FOREIGN NEWS.

KING OF HOLLAND'S WARLIKE SPEECH.

The speech delivered by the King of Holland on opening the Assembly of the States-General, is not of that milk and-water quality that royal speeches Generally are. It breathes war and defiance. His Majesty complains of injuries insults, and *perfidy!* He says he has made concessions for the sake of peace to the extreme limits of condescension, and as far as the honor and the interests of the Dutch Nation will permit; but instead of these concessions leading to an adjustment of the dispute they have only been followed by more unreasonable demands. These demands, he says, cannot be acceded to. He therefore rejects them, and points to his guns! He tells the Conference that he is prepared for war—that he is armed on the whole of his frontier—that his naval and military forces are in the most efficient state—that his militia are in the field—that his volunteers are ready to march—that his subjects are indignant at the wrongs he has suffered, and are ready to make any sacrifice rather than timely yield to the conditions of the London diplomatists.

This speech, therefore, has all the importance of a formal declaration of war. It puts an end to the protocols at once. The Conference are told to do their worst. In short it puts an end to all further negotiation; and now that England and France have held out menaces, they must either carry these into effect, or retire from the task of Arbitrament covered with obloquy and scorn. The people of Holland are determined to resist all attempts to coerce them, and the King boasts of receiving from "foreign powers *repeated proofs of their sympathy*"

He receives no such proofs from either England or France, and therefore by foreign powers he must mean Prussia, Austria, and Russia. We have no doubt but that is the case. There is a *secret* somewhere; positive promises upon which the King relies, and understood arrangements in which he places confidence. Meanwhile, England and France are preparing their fleets. The pilots on the Scheldt are ready to remove the buoys, and Chasse is sullenly sitting by his guns. This combined fleet is destined for that river, and its appearance there will be the signal for a general war. It will be no trifling affair, as some of the gentlemen of the Stock exchange seem to imagine. To blockade Holland is a farce; this will only injure the blockading powers, cost England some of her best ships, interrupt the trade, and seriously affect the manufactures of this country. No naval armament can drive Chasse from the citadel of Antwerp; and the moment a French military force enters Belgium, the Russians to the number of 100,000 men, will do the same.—*United Kingdom Oct. 12st.*

THE KING OF HOLLAND.

THE HAGUE, Oct. 12.

The Prince of Orange is expected in town to-morrow; his family are here at present. The Prince is universally liked, and in the army he is enthusiastically beloved. I believe he deserves it, for he possesses a sound head and a manly well tempered heart. It is a singular circumstance that, when he was last in London, Leopold, who had not then been called to the throne of Belgium, and who very much esteemed him, was one of the last persons who took farewell of him on his departure for Holland; and he is said to have desired the Prince in the warmest manner to command his services, as he would, on all occasions, be most anxious to serve him to the fullest extent of his power. We know how all that has ended—

"They stand apart,
Like cliffs that have been rent asunder."

