

cimen of a perfect republic; he would then find a community, in which the humblest individual had the same voice with his more wealthy neighbor, in laying the public burdens for the public welfare. I asked myself if it were possible that the prosperity of this people could be the hot bed production of an artificial system, or rather if it were not the result of long continued toil, of an industry that never tired, of an economy that never slept? I looked upon the scene around me with no feeling of murmuring discontent, I felt the more rejoiced that it was a part of my country.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

After attending the funeral of Mr. Linn, at half past one, the Senate was called to order.

Mr. Clay's bill to modify the Tariff was taken up.

The question being on the motion of Mr. Smith, to amend the 2d section of the bill, which he modified so as to strike out the whole of the section (which goes to replace plains, kerseys, &c. where they stand before the act of 1832)

Two motions were made for adjournment, but did not succeed.

The motion to strike out the 2d section was taken and negatived 27 votes to 14. Other amendments were offered and negatived.

The question being about to be put on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Webster stated his intention to oppose the bill, on its general principles; but if the Senate would take the question on the engrossment without calling the Yeas and Nays, he would postpone what he had to urge until the question should come upon its final passage.

The question was then put, and the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Calhoun then said, that as the whole of Monday would probably be occupied in this debate, he would postpone the consideration of his resolutions which stood as the special order for Monday, until Tuesday.

Monday, Feb. 25.

Mr. Robbins, from the Library Committee, reported a joint Resolution authorizing an extension of the subscription of Congress to the continuation of the Compilation of Documents publishing by Gales & Seaton, which was ordered to a second reading.

The Appropriation bill for the Military service, was ordered to a third reading, and afterwards passed.

Mr. Clay's bill for modifying the Tariff was read a third time, and the question being on its passage.

Mr. Webster then rose, and gave his sentiments in opposition to the bill. He said, in the course of his remarks, that the tariff system was the result of the selfish policy of the Government, which was a restriction on the power of Congress. He said that the tariff system was a violation of the Constitution, and that it was a source of great injury to the country.

After passing the law of last session, a law containing some features of concession and compromise, when the country was not prepared for any change, the present bill of peace, of arrangement, and of compromise, is brought forward by the distinguished Senator from Kentucky, who professes to have renounced some of his former opinions as to the constitutionality and expediency of protection. The bill is also supported by a gentleman whose opinions are directly the reverse of those maintained by the Senator from Kentucky.

When it was supported by such opposite feelings, it was important to look into the provisions of the bill. He stated the various considerations which ought to weigh with those who, as friends of the protective system, voted for this bill.

He did not object to the prospective and biennial reductions made by the bill up to 1841, but he objected to the clauses which did, in effect, prohibit the repealing action of a subsequent Congress upon this bill, until 1842. He also objected to the provision in the fifth section, which was a restriction on the power of Congress. He put it to the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Calhoun) who had introduced the bill, to say if he did not intend that it should stand by Congress as far as this Congress could do for the future legislation of the country.

The proposed bill may, by this bill, be reduced below 20 per cent ad valorem, but cannot be raised above 20 per cent.

He proposed the bill because it imposed a restriction on the future legislation of Congress. He proposed it because it seemed to yield the constitutional power of protection.

arguments were advanced by him to show that the Southern political world, if this bill were passed, led every one of its constituents, that they had gained some concession to the opinions of the South. He said, that he approved the anxious silence of the Southern gentlemen. They would not suffer themselves to be provoked by friend or enemy to speak before the time should come when they ought to speak. They were masters of the game and they knew it. He commended their policy, but he wished them to see that he understood it. In giving up specific duties, and substituting ad valorem, the bill had abandoned the policy of all wise governments, and the policy always advocated by the Senator from Kentucky. He viewed the bill as a surrender of all the interests of the smaller capitalists, and a concession to overgrown monopolies.

He pointed out the effects of this surrender on her own condition, and the handle which it would give to satirists, and foreign writers, and the poets laureate of all the monarchies of Europe, to turn our institutions and our pretensions into ridicule. If this principle were carried into our navigation, he stated that it would be immediately counteracted by Great Britain. By limiting our countervailing power, and leaving the countervailing power of Europe free, we put in her hands weapons to destroy us, and cast our weapons of defence at her feet. Under a colonial system, our manufacturers would be more completely shackled than they will be by this bill.

