posed might prevent the payment of the whole of the remnant of the debt by the exact day which has been stated. If however, the entire 7,000,000, embraced by the resolution on your table, were subtracted from the fourteen, it would still leave him seven millions besides the bank stock, to be applied to the debt, and that of itself, would be three millions more than can be properly applied to the object, in the course of this year, as *I* have already endeavored to show.

I came here, sir, most anxiously desiring that an arrangement of the public revenue should be made, which, without sacrificing any of the great interests of the country, would reconcile and satisfy all its parts I thought I perceived in the class of objects not produced within the country, a field on which we could all enter, in a true and genuine spirit of compromise and harmony, and agree upon an amicable adjustment. Why should it not be done? Why should those who are opposed to the American System demand of its friends an unconditional surrender? Our common object should be so to reduce the public revenue as to relieve the burthens of the people, if indeed the people of this country can be truly said to be burthened. The Government must have a certain amount of revenue, & that amount must be collected from the imports. Is it material to the consumer, wherever situated, whether the collection be made upon a few or many objects, provided whatever be the mode, the amount of his contribution to the public exchequer remains the same? If the assessment can be made on objects which will greatly benefit large portions of the Union, without injury to him, why should he object to the selection of those objects?—Yes, sir, I came here, in a spirit of warm attachment to all parts of our beloved country, with a lively solicitude to restore and preserve its harmony, and with a firm determination to pour oil and balm into existing wounds, rather than further to lacerate them. For the truth and sincerity of these declarations, I appeal to HIM whom none can deceive. I expected to be met by corresponding dispositions, and hoped that our deliberations, guided by fraternal sentiments and feelings, would terminate in diffusing contentment and satisfaction throughout the land. And that such may be the spirit presiding over them, and such their issue, *I* yet most fervently hope.

CONGRESS.

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Clayton, Senator from Delaware, appeared and took his seat Mr. Dallas presented two memorials from inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia, trading to the Western country, praying for a renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. The bill providing for the organization of the Ordnance Department, was passed. The consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution for the abolition or reduction of duties on unprotected articles, was resumed, and Mr. Hayne moved to amend the first resolution, by striking out all after the word "*countries*" in the second line, and inserting the following:

"Be so reduced, that the amount of the public revenue shall be sufficient to defray the expenses of government, according to their present scale, after the payment of the public debt; & that, allowing a reasonable time for the *gradual reduction* of the present high duties on the articles coming into competition with similar articles made or produced in the United States, the duties be ultimately *equalized*, so that the duties on no article shall, as compared with the value of that article, vary materially, from the general average."

This amendment, Mr. Hayne supported in a speech of three hours in length. On motion of Mr. Dickerson, the further consideration of the resolution and amendment was postponed to Monday next.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain Internal Improvements for the year 1832 Mr McDuffie, from the same Committee reported a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for information as to the extent & condition generally of the manufactures of wool, cotton, hemp, iron, sugar, salt, &c. in the United States, and also requesting the Secretary to accompany his report on the subject, with such a Tariff of duties upon imports, as, in his opinion, may be best adapted to the advancement of the public interests. The resolution lies one day.

Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill making appropriations for laying out and making a Military road from Fort Howard at Green Bay, to Fort Crawford on the Mississippi. Mr. Irwin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill authorising the Governor of Arkansas to lease the salt springs in that Territory, and for other purposes.—Mr. Barbour of Virginia, from a select Committee, reported a bill to provide for adjusting and paying certain claims of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The resolutions submitted on the 27th ult. by Mr. Bouldin, ordering an enquiry into the operation of the Tariff laws upon the importation of certain cloths, was further discussed by Messrs. Davis of Massachusetts, Cambreleng and the mover—but before the question was taken on Mr. Stewart's amendment to refer this enquiry to the Committee on Manufactures instead of the Committee on Commerce the House adjourned.—*Globe.*

The debate in the Senate, upon the Tariff, was resumed yesterday. Mr. Hayne replied to Mr Clay, and fulfilled the high expectation which it was evident he had excited from the great assemblage that attended. The Senate Chamber was never so crowded before, and all who were present, left it, we have no doubt, with better auguries for the restoration of harmony among the different sections of the Union, than they brought with them. The spirit of compromise, in which Mr. Hayne advocated the interests of the South, impressed very favorably some of those who are identified with the opposite policy. Mr. Wilkins, of Pennsylvania, while he insisted that the protective principle could never be yielded by him, and asserted, that its maintenance was essential to the interests of the State he represented, frankly avowed the hope he entertained, that some concession could be made compatible with those interests, to meet the conciliatory temper manifested by the Senator from South Carolina.—*Ibid.*

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18.