I may take this opportunity of making a few observations on the character and conduct of the King here. His Majesty certainly stands at present in a position calculated to gratify his self-complacency, and to excite the envy of some of his cotemporary brother Monarchs. He now finds himself the subject of eulogium with even those foreign writers who have been most averse to the course of policy which he has been pursuing, while at home he enjoys the highest and the unanimous esteem of his subjects. It is not correct, however, to attribute to obstinacy on his part the constancy with which he has adhered to his own positions for the settlement of his late provinces of Brabant. In fact, the interest of Holland is at stake—that commercial interest by which alone she is great, and which among a nation of merchants, the King understands as well as any citizen of Amsterdam. If the Scheldt, and the transit into Germany through the Dutch waters, be thrown open, or be only restrained by a very moderate duty, the canals of Holland become dry—her ships rot—her counting-houses are deserted—she sinks into the insignificance of a mere pasture-ground—in 50 years an industrious and affluent people are beggared, and the unparalleled results of their labor and ingenuity are almost obliterated from the earth. This is felt by themselves, who experienced the first indications of such a decay, even during their union with Belgium. They therefore dictate to the King the line of policy which he pursues—a policy of the vital importance of which he is deeply convinced. William Frederick of Holland is 61 years of age. Looking at him when seated in church or at the theatre, he, at the first glance, strikes an Englishman as having a considerable resemblance to our own William but on closer observation he appears in every respect a person of more vigor. In his figure he is stout without corpulency; his hair is what is called iron-gray, or an equal mixture of brown and white and it is brushed upward erect on his forehead—the latter is high enough to please the phrenologist, but it is rather narrow; his nose is very slightly aquiline; his mouth compressed like that of a man who has lost his teeth, which gives it rather a forced expression of real determination; and his eye, always in motion, expresses alternately curiosity and animated impatiousness. This is not remarkable—for his life is one of business in which he constantly [illegible] determines and orders. As long as [illegible] to the mercantile interests of the country he pays almost any thing that he [illegible] consequently he receives petitions on almost every subject of complaint that a Dutchman can be liable to, in the chapter of accidents. [illegible] in violation of law and as much liable to [illegible] at the hands of his Ministers, as is the [illegible] judgment of a Court-martial. On [illegible] he sits in his palace for a le[illegible] not merely the visits of ceremonality, but the humble obeisance of individuals in every class of society, and memorials of almost every grievance under the sun. I have seen him, in church, most attentive to his religious observances, singing out as loudly and as inharmoniously as any of the congregation, retiring homewards with but two aids-de-camp, and, as he walked along the streets, receiving the petitions of his poor subjects.

At times, too, a stranger walking through those very beautiful woods, which are the pleasure-ground and the pride of Hague, meets with an elderly gentleman, carrying his hat under his arm, and who looking at him very fixedly, returns a salutation with great courtesy, and passes on, or, peradventure, enters into a lively and intelligent conversation. On his departure, the stranger observes that his late companion is respectfully saluted by all the Dutch people, whom he meets, who, at his approach, stand still, and take off their hats. He has no hesitation, then, in determining the character of this personage. It is the King, who has no horse-guards or household brigade to attend on his movements, and keep off the profane vulgar. Indeed it is one of the most agreeable features in the Hague, that notwithstanding the character of the times, and its being the residence of the Dutch Court and state officers, one is seldom, indeed scarcely ever, exposed to the annoyance of those military formalities, not to say any thing of those musterings, and rattling of old kettles called drums which are such nuisances in the many garrison towns through which a traveller on the continent must pass.

There is not one of the present Kings of Europe, who has led so active a life as William Frederick of Holland—in his early youth, when he was banished with his father, the Stadtholder—in his wars with revolutionary France, wherein he performed in a manner worthy his race, the duty of Commander—in the private pursuits to which he afterwards dedicated himself—and finally in his *de facto* performance of the functions of Royalty, which in Holland still retains much more prerogative than is consistent with sound laws and constitutional principles of government—Appeals to the King in person, from legal decisions, even in civil cases are quite inconsistent with a well regulated system of jurisprudence and must lead to infinite abuses, both in curbing the independence of the tribunals, and in throwing the people at the mercy of a very interested Judge. On the other hand, there is no responsibility here in the administration of the executive power. The ministers are positively ciphers; the King may consult them, but it is well known that he acts always on his own discretion; he has his private secretary and a large office full of clerks, through whom he transacts the most important parts of the public business. If any thing goes wrong it is his fault alone; for he has all the characteristics of Nassau, from the taciturn downwards, to take his own counsels, and act with unyielding determination, upon his own conclusions. With all this he is not a man of great talent; but he possesses a fair portion of common sense, and has, what is most important, a natural disposition to live moderately, and labor assiduously. His policy at present is very simple; and while he adheres to it, although his enemies may call him *entete*, he retains the veneration of his people. All the members of the Royal Family are now about to meet together in town, and the court to be more filled, according as the period for holding the States approaches. When that arrives there may be some variation—but it is very improbable—in Dutch politics.—*N. Y. Standard.*

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

A friend of one of our colored Emigrants, to whom it was addressed, handed us a letter received by him (per Brig Liberia at Philadelphia,) from one of the colonists, his cousin, dated 29th Sept. 1832, which is quite interesting in its character, and we accordingly give the substance of its contents, very nearly in his own language.

