

## U. S. Congress.

SENATE.

On the 1st inst. Mr. BROWN presented the memorial of William Cameron, of N. Carolina, praying indemnity for French spoiliations, committed prior to 1800; laid on the table.

On the 2d, Mr. BENTON, asked leave to introduce a joint resolution, declaring it as the sense of Congress, that the charter of the Bank of the United States ought not to be renewed. On taking the question of granting leave, it was decided in the negative—yeas 20, nays 23.

On the 3d, Mr. BROWN gave notice that he would, on tomorrow, ask leave to introduce a bill to reduce the duties on sugar.

On the 4th, Mr. MCKINLEY, from the judiciary committee, made a report adverse to the joint resolution of the House of Representatives, relative to the pay of members of Congress.

On the 5th, the Senate did not sit.

On the 7th, Mr. BROWN, 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.

H. OF REPRESENTATIVES.

On the 1st inst. thirty cords of wood were voted to the suffering poor of Georgetown—ayes 112, noes 76.

On the 2d, the House proceeded to the election of a printer to the House of Representatives, when there appeared upon the first ballot the following result: for Duff Green, 103—Gales & Seaton, 76—William Greer, 16—scattering, 6. Duff Green was then declared duly elected printer to the twenty-second Congress.

On the 3d, 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. A discussion took place upon the subject, in which Messrs. Tucker, Speight, Mallary, Wilde, and McCreery, took part. After some observations by Messrs. Tucker and Mallary—

Mr. SPEIGHT said he was not prepared to hear such a bill as the one now under consideration reported to the House. He asked the chairman of the committee on manufactures, who reported this bill, if the House (in passing the law of last session reducing the tax on salt) were taken by surprise? Does not that committee know, continued Mr. S. that the subject underwent a thorough discussion; and that the result was the honest conviction of the majority of this House, and of the other branch of the legislature, that the salt tax was oppressive and unjust; that while it benefited a few rich monopolists, was oppressing the poor of the country beyond example. It was an article of consumption which of necessity entered into every man's family, whether poor or rich. Sir, these were the considerations which led to the passage of the law of last session, reducing the tax from 20 to 10 cents per bushel. What, said Mr. S. do we now behold? Ere twelve months have rolled around, and before the country have realized the beneficial effects of the reduc-

tion, we are met by the committee on manufactures (the mouth piece and organ of the *lords proprietary* of the U. States) with a bill demanding a repeal of the law of last session! The small reduction, or rather modification duty of last session, had occasioned a hope to spring up afresh in the bosoms of the people. When he returned home, he had told his constituents that the modification of the last session was ominous of better times. But, Sir, pass this bill, fix the duty on salt at 15 cents, and what are we to tell our people when we go home? Instead of informing them that we have lightened their burthens, we must tell them their burthens are increased! Sir, does gentlemen suppose that a patriotic people will submit to such a course of legislation! We are ground down now almost to a state of abject slavery by the accumulated burthens which have been heaped upon us by a coalition and combination of interests, under the deceitful garb of protecting home industry. Yes, Sir, I repeat, and on the assertion I not only hazard my political, but eternal salvation, that the facts and circumstances connected with the passage of the present tariff, furnish stronger proof of moral depravity and corruption, than is to be found on record in the annals of any country. Gentlemen may pass this bill; they have the power, and are capable of "forgetting right." Yes, Sir, they can pass it and thereby heap insult upon insult. But let them be not deceived—let them not mistake forbearance and long suffering for submission. I tell you, Sir, if you increase this tax on salt, my people will not submit to it—they cannot. Sir, I am aware who I am addressing; I do not speak to the feelings of the House. There is here, Sir, in this House, a settled and fixed majority opposed to me, and the interest of my constituents; but, Sir, the day is not far distant when the South will be heard—they shall be heard. Ay, Sir, the day is fast approaching, when the people of the South will rise in their majesty, and stalk the avenues of this House and take vengeance on their oppressors. Yes, Sir, and I fear this government under which they claim the right to tax us, will be made "to reel to and fro like a drunken man." Sir, I am done. I can only express my hope, that the bill may not pass.

