undying examples of the anger of trampling upon the liberties of a free people.

The sentence finds all the prisoners guilty of "High Treason," upon the charge of having subscribed the illegal ordinances; but, because the charter is silent, or obscure, as to punishment for that offence, the Court supplies the omission by adjudging them to transportation, which, being impracticable out of France, is changed to perpetual imprisonment within its boundary. There is a difference between the cases of Prince Polignac and the other three—that he is condemned to "civil death," whereas Peyronnet, Chantelauze, and G. Ranville, are to be held "legally interdicted" only. They are all to be subject to the costs of the prosecution before the Court of Peers.

Paris, it will be seen by our Private Correspondence, was tolerably quiet, and, in some degree, through the humane interference of the King and Lafayette, reconciled to this sentence.

The ex-Ministers were removed to Vincennes, at half past three o'clock. When they left the Palace of the Petit Luxembourg they were taken along the Rue Madame. The four Ministers were in a carriage, and were escorted by 50 gentlemen, chosen from the National and Municipal Guards. In this order they proceeded along the outer Boulevards of the Barriere d'Enfer, and from thence across the Pont Neuf.

At the moment the sentences were pronounced the most perfect tranquility prevailed throughout Paris.

#### POLAND.

Hamburg papers contain but little fresh intelligence of moment from Poland. The inhabitants are, it seems, making the most strenuous exertions to preserve their

independence; officers, scholars, and even the clergy themselves are seen voluntarily working at the entrenchments, and many of the nobles are paying into the banks the most munificent subscriptions in the shape of money and jewels. The insurrection is openly proclaiming in all parts of the kingdom, the Jewish population of which is arming with extraordinary zeal. The Provisional Government of Warsaw has been dissolved, and a National Council appointed in its stead, of which Prince Adam Czartoryski is president. [Sun.]

#### ITALY.

The report of an insurrection in Rome seems to be confirmed. A letter from Genoa says, that a courier has arrived from Rome, announced that the inhabitants of that city were up in arms, calling for a constitution. The whole of Italy is on the eve of an insurrection.

[Courier of Francois.]

The French papers mention a report which prevails at Rome, that the majority of the cardinals appear decided to vote cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, and uncle of Napoleon, to the chair.

#### SWEDEN.

Letters have been received in the city, stating that disturbances have broken out in Finland. Our information is from a very respectable quarter, but we know not the degree of authority to which this statement is entitled.

[London, Jan. 4, M. Chron.]

#### SPAIN.

The iron hand of despotism has thus far prevented any serious menace to the Throne of Ferdinand; and we have too much reason to fear that lying and Priestcraft will prevail over liberal principles.

#### RUSSIA.

We yesterday received Hamburg Papers to the 29th December, and Dutch papers to the 1st instant, from which the follow are extracts. It appears from these and other accounts, that the funds have risen very considerably, both at Hamburg and Holland, on the strength of a presumption that the affairs of Poland will be settled without direct hostilities, and that some ultimate arrangement will shortly take place in the settlement of the future political relationship of Belgium and Holland. [Chron.]

*Death of Bolivar.* We have been politely favoured by a commercial friend with files of the Kingston *Jamaica Courant* and *Cornwall Chronicle*, nearly regular series, from 30th November to 8th January inclusive. The *Courant* of 6th Jan. contains the official announcement of the death of SIMON BOLIVAR, the Liberator of South America from the yoke of Spain.

The melancholy event (for such we regard it) is contained in a Proclamation issued by Don Juan de Francisco de Martin, Perfect of the Department, to the citizens of Magdalena, dated Carthagena, Dec. 21, 1830. He died on the 17th of that month at 1 P. M. as we suppose (tho it is not stated) at the Camp of Hacienda, a league from Santa Martha, an his valadictory address to the Colombians dated 10th of that month is issued from the Camp.—The announcement is full of feeling & that sincere sorrow, which the loss of so distinguished a hero and patriot naturally inspires. [Norfolk Beacon.]

