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[*Translated for the Democratic Press.*]

CONVERSATIVE SENATE—Sitting of the 12th of November, 1813. The Senate assembled at two o'clock this afternoon, under the presidency of his Serene Highness the Prince Arch-Chancellor of the Empire.

His excellency the *Count Regnaud de Saint Jean d' Angely*, Minister of state, and *Count Mole*, Counsellor of State were introduced.—They presented three projects of *Senatus Consulta*. The Count *Regnaud de Saint Jean d' Angely*, explained the motives to the first one, in the following manner.

My Lord—Senators: That memorable session is still before you, when, fulfilling at once the august duties of Regent, wife, mother and Frenchwoman, the Empress attended you in order to explain the necessities of France.

The sentiments she excited in this place, were rapidly communicated to the extremities of the empire, and, still live in all hearts.

Whatever is French are felt that in the actual situation of Europe, the nation could not hope to preserve its rank, to maintain its dignity, to provide for its security, to defend its territory but by proportioning its efforts to overcome the efforts undertaken for its subjugation; but by raising the power of its armies the extent of its resources beyond its means, beyond the resources of the states coalesced against us.

But that epoch, gentlemen, the defection of Bavaria was not consummated; French loyalty having done itself the honor to be incredulous to such a crime.

At that time also you were ignorant how the Saxons in the heat of battle, had deserted their ranks in our armies, to occupy those which had been prepared for them beforehand in the armies of our enemies; how the artillery, furnished and equipped from our arsenals had been turned against our battallions, and unexpectedly mowed down by those batteries which were destined for their protection.

These events which are without example, except in the ancient history of the kings of barbarian Asia; these events which have never heretofore obliged civilized Europe to blush for its cabinets, to afflict herself for her people, have had consequences, which a few weeks since could not be present to your views.

Nevertheless, gentlemen and our enemies themselves acknowledge it, while counting their defeats and their losses, the French armies have sustained their ancient and imperishable renown in spite of every occurrence.

But by the force of circumstances, glorious victories have been rendered sterile, reiterated triumphs have become insufficient; and the unexpected and deplorable catastrophe at the bridge at Leipsic has added to the enemy's advantages, still fortunate once more to obtain a victory without a battle, trophies without danger, and success without glory.

At this new misfortune, every one of you must have perceived it, gentlemen, an universal sentiment of devotion, of generosity, has been manifested from all quarters. In the midst of the public grief, and even of private mourning, the hearts of the French have throbbed with indignation at the mere thought of the hope the enemy has conceived that he will triumph over France, devastate our soil, and subject us to his laws.

The shout of alarm and of succour, uttered by our children, by our brethren, still under arms, still fighting gloriously on the Banks of the Rhine, has resounded to the borders of the Seine and the Rhone, of the Doubs and the Gironde, of the the Mosselle and Loire, on the mountains of Ima and Vosger, of the Alps and Pyrennees. All the ancient French have anticipated their country's wants in the wars, have anticipated the dangers and the sacrifices which must prevent dangers and sacrifices otherwise so frightful in their extent, and the humiliations with which they must be accompanied.

What, indeed, would be our situation gentlemen, if the enemies who are already on some points of our frontiers, and who menace them elewhere should penetrate our territory? *What peace would be left for us but the peace of slavery or the peace of the grave?* By what insolent, contumelious conditions would those powers, who are divided in their interests, and held together only by their resentments, revenge themselves on the splendor of our success the humiliation of their defeats, the necessity which forced them to submit to treaties they have violated, and even on that generosity which accorded them?

Judge them, and let France judge with you, gentlemen, by what they dared at Dresden, in the face of our armies united, imposing and victorious.

That Congress, the world's hope, provoked desired, by the Emperor, which like that of Westphalia in 1648, could alone ballance and regulate the interests of Europe, was rejected notwithstanding the persevering instances of the French cabinet.

Its apparent preparations were but the deceitful means under which were hidden the effectual steps of a general confederation.

