General Advertiser.

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21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

ELECTION OF PRINTER.

The resolution to proceed to the election of a Printer to the Senate to-morrow, was taken up; and, on motion of Mr. Marks, it was amended so as to postpone the elec on until Tuesday next, at 12 o'clock, and adopted.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. Benton submitted the following joint resolution, and supported it in a speech of two hours and a half, in which he justified himself for bringing it forward at this time, and earnestly urged his objections to the renewal of the charter of the Bank.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Charter of the Bank of the United States ought not to be renewed.

Mr. Webster called for the yeas and nays on the question to grant leave for the introduction of the above joint resolution; and the vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Barnard, Benton, Bibb, Brown, Dickerson, Dudley, Forsyth, Grundy, Hayne, Iredell, King, McKinley, Poindexter, Sanford, Smith of S. C. Tazewell, Troup, Tyler, White, Woodbury—20.

Nays—Messrs. Barton, Bell, Burnet, Chase, Clayton, Foot, Freelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Johnston, Knight, Livingston, Marks, Noble, Robbins, Robinson, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith of Md. Sprague, Webster, Willey—23.

The Senate adjourned until 12 o'clock to-morrow.

Among the petitions presented and referred in the House of Representatives, were the following:

By Mr. Mitchell, a petition of masters of vessels engaged in the transportation of merchandize, and passengers, and in trading between the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, through Back-Creek, praying that an appropriation may be made for the improvement of the navigation of the said creek; which petitions were severally referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Crowninshield presented a petition of the inhabitants of Salem, in Massachusetts, praying that measures may be adopted to produce a more extensive issue of American coins, and their distribution throughout the country.

Mr. Cambreleng presented a petition of merchants, manufactures, and other inhabitants of the city of New York, praying that a drawback may be allowed on the exportation of nails made of imported iron equal to the duty paid on the importation of the iron; which was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Memorials praying Congress to repeal the act passed at the last Session of Congress providing for an exchange of lands with certain Indian tribes, and for their removal and permanent settlement West of the river Mississippi, and also that the Indians may be protected in the enjoyment of their lands, and in all rights secured to them by treaties entered into by said Indians and the U. States, were severally presented by Messrs. Evans, of Me. Grennel, Everett, of Vt. and Whitlesey, and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

SURPLUS REVENUE.

The resolution for printing 6000 copies of the report of the Committee to which was referred so much of the message of the President, as relates to the surplus revenue of the Government, next came up; but the hour for the consideration of resolutions having nearly elapsed, the subject was further postponed till to-morrow.

PUBLIC PRINTER.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the House then proceeded to the election of a Printer for the Twenty-Second Congress on its part.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, nominated Duff Green.

Mr. Huntington nominated Gales & Seaton.

Mr. Forward nominated Wm. Greer; he stated that he was a Practical Printer unconnected with any newspaper establishment, and, in addition, he was an original Jackson man.

Mr. Johnson said he was sorry that the gentleman from Pennsylvania had departed from the usual course on making nominations, and had proceeded to eulogize his candidate. If such a course was requisite, as much could be said in favor of other individuals.

Mr. Doddridge nominated Way & Gideon, and stated that they were not connected with any public print.

Messrs. Johnson, Huntington, Forward, and Doddridge, were appointed Tellers.

The ballots being counted, it appeared that 206 ballots had been given.

Duff Green received	108
Gales & Seaton	76
William Greer	16
Way & Gideon	1
Scattering	3
Blanks	2

So Duff Green was declared to be duly elected Printer to the House for the twenty-second Congress.

JAMES MONROE.

The House resumed the consideration of the bill for the relief of Jas. Monroe. The question being on the engrossment of the bill.

Mr. Haynes moved the previous question.—Ayes 81—Noes 22.

Mr. Hemphill then moved to amend the bill by striking out all the original bill, and inserting the following:

Whereas James Monroe has repeatedly memorialized Congress concerning certain claims—and whereas several Committees of the House of Representatives have reported favourably thereon—and whereas, from the lapse of time and other causes, an accurate opinion cannot be formed as to the amount leaving a compromise as the only alternative.