*Unfortunate Occurrence.* COL. WM. B. PORTER, a respectable citizen of this county, was unfortunately drowned on the 29th ult. in the South-fork of the Catawba river. The deceased was in company with three or four individuals, and being desirous of crossing the river, he rode in first; the river being high, he placed his feet up by the side of his horse's neck, to prevent them from getting wet; in this situation the horse made a stumble, and the deceased was precipitated into the water. The persons in company immediately went to his assistance; but he requested them not to mind him but to secure his horse, which they unfortunately did, by which time their friend was past assistance and was drowned before their eyes. It is said he was not seen to sink, but floated down with the current. [Charlotte Journal.]

The nomination of *Henry Ashton* as Marshal of the District of Columbia to supersede *Tench Kingold*, has been confirmed by the Senate of the United States.

### CONGRESS.

TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESS.....SECOND SESSION.

#### SENATE.

*Thursday, Feb. 3.* A message was received from the President of the United States, in answer to a resolution of the Senate of the 20th ult., in relation to the sales of land at Crawfordsville, in Indiana, in November last; and transmitting reports of the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of the General Land Office, on that subject. Mr. Brown, of North Carolina, gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, ask leave to bring in a bill to reduce the duties on imported sugars.—Among the petitions presented, was one by Mr. Hayne, from the clerks employed in the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, praying for an increase of their salaries.

*Friday, Feb. 4.* Mr. M'Kinley, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the same had been referred, made a report adverse to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the pay of members of Congress; which was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred the memorial of the city authorities of St. Louis, Missouri, and the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative to the establishment of hospitals on the Western waters made an unfavorable report thereon, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject. On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, prohibiting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the General Post Office, from examining persons dismissed from that Department, as to causes of their removal. On this question an animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Grundy, Clayton, Woodbury, and Holmes took part; but before Mr. Holmes concluded, he yielded the floor, and the resolution was laid on the table with a view to the Senate's proceeding to the consideration of Executive business. After a short time spent in secret session, the Senate adjourned over to Monday next.

*Monday, Feb. 7.* A report was received from the Post-master General, prepared in obedience to a resolution of the last session of Congress, giving a list of contracts made by the Post Office Department, together with the number and compensation of the clerks employed in that Department; which was, on motion of Mr. Grundy, referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, with a view to a selection of such parts of it as it would be proper to have printed. Mr. Benton, in pursuance of notice given, introduced a bill to reduce the duties on sugar; which was read twice, and referred to the Committee on Manufactures. Mr. Benton gave notice that he would, on Tuesday, ask leave to bring in a bill to repeal the duty on alum salt. The bill granting six thousand dollars annually to the Seneca tribe of Indians, was read the third time and passed. The resolution of Mr. Grundy, restricting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from examining persons dismissed from that Department, as to the causes of their removal, was taken up; and Mr. Holmes having concluded his remarks in opposition to the resolution was followed by Mr. Grundy, who argued in its support until three o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

*Tuesday, Feb. 8.* Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the duty on alum salt, which he prefaced with a speech, containing various facts and arguments in support of the measure.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, was read twice, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Sanford Frelinghuysen, Bell, and Iredell.

*Wednesday, Feb. 9.* Mr. Poindexter presented the memorial of Martha Randolph, only surviving daughter of the late ex-President Jefferson. Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a memorial from the citizens of Brookfield, Massachusetts, remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, providing for the removal of the southern Indians beyond the Mississippi. The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the Post Office Department, was taken up, and Mr. Grundy, addressed the Senate in its support until one o'clock, the hour fixed on for the election of printer when it was laid on the table. The Senate then commenced balloting for a printer for the next Congress. On the first ballot, forty seven votes were given, 24 being necessary to a choice, of which Duff Green received 22, Gales & Seaton 22, scattering 3. There being no choice; a second ballot took place, which resulted in the same manner. On the third ballot, Duff Green received 23 votes, Gales & Seaton 22, scattering 2. There still being no choice, a fourth ballot took place, which resulted in the election of Duff Green, he having received 24 votes, Gales & Seaton 22, and scattering 1. The resolution of Mr. Grundy was then again taken up; and Mr. G. having resumed his remarks, continued until two o'clock. When Mr. Grundy had concluded, he was followed by Mr. Hendricks, one of the committee, who explained the course he had pursued in committee, and his views in relation to the subject. Mr. Clayton, then occupied the floor on the same subject, until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Clayton will continue his remarks, to-morrow.