"We are well situated and doing well. The spirit of improvement seems daily to increase in our town, which is spreading fast. Our commerce, is getting so extensive, that our merchants are building large ware houses—three are erecting at this time, one of which is of stone, 100 feet long. Not a week passes, but we have one or more arrivals in our harbour. I have had the pleasure of seeing, and conversing freely with Wm. Sanders, the great African Traveller, one of the Agents in the expedition fitted out by some English merchants to explore the river Niger. He gave me much very interesting information, respecting the interior of this country: he says, about five hundred miles back there is one of the healthiest countries in the world, entirely exempt from those Bogs which effects so injuriously the health of those near the sea coast; that no dew falls there, and the soil produces every luxury of vegitation.

Your friends here are all well, and Cheeseman is doing a good business—in fact, any person who will be industrious, can live much better in Africa than in the United States. I will send you the *Sour Sop Tree*, you request, by the first vessel that sails direct to Norfolk.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

Extract of a letter Jated,
Dock Yard, Liverpool, Oct 3d.

We have no news of consequence in Liverpool at present. A considerable degree of sensation has been created here the last week by the arrival of Ogle & Somes Steam Coach from London, having travelled the whole of the way on the turnpike road. On the road between this town and Manchester, she travelled at the speed of seven miles in ten minutes, or forty-two miles per hour. She proceeds from here to Edinburgh in a few days, and if she can manage Shap Fells at any decent speed, she may be considered as completely successful. I do not think that it will stop the formation of rail-roads, but I think there will not be many stage coaches drawn by horses in another five years. The following are the principal dimensions of the machine:—Weight of machine 7 tons—when loaded 10 tons—power 30 horses. Diameter of Cylinders, 12 1-2 inches Diameter of large wheel 4ft. 9in.—length of stroke 8 in.—Pressure 300 lbs. on the square inch!! Breadth of tire of the wheel 4 1 2 inches. She carries 30 passengers, besides the firemen and the one who.

Napoleon and the Twelve Apostles.—Napoleon having entered one of the cities of Italy, the holy fathers recommended to him the reliques of their church. "Sire, will you deign to take our Apostles under your protection?" "Your Apostles! are they of wood?" "No, Sire." "Of what are they then?" "Of silver, Sire,—of solid silver." "Solid silver!" replied Napoleon, quickly, "Yes, I shall help them to fulfil their mission; it has been ordained that they should go throughout the world, and they shall." Having said so, the Emperor sent the twelve Apostles to the Mint at Paris.

When General O'Hara commanded at Gibraltar, he found it necessary to issue an order that no person should gallop his horse in the streets, as from their narrowness it became dangerous to the inhabitants. Soon after, as he was walking down the town, he perceived a man coming towards him on horseback as hard as he could drive. The General roared out, "Stop! who the devil are you?" The man reined up, and putting his hand to his hat, answered, "Please your honor, I am Patrick Mahoney *on a runaway horse!*"

DOMESLIC.

From the Camden Journal Extra.

A BILL

To provide for the security and protection of the People of the State of South Carolina.

WHEREAS, the People of the State of South Carolina, assembled in Convention at Columbia, did, on the 24th of November in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, declare and ordain that the several acts and parts of acts of the United States, purporting to be laws for the imposing of duties and imposts on the importation of foreign commodities and now having actual operation and effect within the United States, and more especially "an act entitled an act, in alteration of the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved on the 19th of May, 1828, and also an act entitled, "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, approved on the 14th of July, 1832, are unauthorized by the constitution of the United States, and violate the true meaning and intent thereof, and are null and void, and no law, nor binding upon its officers or citizens.'—And whereas, it may be attempted by the government of the United States, by naval or military force, to coerce the State of South Carolina, to submit to the operations of the aforesaid acts of Congress within her jurisdiction and limits.