The pretended plenipotentiaries were in fact but agents charged to continue the scheme already in contemplation for the campaign, and not ambassadors preparing plans of a wished for peace; impassioned men appealing to arms and to force instead of justice and reason; men predetermined to discuss nothing and affecting to dictate a capitulation instead of debating a treaty.

From that period they relied on those defections, of which we leave to a just posterity to impartial history, the task of appreciating them; they trusted to those violations of treaties for which British gold had previously paid, which were prepared by threats, promised by fear, and which weakness permitted to be hoped for. They had not then arrived under the walls of Dresden where soon after they experienced such striking reverses: and yet they determined to dictate laws.

What would they do had they crossed the Rhine or the Scheldt, the Alps or the Pyrennees. I do not enquire what justice, I ask what management France might expect, what repose Europe might hope, from them

The answer gentlemen, is in the documents of history.——At the end of Louis the fifteenth's reign, Europe thought herself balanced, crowns deemed themselves guaranteed, civilization supposed it had a boundary—the throne of Poland existed.

An impious coalition was formed. A triumvirate of Kings ventured to confide their ambition to each other, to mark their victims, to allot every portion of the common prey, and Poland, first dismembered, disappeared entirely afterwards from among the crwns of Europe.

What bitter regrets have not France experienced; what shameful reproaches has not France endured. France, whose political weakness suffered this perpetration, which has given rise since to results so great, so remarkable.

Well then gentlemen, my question is answered by those reproaches, by those regrets

Poland debased, divided, distracted, oppressed, is an awful and living lesson for France, menaced as she is, by the same powers who contended with each other for the shreds of the Polish monarchy.

The manes of the Poniatouskies, the manes of the last of the kings of the Poles, so inhumanly thrust from his throne, the manes of the last of the Polish commanders, *so gloriously buried under his laurels*, apprize you of what enemies we have to do with, and what the means are to obtain the peace we desire, and the repose all Europe covets.

They consist in repelling far from the empire that league which menaces its borders.

If the combined armies should penetrate or establish themselves on this side of the Alps, the Pyrennees, or the Rhine, the day of peace could not light upon France. It would never rise for us till we had driven the enemy to a distance from our frontiers.

It is in order to satisfy this now, this need, this duty of the monarch and the people that new forces are necessary, and that the Emperor demands them with confidence of the nation, which has offered them with so generous an alacrity.

In reporting the appeal which the Senatus Consultum authorises to classes previously liberated, and in ascending to the year 11, his Majesty yields to the empire of circumstances, as well as to the counsels of justice, of wisdom, of humanity.

Those men who will repair to their stations under the French Eagles, will *unite strength to courage in support of honor*; at the same time the junior conscription will acquire by serving in the armies of reserve, that vigor which they stand in want of to second the sentiments which animate them, and of which their last levies afforded proof in the field of battle that astonished our veteran phalanxes.

The national guards, whose turning out so honorably prevented danger, will return to their homes: the heads of families composing them will be restored to their professions and their labors.

Senators! the words which will issue from this place to summon to arms the descendants of those Franks, who, on so many glorious occasions, *have repulsed the barbarous from the land of the brave*, from the country of the arts, the centre of civilization: those words will be repeated by all fathers, by all mothers, by all sisters, by all brothers, whose children, husbands, brothers, are at this moment *paying the debts due to their country*. How many of them will not France enumerate? How many do I not know of myself, who, with their eyes still moistened with tears shed over calamitous losses, with hearts still throbbing with apprehensions for those whom Providence has yet spared to their affections, think only of hastening to their relief the gallant spirits that survive behind.

Noble children of our beloved France! Generous defenders of our glorious country! who shut out towards the Rhine, towards the Pyrennees, the entrance of France to the English, to the Russians and their Allies, you shall not be left without assistance in the sacred and honorable struggle to which you are devoted—yet a little while and numerous battalions of men, powerful in strength and in courage, shall hasten to help you to repossess yourselves of victory and free the soil of France.