*Thursday, Feb. 10.* Mr. Benton withdrew his motion to introduce a bill to repeal the duty on alum salt, and gave notice of his intention to ask leave to introduce a bill providing for the gradual abolition of the duties on that article, and for a change of the mode of measuring the same. The resolution of Mr. Grundy, in relation to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, having been taken up as unfinished business, Mr. Clayton resumed and finished his remarks in opposition to the resolution, began yesterday.—After a few remarks from Mr. Benton, Mr. Woodbury occupied the floor in support of the resolution, until the hour of adjournment.

*Friday, Feb. 11.* The bill from the

House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, was read and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Hayne from the Select Committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported the bill for the final settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, with an amendment to strike out the words "for public services, losses, and sacrifices."

Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill for the gradual abolition of the duty on alum salt, and to regulate the mode of measuring the same. After some remarks from Mr. Benton, Mr. Foot, and Mr. Dickerson, the Senate refused the leave asked, by a vote of 27 to 17. Mr. Woodbury concluded his speech in support of the resolution, declaring that the Committee of Investigation are not authorized to examine removed officers as to the causes of their removal. Mr. Sprague made some remarks upon one or two points involved in the debate. Mr. Livingston opposed the resolution, and concluded by moving an amendment, going to declare that the Committee "are not authorized to make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies." Mr. Holmes commenced a second speech in opposition to the resolution, but gave way for a motion to adjourn.

#### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

*Thursday, Feb. 3.* Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill to repeal that part of the act passed last session for the reduction of the duty on salt, which provides that after the 31st of December next, the duty should be 10 cents per bushel, instead of 15, as at present. The object of the bill was to continue the duty now levied. A discussion took place upon the subject, in which Messrs. Tucker, Speight, Mallary, Wilde and McCreery, took part, until the debate was suspended by the close of the hour. The bill on the claims of Mr. Monroe was taken up, and, after some discussion, ordered to a third reading. The amendment to the general appropriation bill, proposing to strike out the item for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Russia, was then discussed by Mr. Burgess, till after four o'clock, when an adjournment took place.

*Friday, Feb. 4.* Mr. Tucker offered an amendment to the bill reported on the preceding day by Mr. Mallary. The report of Mr. Tucker's amendment was to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert a bill for the total repeal of the duty on that necessary of life. Mr. Rencher presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Wilmington, North Carolina, relative to the discriminating duties on American tonnage in the ports of Spain and Portugal. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military affairs, reported a bill to reduce the number of the cadets at West Point Academy; which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the whole. On motion of Mr. Drayton, the bill for the settlement of the claims of South Carolina on the United States, for services rendered during the late war.—The bill on the subject of the salt duties was then taken up, and debated at great length, Mr. Chilton moved to lay it on the table but subsequently withdrew the motion. Messrs. McCreery, Thompson, of Georgia, Haynes, Stergere, Blair, of S. Carolina, Huntington, Wilde, Mallary, Nuckolls and Carson, spoke upon the question until the expiration of the hour. The bill respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe, was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 105 to 86. Mr. M'Duffie moved to reconsider the vote of the House last year on the bill concerning the claims of the lady of the late Commodore Decatur; but the motion was negatived.

*Saturday, Feb. 5.* Mr. Hunt, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill authorizing the State of Missouri to sell certain lands reserved for the support of schools and other public objects; which was read twice, and postponed until Monday. The bill reported from the Committee on Manufactures, respecting the continuance of the present duties on salt, was discussed by Messrs. Williams, Sutherland, Speight, Thompson, of Georgia, Mallary, and Pettis, and, ultimately, on motion of the first named gentleman laid upon the table, upon a division by yeas and nays, by a vote of 145 to 41. The bill previously ordered for engrossment, was read a third time, and passed.

