Brown. is thus described; immediately before the observations extracted as above.

"This machine consists of two very high wheels, an axle and a pole, and when the trees were large, a truck wheel was used at the end of the pole. The earth was loosened from the roots, the pole set erect and lashed to the stem; and then a purchase being made fast to the upper part of the pole, the whole was pulled at once and drawn horizontally along."

We conclude by an extract which applies well to the work just described.

"There is a selfish feeling that the planter of an Elm, or an Oak does not reap such an immediate benefit from it himself as will compensate for the expense and trouble of raising it. This is an extremely narrow principle, which fortunately the rich are beginning to be ashamed of—it is a *positive duty* of a landed proprietor who cuts down the tree which his Grandfather planted, to put a young one in the ground as a legacy to his own Grand-children—he will otherwise leave the world worse than he found it. Sir Walter Scott, who is himself a considerable planter has eloquently denounced that contracted feeling to which we have alluded and we cannot better conclude than by his charge to "take to heart the exhortation of the dying Scotch Laird to his son—"Be aye sticking in a tree Jock—it will be growing while you are sleeping."

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, Feb. 21.

On Saturday were laid before the Senate, the credentials of the election of the Hon. Thomas Ewing, by the State of Ohio, and of the re-election of the Hon. Elias K. Kane, by the State of Illinois as Senators from those States for six years from the 4th of March next. Mr. Naudain presented a petition from sundry citizens of the State of Delaware, remonstrating against the removal of the Custom House Office from Wilmington; and praying, if found expedient to remove it, that Delaware city may be the place chosen. Numerous bills from the House of Representatives were put thro' the first preliminary stages and referred. The general appropriation bill was taken up for the purpose of considering the several amendments as in committee of the whole. And the sixth amendment, making an appropriation towards the payment of Mr. Rhind and others employed in negotiating the late Treaty with the Sublime Porte, having been read, it was moved by Mr. Ellis, that the Senate would then go into Executive business. Before the question was taken, Mr. Kane submitted as an amendment to the amendment, to insert—"to the person *heretofore* employed in our intercourse with the Sublime Porte, the further sum of $15,000, in addition to the sum of $25,000 appropriated for the contingent expenses of our foreign intercourses, in order, as he said, to have it laid on the table with the other amendments. This having been concurred in, the Senate went forthwith into secret session, for the purpose, as we conceived of discussing the subject with less restraint, if we may be allowed so to surmise, from a remark made to that effect, by an honorable Senator on the previous day, when the same amendment was the subject matter of discussion.

In the House of Representatives on Saturday, the appropriation bills for the Army, the Navy and Fortifications, were passed without a division. The bill for the improvement of certain harbors was passed—the yeas and noes having been ordered, by a vote of 136 to 58. The House afterwards went into the consideration of private bills; which occupied the residue of the day.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

In the Senate yesterday, Mr. Bell presented two memorials from the inhabitants of Grafton County, New Hampshire, against the removal of the Southern Indians. Mr. Sanford presented a memorial from sundry citizens of Peru and Chesterfield, in the State of New York; and Mr. Marks a similar memorial from the inhabitants of Franklin county, Pennsylvania, severally praying the establishing of new post routes. The bill to provide for the adjustment of claims of persons entitled to indemnification under the late treaty with Denmark, and for the distribution among such claimants of the sums to be paid by the Danish Government to that of the United States under the stipulations of the convention, was read a third time and passed. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, in which they spent the remainder of the day.

The House of Representatives was yesterday occupied with the discussion of the petition presented by Mr. Everett, in relation to the preservation of the national faith with the Indians. *Mr.* Everett spoke about two hours, in conclusion of the remarks which he had commenced on the previous Monday, with a force, pathos and eloquence which appeared to be felt and appreciated throughout the House. His satire on the conduct of our government, in violating the pledged faith of the country to the Indians, was judicious as it was powerful; and the pictures which he drew of Indian sufferings and feelings were natural, touching, and of exquisite keeping. He was followed by Mr. Haynes. Mr. Bell then spoke, for about two hours, laboring under indisposition, which induced him at the end of that interval to give way; and the rule being dispensed with, the House proceeded to act on Bills lying on the table for a third reading.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 23.

