THE NEWS.

We furnish in a postscript, late and important intelligence from Europe. A rumour prevailed in the city on Wednesday, that information had been received of a revolution in England. This, although doubted by the cautious and sceptical found believers in many, and the quidnuncs were on tiptoe at the Merchants' Coffee House until the papers arrived. Never did we see so anxious an assemblage. Curiosity and speculation sat on every countenance—all turned their eyes eagerly at every opening of the door, and once or twice Mr. Sanderson mounted the rostrum, only to be disappointed himself, and to disappoint his numerous auditory.

At about half past eight o'clock, the journals arrived, and although they did not confirm the rumour of a revolution in England, the intelligence is scarcely less ominous and important We have advices by the Napoleon and by the Canada, the latter being 16 days later than have hitherto been received.

The most important item is the resignation of Lafayette as Commander-in-Chief of the National Guards; his speech on the occasion will be found in another column. It is impossible for us to trace correctly, with the hasty perusal we have been able to give the journal before us, the origin of this resignation. We give the details as far as possible, and shall speculate hereafter.

The Ex-Ministers, as we predicted, have not been sentenced to death. Perpetual imprisonment has been the decision. It is this decision which has operated greatly in stirring up rebellion and dissatisfaction in the minds of the people. O. P. Q. traces the origin of the late disturbances in Paris to the Priests and the Ex Deputies.

Prince Leopold is likely to be called to the Belgic throne. Nothing desperate had taken place with respect to Russia and Poland. It was supposed, however, that Nicholas would crush the Poles at once, and with a powerful army.

The British Parliament adjourned on the 23d of December for some weeks. Reform is loudly called for throughout all England, and two parties have arisen with respect to its limits. Earl Grey is said to be on the moderate side. The chairing of Mr Hunt the new member for Preston, has taken place with the usual ceremonies. The member desired the people to conduct themselves with order and showed them an example.

Details, as far as we have space and time to give them, will be found below.

ENGLAND.

The President's Message was published in the London Times of 4th January. The editor of that paper remarks that it came so late last night that we have not had time to peruse it with attention, and which occupies so much space as has left us no room for commenting on its tenour or character. We shall return to the consideration of some of the topics which it embraces to-morrow. In the mean time we cannot help remarking that the enthusiastic sympathies with which it alludes to the French revolution, forms a striking contrast to the more reserved language of the old Governments of Europe.

In many parts of Scotland, England and Ireland, meetings have been held to petition for Parliamentary Reform. Some of the most influential inhabitants of the various counties in which they were held attended these meetings

During the last week or 10 days, says the Morning Herald of 1st Jan. there have been many shipments made of muskets, pistols, gunpowder, and other munitions of war, to different parts of the Continent.—The value of the exports of this description of British manufacture is estimated at above 6,000l. Other orders are in the course of completion. The entries were principally made for Dunkirk, Bayonne, &c.

A proclamation appears in the London Gazette, directing that orders shall be immediately given to ballot and enrol men for filling up vacancies in the militia of Great Britain.

An East India order for 6,000 pieces and other works in hand, give earnest of employment to the Norwich weavers during the winter months.

Letters from Amsterdam say, that the Society of Commerce has ordered 100,000 pieces of calico, at Manchester for the Dutch East India colonies.

Within the last month, upwards of forty thousand yards of woollen cloth have been sent from the West Riding of Yorkshire to Rotterdam, of clothing for the Dutch army. This order, which was given by the government is expected to be followed by still more extensive ones. Previous to the revolution, the whole of this cloth would have been purchased from the Belgian Manufacturers of Tongres, Verviers, &c.

FRANCE.

Resignation of Gen Lafayette as the commander-in-chief of the National Guards.