Therefore be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the U. States of America in Congress assembled, that for public services, losses and services, the sum of 36,000 dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid to Jas. Monroe immediately after the passing of this Act, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, which shall be in full of all demands of the said James Monroe, for services aforesaid.

Mr. Chilton moved to lay the bill on the table and asked for the ayes and noes on the question which were ordered.

The question was then put, and decided in the negative. Ayes 85—Noes 111.

So the House refused to lay the bill on the table.

After a few words from Mr. Tucker, of S. C. Mr. Claiborne asked for the Ayes and Noes on the amendment of Mr. Hemphill, and they were ordered.

Mr. Patton moved an amendment to the amendment, which was negatived.

The question was then taken on the amendment of Mr. Hemphill, and decided in the negative. Ayes 93—Noes 99.

Mr. Hemphill then moved the same amendment, reducing the sum to $30 000.

Mr. Haynes demanded the previous question. Ayes 76. Noes 93.

Mr. Potter moved to amend the amendment, by adding the words

'In addition to the sum of 354,000 dollars heretofore paid to James Monroe for the same consideration.'

On this question he asked for the Ayes and Noes which the House refused.

Some discussion took place, in which Mr. M'Duffie, Mr. Speight, Mr Cason, Mr. Angell, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Polk, Mr. Thompson, of Ga Mr. Potter, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Dorsey, Mr. Mercer, participated.

The amendment of Mr. Potter was then negatived.

Mr. Dudley moved to amend the amendment by adding a provisio, that the accounting Officer of the Treasury shall report that $30,000 are due to Mr. Monroe, on the principles of equity and justice.

Mr. Ellsworth asked for the Ayes and Noes on the amendment, which were ordered.

Mr. Thompson of Ga. moved that the House now adjourn—Ayes 87, Noes 96.

Mr. Hemphill accepted the amendment of Mr. Dudley.

Mr. Hoffman demanded the previous question; the effect of which would be to bring the question to the engrossment of the bill, cutting off all amendments—Ayes 75.

So the House refused to second the call.

The Ayes and Noes were then ordered on the amendment of Mr. Hemphill, as modified.

Mr. Haynes moved that the House adjourn—Ayes 81, Noes 102.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended, and decided in the affirmative—Ayes 106, Noes 83.

The question being then on the engrossment of the Bill, the Ayes and Noes were ordered.

The House then adjourned.

Thursday Feb. 3.

Mr. Dickerson submi ted a resolution, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to report the amount of drawback, paid on refined sugar exported from the United States.

EXECUTIVE BUSINESS.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive Business, and spent a short time on it. Adjourned.

Mr. Broadhead presented in the House of Representatives, a memorial of inhabitants of the town of Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, praying that measures may be adopted to arrest the circulation of small foreign silver coins, and that such an issue of coins of the United States of small denominations, may be ordered as shall be commensurate with the public wants; which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

DUTY ON SALT.

Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures reported the following bill:

'Be it enacted, &c. That so much of an act, entitled 'An act to reduce the duty on Salt,' approved May 29, 1830, as will take effect on and after the 31st of December next, be, and the same is hereby repealed; and that the duty on salt imported into the United States, be and remain at fifteen cents per bushel.'

A very long report accompanied the bill.

The bill having been read the first time, Mr. Lamar moved its rejection, which was debated.

A call of the House was then moved by Mr. Wilde and ordered. 193 members answered to their names.

On motion of Mr. Vance, farther proceedings in the call were dispensed with.

Mr. McCreery asked if a motion to lay the bill on the table would now be in order.

The Speaker replied in the negative.

The question was then put on the demand of Mr. Chilton for the previous question; but the House refused to sustain it.