In the Senate, yesterday, the usual morning business having been gone through, the day was occupied in a discussion on the 6th amendment proposed by the Finance Committee of the Senate to the General Appropriation bill for the support of Government. The question was on the motion made on Friday last by Mr Tazewell to amend the amendment by striking out so much thereof as embraced an appropriation towards our negociations with the Sublime Porte, which in the original amendment, is in the following words:

"To Charles Rhind an outfit of $4,500, deducting therefrom whatever sum may have been paid him for his personal expenses."

"To Charles Rhind, David Offley, and James Biddle, at the rate of $4,500 per annum, for the time that each of them was engaged in the said negotiation." And—

"For compensation to the commission employed on a former occasion, for a similar purpose:" viz.

"To W. M. Crane and David Offley, at the rate of $4,500 per annum, for the time that each of them was engaged in the said negotiation."

Mr. Tazewell supported his motion in a speech of great length, peculiarly forcible, argumentative and eloquent. He opposed the appropriation coming in the present mode, as giving an indirect sanction to the course pursued by the President in having assumed the whole power of appointment of the Commissioners to himself without submitting the nominations to the Senate, to be by them sanctioned or rejected. The appointments had been made in the recess of 1829, but Mr. Tazewell contended that it was the bounden duty of the President to lay them before the Senate at their first meeting; that they were not otherwise valid, inasmuch as, by the constitution, the President can only appoint by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The whole of the last session had been suffered to pass by without the Senate having had the least intimation on the subject—those agents were accredited in the mean time with full powers at a foreign Court, derived from the President alone and this Mr. Tazewell contended was a usurpation of the Constitution, and a flagrant violation of the rights of the Senate. Mr. T. stated that he had advocated the same doctrine in the case of the Panama mission, under a former administration. After *Mr.* Dickerson and Mr. Woodbury had briefly expressed their opinions, the Senate adjourned, Mr. Livingston being in possession of the floor, but giving way on account of the lateness of the hour.

The House of Representatives was chiefly occupied on the passage of bills which had been previously engrossed.—Subsequently the bill from the Senate for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands was taken up, and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading to-day.—The bill for the erection of an Armory on the Western waters was then taken up and acted on. Mr Denny moved an amendment, authorising the President to erect the Armory near Pittsburgh.—The previous question was then demanded by Mr. Standifer, and seconded. *Mr.* Wickliffe moved to lay the Bill on the table, and the ayes and noes being ordered, the motion was withdrawn. The question was then taken by ayes and noes, on the engrossment of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 78, noes 71. The House then took up the bill for the relief of the Insolvent Debtors of the United States. The bill was amended, on motion of Mr. Semmes, so as to limit its operation to three years, and ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to day. A letter from M. Rhind was received from the President of the United States, giving information as to the manner in which he became possessed of the Arabian Horses presented to him by the Grand Seignior, and the necessity under which he found himself of accepting them.

THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

In the Senate yesterday, sundry memorials were presented & referred. After the report of several local bills, the Vice President presented a message from the President of the United States relating to the intercourse law with the Indians of 1802, 3000 additional copies of which were ordered to be printed. Thirty-seven bills from the House of Representatives were read the first and second time, and referred to appropriate committees. The Senate then took up the general appropriation bill, the amendment of Mr. Tazewell to strike out the appropriation for the payment of the Commissioners who negotiated the Turkish Treaty being under consideration. Mr. Livingston addressed the Senate for two hours in opposition to the amendment; and when he concluded, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives there was some discussion on the subject of private bills, which were taken up for consideration.—There are several bills on the table which have a preference over others.—The special orders are in number from 18 to 20; and by the time these shall have been acted on but very little if any time will remain for action on the hundreds of claims which are waiting for equitable legislation, and the delay of which is a fruitful source of misery to many deserving individuals who have been annually knocking at the doors of Congress for several years—not asking for favour—not soliciting the charity of the country—but simply demanding that justice which is their due, and which, in the ordinary transactions between man and man, no individual could deny, without placing his character for honor, honesty and humanity, in the most imminent danger.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