*Monday, Feb. 7.* A more than usual number of petitions and memorials were presented, among the latter of which was one submitted by Mr. Coleman, from Ky. soliciting the loan, free of interest, of \$80,000, for the use of the Maysville and Lexington turnpike road company. Mr. Mallary moved that the report of the Committee on Manufactures, accompanying the bill to repeal so much of the act passed last session, as reduced the duty on salt from 15 to 10 cents per bushel, after the 1st January last, be printed. Mr. Carson objected to the motion. Mr. Chilton also objected to the printing of this report, for various reasons. It was decidedly of an *ex parte* character; and so far as the House had been informed, presented no

views on the subject that had not been again and again urged before the House and the nation; it was ill timed; the object of every man who was sincerely desirous of promoting the harmony, the peace and happiness of the country, should be to heal, not arouse and irritate the excitement that existed on the subject of this report in a large section of the country; & he hoped that every effort to fan the flame of discord by disseminating this document, and to oppress still further a majority of the people of this country, by increasing this obnoxious duty, would meet, as it deserved, the disapprobation of the House; and he trusted that the motion to print the report might sleep forever with the bill which accompanied it—on the table.—The motion to lay on the table was rejected, however, on a division by yeas, and nays, by a vote of yeas 88, noes 100; and the report was ordered to be printed.

A message was received from the President, respecting the correspondence as to the location of the Pottawatomie Indians. The House then resumed the discussion of the general appropriation bill; the question being the motion of Mr. Stanberry to strike out the item for the payment of the salary of the United States Minister to Russia. Mr. Burgess concluded his remarks, and was replied to by Mr. Cambreleng; when at nearly five o'clock, an adjournment took place.

*Tuesday, Feb. 8.* The Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; which was referred to the Committee on Military affairs, and was ordered to be printed. The general appropriation bill was taken up; and the amendment of Mr. Stanberry to expunge the item of \$9,000 for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Russia, was again considered and debated by Messrs. Alexander, Pearce, Blair, of South Carolina, Dwight, Storrs, of New York, Carson, Stanberry, Buchanan, and Bates. At five o'clock the House adjourned.

*Wednesday, Feb. 9.* Mr. Spencer, of New York, from the Committee of Agriculture, introduced a bill for the encouragement of the growth and manufacture of silk; which was read twice, and made the special order for Wednesday next.—The resolution for printing 6000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, concerning the repeal of the 25th section of the judicial act, was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Crawford and Daniel, till the expiration of the hour. The bill for the better encouragement of the culture of the vine and olive, was read a third time, and passed; as also were various other bills from the Senate. The bill making appropriations for the service of the Government for the year 1831, was taken up; the question being upon the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the item of \$9,000 for the salary of the Minister to Russia. The previous question was called and seconded, and the bill was passed, without the amendment, on a division by yeas and nays, of 158 to 3.

*Thursday, Feb. 10.* Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill defining the nature of offences constituting a contempt of court; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

*Friday, Feb. 11.* The Speaker also laid before the House a communication from Governor Cass, transmitting a resolution of the Legislature of the Territory of Michigan, relative to the production of Silk, and praying for a grant of four townships of land in that Territory for the cultivation of the Mulberry tree; which was referred to the Committee on the Territories. Mr. M'Duffie moved that the House do proceed to the consideration of the bill to compensate Susan Decatur, widow and legal representative of Captain Stephen Decatur, deceased, et al. The House went into Committee, Mr. Cambreleng in the chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the said bill. Considerable discussion took place between Messrs. Hoffman, Potter, Tucker, Ellsworth, Storrs, of N. Y. Crockett, Chilton, M'Duffie, Doddridge, Craig, and Barringer, not only as to the sum to be appropriated, but on the merits of the claim; allusions were also made to what was called the improper interference of the President in favor of the claim. In the course of the discussion a letter from Mrs. Decatur was read, detailing her present distressed situation, and appealing to Congress, in very strong and eloquent terms, for relief. A motion to fill the blank with the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, was agreed to. Some conversation took place as to the proper mode of distribution of the sum appropriated between the surviving officers and crews and the legal representatives of the parties concerned, in which Messrs. Storrs, of New York, Hoffman, Mallary, Speight M'Duffie, took part. On the question. Shall the bill be engrossed for a third reading? was determined in the negative, yeas 81, nays 89.

*Virginia Internal Improvements.* A committee of the Legislature of Virginia has recommended a loan of three millions to begin the work of Internal Improvement.