Mr. McCreery stated that he was one of those who had opposed the reduction of the duty on salt: but he saw no use in agitating the question of restoring the duty at this time. He would therefore move to lay the bill on the table. [The motion, however was declared not to be in order under the pending question.]

[Here the hour allotted for morning business expired.]

JAMES MONROE.

The bill for the relief of James Monroe, as yesterday amended, was next taken up, the question being on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading.

The question was finally put on ordering the bill to be engrossed for a third reading, and decided in the affirmative as follows:—Yeas, 105.—Nays, 92.

The bill was then ordered to be read a third time to-day.

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

The House then took up the bill making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831—the question being on striking from the bill so much as relates to an appropriation for the salary of the Minister to Russia.

Mr. Chilton was entitled to the floor, but declined addressing the House.

Mr. Polk demanded the previous question, but the demand was not sustained.

Mr. Burges rose and addressed the House until the hour of adjournment. The House adjourned to twelve o'clock to-morrow.

Saturday, Feb. 5.

In the Senate, yesterday. Mr. McKinley from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which the same had been referred, made a report adverse to his joint resolution of the House of Representatives relative to the pay of members of Congress; which was read, and ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate. Mr. Livingston, on leave, introduced a bill to regulate the duties on Clerks, employed in the Executive Departments of the Government.

Mr. Woodbury, from the Committee on Commerce, to which had been referred the memorials of the city authorities of St. Louis, Missouri, and the Legislature of the State of Illinois, relative to the establishment of Hospitals on the Western waters, made an unfavorable report thereon, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject.

On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the resolution submitted by him, prohibiting the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the General Post Office from examining persons dismissed from that Department, as to the causes of their removal. On this question an animated debate ensued, in which Messrs. Grundy, Clayton, Woodbury and Holmes, took part; but before Mr. Holmes concluded, he yielded the floor, and the resolution was laid on the table with a view to the Senate's proceeding to the consideration of Executive business. After a short time spent in secret session, the Senate adjourned over to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Tucker offered an amendment to the bill reported on the preceding day by Mr. Mallary, from the Committee on Manufactures, on the subject of repealing that part of the act of last session of Congress, which provides for the reduction of the duties on salt, after the 31st of December next, from 15 cents to 10 cents per bushel. The purport of Mr. Tucker's amendment was to strike out the whole bill after the enacting clause, and in lieu thereof to insert a bill for the total repeal of the duty on that necessary article of life.

Mr Rencher presented a memorial from sundry merchants of Wilmington, North Carolina, relative to the discriminating duties on American tonnage in the ports of Spain and Portugal. After the presentation of various memorials and reports Mr. Drayton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to reduce the number of the cadets at West Point Academy; which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order of the day for this day.

On motion of Mr. Drayton, the bill for the settlement of claims of South Carolina on the United States, for services rendered during the late war, was made the special order on Monday next. The bill from the Senate for the continuation of the Cumberland Road, was reported without amendment, by Mr. Verplanck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, referred to a Committee of the Whole, and made the order for to-day

The bill on the subject of the salt duties was then taken up, and debated at great length, Mr. Chilton moved to lay it on the table, but subsequently withdrew the motion. Messrs. McCreery, Thompson, of Georgia, Haynes, Sterigere, Blair, of South Carolina, Huntingdon, Wilde, Mallary, Nuckolls, and Carson, spoke upon the question until the expiration of the hour.

The bill respecting the claims of ex-President Monroe, was read a third time and passed, by a vote of 105 to 86. Mr. McDuffie moved to reconsider the vote of the House last year on the bill concerning the claims of the lady of the late Commodore Decatur, but the motion was negatived. The remainder of the day was occupied in the consideration of private bills, Friday being one of the days assigned for that purpose. The House adjourned at half past four o'clock.

LEGISLATURE OF MD.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wednesday, Feb. 2.

The Committee of Grievances and Courts of Justice, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of Washington county, praying that the Court of Appeals for the Western Shore be removed to the city of Baltimore, beg leave to report. That they have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

Mr. Lee presented the memorial of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, praying the concurrence of the Legislature of Maryland, in certain privileges provided for by the Legislature of Virginia.