Be it therefore enacted, by the Honorable the Senate and House of representatives, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same, That in case the Government of the United States, shall by the employment of naval or military force, attempt to coerce the State of South Carolina into submission to the acts of Congress so as aforesaid declared and ordained to be null and void, and no law, the Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to resist the same; and in order to render such assistance effectual, he is hereby authorized and empowered to order into service the whole Military force of the State, or as much thereof as he may from time to time deem proper.

Sec. 2. In case of any overt act of coercion, or an intention on the part of the Government of the United States to commit such an act, manifested by unusual assemblage of naval or military forces in or near the State, or the adoption of any measures indicating a determination to resort to the employment of such force against the State, the Governor shall forthwith issue his Proclamation calling for volunteers and he is hereby authorized to accept the service of such as may at any time offer; and to call into the service of this Commonwealth, from time to time, such portions thereof, as may be required to meet the emergency.

Sec. 3. The governor shall forthwith cause the militia of this State, who shall not volunteer their services, to be divided by lots into four classes, to be numbered one, two, three, and four, and to organize each class; and should the public exigency require it, that he call them into service by classes, beginning with class one and ending with class four.

Sec. 4. The term of service of the volunteers so accepted, shall be twelve months from the day mustered into service, and of the militia classes, six months, unless sooner discharged by the proper authority, and that all free able bodied white men, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, may be accepted as volunteers; or shall be arranged into the classes of the militia before provided for.

Sec. 5. Each company of Infantry called into the service of the State, shall consist of not less than eighty-six privates five sergeants, and five corporals; to be officered by one captain, a first and second lieutenant, and one ensign; and each company of light infantry or riflemen shall consist of not less than forty privates, and commissioned officers.

Sec. 6. Each regiment of infantry shall consist of eight companys of infantry, and four companies of Light Infantry or Riflemen, to be commanded by one Colonel, one Lieutenant Colonel, and one Major, to be selected by the Commander-in Chief from amongst the officers of their respective grades in commission at the time, in the Brigade or Division out of which such regiment shall be raised; and that each Colonel commanding a regiment of volunteers or classed militia, shall appoint his regimental staff, subject to the approval of the Brigadier General.

Sec. 7. Two regiments shall compose one Brigade, to be commanded by a Brigadier General, and two Brigades shall compose a Division to be commanded by a Major General; the said general officers to be arranged to their respective commands by the Governor from those in commission at the time; the Brigadier and Major Generals, to appoint their Brigade and Division staff respectively, subject to the approval of the Governor.

Sec. 8. The troops volunteering shall be divided into companies of one hundred men each; each company shall choose its own officers, who shall receive commissions from the Governor accordingly, to continue of force during their term of service; and where any officer already in commission shall accept a command in such volunteer corps, he may retain both commissions, and at the end of his services as a volunteer, shall be at liberty to resume his rank and command.

Sec. 9. Every volunteer company of Artillery, Cavalry, Light Infantry, or Riflemen, in existence at the time Volunteers are called for by the Governor which shall offer its services as a whole, shall be received; and permitted to retain its officers, provided such company shall consist of not less than forty effective rank and file with the compliment of non-commissioned and commissioned officers required by law.

Sec. 10. The different militia classes shall be organized into companies, battalions, regiments, brigades, and divisions; and the proper officers, from those then in commission, shall be arranged and organized, by, or under the order, of the Governor, to command them respectively.

Sec. 11. Whenever, in his opinion, the public interests require it, the Governor shall, from the troops of cavalry, and companies of artillery which may volunteer, form squadrons, battalions, and regiments, which shall be officered and commanded by field officers, as already provided in the case of infantry.

Sec. 13. The Governor is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase for the use of the State, as he may judge necessary, from time to time, ten thousand stand of small arms, and the necessary, accoutrements; the requisite quantity of cannon ball, powder, lead, and other munitions; such ordnance as he may deem advisable; and to repair and mount such ordnance now belonging to the State as may be worth the expense.