Thus it is, gentlemen, that surrounded by all the force, by all the might of the nation, the Emperor, as moderate as when he granted to Austria the peace of Leoben and of Campo Formio, in the hope of signing that of Rastadt—generous as when he raised thrones and endowed them with his conquests—after the victories of Jena and of Austerlitz—thus it is that the Emperor may prepare peace with wisdom, weigh its conditions with justice, and sign it with honor.

FROM THE YANKEE.

ROYAL SNUFF BOXES.

The lovers of cheap government will no doubt be very much astonished that such an item as *Snuff Boxes*, to the amount of 7 550*l.* sterling should be found in the civil list of John Bull (equal to 33 553 dollars) a sum more than the whole salary of Mr. Madison and Mr. Gerry as president and vice president of the United States. Lest what we have stated should be disputed, we give the following extract from Mr. Whitbread's speech in parliament, in May last. He says—

"There was one item in the civil list of *seven thousand five hundred and fifty pound sterling for Snuff boxes*—he hoped they were all fairly delivered. But he remembered an account before parliament, in which 745*l* was charged for the king's picture given to general Paoli, but the general declared afterwards that he never got any such picture—[*a laugh.*]

This is a pretty sample of the expense of supporting the British *Bulwark of our Religion*. The item of 745*l.* for his majesty's booby face for general Paoli, which was never delivered, is an entire cheat upon the British king ridden public.

These said snuff boxes are presented by John Bull to foreign ministers at the court of St. James, and *agents* in foreign countries, who have rendered distinguished services in support of the *Bulwark of England*. We understand that three of these boxes have been presented to certain governors in the U. States, with emblamatical devices, having direct allusion to the particular history and services of each state.

The box sent to the governor of M——has engraven on it an elegant likeness of *John Henry*, presenting the governor with a *history of the church of England*, and these words on the box, *be true to your king*, explanatory of the governor's loyal address to governor *Gage*—also presenting a treaty of amity and commerce with England, giving permission to fish on the Bank, consume English goods, and to export to England *pine boards, pot ashes and specie* in payment. The motto on the elegant present is—"*England the bulwark of our religion.*"

The *box* sent to the governor of R— I. has the figure of an Indian chief, with a large pair of *spectacles*, emblematical that she has lost her spectacles—and John Henry presenting the governor with a new pair with a *British facus*—also a treaty of amity and commerce, permitting the free export of *oysters* and *Farmer's Exchange Bank Bills* on condition that they cease to manufacture *cotton goods*; so injuries to the bulwark of England.

The *box* sent to the governor of C—— surpasses either of those sent to the other governors, for elegance of design, and beauty of workmanship. There is on it a very fine likeness of *Benedict Arnold* presenting the governor with an origininal copy of the *blue laws*, and a treaty of amity and commerce, permitting them to consume British manufactures, and to export onions, grindstones, mules and specie in payment, on condition that col. H's cloth factory be burned, and the throats of all his merino sheep cut, which is so ruinous to the prospects of British manufactures.

We understand that the celebrated H—n has also been considered worthy of a snuff box for his defence of the British press in Baltimore; many implements of war are engraved on it, among which are a lathing-hachet, a tomahawk a blunderbuss and a scalping knife, elegantly engraved; motto—*Defend the liberty of the British press.*

It is said the hero Timothy has been also favored with a splendid box. On the cover is engraved—*England with her thousand ships*"—embematical that England commands the ocean, motto—*England has done you no essential injury.* In the back ground the American eagle is seen hovering, with one of her wings clipped with the following scrawl in one of her claws: *Returned to first love after 30 years penance.* On the bottom of the box is a representation of the battle of Lexington, with Timothy and his regiment in the back ground.