Mr. Hunt from the Select Committee made a favourable report upon the bill from the Senate, entitled, An act to widen Gay street, formerly Bridge street, in the city of Baltimore.

Mr. Nicholas from the Select Committee made a favourable report upon the bill from the Senate to authorise Jonas McPherson, to lease certain property belonging to the minor children of William Alcock, deceased.

Thursday, Feb. 3.

Mr. Montgomery presented the petition of sundry citizens of Harford county, praying the passage of an act authorising and requiring the Commissioners of Harford and Baltimore counties to levy a sum of money sufficient to build a bridge over the Little Gunpowder Falls, at or near Rock Ford; which was read and referred to Messrs. Montgomery, Holmes, Worthington, Amos and Moores.

Mr. Tilghman from the Committee on Ways and Means, delivered the following report:

The Committee on Ways and Means having duly considered the order of this House, instructing them 'to inquire into the expediency of reducing the price of the license on billiard tables to fifty dollars per year, excepting on such tables as are kept within any one of the cities of this state, or within the precincts or suburbs thereof, are of opinion that no sound reason exist for such a reduction; they therefore beg leave to be discharged from the further consideration thereof—read and concurred in.

Mr. Merrick from the Committee on Grievances and Courts of Justice, made an unfavourable report on the petition of Archibald Lewis, and others, praying an alteration of the law prohibiting free people of colour from carrying guns and other weapons; which was read.

Mr. Lee, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, reported a bill, entitled, an act authorising the Commissioners of the town of Havre-de-Grace, in Harford county, to build a wharf in the river Susquehannah at the termination of St. Clair street, otherwise known by the name of Brown's point, in said town.

On motion by Mr. Hughlett, the House proceeded to consider the message offered by Mr. Merrick on the 2d inst. proposing a continuance of the session until Saturday, the 12th instant—which was adopted.

On motion by Mr. Teackle, the bill reported by him from the committee on Education, entitled a further supplement to an act for the distribution of a certain fund for the purpose of establishing free schools, in the several counties therein mentioned, was taken up for consideration, read the second time, passed, and sent to the Senate.

The Clerk of the Senate returned the bill, entitled, An act to extend real estate, endorsed, 'will not pass.'

The bill reported by Mr. M'Elfresh, entitled, A further supplement to the act, entitled, An act directing the manner of suing out attachments in this province, and limiting the extent of them, was taken up for consideration.

Mr. Shaw moved to amend said bill by adding at the end thereof the following, as an additional section:

'And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace in any county of this state, to issue out an attachment agreeable to the provisions of the first section of this act, where the debt claimed does not exceed the sum of fifty dollars; also against any person or persons against whom an attachment may issue, who should or may be able to abscond, or remove his, her, or their property, as the case may be, out of this state, on application being made to any such Justice, by any creditor or creditors, on oath or affirmation, as the case may be, and direct the same to any Constable of his hundred, who shall have full power to take into custody any property of or belonging to any person or persons against whom any such attachments may issue; and on the condemnation thereof by any justice, the said Constable then to proceed to take the money due, with all the costs accrued thereon, as small debts are now collected, by giving at least ten days notice by advertisement.'

On the question being put, Will the House adopt said amendment as an additional section? It was determined in the negative.

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

The bill reported by Mr. Merrick, entitled, A supplement to the act for the better regulation of apprentices, was taken up for consideration; when on motion of Mr. Merrick said bill was mended, by adding at the end thereof, as an additional section, the following:

'And be it enacted, That the several orphans courts shall have full power in all cases where, in virtue of this act they will be authorised to discharge an apprentice, or release a master or mistress from his or her contract, and in all cases with the consent of the master or mistress, and the father of an apprentice, or of the mother if the father shall be dead, to bind such apprentice to any person of a different trade or occupation from that of the former master or mistress, if the court shall be satisfied that such change of trade will be beneficial to the apprentice, or necessary on account of his disposition, genius or capacity, or for his moral improvement and instruction.'