He referred to the four powers by which the Senator from Kentucky had said that our protection in Kentucky had been preserved, 1st, prohibition, 2dly, the free list, 3dly, incidental protection—all of which would be found inadequate, and the 4th, discrimination, or specific duties, was the only one which would avail. Discriminating and specific duties were the last resource, and if that were to be given up, there could be no longer any hope for the protective system, in war or in peace. He insisted, that not being owners of the property, but merely agents or administrators, we had no right to fetter a future Congress. He regarded it as the last will and testament of this Congress, which would be set aside by the people, but not on the ground of want of sanity in those principally engaged in making it, for he never saw gentlemen more fully in possession of their faculties, nor on account of any undue influence, although he could not help thinking that panic had something to do with it, and that if the South-Carolina audience and republicans had not appeared, this bill would not have appeared in the Senate.

In reference to the practical effect of the bill, he stated that he saw obstacles to the carrying this bill into effect, which appeared to him to be insurmountable. He thought that it would be difficult to ascertain the legal value of Cotton. He took a view of the different values attached to cotton, and of the professional constructions to which the clause concerning cotton would be subjected. In relation to iron also, he thought the difficulties in ascertaining the value would be such as to render the provision concerning that article imperative. The duties on iron having been taken down, the principle of valuation had been laid down. He considered that there was no legislative provision by which the value on iron could be ascertained. The same remarks were applicable to sugar, and he stated a case to show the difficulty which existed in reaching a proper and fixed value as a basis for duty. He supposed the answer would be, that if difficulties arise, the Secretary must get through with them as well as he can; and if he cannot, he must come to Congress.

As a measure of finance, he had no idea that the bill would be an efficient measure. He had heard the assertion that the bill would not at all reduce the revenue. He denied that the reduction on boots and shoes and clothing would reduce the revenue. The bill would, in these branches, reduce thousands of mechanics to nothing. By this operation would increase the revenue. In this point, the bill was a deadly blow on the poor, the young, the enterprising, on the labour and the ingenuity of the country. By the introduction of foreign alcohol, at a reduced rate of duty, the revenue would be increased; but he thought gentlemen should pause before they sanction this change. The entire breaking up of the printing establishments for printing calicoes would be one of the consequences of the passage of the bill; and in proof, he read some extracts from a memorial of the Lowell manufacturers. These institutions might survive the three first reductions, but the fourth would be fatal to them. On the spinning and weaving, the effect, if not so disastrous, would scarcely be less objectionable. The large capitalists in that branch would be able to make money by breaking down all young and enterprising establishments. In reference to woollens, with a duty of 20 per cent on wool, and 20 per cent on woollens, it is impossible that they can stand. The depreciation of property would be the first consequence, and the depreciation of credit the next; and, by the surrender of their interests, long before this benefit should have come to their relief, their eyes will be shut in death. As to iron, English iron or Welsh cost 26 dollars a ton, and the supply is inexhaustible. English iron has been taxed 30 dollars, and Baltimore 18 dollars a ton. The change from specific to ad valorem duty, will work an injurious change. He believed that the surrender once made, we could never return to the present state of things, without such a struggle as would shake the country, more than any thing which has yet shaken it.

It might be wrong. There might be no pledge, no constitutional objection; but if so, why this bill? The People will not expect the passage of this bill. There was no expectation at the commencement of this short session that such a bill would be passed. The Senate had not had time to know the pleasure of their masters. No opportunity had been offered for obtaining a knowledge of either the course of public opinion, or the effect of this measure on the public interests. It was said, the next Congress would pass this bill if it was not passed now. He did not fear the next Congress; but if that body should choose to undo what was now done, it would not have the power to do so.