The Boston rebel has also been honored with a handsome box; on it is engraved the names of the pamphlets he has written (since the attack on the Chesapeake) in defence of British impressment, murder and robbery; an elegant likeness of Francis James Jackson is seen in the back ground, presenting the rebel with a blood-stained dagger, used in the attack and murder at Copenhagen: motto——*Perish all rivals of British commerce.*

Mr. Orator Fum has also been particularly noticed, and has the pleasure of taking a pinch of imperial snuff from John Bull's box, the first engraving on which is a forrest in Canada, with a beautiful view of Lake Erie; and the ships of war on the lakes are seen in a shattered state after the engagement; also a good likeness of Commodore Barclay, and an Indian chief delivering into the hands of Commodore Perry an invoice of several bales of scalps the spoils of victory: motto—*England is just to her conquerers.* The head and shoulders of Walk-in-the Water is seen at a distance fording the Lake to Malden; Split-Log is seen cutting down trees in the woods to make masts for a new fleet on lake Erie; Tecumseh is seen on the top of high a tree near Malden waiting the fate of the battle, and the approach of Walk-in-the-Water with the official account. On lifting the lid of this elegant box, the heads of many speches delivered by Mr. Orator Fum against the war are seen, admirably engraved: motto—*American disaster is celestial glory to the friends of England.*

Parson G——, the great supporter of the *British Bulwark*, has had a very fine box presented to him, with many complimentary devices. A view of the mall of Boston, where the reverend pastor is seen walking with captain Dacres, apparently in the act of explaining the cause of the loss of the Guerriere. The reverend pastor is represented with livid appearance and agitated with strong feelings. The next view represents a private room in the parsons house, for the reception of his majesty's persecuted and loyal subjects who are in imminent danger. Another splendid room is seen with a large company of loyal bucks, smoking cigars and drinking bumpers of wine. Several loyal toasts are engraven on it, which were drank in the presence of captain Dacres—as follows:

"We curse democracy and honor our king.

"*Walk-in-the Water Split Log and Tecumseh*—the gallant defenders of the British Bulwark.

"The loyal merchants of Boston, who have served their king and sent him bread.

"The *Cossack* societies in the United States—countersign, first entrance, *Washington*—second countersign, *Bulwark.*

"The *Peace party*—let them gird on their swords; *England expects every man to do his duty.*

"The prince Regent of England—the patron of virtue and conjugal fidelity.

"The moral and religious people of Massachusetts, who will not rejoice at naval victories obtained over the British Bulwark.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

We have just read an interesting work entitled "*Precursor to an expose*," &c. "with an Appendix containing an outline of the *dimensions, force*, and *condition* of the *British navy* compared with *that of the enemy*," published in London last year. This book was written under the eye of the government, by captain LAYMAN of the navy, and embraces, 1—A statement of the home supply of timber, which is shown to have been, in the year 1802, equal only to 18 years' consumption of the navy from that period supplied from private property; and that the quantity furnished by the Royal forrests has not, for 57 years past, been equal to the building of a 32 gun frigate annually.—2—The consumption of timber in public dock yards from the year 1793 to 1801 averaged 35, 086 loads; and it is prodigiously encreased by the circumstance of the vast variety of rates and classes of ships and vessels in the navy, which is also attended with much inconvenience. This injudicious variety includes upwards of a hundred rates and classes of English built ships and vessels, that require either different masts, rigging, sails, anchors, cables, and guns, creating confusion, delay and expense, and also a fritting away of strength, as naval power depends more upon force than numbers. This truth the author illustrates, 3dly—by an estimate of the comparative force of English and American ships of war. On this head the author's remarks are so striking, that we prefer giving them in his own words to abridging them;