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

Mr. Lee, Chairman of the Committee on Internal Improvement, delivered a report; which was read, and ordered to be printed.

THE JUDICIARY.

Our readers will perceive (a large proportion of them, we are pursuaded, with great satisfaction) that the House of Representatives promptly met and decisively settled the question of the proposed repeal of the 25th section of the venerable act of Congress, commonly known by the name of the Judiciary Act.

From the Report and Counter-Report upon this subject, those who have perused or may peruse them, will understand the question as fully as if they had heard or read a months debate upon it. To announce the question in a few words, it was upon a proposition to repeal 'as being unconstitutional' (after more than forty years' action under it) that part of the Judiciary Act extending the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of the United States over final decisions in State Courts which impugn the validity of any laws or treaties of the United States. A bill was reported by the Judiciary Committee, (four against three in Committee,) to repeal the section conferring, or rather regulating the mode of exercising this jurisdiction. The bill was as a matter of course, read a first time, and as a matter of course, also, would have received its second reading; but for the objection made to its second reading by Mr. Doddridge, of Virginia; who excepted to it on the ground that the bill, being of equivalent consequence to a bill 'to repeal the Union,' ought not to be so much as entertained by that House. Upon this objection, the question, according to the rules of the House, assumes this form: 'Shall the bill be rejected?' On that question coming up on Saturday, the 'Previous Question' was agreed to precluding Debate; and the main question being taken, the bill was rejected by 137 votes to 51—a most decisive majority, but a majority which would have been enlarged, had the question been upon the final passage of the bill, by the votes of several who voted against rejection, either from a desire to hear an argument upon it, or to have an opportunity of voting upon amendments which might be proposed with a view to a modification of the 25th section, to the absolute repeal of which they were themselves unequivocally opposed. We know of two gentleman whose votes are thus to be accounted for, and it is probable there are more of them.

No set of yeas and nays, perhaps, has been taken in Congress for these last fifteen years, that has been as closely scrutinized and canvassed as that upon the above question will be. We do not mean to make comments upon it here, which the reflections of every reader will supply abundantly, but will content ourselves with the simple statement of one or two striking facts which it presents.

We heartily rejoice, then, that the yeas and nays present no defined geographical lines. The heaviest vote against the rejection of the bill was certainly from the South, but the West and the East too, also lent support to the bill. Maine New Hampshire, and New York, furnished votes against its rejection; so did Louisiana Mississippi and Missouri. Two to one of the votes of Virginia and Kentucky, and half the votes of Tennessee befriended the bill. South Carolina presented but two votes against it, and Georgia not one. Whilst in the important states of Pennsylvania, Maryland, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Connecticut, Vermont, and Massachusetts, not a single vote was given in favor of the proposed 'reform,' and in Maine but one vote. North Carolina, though intermediate to two great anti-national States, gave a majority of votes against the bill. Counting it off by states, the vote stands two to one on the rejection of the bill. [Nat. Intel.

We looked over a file of late London papers at Lyford's, for the purpose of finding the speech of the Duke of Wellington, in which some exceptionable expressions escaped him regarding the recent revolutionary movements in Europe, as alluded to in a letter yesterday from the correspondent of the Journal of Commerce. The London Editors, opposed to the late Premier have not failed to make the most of the expression to substantiate the opinion, so often urged, of the excessive ultra royal principles of the Duke and his absolute hatred of every feature of government calculated even a remote degree to represent the free will of the people. The speech took place in a debate upon the motion of Lord Wynford, to enquire into the present state of the country, and the following extract embraces the part called in question by the liberals. [Bal. Gaz.