It was true, as the Senator from Kentucky believed, that the intention of South Carolina was merely to enter into a law suit with the United States, then there was no necessity for this sacrifice of great interests. He believed that if the bill should become a law, there will be an action on the part of the People at the next session to overturn it. It will not be all quiet and lullaby when this bill shall be passed. On the contrary, he believed there would be discord and discontent. He had already expressed his views as to reduction in his resolutions. He believed there ought to be a reduction to the point of necessary revenue; and that, as soon as that point could be ascertained, any Congress would be able to make a Tariff which would suit the country. The estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury as to the point of revenue, vary materially from those of others; but if the true point could be ascertained, he thought Congress might at once proceed to an adjustment of the Tariff with a prospect of success.

As he had commenced with doing justice to the motives of the gentlemen on the other side, he asked that equal justice might be done to him in the opposition which he was compelled to make to a measure which had been ordered in with so much profusion of peace and harmony. He would do as much to satisfy S. Carolina as any man. He would take this Tariff and cut it down to the bone; but he did not wish to rush into untried systems. He believed his constituents would excuse him for surrendering their interests, but they would not forgive him for a violation of the Constitution.

Mr. Clay replied to the Senator from Massachusetts. He paid a high tribute to the patriotism and purity of that gentleman, and said that he felt a deep and lasting regret that he had now to differ with him. He was happy, however, to find himself connected with his friend from Maine, with whom he had acted in the final adjustment of the Missouri question. He suggested that if the Senator from Massachusetts could not make some appeal to a future Congress for forbearance, he must be opposed to all compromise. He repudiated any share in bringing the existing crisis on the country, and declared that when he saw the torch applied to a favorite system, he would rush to save it, and to restore security and peace. The honorable member had seen nothing within the last six months, calculated to show that the Tariff was in danger. Had the gentleman not witnessed the results of the recent elections? Had he not heard the Message, which had been received from the President? Did he not know that a majority of the friends of the Administration were opposed to the Tariff? He wished to put the system on a permanent foundation for nine or ten years, that the manufacturer may go to his pillow at night without a fear that the system may be overthrown before morning. If he should have been able to convert a set of politicians, who had heretofore been steadily opposed to the Protective System, into high Tariff men, he should rejoice that he had been so successful in making proselytes. He maintained that the bill would be regarded as a surrender of the points which he had relied on for the protection of the industry of the country. He had named, 1st, prohibition—2dly, the imposition of high duties without regard to the amount of revenue—3dly, a limitation of the revenue affording a protection as far as he could—4thly, by encouraging the manufacturers by letting in articles free of duty. He might have added a fifth motive, by regulating sales by auction, an important object which the manufacturers had solicited Congress to accomplish, but which had not yet been done.

He expressed his willingness to leave the effect of his bill to be decided by the opinions of the manufacturers themselves, a large number of whom are now assembled in Washington, and of whom almost unanimous voice would be in favor of his bill. He returned to Congress, and he would prove that the bill before the House would be ruinous to their interests, while the bill before the Senate would remove all fear of ruin. In reference to iron, he reminded the Senator from Massachusetts, that by a new process called coke, iron would soon be manufactured in this country at as low a rate as in England. His whole objection to the argument of the Senator was, that he bounded forward to 1842, and undertook to prophesy what would be the state of things at that period. He would assent to the forecast of the Senator from Massachusetts as an member of the Senate, or of the committee; but he could not do so as the Senator could see results which would be found to be dependent on so many contingencies. An American statesman will look ahead upon all the interests of the country, and comprehend in one view all its condition. He was as sensible to fear as any one, and therefore the impulsion that this measure was introduced under the influence of a panic, could not affect him. But he could not be insensible to the change which had taken place in the situation of things, even since the commencement of the session.

At that time South-Carolina stood alone; but since then, Virginia had sent a Commissioner, or a Minister, to South-Carolina, to induce her to delay her operations of hostility. If South-Carolina should accede to her request, will not Virginia go with her in her ulterior measures, in case her grievances should not be redressed? It was right to be ready. He was not willing to apply the sword to reduce the South to obedience. Not that circumstances might arise, which would render it necessary to resort to force. But in reference to a Foreign power, there was always a reluctance to engage in war, until every effort at negotiation had failed; and if there was this unwillingness to engage in foreign war, how much more reluctance ought there to be to engage in a war at home, in a contest in which he who commands in chief might not be willing to stop until he should have placed himself on a throne. He did not fear any invasion of the pledge contained in the bill; and he hoped that the manufacturers would go on and prosper, confident that the assenting of protection was never intended, and looking to more favorable times for a renewal of a more efficient Tariff.