On the 4th, Mr. TUCKER offered an amendment to the bill reported on the preceding day by Mr. Mallary, from the committee on manufactures, on the subject of repealing that part of the act of last session of Congress, which provides for the reduction of the duties on salt, after the 31st of December next. The purport 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 article of life.

The bill respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe, (granting him \$30,000) was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 105 to 36.

On the 5th, after some discussion, the salt bill was laid on the table, by a vote of 145 to 41.

On the 7th, the motion of Mr. Mallary to print the report of the committee on the salt bill, was taken up, debated, and finally agreed to.

## FOREIGN.

### Another Revolution!

From Europe.—By the arrival at New-York of the packet ships Sovereign and Herald, London papers to the 19th Dec. have been received. The sales of Cotton for the week ending on the 16th, amounted to 7000 bales, at a reduction of about 1-8d—a further decline was anticipated.

The most important item of intelligence, is that of an insurrection at Warsaw, and the fleeing of the Grand Duke Constantine from that city, beyond the Vistula. There can be no doubt that the Poles are about making a desperate effort to throw off the iron yoke under which they have groaned since the dethronement of Stanislaus, and the defeat of Kosciusko. The tyranny established by Catharine the Great, and perpetuated by her successors is about to be resisted; and if not successfully, at least for a long and bloody season.

Nor is this all. The Rhenish provinces of Russia are in commotion. Austria begins to assume a more warlike attitude, Switzerland is in arms, and there are evident signs that an appeal will be made by more than one nation to the infallibility of Artillery. The last accounts from Warsaw, are to the 4th December, at which time a provisional Government had been established in that city, on principles more hostile to the Russian government than had been originally avowed, and active measures had been taken to resist attack.

Insurrection in Poland.—A courier, who left Berlin on the 4th inst. has brought the following news from Warsaw, which completes the intelligence of the recent events in Poland:—On Monday, the 20th of Nov. about seven in the evening, an insurrection broke out in Warsaw. It began, it appears, in the military school of engineers. The young men, to the number of from 500 to 600, took up arms, and spreading themselves through the town, called the citizens to arms. A multitude of students and inhabitants soon joined them. They proceeded to the barracks of the infantry and the arsenal, which was taken by 10 o'clock. The immense quantity of muskets and sabres it contained were distributed to the people. The insurrection had previously gained the barracks of the infantry. The engineer regiment was the first that rose, and several other regiments soon followed it. The Grand Duke Constantine, on the point of being attacked or surrounded in his palace, effected his retreat upon Praga, with his guard, two Russian regiments, and a regiment of Polish cavalry, who only followed him from a sense of military honor, but who will remain neutral, if the soldiers do not disband themselves, or join their fellow-citizens in a body. The exasperation for a long time smothered, was so very considerable at the moment of the insurrection, that some Polish detachments, who at the commencement refused to give up their post of arms to the people, were massacred as traitors. Forty-one colonels & majors were killed in endeavouring to keep the troops in obedience. It is added that two aids-de-camp of the Grand Duke were also slain. The opinion at Warsaw was that the

defection of the Polish army would become general. The Chief of the Municipal Police and two Russian Generals were killed. The German General Hanch and Count Stanislaus Potosky were also killed in seeking to rally the troops. The military chest and the house of the Paymaster-General were plundered.

The immediate cause of this Revolution is thus stated:—For some time past the report that the Polish army was to march into Russia, whilst a Russian army would come to keep Poland in awe, occupied the public mind, already agitated by the news from France. It was openly said that the army would not suffer the insult, and every thing being prepared for revolt, an opportunity alone was waited for. This presented itself by chance. The threat of flogging two Polish sub-officers of the Military School, induced these young patriots to rise.

At the beginning of 1829, the kingdom of Poland (i. e. the Russian province so called, of which Warsaw is the metropolis) contained 4,088,189 souls exclusive of the army. Warsaw itself possesses a population of 186,554 souls, independently of a garrison of about 15,000 men, and of this population 30,146 are of the Israelitish faith.

The Provisional Government has decreed the levy *en masse* of 200,000 men, and the formation of Burgher Guards.

Prussia.—It is stated that a revolution has commenced in Prussia. An insurrection, of which the details are not yet known, has undoubtedly taken place at Koningsburg.

The king learned the revolt at Warsaw and the disturbance at Koningsburgh, perhaps at the same moment. 30,000 troops are marching on Luxemburg; an army advances towards Potsnam (Posen) and more troops are required in the ancient capitol of the kingdom.

France.—The greatest enthusiasm prevailed at Paris on the subject of the anticipated foreign aggression. It is calculated that in the course of one week, 1,200,000 troops, including the National Guard, will be in an effective state. Notwithstanding the pacific tone used by the Minister of the interior in the last sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, persons in this country who have access to the best sources of information, entertain strong doubts as to the eventual preservation of peace.

The present stock jobbing ministers are indeed indisposed to war, but the proposition made by Lafayette in the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday last—that in case Austria or Prussia should interfere in the affairs of Poland, it would be the duty of France to prohibit them, was received with loud acclamations.

The trial of the ex-ministers of France was going on, on the 15th of December, and it was supposed would last about 11 days, and that the Peers would require at least 24 hours to deliberate on the Sentence.

England.—The London Court Journal of the latest date says—"We can state confidently, that up to the present moment, the news of the Polish insurrection, has not produced any marked change in the tone and bearing of the Ministers of

the three powers, relative to the affairs of Belgium." Bell's Messenger of 19th states that the question of reform was agitated from one part of the country to the other; and petitions were daily appearing in Parliament, urging Ministers to fulfil their pledges on the subject.

## SOUTH AMERICA.

Death of Bolivar.—A Jamaica paper of the 6th ult. received by a gentleman in this place announces the event which previous reports had prepared us to expect, of the death of the illustrious SIMON BOLIVAR, the Liberator of South America. He died at Hacienda, in the vicinity of Santa Martha, on the 17th of Dec. last.—*Norfolk Her.*



## TARBOROUGH.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1831.

A Peep behind the Curtain.—On our last page will be found an interesting article from the Salisbury Carolinian, giving a particular description of some of the performances at Raleigh, during the last session of our Legislature, with biographical sketches of some of the principal actors.

The Weather.—On Monday of last week, we had a considerable fall of Snow, covering the ground to the depth of three or four inches—the greatest we have had for several years past. The weather continuing cold, after the snow had ceased falling, enabled some of our citizens to enjoy the northern amusement of sleigh-riding, which this climate seldom allows. The weather still continues unusually cold, and the snow is but slowly leaving us—in fact, we have had continual freezing weather, with but a few days intermission, since the beginning of Christmas week.

The Mails.—As the complaint of the irregularity of the mails has been so general of late, we had concluded not to give publicity to our grievances, notwithstanding we were well assured that the fault lay neither in the roads nor the weather—but they have become intolerable, and we must make them known in hopes of obtaining redress. Since the 1st of January last, most of our northern correspondence arrives here by the way of Fayetteville—and instead of receiving intelligence from the city of New-York in five days, as we formerly did, we now seldom get it in less than ten days. And we are not the only sufferers by this irregularity—the commercial towns of Washington and Newbern, with all the intermediate country between this place and the sea coast, labor under the same inconvenience. A memorial has been forwarded to the Postmaster General by our citizens, setting forth these facts, and we trust a speedy and effectual change will be the consequence.

Duty on Salt.—By referring to our Congressional summary, it will be seen that an attempt is making in Congress to repeal the act of last session, reducing the duty on Salt. We have copied from the Telegraph, the eloquent and manly speech of the Hon. JESSE SPEIGHT, of the Newbern district, against the proposed repeal—and we think him entitled to the gratitude of the people of this State, and of all the true friends of the Union, for thus vigorously opposing this fire-brand, which, if permitted to pass Congress, will inevitably kindle a flame in the South, that will fill the tariffites with confusion and dismay.

On this subject the Richmond Enquirer remarks:—The mischievous proposition of the Committee of Manufactures, startles us. It is designed to go backwards—instead of forward, in modifying the Tariff—and to continue Salt, that essential article of life, at 15, instead of reducing it to 10