The Duke of Wellington—My lords, having voted against a similar motion in the last session, it is not my intention to vote for the inquiry now proposed by the noble and learned lord. I am perfectly aware of the difficulties and dangers in which the country is placed. It is not my intention, and it never has been my desire, to extenuate any of them; but I challenge the noble earl who accuses the late administration to come to an inquiry upon any part of the conduct of that administration, to which he attributes the difficulties and dangers of the country, and from which he declares that they proceed. I object to the inquiry in this session, as I did in the last year, for precisely the same persons, and for the very reasons stated by the noble earl. This inquiry, as proposed by the noble and learned lord, is to extend to the finances of the country—to the system of administering and executing the laws—to the state of the commercial and manufacturing interests—and, as the noble earl observed, even to machinery. Now, my lords, it is impossible you can have an inquiry on all these subjects, without exciting expectations, and involving the country in difficulties and dangers ten times greater than those under which it at present suffers.—In addition to these reasons, it is not just towards the administration who have so lately taken upon themselves the conduct of affairs, that I should seek to involve them in difficulties in which I myself objected to be involved last session (hear, hear.) Besides, there is already a committee sitting above stairs for the purpose of inquiring into the poor laws, which can enter upon many of the points urged by the noble and learned lord. That point particularly as to levying rates from manufacturing property; as well as from the land, would, I imagine come under their attention, together with many other points referred to by the noble and learned lord, to which I shall not advert from the lateness of the hour, but into which the committee will undoubtedly enter, as they will into that point I have mentioned. My lords, as I said before, I do not wish to extenuate the dangers and difficulties of the country; but I must say that the dangers and difficulties of country did not originate from any thing that was done by the late administration. They originated from the difficulties abroad, and the example—the bad example—given by neighbouring countries, and from the misrepresentations that went forth, and the false ideas that were entertained respecting what had passed in those countries, and from the want of knowledge here of the mischief brought on those countries by misfortunes which had occurred in the course of the last few months.

U. S. MINT.

From the annual report of the Director of the Mint, made to the President under date of 1st instant, it appears that the coinage effected during the year 1830, amounts to $3.155,620, comprising $643,105 in gold coins, $2,495,400 in silver, $17,115 in copper, and consisting of 8,367,191 pieces of coin, viz:

Half eagles,	136,351 making	$631,755
Quarter eagles,	4 540	11,350
Half dollars,	4,764,800	2,382,400
Dismes,	510,000	51,000
Half dismes,	1,240,000	62,000
Cents,	1,711,500	17,115
	8,367,191	$3.155,620

Of the amount of gold coined within the last year, about 125,000 dollars were derived from Mexico, South America, and the West Indies, 49,000 from Africa, 466,000 from the gold region of the U. States, and about 33,000 from sources not ascertained.

Of the gold of the U. S. above mentioned 24,000 dollars may be stated to have been received from Virginia; 204,000 from N. Carolina; 26,000 from S. Carolina; and 212,000 from Georgia.

In the last annual report, the progressive development of the gold region of the U. States was illustrated by referring to the increase of the annual receipts from North Carolina, which, previously to 1824, had been inconsiderable, but, from that year to 1829, inclusive, had advanced from 5,000 to 128,000 dollars; and also, to the then novel occurrence of gold having been received at the Mint from Virginia and S. Carolina, about 2,500 dollars having been received from the former, and 3,500 from the latter. The past year exhibits, in relation to all those States a conspicuous increase in the production of gold, and presents, also, the remarkable fact of $212,000 in gold received from Georgia, from which state no specimen thereof had been presented at the Mint in any previous year.

The coinage above exhibited exceeds the amount of any former year. The demand remains nevertheless, unabated, and the mass of bullion now in the vaults of the Mint is large beyond any previous example.

Laconic order of the Day.—Frederic II. wrote one day to Gen. Salmon, commander at Cleves—My dear Salmon—if the Austrians come into my territories, tell them they have mistaken their way; if they begin to argue, make them prisoners; and if they make any resistance, cut them in pieces.

SILK.—The Ladies of Alabama, are actively engaged in cultivating and preparing native silk, says the the Mobile Register. Large quantities have already been made dispersedly over the state.

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