He said, a difficulty in putting an estimate on the value of cotton. Congress has done the principle, and it will remain for the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, to carry the law into effect. The rule prescribed, and he could not anticipate any difficulty in setting upon it. He went somewhat at large into statements and arguments to sustain his position in reference to cotton. In the vast form of construction which could be put on the law by the Secretary of the Treasury, the Cotton interest would enjoy a sufficient protection until the year 1841. He stated what would be his own construction, which would leave it in real in a will better condition, which would again be in a measure before this law could go into effect, to correct any errors which might be made. In reference to the lowering of the Secretary to causes, proper appropriation to be made, he quoted from the Act of 1832, repeated by Congress at its next session. He referred to the reductions which would be effected by this bill in the article of silks, and in other items. But even if the reductions should be down to the revenue point, there was a reservation to augment or diminish the revenue as circumstances might require. He stated that the last Congress had reduced the duties on woollens to 20 per cent. There were, he said, two classes of manufacturers, the political and the business manufacturers, the political manufacturers are unwilling to give up anything; but there was not a business manufacturer within his knowledge who was not satisfied with the present Bill. He explained this bill as going on the broad principle of looking to the interests of all, and embracing the safety and security of all, and the conciliation of the country. He asked if the Senator from Massachusetts was not willing that opposite interests should unite, for the purpose of bringing about harmony of feeling. The south had given up her constitutional objection, and had also yielded the home valuation, and it could not be said, therefore, that there had been no sacrifice of her interests. There had been, therefore, no abandonment of principle, but all parts of this great family had come together prepared to make mutual concessions for the purpose of restoring harmony.

At ten and a half past 4 o'clock, a motion was made by Mr. Wilkins and Mr. Ewing, in succession, to take a recess for two hours, but on some opposition made by Mr. Calhoun and others, Mr. Clay said he was willing to hobble on, and the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Clay then resumed, and stated that the tariff which he proposed would be readily satisfied by this bill than any other proposition which had been offered. There were some who had chosen, there was a reaction afterwards, but he thought that these gentlemen took counsel of passions above which it was the duty of statesmen to elevate themselves. He was for encountering no certain danger for the purpose of providing some uncertain good. He wished to compromise all interests, and it was with this same policy, that he had proposed another great measure,

which had twice received the sanction of a majority of the Senate. He would not acquiesce in the views of those who relied on reaction. Similar was the expectation, at the last Session, but there had been no beneficial result. He was for conciliating all interests, let whomsoever might fail, and whomsoever might succeed. He regretted that the Bill, in Select Committee, had been injured by striking out the clause making cotton free, and stated that this was not done by his friend from Delaware. Still it was a measure calculated to promote the great object for which it was introduced. He was not disposed to throw himself forward to 1842, but he did not think that there was any cause for apprehension as to the provisions which look to that period.

The opponents of the bill, would send out a flaming sword; the friends of the bill, would send out a flaming sword, accompanied by the olive branch. The gentleman from Massachusetts had thought proper to say that he (Mr. Clay) would have voted for the Revenue Collection Bill. It was true he would have voted for it, but he felt no new born zeal plumping him to make speeches on the subject. He thought of the Administration as he always had thought, and he had determined to leave it to the friends of the Executive to bear themselves out in defence of the bill. He would have voted for it, but it would have been with reluctance, because of the consequences which may result from the measure. He stated that, with some exceptions, as to the high-toned doctrines which were to be found in the document, he approved of the general tone of the Proclamation of the President, and of a Message to the Senate on the subject of South-Carolina. The opponents of this bill rely on force: its friends cry out for mercy and affection. One side cries out—power! power! power! The other side cries out—pity, pity, pity! See it restrained and tempered by discretion and mercy, and not create a flagrant flag from one end of the Union to the other. He believed the gentlemen who opposed the bill did not wish for civil war, but the defeat of the bill would lead to consequences to be deplored. And he would not wish to see sacred cities, desolated fields, and streams of American blood shed by American citizens.