The Senate was yesterday engaged, during the greater part of its session, in Executive business. The Legislative matters were of inconsiderable importance.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Bouldin's resolutions, were further discussed, after which the Census Bill was again taken up, and occupied the House till the hour of adjournment.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

In the Senate yesterday, the resolutions offered by Mr. Sprague, of Maine, calling for information connected with the Boundary question, were adopted after a very short discussion, in which Mr. Sprague, Mr Ewing, Mr. Clay, and Mr. Grundy, took part.

In the House of Representatives, the resolutions offered by Mr Bouldin, on the subject of the Tariff, were again taken up, and Mr Stewart concluded the observations he had commenced. After he had concluded, Mr. Wickliffe demanded the previous question, which was seconded. The question was then ordered to be taken on the previous question by ayes and noes, when it was decided by a vote of 96 to 93, that the main question—the reference of the resolutions—should NOT now be put. This decision removed the question from before the House for that day. After this decision, the House proceeded to the orders of the day; and in committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, resumed the consideration of the census bill.

FRIDAY, Jan. 20

The Senate, yesterday, at half past twelve o'clock, having finished the morning business, proceeded, on motion of Mr. Tazewell, to the consideration of Executive business, in which they were engaged till 4 o'clock.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Adams, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a resolution directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House the quantities and kinds of the several articles manufactured in the United States, during the year ending on the 30th September last, particularly those of iron, cotton, wool, hemp, sugar, &c. together with such information as he may deem material, and such suggestions as he may think useful, with a view to the adjustment of the tariff. The resolution was adopted.

The resolution submitted on Monday by Mr. M'Duffie, from the committee of Ways and Means, of a similar character to the above, was then considered and agreed to. Mr. Davis, of South Carolina, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to refund the fine imposed upon the late Matthew Lyon, under the Sedition Law, to his heirs and representatives. The house again resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union on the Apportionment Bill. A discussion of some length ensued, but before the question was taken on Mr. Hubbard's amendment, to strike out 48 000 as the ratio, and insert 44,000, the Committee rose, reported progress, and the House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce the following joint resolution:

A joint resolution declaratory of the meaning of the charter of the Bank of the United States on the subject of the paper currency to be issued by the Bank:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the paper currency, in the form of orders drawn by the Presidents of the Offices of Discount and Deposite, on the Cashier of the Bank of the United States, is not authorized by any thing contained in the charter, and that the said currency is, and is hereby declared to be, illegal, and that the same ought to be suppressed.

Mr. Benton supported the motion in a speech three hours long, and it was opposed by Messrs. Dallas, Buckner, Webster, Wilkins, Bibb, Chambers, and Smith, and further supported by Messrs. Forsyth, Miller, Kane, Marcy, and Tyler. The question being taken, leave to introduce the resolution was refused as follows:

Yeas.—Messrs. Benton, Dudley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Hill, Kane, Mangum, Marcy, Miller, Moore, Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White—16.

Nays.—Messrs. Bell, Bibb, Buckner, Chambers, Clayton, Dallas, Ewing, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, King, Knight, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Robinson, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Tipton, Tomlinson, Webster, Wilkins—25.

Mr. Clay submitted the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to the Senate any correspondence which may have passed, between the Treasury Department and the Collectors of the Customs, or either of them, shewing the construction which has been placed by that Department upon the act entitled "an act to amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the 24th of May, 1824, or upon any other act of Congress, imposing duties on imports, passed since that day including the act of 19th May, 1830.

The Senate, after a sitting of five hours, adjourned over to Monday next

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Root, from the Committee on Agriculture, reported a bill for promoting the growth and manufacture of Silk in the United States. Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the United States Army. Mr. Bouldin's resolution relative to the Tariff, and Mr. Davis's amendment thereto, was taken up, and discussed by Mr. Mitchell of S. Carolina until the expiration of the hour allotted to morning business. A number of private bills were acted on. The Speaker presented the memorial of the President & Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania praying a re-charter of the Bank of the United States. On motion of Mr. Wickliffe, it was referred to the committee of Ways and Means, with the following instructions to said Committee:

"To enquire into the expediency of reporting a bill to incorporate a new Banking Company, to take effect and go into operation after the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the U. States, reserving one third of the capital in said Bank of the United States, together with a sufficient bonus on the charter; one third to be subscribed for by such of the Stockholders in the present Bank as may be citizens of the United States, the other third to be taken by such citizens of the United States as may desire so to invest their surplus capital:

"That they also enquire into the expediency of prohibiting the Bank from dealing in or holding real estate, except for the mere purposes of Banking Houses and houses necessary for the transaction of the business of the company.

"Of prohibiting the location of any branch in any State without the consent of the legislature of such State:

"And also, of so forming the charter, that the legislatures of the several States shall and may exercise the power when they deem it expedient to do so of imposing a fair and reasonable tax upon the capital employed, in any Bank, or branch of said Bank within the jurisdiction of such State; and also to subject the said corporation to be sued in the District or Circuit Court in any State where they may have a Branch located and the cause of action accrued.