From the Charleston Courier.

THE ORDINANCE OF NULLIFICATION.

This ill-advised and oppressive measure, is destined to prove another source of division and strife, in our already distracted community. Our relations with the Federal Government have already been the prolific parent of discord and animosity between the citizens of our State, trayed on opposite sides, according to their respective views of the nature of our complex Government, and their sense of civil obligation and patriotic duty. But the issue is no longer one merely between the conflicting claims of the State and Federal Government. A new issue has been made up within ourselves, by an act of unexampled injustice and oppression, of foul and unnatural tyranny, committed by the dominant party in the State, against the rights of a large, powerful and intelligent minority, jealous of their heritage of freedom, and animated by a spirit worthy of the ancestry that won it for them. The question now is, whether 25,000 men will be allowed to deprive 17,000 men of freedom of opinion and conscience, to reduce them to an ignominious subject on of thought and action, by exacting from them a test oath—the most odious instrument ever resorted to by tyranny to accomplish its atrocious purposes—under pain of deprivation of those rights which constitute the very essence of freedom. The tale will scarcely be credited by European ears, that in one of the free States of America, a monstrous tyranny has been perpetrated, in the outraged name of liberty, robbing the judiciary of their independence, moulding juries into the pliant instruments of despotism, and punishing a conscientious adherence to principle with the degradation and disfranchisement appropriate to crime. The despotic majority that now control this State, have reckoned without their host, if they expect to *dragoon* the minority into acquiescence. The minority will not be despoiled of their dearest privileges, without a struggle—they are not yet so humbled by oppression, so craven in heart as to kiss the rod that smites them, and yield a base subserviency to the behests of their "excellent and well approved good masters."—They were willing to remain neutral in the contest which the State is about to provoke so unnecessarily with the General Government; but if Nullification can only achieve its *peaceful* and *constitutional* triumph, by their enslavement, resistance becomes not only their right, but their duty—when their liberties are thus wantonly assailed, they must, at least, put on the armour of defence. They would be worse than slaves, if, unmindful of their glorious birth-right, they tamely submitted to a measure of odious discrimination between them and their fellow-citizens—of sweeping proscription—of unmitigated and degrading tyranny. Can it be other than tyranny that burdens you with the duties, and yet denies you the privileges of citizenship; excludes you from official station, civil or military, and drives you from the jury box, unless you will stain your soul and dishonor your character, with moral perjury, by taking an oath at which your conscience revolts? Is it not political slavery, in its worst and most dreary aspect; added to all this, to have your life, liberty and property, placed at the disposal of judges and juries sworn to do the behest of your task-masters and oppressors? To endure such monstrous violations of right and privilege—to bow the neck to a yoke so galling—quietly to wear the brand of proscription and badge of infamy, and sink from a "high estate" into a degraded and dishonored *caste*, is not in human nature—at least, it is not in the nature of freemen, born and bred, to endure such things and not strike for liberty.

LEONIDAS.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL

[*Communicated for the National Intelligencer.*]

The Louisville and Portland canal is about two miles in length, intended for steamboats of the largest class, and to overcome a fall of 24 feet in the Ohio river, occasioned by an irregular bed of lime-stone rock, through which the Canal is cut in its whole length, a part to the depth of 12 feet, averaging abont 8 feet, overlaid with earth to the depth of an average 20 feet, & the banks being raised, the depth of the Canal is 42 feet, it is 50 feet wide at the bottom, and the banks being sloped and walled up, it is 200 feet, wide at the top of the banks, the width at the water line varies according to the heigth of water, which varies from 4 feet to 40 feet. There are one guard and three lift locks all combined, the line of lock wall is upwards of 900 feet, the guard lock is 190 feet in the clear in length, 42 feet high & 50 feet wide, the lift locks are each 185 feet long clear measure, 50 wide and 20 feet high, all based on solid rock. The stone masonry contained in these locks, is equal to that of thirty common locks on the Ohio or New York Canals.

The Canal is crossed about midway by a permanent stone bridge of main arch 66 feet high and 66 feet span for the passage of vessels, and two side arches of 40 feet span, to lighten the fabric and to admit the passage of water in floods.

The amount of labor on this Canal is equal to that of 70 to 75 miles of ordinary Canals.

At extreme low water, full four feet can be found in the Canal, at which time 10 inches only are on the falls and 18 inches on the bars, above and below the Canal, between this and Cincinnati, or the mouth of Ohio. When the water rises so as to give 7 feet over the bars, there is the same in the Canal, after which the increase is in favor of the bars for when 10 feet are on the bars not more than 8 feet are in the Canal. Therefore, in low water up to 6 or 7 feet the Canal has more water than can be found in the river, but beyond that heigh there is more in the river than in the Canal; but this difference is unimportant, for few boats draw more than 6 feet, except the large class which are only employed when an abundance of water can be found every where except on the falls.

The buisness done on the Canal, has as yet given no opportunity of asserting how much can be done in twenty-four hours, but in favorable stages of water one boat can be passed every half hour or 48 in a day. The Canal was re opened on the 2d instant on the 23 feet of lift, or within one foot of the lowest water, at half past 5; P. M., or four hours there passed four steam-boats and four flat-boats, and the toll was $249. In higher stages of water, the same number of larger boats could have been passed in less time, and the tolls would have been three times as much; as boats of 300 400 tons can be passed sooner on 10 feet lift, than boats of 100 tons can be passed on 23 feet.

The land belonging to the company is 350 feet wide and two miles long, with some additional lots the whole making about 100 acres in area, and there are favorable situations for water power and dock yards, availble at future periods.

The trade of the country is rapidly increasing; and if but a fair proportion of it should pass the Canal, the tolls would even now yield a fair profit on the stock invested, when the whole shall be completed.

SIMEON S. GOODWIN, Secretary.
Office of the Louisville and Portland Canal Company, Nov 15 1832.

The Hon. Robert Hayne is nominated for Governor, and of course will be elected. The nullifiers could nominate no man of their party, whose election we should deem less objectionable. This movement is hardly fair towards Gen. H. He has done nothing to deserve the loss of his seat in the U. States Senate, where he was an ornament and an honor to the State he represented.—But the arrangement is probably made for the accommodation of Mr. Calhoun, who it is understood, will take General Hayne's place.—*Camden Journal.*

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JACKSON VOTED AGAINST BY SOUTH CAROLINA.

Citizens of South Carolina, your Legislature has given your voto against Andrew Jackson. The Electors met on Wednesday and gave the 11 votes of this State for Gov. Floyd, of Virginia as President of the United States, and Henry Lee, of Boston, as Vice President.

We have no comment.

[*Camden Journal.*

The People awakening from their "delusion."

A letter from Chester-District, dated 28th ult. says "the proceedings of the Convention have just reached us, and have produced great excitement amongst both parties—there are many of the *honest* Nullifiers who say they have been misled, and that they cannot, and will not sustain the party in the course they are taking.—The Union men are firm to the *core*, and if the party in the other districts are equally firm; there is no danger of the final issue."—*Charleston Courier.*

The following Resolution has just been adopted in the Georgia Legislature by a vote of 95 to 57. Where next does Nullification seek succor?—*Camden Jour.*

"*Resolved*, That we abhor the doctrine of Nullification, as neither a peaceful nor constitutional remedy; but on the contrary, as tending to civil commotion and disunion: and while we deplore the rash and revolutionary measure recently adopted by a convention of the people of South Carolina, we deem it a paramount duty to warn our Fellow Citizens against the danger of adopting her mischievous policy"

The Milledgeville Journal of the 15th inst. contains a letter addressed by Judge Clayton, of Georgia, to the Honorable. John Quincy Adams, on the subject of the United States Bank. It occupies nearly nine closely printed colums of that large sheet. We give our readers the conclusion of the whole matter, which is as followers:

At the next Presidential polls,
When the base coalition tools,
As black as EBONY their souls
And noxious as the Upas,
Shall sink to infamy at last
With nothing left but their disgrace,
Then truth will shine, in native grace,
Resplendent as the 'TOPAZ.'

MANUFACTURE OF INDIA RUBBER.

A number of improvements have been made recently for applying this material to a great variety of useful purposes. Mr. C. C. Nicholas has introduced the manufacture of cloths of various kinds, saturated by it, which are adapted to a great number of uses. In one form of manufacture, this cloth is admirably adapted for tympan sheets for printing presses, being much superior to parchment, or any other cloth which have been used. It will probably be soon introduced into universal use for this purpose. It is also adapted to make shoes, boots, and other articles of dress impenetrable by water. Mr. N. has lately shown us a sample of cloth which is entirely coated on one side with the India Rubber, without any mixture of other materials, and thereby rendered entirely impervious to water and air, while the other side remains clean, and the cloth perfectly plicable. The discovery of a mode of preparing cloth in this manner must be highly useful. It is applicable to any kind of cloth or silk of coarse or fine texture, and to leather.—[Boston Daily Adv.

We have understood that the United States Bank has been taking steps to close; at as early a day as possible, its Branch in the city of Charleston. It is said that many of the citizens of Charleston are about to remove to other States, some of whom will no doubt settle in our quiet State, where they will be free from the danger of Nullification, or Disunion.—N. C. Observer.

22D CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

MONDAY, DECEMBE 3, 1832.

In the Senate—At 12 o'clock the Secretary of the Senate called over the roll of Senators, when thirty-two Senators having answered to their names.

Mr. Smith moved that the Senate proceed to the election of a President *pro tem.*

The motion having been agreed to—

Mr. Poindexter rose and said that understanding that some of his friends had intimated their intention of bestowing their suffrages on him for the Chair which had been vacated by the resignation of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Tazewell) he took occason, in advance, to state, that his duties as one of the Senators from the State of Mississippi, were of such nature as to require his undivided attention to her interests on the floor; and, while he entertained the most grateful sense of this distinguished mark of the kindness and partiality of his friends; he felt bound, under existing circumstances, to request that his name might not be used in the selection of a Senator to preside over the deliberations of this honorable body.

The Senate then proceded to ballot for a President *pro tem.*, when the following was declared to be the result:

Mr. White,	14	Mr. Foot	8
Mr. Tyler,	8	Mr King,	2
Mr. Smith,	3	Mr. Bell,	2

There being no choice, the Senate proceeded to ballot a second time, when the following was declared to be the result.

Mr. White,	15	Mr. Foot,	8
Mr. Tyler,	9	Mr. Bell,	1
Mr. Smith,	4		

There being no choice, the Senate proceeded to a third ballot, when the following was declared to be the result.

Mr. White,	16	Mr. Smith,	[illegible]
Mr. Tyler,	12	Mr. Foot,	[illegible]

The Senate then proceeded to a fourth ballot which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	15	Mr. Smith,	[illegible]
Mr. Tyler,	15		

The Senate then proceeded to a fifth ballot which resulted as follows:

Mr. White,	17	Mr. Smith,	[illegible]
Mr. Tyler,	11		

So the Hon. Hugh L. White, of Tennessee was declared to be duly elected President pro tem.

Mr. White having taken the Chair, returned his acknowledgments as follows:

"To the members of the Senate I tender my sincere acknowledgments for the distinguished honor conferred by their vote.

"No person, who has been so long a member of this body, could have been selected, who has made the rules of its proceedings less an object of his study. This circumstance will make my errors more numerous than might be anticipated and will throw me often on the kind indulgence of the Senate.

Whatever my errors may be, I have the consolation of knowing that they can be reviewed and corrected at the instance of any member; and I beg every one to believe, that, so far from feeling hurt, at the correctness of my decisions being questioned; it will be a matter of gratification that the sense of the Senate may be taken, in every instance, when it may be supposed I am mistaken.