He had been accused of ambition in introducing this measure. He despised the grovelling spirits from which the charge came, and dismissed the accusation to the winds. If Congress would pass this bill, he would willingly retire to his home, to the groves of Ashland, where he could find a fidelity and affection which he had not always found in public life.

Mr. Smith said, this bill did not reduce the revenue one dollar. There will be no reduction, but the importations would be restricted. After speaking for a few minutes, Mr. Smith gave way at half past 4, and Mr. Silsbee moved that the Senate take a recess till 6 o'clock—yeas 17, noes 19. So the motion was negatived.

Mr. Smith then resumed, and went into a review of the various sections of the bill. He agreed with the Senator from Massachusetts that this bill repeals the whole of the ground on which our revenue system is built.

Mr. Robbins then moved that the Senate take a recess till 6 o'clock—yeas 17, noes 17. The Chair voted in the affirmative, it was ordered that the Senate take a recess till 6 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Tariff Bill.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

The Senate proceeded to consider the Resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Calhoun. Mr. C. then took the floor, and supported his doctrines at great length. He complained that the Senator from Massachusetts had made offensive personal allusions in remarking on his Resolutions. He defended his consistency, and his own view of the word *impad*. He insisted on the federal character of the General Government. He denied that it had the exclusive right to judge of reserved powers. He opposed the doctrine that the Supreme Court is the arbiter in the last resort. He insisted on the right of secession and condemned the doctrine of consolidation. If the enforcing bill pass, he said, it would break down the powers of the United States. He gave the Senator from Massachusetts credit for his great talents, but said he was unable to stagger under the weight of the cause which he had to support.

Mr. Webster declared any feeling of unkindness towards the Senator from S. Carolina. He had entered public life together, young men, ardent zealots and had arranged themselves on opposite sides; but that had never disturbed their private friendship. Mr. W. complained that Mr. C. had implied to him a desire to give favor in a certain quarter. He denied that his views in relation to the Administration had at all been altered. He denied that the Constitution was a compact framed by the States in their sovereign capacities; it was created by the people, and ratified by them as their own act.

Mr. Sprague said, the argument of the Senator from S. Carolina resolved itself into this, that where sovereignty had once resided in a people, they had not the power to transfer it; but that it remained, and could be resumed at pleasure; that the practical nullification of Georgia produced the theoretical or practical nullification of South-Carolina. He referred to the Supreme Court had been disrespectfully spoken of—that a different opinion of it was entertained by the people generally;—by them it was considered as one of the most glorious institutions ever reared.

On motion of Mr. Forsyth, the Resolutions were laid on the table.

The bill from the House to modify the Tariff was read a first time, and ordered to a second reading.

The bill of the Senate on the same subject was then laid on the table, and the Senate adjourned.

Wednesday, Feb. 27.

The bill to modify the act of the 14th of July, and other acts imposing duties on imports, was read a second time, and then considered in committee of the whole.

Mr. Clay moved that it be reported to the Senate.

Mr. Dickson moved to amend the bill by providing that the graduation of duties shall be made from the annual report of the State of commerce and navigation for the next year.

Mr. Clay opposed the arrangement, because he thought it was founded on a total misapprehension of the bill, and if any amendment were necessary, there would be more time at next session, than now, to amend it.

Thursday, Feb. 28.

Mr. Chambers, from the Committee on the district, reported a number of bills from the House, without amendment; and a Resolution was agreed on to print a proposed Code of Laws for the district, for consideration, which there was not time to pass upon at this session.

Resolutions for compensation of the Officers of the Senate were passed. The Senate proceeded to Executive business, and had an evening session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Saturday, Feb. 23.

After attending the funeral of their deceased member, the House assembled at 2 o'clock, but a quorum not appearing, a motion for adjournment prevailed.

Monday, Feb. 25.

After great altercation and some disorder as to what measure should be taken up, the Revenue Collection bill from the Senate had the preference. It was read a first time, and after some opposition, it had a second reading. Unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn, postpone and to lay it on the table.