I have been induced to make this comparative statement from a notion having gone abroad, that such should be, and indeed actually are employed against the Americans; but exclusively of the humble state to which, in the opinion of other nations, we will appear to be reduced, in sending *line of battle* ships against *frigates*—these line of battle ships, with a great quantity of ballast, to counteract the weight of the top, sides, poop, &c. which, with provisions, water and stores, draw 23 feet water in midships, where the ports are within 4 feet 3 inches of the water, and the displacement of the body is about equal to 300 tons, cannot, even in moderate weather, be expected to sail as well as the American frigates; and should it blow so hard, with a heavy sea, as to prevent the lower deck ports from being opened, they would be rendered *hors de combat*, notwithstanding their superiority in the *number* of guns and men. Thus, it appears, that out of 538 ships, &c. in the British navy, now actually at sea, there are only 69 which are, in reality, superior in the discharge of metal, or force of blows, but inferior in sailing to some of the American frigates; and there are but 18, which, except in smooth water, are equal to contend with the frigate United States—leaving 451 out of 538, which are admitted to be incompetent to engage, single handed, with an American frigate. Disastrous as these facts are, they may be productive of good in future—for, as lenitives have not operated, this strong medicine of the Czar Peter (of being beaten until you learn to beat) may remove the film from the public eye, and excite an enquiry, &c.

The author proceeds, 4thly, to *American warfare*, under which head he observes:

It is to be regretted that so much time has been lost; as, long ere the fir frigates are built, and on that coast, which may be somewhat less than two years from the time the United States declared war, there may be a squadron of line of battle ships, manned with Anglo-Americans upon that coast, or in the West Indies, (which, without wise measures and great exertions, the Americans will get possession of.)

After this he states—

I am happy to see that the extraordinary demand made by the American government, for the English to relinquish their right to their own seamen is firmly resisted by the prince regent and his ministers; and may the hand perish that ever relinquishes, or would not support such a right; and unfortunately as matters have been suffered to be carried so far that English frigates have been captured by American frigates, they must now be carried farther to produce a remedy, which can only be effected on the Nelsonian principle, "Of beating the enemy first and negotiating afterwards." To establish any thing like a secure peace with America, we must first take her squadron *with ships of the same size*, or our naval superiority is in jeopardy.

But the most remarkable passage in this book is the following, in a note, under the same head. The author is speaking of the seamen's bill, passed at the last session of congress.

We should not be deluded by any pretended act of the United States not to employ foreign seamen when they are so readily naturalized in that country. The security of the United Kingdom requires that America should be told, as observed by an honorable member (Mr. Ponsonby) in the house of commons, "That Great Britain will never abandon the right of search, and claiming native-born British subjects wherever they are found."

We think this passage must stagger those who are so sanguine that peace will result from the negotiations that are about to take place.—Indeed, unless the negociators have the faculty of splitting hairs, we do not see how the pretensions of the two countries can be reconciled. One, or the other, must consequently give way. The United States cannot, and we are persuaded will not, abandon the rights of those seafaring citizens who have maintained the interests of their country with such unrivalled intrepidity. By the *Seamen's Bill*, they have deprived the British government of every pretext upon which they can support their claim to exercise a search for persons on board the vessels of this country on the high seas. To go farther, would be to recognize the pretended right of impressment, which the British would afterwards exercise according to their pleasure. We conclude that Great Britain must be *beaten out* of her pretensions before she will relinquish them.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Jan. 31.

Mr. *Ely* of Mass. presented the memorial of sundry inhabitants of the state of Massachusetts, who are non resident proprietors of lands and houses in the state of Ohio, praying that the act to lay and collect a direct tax, may be so amended, that their lands and houses in the state of Ohio may be taxed by the same common rule as the lands and houses of the residents of Ohio are taxed.

Mr. *Wilson* of Mass. presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the District of Penobscot in the district of Maine, praying to be relieved from the forfeitures and penalties which they have incurred by the importation of goods from the dominions of Great Britain.

Both of the above petitions were referred to the committee of ways and means.

On motion of Mr. Wilson of Mass. the petitions of Daniel Johnson, D. Johnson & Otis Little, Stover Perkins Joseph Perkins and Eb. Perkins, all presented 26th February last, were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. J. Reed of Mass. the petition of James Washburn and John Alexander was referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Wilson* of Mass presented the petition of Samuel Smith and others, of Beverly, Mass. praying to be permitted to return, with their vessel and cargo, from Eastport to Beverly aforesaid. Referred.