Legislature of Maryland.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

TUESDAY, Jan. 17.

On motion by Mr. Moores,

Ordered, That the committee on education, be, and they are hereby instructed to inquire in the expediency of consolidating and distributing the several school funds, belonging to this state, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Nicols reported a bill, entitled, An act to authorise executors, administrators and all other persons, to divide large claims so as to make them subject to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace

The Clerk of the Senate delivered a report of the trustees of the Academy at Easton, in Talbot county; endorsed 'referred to the consideration of the house of delegates,' which was read and referred to the committee on education.

The hour having arrived for taking up the orders of the day, the house proceeded to consider the first order of the day, it being the bill reported by Mr. Handy, entitled, An additional supplement to the act, entitled, An act for the speedy recovery of small debts out of court, and to repeal the acts of assembly therein mentioned.

Mr. Ely moved to strike out the second section of the bill,

Determined in the negative.

The said bill was then read the second time and passed.

The house then proceeded to consider the second order of the day, being the preamble and resolutions from the senate, relative to rechartering the United States Bank:—the discussion of which occupied the house until the hour of adjournment.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 18 th.

On Motion of Mr. Thomas, of Queen Ann's,

The bill reported by him, entitled, An act for the revaluation of the real and personal property in Queen Ann's county was taken up for consideration, read the second time, and passed.

The house proceed to consider the order of the day; it being the bill, reported by Mr. Johns, entitled, An act to repeal an act, entiled, An act to abolish imprisonment for debt on certain judgments rendered by justices of the peace passed at December session, 1830, chapter 155.

The said bill was then read the second time and passed.

On motion by Mr. Teackle the yeas and nays, were ordered and appeared as follows—ayes 35, nays 27.

THURSDAY, Jan. 19.

Mr. Bruff presented the petition of Eliza Hopkins, of Talbot county, praying the relinquishment of the States claim to certain lands therein mentioned; which was read, and referred to the committee on grievances and courts of justice.

On motion by Mr. Wilson, of Montgomery,

Ordered, that the committee on the militia, be, and they are hereby required to inquire into the expediency of revoking or annulling the entire militia system of this state, and at the same time inquire into the propriety of substituting in lieu thereof, a well organized system of military tactics as required by the exigencies of the times and report to this House by bill or otherwise.

Mr. Johnson submitted the following preamble and resolutions,

Whereas, under a government essentially based on, and regulated by public opinion, and where the will of the people is the only sovereign authority it becomes a primary obligation to diffuse intelligence, and give every facility to a clear developement of knowledge, as the only secure guardian of political rights, and the only permanent foundation for liberty and virtue—viewing it as incompatible with the spirit of the age, and at war with the true policy and permanent interest of this republican government that any obstruction should be left in those channels for communication which it is the interest of all to keep open between brethren of the same political family, however widely dispersed they may be, over this great national domain,—hailing with especial delight the rapid melting away, and antipating the speedy and total extinguishment of the national debt, the payment of which has heretofore required exactions from the people, that hereafter need no longer be demanded, and estimating as we do the public press of this country as being beyond comparison the most efficient engine for the diffusion of useful information, and as, at all times, being the most secure palladium of our free and happy institutions. Therefore,

Resolved, As the opinion of the General Assembly of Maryland, that the charge imposed upon the transportation of newspapers by mail, as it tends greatly to obstruct their circulation and prevent the diffusion of intelligence, is unnecessary, impolitic and unwise.

Resolved, That the Senators of this state in the Congress of the United States be instructed, and the representatives requested to use their exertions to procure the passage of a law for the total abolition of the postage on newspapers throughout the Union.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor be requested to transmit copies of these resolutions to the Senators and representatives of this State, and also to the Governors of the other states, that the same may be submitted to the Legislatures thereof for their consideration.

Which was read.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill, entitled, An act to regulate the election of the clerk of the county court, and register of wills, for Frederick county.

On motion by Mr. Turner of Baltimore,

The house took up for consideration the following leave:

Leave to bring in a bill, entitled, an act to alter and amend the constitution of this state, so as to give the election of governor immediately to the people, and to serve for a limited term.

On motion by Mr. Teackle,

The house was called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members, who after a short time had elapsed, returned and reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The said leave was then read the second time.

On the question being put, will the house grant the leave? It was determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows: ayes 27, nays 44.

The bill reported by Mr. Nicols, entitled, An act to authorise executors, administrators, and all other persons, to divide large claims so as to make them subject to the jurisdiction of a justice of the peace, was taken up for consideration.

On motion by Mr. Nicols, said bill was amended by adding at the end thereof, the following as an additional section:—

"And be it enacted, That each and every note so taken, as a part of any claim, debt or acconnt, shall on the face thereof, specify or identify the amount of said claim, debt or account, of which the same is intended to be a part."

The said bill was then read the second time as amended, and passed.

The hour having arrived for taking up the order of the day, the house proceeded to consider the bill reported by Mr. Moores, entitled, An act to abolish all such parts of the constitution and form of government as relates to the time and manner of electing the senate and mode of filling up vacancies in that body, so that each county, and the city of Baltimore, may have a senator, to be elected immediately by the people.

On motion by Mr. Brown, of Queen Anne's, the house was called, and the door keeper sent for the absent members.

The door keeper having returned, reported that in obedience to order, he had notified the absent members that their attendance in the house was required.

The said bill was then read the second time, and passed.

On motion by Mr Ely, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:—ayes 49 nays 19.

The appointing power.—The following is an extract from the Eulogium on the late Ex-President Monroe, delivered by Judge McLean, late Post Master General After the ear has become pained, and the soul sickened with "every day's report" of the abuses and proscriptions of Jacksonism, it is consoling to recur to the view here presented of the practice of better days and better men, in relation to appointments to office.

"In the use of patronage, that most delicate and important branch of executive power, Mr. Monroe was governed by those enlarged and elevated views, required by the interest of his country.—The utmost deference, in making appointments, was paid to public sentiment, whilst at the same time, irreproachable character and high qualifications were indispensable requisites. Personal motives, either as they regarded the President himself, or the person appointed, were lost in considerations of public duty.

"From the official relation which I bore to the President, towards the close of his administration, it became my duty to consult him in making certain appointments. But in no instance did he intimate a preference for any one of the candidates whose names I laid before him His answer was, uniformly. "The law has given to you the right to make the appointment; I shall be satisfied with your decision; do what the public interest requires."

"In one case, I had every reason to believe, if personal consideration had been permitted to influence him, there were strong grounds for its exercise.—One of the applicants was a particular friend, with whom, in early life, he had been long associated in the public service; and for whom he entertained a strong personal regard. A direct appeal to personal friendship was made, and this was enforced by the necessities of the applicant. But even in this case, this more than Roman Patriot gave not the slightest intimation of a preference; and another individual was appointed, because I believed him to be the better qualified to discharge the duties of the office.

"The relation of this incident will be pardoned, on the ground that such cases often tend more to elucidate character than more important transactions. When those selfish feelings, to which we are all more or less liable, come directly in contact with public duty, and they are disregarded, no higher evidence can be given of elevated and patriotic principles. I deem it of some importance to record such instances, as they may not be without their use in other days of the republic."

The following anecdotes respecting the late Stephen Girard, are now going the rounds of the newspapers, and are characteristic of the man.

A young sailmaker of Philadelphia called on Mr. Girard for the purpose of buying a large quantity of duck, which he wished to make up into sails. He was a stranger to Mr. G. & was not prepared to advance the cash for the article he wanted: of course Mr. G. told him he must procure some responsible name as surety on his note. The sailmaker agreed to the proposal, and said, "I will return in a few minutes, Mr. Girard, with the note fixed according to your request—and will you lend me a hand cart, to convey the canvass to my sail loft." "Certainly, sir, but you do not intend to cart it down yourself?" "Yes I do to be sure." 'But why do that—why not get some poor man to do it for you?" "Because," replied the sailmaker, "if I do it myself I shall save a shilling." "Very well sir, you shall have my cart, and I will take your note without an endorser."

Mr. Girard one day asked a truckman in his employ, why he did not build himself a house, to which he replied that he was too poor, having a numerous family dependent upon him 'Well,' said he, "follow my directions and you will be able. This morning there is a cargo sale of molasses on —— wharf; go and buy the whole lot, *I* will become surety for the payment." The man went accordingly, and on the molasses being put up one hogshead or the lot, started at a very low rate. The bystanders, who were all wholesale dealers, supposing that the man only wanted one hogshead, would not bid upon him; and it was accordingly struck off. Much, to their surprise, he told the auctioneer he would take the whole lot, naming his endorser, and before he left the spot, disposed of his bargain for an advance sufficient to build him a snug tenement.

To the above the New-York Gazette adds the following, which was handed by a gentleman of this city.

The writer of this article, when quite a lad, was one morning very early on Clifford's wharf, Philadelphia, where he stopped to observe Mr Girard marking some Brandy pipes. He soon attracted the notice of Mr. G. who said, "little boy, can you do this;" the reply was in the affirmative, and Mr. G. handed him the marking pot and brush, and said, "then do it." He took the pot and brush, and after being employed about an hour and a half, Mr. G. handed him five silver dollars, saying, "take that." He ran home with the money, and thought himself the richest boy in the world; but he had soon to return with his father to Mr. G. to test the truth of his having received honestly so much money Mr. G. replied, "I gave it to him to encourage *his early rising and industry.*"

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