At length, it was laid aside, to take up Mr. Clay's Tariff bill, on which the House went into Committee, and, on motion, the body of Mr. Verplanck's Tariff bill was struck out, and Mr. Clay's inserted in its place. The bill was reported to the House, and after a brief debate, it was ordered to its third reading 103 votes to 71.

Tuesday, Feb. 26.

After some preliminary business, The House took up the Tariff bill, as yesterday ordered to a third reading. A call of the House was made. Mr. Burges remonstrated very warmly against the passage of the bill, and adverted with some severity to the agency of Mr. Clay in originating the measure.

Mr. Jenifer replied, and vindicated the purity of Mr. Clay's motives and purposes. Mr. Daniel vindicated Mr. Clay and the general objects of the bill, and demanded the *Previous Question*; but withdrew his motion at the request of Mr. Burges, who briefly, but severely rejoined. Mr. McDuffie said, though the bill did not make all the concession to the South to which they were justly entitled, yet, as he believed it would give peace to the Country, he should vote for it.

Mr. Williams moved the *Previous Question*, which being sustained, the main question, "Shall this bill pass?" was put and carried as follows: YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Chilton, Allan, Robert Allen, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Armistead, Arnold, J. S. Barbour, Barnwell, Bates, Bledsoe, Blair, Bell, Burgess, Burtwell, Burns, J. Blair, Bond, Boyce, Bouldin, Branch, John Broadhead, Bullard, Cambreleg, Carr, Carson, Chalmers, Claiborne, Clay, Clayton, Coke, Connor, Corwin, Coulter, Craig, Creighton, Daniel, Davenport, W. R. Davis, Doubleday, Drayton, Draper, Duncan, Field, Findlay, Fitzgerald, Foster, Gaither, Gilmore, Gosjon, Griffin, Thomas Hall, William Hall, Harper, Hayes, Hawkins, Hoffman, Holland, Horn, Howard, Hubbard, Irvin, Isaacs, Jarvis, Jenifer, Richard M. Johnson, Cave Johnson, J. Johnson, Kavanagh, Kerr, Lamar, Lansing, Lecompte, Letcher, Lewis, Lyon, Marlin, Mason, Marshall, Maxwell, Wm. McCoy, McDuffie, McIntire, McKay, Mitchell, Newman, Newton, Nuckolls, Patton, Plummer, Polk, Revere, Root, Roane, Semmes, Sewall, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Smith, Speight, Spence, Stanbery, Standifer, Fras. Thomas, Philemon Thomas, Wiley Thompson, John Thomson, Tompkins, Verplanck, Ward, Washington, Wayne, J. Wick, Elisha Whiteley, Camp, E. White, Edward D. White, Wickliffe, Williams, Worthington—118.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Heman Allen, Allison, Appleton, Ashley, Babcock, Banks, N. Barber, Barstow, Isaac C. Bates, Beardley, Briggs, John C. Broadhead, Bucher, Burt, Burgess, Cahoon, Chandler, Choate, Collier, Lewis Condit, Silas Condit, E. Cooke, Bates Cooke, Cooper, Crane, Crawford, John Davis, Dancy, Dearborn, Denny, Evans, Dickson, Ellsworth, Geo. Evans, Joshua Evans, Edward Everett, Horace Everett, Ford, Grinnell, Hildall Hall, Heister, Hodges, Hogan, Hughes, Huntington, Thrie, Ingersoll, Kendall, Kenyon, Adam King, John King, Henry King, Leavitt, Mann, McCarty, Robert McCoy, McKenney, Mercer, Milligan, Muhlenberg, Nelson, Pearce, Pendleton, Pierson, Picher, Potts, Randolph, John Reed, Edward C. Reed, Russell, Slade, Southard, Stephens, Storms, Sutherland, Taylor, Vinton, Wardwell, Watmough, Wilkin, Wheeler, Frederick Whiteley, Young—85.

The bill was then sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The House then took up the bill from the Senate further to provide for the collection of duties on imports. Several unsuccessful motions were made to adjourn, to postpone the bill, and to lay it on the table.

At length, the House took a recess till six o'clock.

minority of the Committee on Manufactures be dispensed with, and that it be laid on the table and printed. Mr. Hoffman objected to the printing, as he said it had never been submitted to the Committee; it purported to be a counter report, but there was no report from the majority. It was new to ask a majority to agree to the report of a minority, which they never had an opportunity of hearing. It was a mere speech or argument of an individual. Mr. H. was proceeding to enter on the subject matter of the paper, when Mr. Bell called for the orders of the day.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Revenue Collection bill. Mr. McDuffie spoke against the bill; and Mr. Wayne obtained the floor; but before he commenced his speech, the House adjourned for an evening session.

EVENING SESSION. The House resumed the consideration of the Revenue bill; and when the National Intelligencer went to press, were still debating it.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SIX DAYS LATER FROM LIVERPOOL.

The arrival of the packet ship, New-York, Capt. Hoxie, puts us in possession of London papers to the 15th and Liverpool to the 16th ult. By the King of Holland a new proposition has been submitted, but its contents have not transpired—the English papers express their doubts as to its being intended for any other purpose than to drag out another extended negotiation.

From Portugal the accounts were that a heavy cannonading had taken place from the Miguelite batteries, which had destroyed many houses in Oporto. Two of his batteries, at the harbor, had commenced a fire on the morning of the 8th, which had been returned occasionally from the castle of St. John de Foz.

Sartorius, with the fleet of Don Pedro, was still at Vigo, leaving the harbor of Oporto without a single cruiser of any kind. About 200 men had quitted the naval service of Don Pedro, with Capt. Bingham, (second in command,) in consequence of a mutiny.

The latest news from Paris, which had been received by express, was of little moment, consisting of an uninteresting debate in the Chamber of Deputies, on the bill for the arrangement of departmental councils, and of the movements of the King and royal family. Some considerable riots had taken place at Clercy, in a contest for the Catholic Church, which was claimed by dissenters, who call themselves "French Catholics". The Roman Catholics having the government on their side had proved themselves victorious, driving their antagonists from the field, with some broken heads on both sides. According to accounts from Brest of the 8th, orders had been received to fit out three ships of the line with the utmost expedition. Nothing certain was known as to their destination, though it was conjectured to be for an expedition to Hayti.

The Proclamation had reached England, and of course gave rise to much speculation; the Tory papers exulting in our difficulties and prophesying a dissolution of the Union, while the opposite party insist upon it, all will be peaceably arranged, and disappoint the enemies of republican governments.

An awful conflagration had taken place in Liverpool on the 14th, in which 12,000 bales of cotton, and many stores and houses were destroyed; the loss is estimated at £150,000 sterling, on which there had previously been an insurance effected of £120,000.

It is stated that Parliament will positively proceed to public business immediately after the 30th of January, the day on which the writs are returnable.

The Times of the 15th quotes from the defence of the Bank of the United States, against the charges of the President and Secretary of the Treasury, which appeared in the National Gazette of Dec. 10th. The defence is regarded as conclusive against the insinuations as to the solvency of the Bank.

The sales of cotton at Liverpool during the week ending the 15th Jan. were 32,280 bales, at about the prices of the 8th, Pot and Pearl Ashes dull.

NOTICE.

IF THE Widow or any of the Children of the late EDWARD LANE, formerly Master and Merchant, residing out of the Bahamas Island, are living, they will hear something to their advantage, by applying to HENRY GREENLAND, Esq. of Nassau, N. P. through

G. W. DAVIS & CO. Wilmington, N. C.

February 9.

AMERICAN ECLIPSE.

IN the contract between Capt. J. H. Harrison and Walter Livingston, Esq. in relation to the Season of Eclipse the present year, my possession, there is the following clause: "There is to be no insurance of any nature and the horse is to be advertised in such manner and under such instructions, that the whole of the money, as well as the said Livingston, as the said Harrison's, is to be payable to Edward B. Hicks, as the agent of both parties."

The price of the Season is sixty Dollars. That gentlemen at a distance, who do not know the Eclipse, may know where, and to whom to apply, this is made public. Capt. Harrison's advertisement, at large, is forthcoming, to the friends of Eclipse, as referred to above, on information.

My address is, Lawrensville, Brunswick County, Virginia. EDWARD B. HICKS. Feb. 14, 1832.