The sitting of the Camber of Deputies on the 27th Dec. was numerously attended in consequence of the extraordinary degree of interest excited by the recent occurrences. The Chamber was proceeding to the discussion of the law relative to the National Guard, when Gen. Lafayette entered and was received with universal applause, upwards of one hundred members going up to him and shaking his hand. The General then went to the President and after a short conversation with him, addressed the Chamber as follows,

'In a neighbouring nation it is the custom when a citizen retires from a distinguished office, for him to come before his fellow citizens, and explain the cause, and I am sure the chamber will grant me the same favour. I always have considered that the post of Commander-in-Chief of the National Guard of France was incompatible with a constitutional monarchy, except under circumstances of the most absolute necessity. It was this conviction that led me, in 1790, when 5,000,000 of National Guards wished to elect me their commander at the Federation by 14 000 deputies to apply to the Constituent Assembly, and urge them to issue a decree in opposition to this desire. Such still was my opinion when the lieutenant general of the kingdom, who has since become our king, wished me to accept the same appointment, and I felt myself bound to accept it, but always retaining the intention of laying it down, as soon as I was satisfied that it was no longer necessary for me to retain it, earlier if peace remained unbroken, but at a later period had war ensued.

The declared opinion of the Chamber has hastened the period, and out of respect for it I have not waited till the law was submitted to the other branches of the state. It is merely matter of date; but I should be deeply hurt if any one imagined—and no one who has been acquainted with me during the last fifty-four years of my life, can believe—that my conduct has been dictated by any personal feeling. I will go further, and say that this opinion of the Chamber has afforded me an opportunity. The high authority with which I was invested has given umbrage, which you, gentlemen, must have heard of; and this umbrage has been felt in certain diplomatic circles. The cause is now at an end, and I have now no other honour than that of being one of your colleagues. One word more, gentlemen; I should not have given in my resignation, which the King has accepted with all that goodness he has ever shown towards me, before the crisis we have now happily got over was at an end. At this time my conscientious love of public order is satisfied, but I cannot say the same of my conscientious love of liberty. We must all recollect the programme announced at the Hotel de Ville—a popular throne, supported by republican institutions.

It was accepted, but we have not all put the same construction upon it; it has not always been interpreted by the councils of the king, in the same sense in which it was understood by me, who am more impatient than others that it should be realized; and whatever may have been my personal independence in al situations, I feel myself at the present moment more at my ease in discussing my opinions with you. For the rest, there are points upon which we shall always be in accord—we shall ever be united against our enemies, whether at home or from abroad. I still think that in the measures taken in the revolution of July, we not only did that which we verily believed was for the best, but that we did all that was possible to be done. I am the more convinced of this, since I have become more intimately acquainted with the personage we have placed upon the throne. On throwing off my uniform, I have not changed my motto, 'Liberty, Public Order.' Besides, how many legal means we have of expressing our thoughts, and of making our wishes known; for us there is the Tribune of this Chamber, and for every citizen there is the press, which has rendered the country so many services; and then there is the peaceable mode of petitions. Having thus yielded to my desire of laying all my sentiments before you, I trust I shall still and ever retain your esteem and friendship.'

The Moniteur contains an address from his Majesty Louis Philip, to the National Guards, in which, after expressing his regret at the retirement of General Lafayette, he notifies the appointment of Count Lobau, as commander-in-chief of the National Guards, in his stead.

The new election law of France has been presented to the Chamber. It doubles the number of electors, making them 180,000 instead of somewhat above 80,000; and it reduces to 500 francs of direct taxation the qualification for eligibility to vote. This will fall far short of the hopes of those who calculated on the extension of votes to 400,000 electors.

PARIS, 30th Jan. half past 4.

It is reported M. Lafitte will, after the success of this day, retire from the Ministry, and be succeeded in the Finance Department by M Humann—Marshal Soult to be President of the Council. [This was contradicted in London on 4th Jan.]

It seems that some changes have taken place in the French Ministry, but the want of our regular files, prevents us from stating the particulars.

The four ex-Ministers were removed on the night of 29th December from Vincennes, to be transferred to the fortress of Ham, and Picardy, there to undergo their sentence of perpetual imprisonment.

The tribune announces that an Association has been formed of the students of the Law and Medical School and the pupils of the Polytechnic School, both in France and abroad, with the view of establishing concord, fraternity, and uniformity of principle.

'We hear' says the Avenir 'that the artillery corps of the National Guards is about to be disbanded by royal ordinance; and that it will be re organized upon other bases, and be reduced to two batteries.

The London Times of the 4th January, in commenting on the [proposed] electoral law, says France will have 200 000 electors, and about 24 000 persons eligible to a seat in the Representative Chamber. The mixture of electoral qualifications depending upon fortune, with others depending on profession, science, or social position, introducing into an electoral college the variety which is observable in common life, and secures as many of the requisites for making a sound and judicious choice as can well be conceived. A member of the institute, a doctor in medicine, a barrister at law, a member of the council general, a department, or the mayor of the town, is likely to be as capable of forming a sound opinion on the talents and principles as a candidate, though he may not possess a fraction of real property, as his next-door neighbour, who pays taxes to the amount of 10l or 12l. a year for landed possessions. This electoral system of France at the present moment is too uniformly based on property, and the proposed change must be hailed as an amelioration.

POLAND.—It will be seen under the head of Russia that the Autocrat is making preparations to quell his 'Polish Rebels,' but the Poles are preparing for defence

WARSAW, Dec. 20.

On the 17th and 18th, a great number of citizens voluntarily worked at the entrenchments; civil officers, citizens, the Rabbi's school and even the clergy were seen working at them, encouraging each other;—with these exertions the works will soon be completed. Yesterday, a watch and several hundred florins were found in turning up the ground, and were immediately delivered to the authorities.

A girl, 13 years old, has presented to the country 1000 florins deposited in the bank. The Dictator has sent to the bank his diamond ring and valuable snuff box. Count Wladislaus Ostrowski has given in ready money, bonds and horses, 200,000 florins; Count Patz, 100,000; and Prince Czartoriski, 50,000. A citizen, Leo Malachowski, has sent to the Government 100.000 florins.

Colonel Bernatski, commander of the National Guard in the district of Kalisch, recommends and enjoins all military authorities to enforce the strictest discipline. As all persons who are to bear arms are already included in the volunteer squadron, and the town and village guards, no other persons shall carry arms, and those who transgress shall be arrested by the police, and severely punish. All persons who, in the first confusion, took possession of property belonging to others, shall be prosecuted and compelled to restore it to the owners

The commanders of the volunteer squadron of cavalry and the National Guards are exhorted to preserve discipline and order.

The insurrection is now proclaimed in all parts of the kingdom: on the 8th, it was proclaimed in the northern circles, on which the Cossacks stationed there retreated to Russia.

We hear from all quarters that the Jewish population of the kingdom is arming with extraordinary zeal.

The Lithuanian corps has, by order of the Grand Duke Constantine, retired to some distance from the frontiers, and this is quite conformable to the view which, as appears from many circumstances, the Prince takes of the state of affairs. May he powerfully support our negociations at St. Petersburgh, and effect an amicable arrangement of the dispute! In what light the first events of our revolution were looked upon in Petersburgh, appears from an order sent hither to put down an insurrection by the police. The bearer of this order, a brother of the Minister of War, Stanke, who was killed, has been a witness of the imposing attitude which we have assumed, to obtain from the throne the fulfilment of sacred promises, and may report what he has seen. The military preparations are prosecuted with great activity. Of ammunition, arms, and military stores, we have abundance. The great distance of the Russian troops that can advance against us, affords us sufficient time to be fully prepared for the combat, if it should be resolved upon.

BERLIN, Dec. 27.

Private accounts say, that in many places on the Polish frontier, near Silesia, the Russian Polish arms, which were destroyed in the first effervescence, have been restored, and guards stationed in place of the Cossacks to maintain the regulations of the customs on the ancient footing.

The Prussian State Gazette of the 23d Dec. announces that the Provisional Government of Poland had ordered an immediate levy of 10 battalions of 1,000 men in each Waiwoidy. Two rich manufacturers of Zgierza have raised a German legion at their own expense.

WARSAW, Dec. 25.

The Polish Diet opened on the 18th inst.—Prince Czartoryski was elected President of the Senate, and Count Wladislaw Ostrowski, Marshal of the Diet. General Chlopicki resigned into the hands of the Diet his authority as Dictator; but on the 20th he was reinstated in his office, and a committee of each Chamber was appointed to assist him with their advice. The conditions on which he has accepted the important charge are a release from all personal responsibility the appointment of all public functionaries, and the power of calling the Diet together when he pleases. The Diet is to be prorogued immediately, and not to meet again till called together by the Dictator: this arrangement, proposed by General Chlopicki, was agreed to in the Chamber of Deputies by a majority of 108 votes against, and in the Senate unanimously.

The Provisional Government has been dissolved, and a National Council appointed in its stead, consisting of Prince Adam Czartoryski, President of the Senate; Count Wladislaw Ostrowski, Marshal of the Diet; Prince Radzivill, Leon Dombrowski, Senator Castellan, Barzykowski, Deputy from the Ostrolenka.

RUSSIA.—St. Petersbugh, Dec. 18.

The Emperor, by an Ukase of 13th inst. has given to Field Marshal Count Diebitsch the chief command of the army which is assembling on the western frontier of the empire, with all the powers and prerogatives attached to that office. At the same time he has declared the governments of Grodno, Wilna, Minok, Podolia, and Volhynia, and also the province of Ryilaristock, in a state of war, and places them under the administration of the Commander-in Chief

The army in the field will consist of the detached corps of the Grenadiers; the 1st and 2d corps' of infantry; the 3d and 5th corps' of the reserved cavalry, and the detached Lithuanian corps, which, with all the troops belonging to it, will constitute the six corps' of infantry.

The Adjutan General Count Toll, General of infantry, is appointed chief of the Staff of the army in the field.

The Mentz Gazette of the 25th Dec. announces, that an express, which arrived at Augsburg on the 21st, brought intelligence that 160 000 Russians, who are marching from all parts of the empire, proceed with such rapidity, that it is expected that 80 000 men will enter Warsaw by the 1st of January

HAMBURG, Dec. 28.

The Russian Guards, 40 000 men, were ready to march from St. Petersburg for the Polish frontier, on the 14th inst. Business in St. Petersburg, at the date of the latest accounts was completely dead. The government is determined to send an overwhelming army into Poland, and to crush the insurrection *coute qui coute*.

PRUSSIA.—A letter from Berlin, of the 27th, contradicts the report of the king of Prussia being about to give a constitution to his subjects. His majesty has merely convoked the provincial states, from which are to be formed the states general.

The following is an extract of a letter from Konigsburg of the 8th of December, 'You may contradict all statements in regard to commotions having taken place here, and there is not the least danger of such an occurrence to be apprehended; nor do we fear that a war with Poland will take place.

ITALY.—The Courier Francais says that the report of an insurrection in Rome seems to be confirmed A letter from Genoa says, that a courier has arrived from Rome, announcing that the inhabitants of that city were up in arms, calling for a constitution. The whole of Italy is on the eve of an insurrection.

The French papers mention a report which prevails at Rome, that a majority of the cardinals appear decided to vote Cardinal Fesch, Archbishop of Lyons, and uncle to Napoleon, to the papal chair.

SPAIN.—Madrid, Dec. 20

Since the late change in the political horizon of England has become known to our government, councils have been very frequent, for the purpose of interpreting (if possible,) the language of the royal proclamation dated Valencia, May 4, 1814, and in which his majesty promised his faithful subjects that he would re-unite the legitimate representatives of the nation with as little delay as possible, and according to the written forms of the ancient fundamental laws;' but this has been as yet without any fulfilment

PORTUGAL.—According to advices of the 15th December from Lisbon, Mr. Lamb arrived there on the preceding day. He is to go to Madrid as British Minister to the Court of Spain. Mr. Lamb transmitted to the Spanish Minister at Lisbon despatches of so much importance, that they gave rise to an immediate conference at the palace of Queluz, between the King and the Spanish Ambassador.

LISBON, Dec. 16.

A report has prevailed here these two days past, that troops are shortly to be marched hence to the Province of Minho; but conjectures are very vague with respect to the cause of such a movement. Some assign as a reason an expected descent from Terceira, but this does not seem very probable in the present state of affairs.

December 18.

I have already informed you that no imprisonment for political opinion had taken place during the absence of the king on his late sporting excursion, and that of his agent Verissino, nor after their return, until Thursday last, when M. Barros was imprisoned for purchasing arms at a public sale in the way of his business. Yesterday another imprisonment took place.

Discount upon government paper, 33 per cent. Don Miguel's projected loan seems a thing too dangerous to be meddled with; there are no purchasers.

We have been permitted to take a copy of the following letter, from Mr. Adams to a gentleman of this city, for publication. The subject itself is interesting, but that interest is greatly enhanced by the scientific and instructive manner in which the subject is treated by the distinguished writer. The letter, it may be proper to mention, was elicited by the following circumstance. Several years ago, the gentleman referred to, had the pleasure of passing of a day with Mr. Adams, in Massachusetts, during which, some turn in the conversation led the latter to speak of the properties of Platina, and the advantages which that metal possessed for the purposes of coin, &c. The appearance a few days ago of an article in a New York paper, mentioning the recent coinage of this metal by the Russian Government, reminded the gentleman of the observations of Mr. Adams; he sent him the paper, and the following letter was the consequence. We have not a copy of the article referred, or we would insert that also for the better understanding of the subject. [Nat. Intel.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1831.

DEAR SIR: Accept my thanks for the kind transmission of the Evening Post, containing the very interesting article upon the new Russian Platina Coin; and also for reminding me of one of the most pleasant days that I remember to have passed, although the conversation respecting the use of Platina for coinage had escaped my recollection. The project of coining Platina was, if not originally conceived, most eagerly pursued by the late very ingenious Dr. Erick Bohlman. In the year 1815, he presented a Memoir upon this subject to several of the Governments of Europe to France, Great Britain, and Austria, as I think he himself informed me. The specific gravity and intense solidity of Platina, render it in some degree unmanageable for coining. The usual instruments employed at Mints for gold and silver not being of sufficient power to stamp a distinct impression upon the metal, Dr. Bohlman had invented an instrument adequate to that purpose; and at the Mint in Paris had caused to be struck of several impression of the medals of Napoleon, some of which he exhibited to me. The peculiar advantages to the general commerce of the world which might be derived from the introduction of Platina in coinage, appear to me to be so great, that I have been surprized that the proposals of Dr. Bohlman had not been successful in his applications to the enlightened governments of those great and commercial nations to which they were addressed; and it is with great satisfaction that I have learnt that the imperial Government of Russia has at length carried this idea into execution. There are two points of view in which it appears to me that the coinage of Platina must be eminently useful. 1st. As an intermediate coin of proportional value between gold and silver. Without pretending to precise accuracy, we may assume the proportional value of gold and silver to be of 16 to 1. The value of Platina as an article of merchandize is as nearly as possible a geometrical mean proportion between these two quantities—that is to say, one pound troy weight of Platina is worth in the market about four pounds of pure silver and one quarter of a pound of pure gold. The advantage of such an intermediate coin between the two precious metals heretofore used for a circulating medium, are so obvious, that I need not expatiate upon them. 2d. The specific gravity of Platina secures to it an advantage for the purposes of coinage not even possessed by gold and silver. It cannot be counterfeited. In the article in the Evening Post, it is mentioned that the six rouble piece is about the size of a cent. Its specific gravity is not mentioned, but it must be nearly about the weight of a dollar—and if so, you may readily conceive how impossible it would be to find a metal upon which to counterfeit a coin which would impress its purity upon the hand of the receiver merely by its weight. Another property which renders this metal peculiarly fit for coinage, is the durability of its impression. Gold and silver are liable to lose their stamps and much of their substance by circulation; from the impenetrability of Platina, it is much less susceptible of being thus worn out and wasted by passing from hand to hand,

Under its highest polish, it is difficult to discern from the colour alone the difference between Platina and silver. The standard measure of length and of weight of the modern French system, the metre and the killogramme, are of Platina—exact fac similes of them are deposited in our Department of State: and it would require the eye of a practised Silversmith to distinguish them at once from silver; but no person can take them into the hand for an instant without perceiving that they are a far different metal. The specific gravity of Platina being nearly double that of silver.

There is an error in the article of the Evening Post with regard to the value of the Russian Silver rouble which, by the weight of pure silver that it contains, is worth a small fraction less than seventy-five cents. The six rouble piece therefore, instead of 4 dollars and 62 cents is worth a fraction less than 4 dollars and a half. The present silver coinage of Russia is regulated by an ukase of the emperor Alexander, of the year 1810; and the silver roubles have stamped upon them not only their specific weight, but the exact quantity of pure silver which they contain. It is to be presumed, that the inscription upon the Platina coin, mentioned in the Evening Post, is of a similar character. The value of one grain troy weight, pure gold, is about 4 cents—that of one grain of silver, ¼ of a cent; in the relative proportions before mentioned; between these metals, one grain troy weight of Platina is worth as nearly as possible, one cent; and a dollar coin in that metal would weigh precisely or very nearly 100 grains troy weight—allowances are of course to be made for alloy. Our silver quarters of dollars should weigh 104 grains each—but a dollar in Platina, from its specific gravity, would of course not be of so large a size; it would propably not much exceed that of a 12½ cent piece The introduction of Platina as a coin, to any considerable extent, would probably increase its relative value in the market. How far this operation might be anticipated, I am not able to foresee. The metal itself is of recent discovery, and hitherto it appears, that, in the production of it, nature has been uncommonly parsimonious. But as a new mine of it has been discovered in the Ural Mountains, it is not improbable that the rise in value which would follow from the extended use of the metal, counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of the supply.

It is remarked in the articles of the Evening Post, there is no hand of the Emperor upon these Platina coins. There has been no head of the Sovereign upon any of the Russian coins since the reign of the Empress Catharine. Her Son and successor was deterred, as perhaps he thought, from permitting his head to appear upon his coins, by a religious scruple, and he substituted for it a legend from the Psalms—'Not unto us' Whether the same scruple has been inherited by his sons, may be matter of conjecture; but neither Alexander nor Nicholas could be actuated by another motive which the critics ascribed to Paul, the consciousness that his head was not a desirable object of exhibitions. J. Q. ADAMS.

21ST. CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton asked leave to introduce a bill repealing the duty on alum salt, which he prefaced with a speech; but before any question was taken as to granting leave, a question of order arose whether this bill could be consistently introduced, there being already a bill on the table for repealing the duties on a number of articles, among which was that of salt.

This question was then, at the suggestion of Mr. Hayne, laid over for consideration. The bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, was read twice, and referred to a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Hayne, Sanford, Frelinghuysen, Bell, and Iredell.

After the first and second reading, and the reference of various bills from the House of Representatives, the Senate, resumed as the unfinished business of yesterday, the resolution of Mr. Grundy, relative to the committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department; but on the motion of Mr. Holmes, it was laid on the table, in consequence of the lateness of the hour. The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business; and when the doors were opened, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, a number of bills from the Senate were received and acted upon; subsequently to which the Speaker laid before the House the annual report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund; which, on motion of Mr. McCoy, was ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also announced the receipt of a communication from the War Department; on the subject of the United States army; which was referred to the committee on Military Affairs, at the motion of Mr. Drayton. The general appropriation bill was taken up; and the amendment of Mr. Stanberry to expunge the item of $9,000 for the payment of the salary of the Minister to Russia, was again considered and debated by Messrs. Alexander, Pearce, Blair, of South Carolina; Dwight, Storrs, of New-York; Carson, Stanberry, Buchanan and Bates. At five o'clock, the House adjourned. Mr. Archer has the floor upon this subject for to day.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10.

In the Senate of the U. States, yesterday, Mr. Poindexter presented the memorial of Martha Randolph, only surviving daughter of the late ex-President Jefferson. Mr. Webster presented a memorial from the American Board of Foreign Missions, and a memorial from the citizens of Brookfield, Mass. remonstrating against the law of the last session of Congress, providing for the removal of the southern Indians beyond the Mississippi.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, in relation to the Post Office Department, was taken up, and Mr. Grundy addressed the Senate in its support until one o'clock, the hour fixed on for the election of printer, when it was laid on the table. The Senate then commenced balloting for a printer for the next Congress. On the first ballot, forty-seven votes were given, 24 necessary to a choice, of which Duff Green received 22, Gales & Seaton 22, scattering 3.—There being no choice, a second ballot took place, which resulted in the same manner.—

On the third ballot, Duff Green received 23 votes, Gales & Seaton 22, scattering 2. There still being no choice, a fourth ballot took place, which resulted in the election of Duff Green, he having received 24 votes, Gales & Seaton 22, and scattering 1. The resolution of Mr. Grundy was then again taken up; and Mr. Grundy having resumed his remarks continued until 2 o'clock.

When Mr. Grundy had concluded, he was followed by Mr. Hendricks, one of the committee, who explained the course he had pursued in committee, and his views in relation to the subject.—Mr. Clayton then occupied the floor on the same subject until a late hour, when the Senate adjourned. Mr. Clayton will continue his remarks to-day.

In the House of Representatives, the committee on the Library was, on the motion of Mr. Everett, of Mass. discharged from the further consideration of the proposals of S. Converse, for the publication of a stereotype edition of the laws of the U. S.; and the proposition was referred to the same Committee of the Whole as the proposals of D. Green, on the same subject, had been committed to.

After the transaction of some further business Mr. Howard, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill for improving certain harbors and making surveys; which was read twice, and referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Spencer of N. Y. from the Committee of Agriculture, introduced a bill for the encouragement of the growth of the manufacture of silk; which was read twice, and made the special order for Wednesday next. The resolution for printing 6000 extra copies of the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, concerning the repeal of the 25th section of the Judiciary act, was taken up, and discussed by Messrs. Crawford and Daniel, till the expiration of the hour.

The bill for the better encouragement of the culture of the vine and olive, was read a third time and passed; as also were various other bills from the Senate. The bill making appropriations for the service of the Government for the year 1831, was next taken up; the question being upon the motion of Mr. Stanberry, to strike out the item of $9,000 for the Salary of the Minister to Russia. The previous question was called and seconded, and the bill was passed, without the amendment, on a division by yeas and nays, of 158 to 3.

Nays—Messrs. Bates, Martindale, and Williams.—3.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—The House then, on motion of Mr. Buchanan, went into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Dwight in the chair, and took up the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors to the United States.

After some time spent in its consideration, the committee rose and reported; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11.

In the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Poindexter introduced a bill relative to Mrs. Martha Randolph, only daughter and surviving child of the late Thos. Jefferson, former President of the U. States; and likewise a bill for the authorising of appeals, writs of error, and of supersedeas, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Mr. Hayne reported a bill from the Committee on Naval Affairs, based on the resolution of Mr. Barnard, to increase the pay of Masters Commandant and First Lieutenants in the Navy. Mr. Grundy's resolution, relative to the Post-Office inquiry, is still under debate.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday, a bill, declaratory of the law concerning contempts of Court, was reported by Mr. Buchanan, from the Committee by the Judiciary. A report of a very important character was made by Mr. Hemphill, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, advocating the policy of Internal Improvement, and containing certain resolutions corresponding with that sentiment. It was committed to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and ordered to be printed, and a motion, made by Mr. Vance, to print an additional number of 6000 copies, stands over until this day.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Ellis, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill granting a township of land for the use of Jefferson College, in Mississippi; which was read, and ordered to a second reading The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the support of Government for the year 1831, was read, and referred to the Committee on Finance. Mr. Hayne, from the select committee to which had been referred the bill from the House of Representatives for the settlement of the accounts of James Monroe, reported the same with an amendment, striking out the words 'for public services, losses and sacrifices.'

The Senate resumed, as unfinished business, the consideration of the resolution submitted by Mr. Grundy, prohibiting the select committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Post Office Department, from calling before them the persons who have been dismissed from office, for the purpose of ascertaining the reasons or causes of their removal. Mr. Woodbury, who had the floor, then resumed his argument in favor of the resolution, and concluded at about two o'clock. Messrs. Sprague, Livingston and Holmes, subsequently addressed the Senate. Mr. Livingston offered, as an amendment, a substitute for part of the resolution, declaring that the committee shall not make inquiry into the reasons which have induced the Postmaster General to make any removals of his deputies. Mr. Holmes then addressed the Senate in opposition to the amendment, for about half an hour, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. White of New-York, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported a bill for the construction of naval hospitals at Charlestown, Massachusetts, Brooklyn, New-York, and Pensacola; which was read twice, referred to a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and together with the documents, ordered to be printed.—Mr. Daniel, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported without amendment the bill to extend the patent right of Samuel Browning; which bill was, after some discussion, ordered to be laid on the table.

Various other reports were made; among the number of which was one by Mr. Everett, of Mass., from the Committee on the Library, was

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