In the Senate, yesterday, a resolution was submitted by Mr. Webster, to authorize the Secretary of the Senate to subscribe for 100 copies of Mr. Stanberry's Report of Judge Peck's trial, before the High Court of Impeachment—provided the price do not exceed $5 per copy. A memorial was presented by Mr. Bell, from several citizens of the State of New Hampshire, praying the repeal of the law of last session for the removal of the Southern Indians. Numerous bills from the other House went through the preliminary stages and were referred. Among these the bill (introduced by Mr. Buchanan) for the relief of certain insolvent debtors of the United States was twice read and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of certain importers of foreign merchandise, having been reported by Mr. Smith, (Md.) Chairman of the Committee of Finance, without amendment, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Chambers chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia, called up the bill for the punishment of crimes within the District. A motion to lay on the table, submitted by Mr. Hayne on a former day, to recommit the bill for the purpose of modifying or expunging for the present the clause which related to Duelling. After *Mr.* Hayne had briefly explained his motives in wishing this course to be adopted and which were in substance the same as on the previous occasion the question on the motion to recommit was put and carried by a vote of 18 to 15. Mr. Chambers seeing that it was the sense of the senate that the clause should undergo revision, and that at the present period of the Session there was not sufficient time, moved, solely for the purpose, as he said, of passing the general bill, that the last vote be reconsidered, in order that he might follow it up with a motion to rescind the clause from the bill for the present, till another should be substituted in its stead next session. Both motions were agreed to—the clause was stricken out, and the bill thus finally passed.

Mr. Tazewell's motion relative to the 6th amendment to the general appropriation bill was again the great subject of discussion. Mr. Tyler of Virginia was in possession of the floor, and supported the motion of Mr. Tazewell in a speech of great length, adopting the same views of the unconstitutionality of the President's conduct in withholding the appointment of the agents to the Sublime Porte from the Senate and pursuing much the same line of argument as the latter gentleman. Mr. Tyler on sitting down, handed in to the Chair an additional amendment (being the 3d amendment to the original amendment) in the following words—"Provided always that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as sanctioning or in any way approving of the appointment of these persons by the President alone, during the recess of the Senate, and without their advice or consent as Commissioners to negotiate a treaty with the Ottoman Porte." Mr. Brown followed and defended the conduct of the Executive. Mr. Tazewell explained parts of his former remarks, as did Mr. Livingston. It being then near 5 o'clock, Mr. Forsyth moved an adjournment, stating that it was his wish to express his sentiments on the subject, which the lateness of the hour then precluded him from accomplishing. The Senate then adjourned.

In the House of Representatives yesterday Mr. Everett, from the Committee on the Library, reported a Bill authorising a subscription for 700 copies of the selection from the old Documents proposed to be published by Gales and Seaton, and moved its engrossment, after it had been read a first and second time. A motion was made to lay the Bill on the table, by Mr. Lea, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 86, Noes 86; and the Speaker giving his casting vote in favor of the motion.

The Bill to regulate the foreign and Coasting Trade on the northern frontier was passed: as also was the Bill to extend the limits of Georgetown. The Bill to authorise the appointment of Commissioners to prepare a code of Statute Law for the District of Columbia was rejected. The Bill to incorporate the St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum; the Bill making appropriations for the Public Buildings, were passed. The Bill for improving certain harbors and providing for surveys was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time to-day.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.

Mr. Crockett yesterday stated that he had supported the present Administration when Gen. Jackson came into power as well as his colleague, Mr. Polk; but he went on to say that he was a Jackson man still—But General Jackson was not, for that the General had left the principles which he avowed when he was elected. Now, said Mr. Crockett, that he is off from his principles, I am off from him.—*Nat. Jour.*

FOREIGN NEWS.

By the packet ship Sully, from Havre we have just received files of the Paris Journal des Debats & Galignani's Paris Messenger, down to the 19th ult. We furnish at once the chief articles of intelligence, that seem to us to confirm the remarks which we made on Thursday, in relation to the probability of war. We can scarcely conceive how this catastrophe could be averted, considering the state of Belgium and Poland, and the dispositions of the French people. Preparations for it were multiplied and expedited with all possible earnestness, by all the continental governments. According to some accounts, hostilities had actually been renewed between the Dutch and Belgians. The Polish deputies to St. Petersburgh could accomplish nothing; a vast Russian force impended, like a baleful cloud on the Polish frontier. But the first violent shock, the first torrents of blood, would electrify and almost madden the French, already fired with the old martial spirit and revolutionary enthusiasm.

The Belgians were anxious, if not resolved, to be at least virtually united with France; many of the leading French politicians, and, probably, the majority of the French nation, thought that their wishes should be met and gratified without delay. King Philip refused the Belgian crown whether for himself or his son; and his ministers laboured to prevent the co-operation of the French with the Poles. They must, however, take the lead, according to the popular impulse, or be overturned and trampled down. On the 15th ult. a most important debate took place in the French Chamber of Deputies which is reported in the *Journal des Debats* of the day subsequent. It is too long to be copied entire, but we may mention particular parts—the most significative. It arose on a petition from an inhabitant of Mons for the re-union of Belgium with France. General Lamarque demanded forthwith to be heard. He reprobated the timid, compliant foreign policy of the Ministers, as one worthy of the government of Charles X. He observed—

"Peace is doubtless a precious treasure; but without the rising of the Belgians—without the insurrection of the Poles, who imagined that our revolution was the signal of deliverance to the People,—you *would have had war.* Have you forgotten the menaces of Prussia and the gathering of her troops—the arrogant language of the Russian Autocrat, and the march of his troops? Have there not been found in the state offices of Poland, and especially in its fortified places, irrefragible proofs of the hostile projects of these powers?"

He declared that the foreign monarchical governments were only practising *a truce* with revolutionary France; he branded the compacts of 1815; and proceeded to treat the conduct of the present cabinet, in repelling the Belgians and closing their ears to the cries of the Poles, as a *halt in the mud.* Great agitation ensued in the Chamber; a member exclaimed—"You are throwing all France into commotion." Lamarque proceeded to denounce the English cabinet as in concert with Metternich on the subject of the Netherlands. General *Sebastiani*, the minister of Foreign Affairs, answered thus:

"He would be an imprudent minister who, upon the mere presenting of a petition, should treat of questions of peace and of war while negotiations are going on upon which, perhaps, the fate of Europe depends. A language has been put into the mouth of the King's Ministers utterly unworthy of them. They have even invoked the august person of the Sovereign, in order to make him speak a language alike foreign from his thoughts and high sentiments. The minister who addresses you makes this declaration. He shuns neither the responsibility of his acts nor of his words, nor of his silence."

M. *Guizot* spoke in favor of the principle of *non-intervention*, as that which represents the liberty of nations, and he deprecated all *Quixotism* for insurrection and the sovereignty of the People. M. *Mauguin*, the republican leader, entered into the debate, and pronounced an harangue fitted to excite the nation to an immediate adoption of Belgium and the Polish cause. He enforced the complaints & counsels of General Lamarque. He urged that the Sovereigns would come, as soon as they had defeated the Poles, to stifle the revolutionary fire in its focus, at Paris, & that they should be anticipated. The whole discourse produced the liveliest sensation in the Chamber.

General *Lafayette* spoke to the following effect—

"The habit that I have long contracted of wishing liberty to the nations, at the same time as that of my country, and contributing thereto myself when I have had the means, may lead me to see something personal in the reproaches of *propaganda* that have been uttered at this tribune.—(Cries of 'No, no.') I do not intend to speak of myself. The late hour warns me to be brief, but I could wish to vindicate the revolution of 1789 from a reproach that seems to have been brought against it No, gentlemen, the Constituent Assembly had no idea of extending the revolution to other countries. It was greeted by the concurrence and even the compliments of all the Sovereigns of Europe, and even of Mr. Pitt; but at the same time the coalition of Pilnitz was formed. Then, fortunately, as well as now, the French people was formed into National Guards, and the nation in arms repelled the aggression. This was the cause of the conquests to which we have been forced. It has been said that the insurrections of the nations against France wrested from her those conquests which were too extensive. I admit that Napoleon found in the Kings, secret enemies; but also very humble and obsequious courtiers. The nations, weary of the yoke which he had imposed upon them, rose against us; but it was to the shouts of liberty; it was after the promises of freedom that had been made to them by the Kings, and which had been violated. I am astonished, relative to the principle of non-intervention, that our Government should have intervened in the forms of the Belgian Government and the choice of its Sovereign. As to Poland, it is not astonishing that we should sympathise with that brave nation: it has given us so many proofs of attachment under all circumstances, that we ought to wish it a prosperous fate. The advanced hour does not allow me to say more."

If France has to undergo a struggle with the absolute monarchies, she could not find a crisis more propitious for her than that at which those enemies were involved in the suppression of vast insurrections within their own dominions, or in danger of that embarrassment as soon as the contest should begin;—and when she would wield the utmost moral force, in the passionate excitement of her whole population, and the sympathies of a large portion of their subjects.

Nat. Gaz

Our Minister NOT *near the Court of Russia.*—The N. Y. Gazette publishes the following extract from a letter written by an American gentleman in London, a friend of the administration.

"LONDON, January 4.

"Mr. John Randolph of Roanoke, is still in London. He has made himself ridiculous by a speech which he delivered at the lord mayor's feast at the Mansion House. Mr.——informs me that he yesterday visited Mr. M'Lane, our minister who resides in Portland Place. Mr.——had never seen Mr. Randolph. On entering the room, he was surprised to see in conversation with the Minister, a tall, uncouth, guant man, wearing a rough pilot's pea-jacket, with a straight collar, buttoned up to the chin—leaving only his nose, and part of the chin, mouth and eyes visible. To his utter astonishment, he found this *thing* to be our redoubtable Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Russia, and was introduced to him as such. Mr. R. is no doubt deranged in his upper works. I understand that Mr. M'Lane is trying to prevail on him to return home. Mr. M'Lane will soon return."

EASTON GAZETTE

EASTON, (MD.)

Saturday Evening, March 5.

Thursday last was the day assigned by the Constitution for the expiration of the 21st Congress.

We beg leave to refer our readers to the extracts in this day's paper from the "U. S. Telegraph" and the "Globe," two prominent administration prints. They will perceive the opinions which are entertained of each other by the two portions of Jacksonmen into which that party is now divided. This state of things occasions no surprize to us, as it was easily to be foreseen that the discordant materials of which Jacksonism is composed would be broken to pieces by the first jar. And it is a source of gratification to the patriot, that it is so, since the people will now plainly discover that this Jackson party, which presumes to have an exclusive title to republicanism and patriotism, was formed on the sacrifice of every honorable and patriotic principle; and seeing this, the virtue of the people will impel them to withdraw whatever confidence they might have reposed in them.

CALHOUN CORRESPONDENCE

From the U. S. Telegraph, Feb. 22.

We publish, to day a letter from Mr. Forsyth on the subject of the correspondence between the President and Vice-President, with a copy of a letter from Mr. Forsyth to James A. Hamilton, Esq. of New York, and the letter of Mr. Crawford to Mr. Calhoun, referred to in the correspondence.

We have appended, in the shape of notes, on the letter to Mr. Hamilton, and the letter of Mr. Crawford, remarks pointing out the errors apparent on the face of these letters themselves. We have adopted this course because we deemed it due to the truth of the case, as many readers into whose hands it may fall, may not have easy access to the documents necessary to illustrate the palpable errors on which we comment. It will be seen that they are numerous and fatal to Mr. Crawford. He relies upon Mr. Crowninshield and Mr. Adams to confirm his first statement; but unfortunately for him, both entirely fail to do so. Mr. Crowninshield has by a subsequent statement given to Mr. Calhoun, confessed that he was not present at the cabinet meeting, and by reference to Mr.

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