Mr. W. also presented the petition of Saml. Tucker, owner or commander of the private armed boat Lizard, praying permission to send a prize vessel and cargo from Eastport to Boston in the state of Massachusetts. Referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. *Irving* of N. Y. presented a petition of the owners of private armed vessels fitted out of the port of New York, praying a bounty on the destruction of enemy's vessels, and an increase of the bounty for persons captured. Referred to the committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. *Hopkins* of N. Y. presented the petition of Giles Wolcott, which was referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. *Lovett* of N. Y. presented the petition of John R. Williams, praying permission to reconvey to the U. States a tract of land purchased from them near Detroit.—Referred to the committee on Public Lands.

The Speaker presented the petition of Beatley Barret which was referred to the committee on Pensions and Revolutionary Claims.

Mr. *Ingham* made an unfavorable report on the petition of Walker Baylor which was read and ordered to lie on the table; and another on the petition of Susanna Taylor, which was read and concurred.

He also made like reports on the petitions of Aquila Deaver, Samuel Frazier and Edward Kain; which were concurred in.

Mr. *M'Kee* reported a bill for the renewal of a land warrant to George Shannon; which received the usual readings.

Mr. *Troup* of Geo. from the committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the President to retain in service certain military corps.

Mr. T. also reported a bill making provision for the payment of two regiments of rangers, authorized by law to be raised. These bills were twice read and committed.

The *Speaker* laid before the House the following Report from the Secretary of War:

War Department, Jan. 28, 1814.

SIR—Conformably to a resolution of the Honorable the House of Representatives of the 31st July last, requiring the Secretary of War to lay before the House a view of the unsettled accounts in the offices of the Accountant of this Department and of the Paymaster of the Army, and to suggest measures to secure the accountability of Public Agents, and to prevent the accumulation of unsettled accounts connected with the War Department—I have to report, that a satisfactory view of the unsettled accounts in either of these offices has not been, and (agreeably to the enclosed statemenrs of the Paymaster of the Army and of the Accountant) cannot be rendered by them within any definite period of time.

The better to secure the accountability of Public agents, and to prevent the accumulation of unsettled accounts I, have honor to suggest—1st. That an office be established, in which all accounts, whether in specie or in kind, connected with the Military and Indian Departments, shall be adjusted, accredited and settled, conformaby to rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Treasury Department, and,

2d. That to render efficient the Pay Department of the army, which is now best adapted to a small and peace establishment—and to secure the regular and punctual payment of the troops, a new organization be adopted, to consist of a Paymaster General of the armies of the United States with such Deputy, District and assistant Paymasters, as the exigencies of the service may require—neither of whom shall belong to the line of the army.

With great respect, &c.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

The speaker of the House of Representatives.

The report and documents were referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

The Speaker also laid before the house a report from the Secretary of State, in pursuance of a resolution of the house transmitting a statement of the patents issued from his office, and the names of the patentees, from 31st Dec. 1812, to Jan. 1, 1814.

The bill from the Senate to authorize the President of the U. S. to permit Paul Cuffee to depart from a port in the U. S. to Sierra Leone in Africa, and to return thence, was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill further to extend the time of payment to purchasers of public lands, was read a third time.

Mr. *Lattimore* of Miss. spoke in support of the bill and stated the causes which had combined to prevent the purchasers of public lands from complying with their engagements—and particularly supported a clause of the bill which was inserted in it, in pursuance of a memorial of the legislature of Mississippi territory.

Mr. *Hall* of Georgia moved that the bill lie on the table, to enable him to enquire into certain facts which he wished to ascertain, respecting the sales of public lands—so far as such facts affected the interest of the state of Georgia in the sales of lands in the Mississippi territory.