"Whatever industry and attention can do, towards removing defects in qualifications, I promise shall be done; I shall take the Chair, determined, that in anxious desire to do that which is just towards every member, and which will most promote the correct discharge of the important business we may have to perform, I will not be exceeded by any who have preceded me.

On motion of *Mr.* Knight,

Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to furnish the members of the Senate with the usual newspapers, the cost of which is not to exceed the price of three daily papers for each member.

A joint resolution having been received from the House of Representatives, by M. St. Clair Clarke, their Clerk, announcing the appointment of a committee to wait on the President of the United States, to inform him that a quorum of the two Houses had assembled, and was ready to proceed to business

The Senate Concurred in the same, and Mr. Grundy and Mr. Frelinghuysen were appointed of said Committee of the part of the Senate.

On motion of Mr. Holmes,

Ordered, That the daily hour of meeting of the Senate shall be 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered.

The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives—The House met at 12 o'clock, and the roll being called, a hundred and sixty-five members, were announced to be present.

On motion of Mr. J. W. Taylor, it was

Ordered, That the Clerk inform the Senate that this House is organized, and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. *Mercer*, of Virginia, rose and observed that it was his melancholy duty to announce to the House the decease of his lamented colleague, the Hon. Philip Doddridge, and to offer a resolution assuring the friends of the deceased and the country at large, of the sense entertained by this House of the loss it had sustained. In performing this duty, *Mr*, M. said this was not an occasion in which he could indulge all the feeling he possessed of the merits of his departed friend; but he could not restrain himself from saying that in intellectual power that friend had been surpassed by few in this or any other country; in integrity of motive he was exceeded by none; and in simplicity of heart by no man he had ever known. Mr. *M.* then offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the members of the House of Representatives, from a sincere desire of showing every mark of respect due to the memory of Philip Doddridge, a member thereof from the State of Virginia, will go into mourning, by wearing the usual morning crape around the left arm for one month.

The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Ward moved that the members be supplied with such newspapers as they might prefer, not exceeding in all, the expense of three daily papers to each.

A Message was received from the Senate by Mr. Lowrie, their Secretary, stating that in the absence of the Vice President of the U. S. that body had appointed the Hon. Hugh L. White its presiding officer, *protem.*

On motion of Mr. Speight, a committee was appointed to unite with a joint Committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President, and inform him that the two Houses of Congress were organized, and in readiness to receive any communication he might make them

Messrs, Speight and R. M. Johnson were appointed the Committee.

The House then adjourned.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1832.

In the Senate—Mr. Grundy, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President reported that the committee had performed that duty, and had received for answer, that he would make a communication to the two Houses at twelve o'clock this day.

Soon after which, the message, was received from the President of the United States, by the hand of Mr. Donelson, his private Secretary.

Mr. Smith ordered that 5000 copies of the message, and 2000 copies of the documents accompanying it, be printed, which motion was agreed to.

And the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives.—Mr. Speight from the joint Committee appointed to wait on the President of the United States, reported that the Committee had performed the duty assigned them and that the President had replied that he would make a communication to both Houses at twelve o'clock this day.

On motion of Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. it was

Resolved, That two Chaplains, of different denominations be elected by Congress one each House, to serve during the present session who shall interchange weekly,

On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was

Resolved, That this House will, on Thursday at half past twelve o'clock, proceed to the election of a Sergeant at arms, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of J. O. Dunn.

A message (as given in the preceding columns) was then received from the President of the United States, by Mr. Donelson, his Private Secretary.

The Message having been read,

On motion of Mr. Speight, it was referred to a Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ten thousand copies of it be printed,

The House then adjourned.

Major Gen. SCOTT of the United States Army arrived lately in Charleston, on a tour of military inspection.

It is rumoured, with how much truth we know not, that Mr. BARRY, the Post Master General is to retire, and that he will be succeeded by Colonel R. M. JOHNSON.