The motion was opposed by Mr *M'Kee* of Kentucky, Mr. *Jennings* of Indiana, and Mr. *Lattimore* of Mississippi—and was negatived.]

Mr. *Forsyth* of Geo. then moved to postpone the consideration of the bill to Friday next.

Mr. *M'Kee* opposed this motion—on account of the urgency of the bill; because the lands of those purchasers who were unable to comply with their engagements were daily reverting to the United States—and they merited and ought to receive relief.

Mr. *Telfair* of Geo. supported the postponement, on the same grounds of the interest which the state of Georgia has in the application of the proceedings of the sales of public lands in the Mississippi territory.

Mr. *Robertson* of Lou. opposed postponement, and supported the claim of the purchasers in that territory, from various obvious considerations, to relief by an extension of their time of payment—an object which would be in a measure defeated by any postponement of this bill.

Mr. *Forsyth* and Mr. *Telfair* spoke in support of the postponment, and in reply to Mr. M'Kee and Mr. Robertson.

Mr. *Farrow* of S. C. spoke in support of the bill and in reply to the gentlemen of Georgia.

The whole debate took place in so low a key that the reporter could not report it, if its importance would justify him in so doing.

The motion to postpone the bill to Friday next, was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. *Archer* of Md. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge of Va. in the chair, on the bill for the relief of Mary Philip Le Duc (granting him additional compensation as translator to the Board of Commissioners at St. Louis.) The report of the committee of Claims on this case having been read, the committee rose and reported the bill, which was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

MR. JACKSON'S RESOLUTION.

On motion of Mr. *Jackson* of Va. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the State of the Union, and took up for consideration Mr. Jackson's proposition to amend the Constitution.

No disposition appearing to debate the same—

The committee immediately rose, and reported their agreement to said resolution, and the House took up the report.

The question having been stated on concurring with the committee in their agreement to the first member of said resolution (granting to Congress the power of taxing exports)—

Mr. *Wright* of Md. conceiving this a subject too important to be lightly or hastily decided, and, desirous that every member should deliberately weigh the vote he was to give, moved to postpone the further consideration of the subject to Monday next.

Mr. *Gholson* of Va. concurred in this view, and expressed his hope that the postponement would take place.

Mr. *Jackson* opposed the postponement. He had not, he said, expected or wished the question on the resolution to be taken without debate; nor did he believe, let the question be taken when it would, that it would be taken without two or three days debate. But he wished it not to be delayed—as no more fit opportunity for discussion would occur, and as early decision was important, if a decision took place at the present session, that if agreed to by both Houses of Congress, the amendment might be laid before some of the state legislatures now in session before they adjourned.

Mr. *Findley* of Va. incidentally observed that he was in favor of the principle under consideration. When a member of the Pennsylvania convention which accepted the constitution, he was astonished that the power to tax exports was not given, as possessed and exercised by the governments of other nations. He thought it proper then that Congress should possess the power, and he thought so still. He was willing to afford the time required for consideration, but wished the question to be discussed, even if the proposition was not agreed to, in order that the public mind might be more enlightened on it.

The motion to postpone the further consideration of the resolution to Monday next, was decided in the affirmative, 63 to 55.

MR. PICKENS' MOTION.

On motion of Mr. *Pickens* of N. C. the House took up the report of the committee of the whole on his proposition to amend the constitution so as to establish an uniform mode of election, by districts, of the electors of President and Vice President of the U. States.

Mr. P. made a few observations, additional to those made on former occasions, in support of his object.

Mr. *Wright* of Md. spoke briefly in favor of the resolution.

Mr. *Grosvenor* of N. Y. in a short but argumentative speech opposed the principle of the proposed amendment.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. in a neat and pertinent speech, supported the proposition, and replied to Mr. Grosvenor.

Mr. *Rich* of Vt. also made a neat speech on the same side of the question; and

Mr. *Ward* of Mass. made a few observations in reply.

The question on concurrence with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the amendment, was decided as follows: