they obtain for their staples, and with which they make their purchases. The exchange[illegible] ble value of cotton is, therefore, diminished about two cents in the pound, and this loss the planter would sustain as a producer merely, even if he consumed no protected manufactures, or similar foreign manufactures whatever.

To whatever extent he consumes these manufactures, he pays an additional duty of some thing less than 20 per cent., this being about the degree in which we have [illegible] that the exchangeable value of pro[illegible] and similar imported manufactures, [illegible] No. 2 [illegible] sed by the 40 per cent. duty. If the [illegible] to an consume of these articles as large a pro[illegible]on as the other classes, they bear their full share of the burthen imposed upon the consumption of the country, in addition to that which they exclusively bear in their character of producers.

For the sake of perspicuity, we have spoken of the planters on the one hand, and the [illegible] manufacturers on the other, as the pre-emin[illegible] lands," appe[illegible] respectively affected [illegible] one thousand [illegible] effect of the duty, may assign and tran[illegible]lonting and modes of purchase, or final [illegible] of the Union, may issue in the name of [illegible] beyond the planters and [illegible] in the act aforesaid, whatever destroys the prosp[illegible]ding.

APPROVED, [illegible] leading pursuits of a[illegible] greatly diminishes the [illegible] productive capitalists, must [illegible] responding diminution in the incom[illegible] connected and dependent branches of in[illegible] It is a backneyed remark that a sin[illegible] man, expending a large income, vitiates [illegible] prosperity over a whole neighbor[illegible] prosperity will be proportioned [illegible] expended. What then would be the increased prosperity of all classes in the cotton planting States, if the value of cotton were raised two cents [illegible] the pound, and the aggregate income of the cotton planters, consequently, increased six millions of dollars? But to the diminished income of all classes in the planting States, resulting from that of the planters, we must add the increased cost of all the domestic protected and similar imported manufactures, which are consumed in those States. In speaking of that consumption, some have strangely supposed that it is confined exclusively to the planters, whereas they do not constitute one-fifth part of the free white consumers. The planting States, in the aggregate, undoubtedly, consume, in protected manufactures and in foreign imports, an amount very nearly equal to that of their exports. It cannot be otherwise. What account can be given of the proceeds of their exports if it be not so? In what way do they appropriate or expend them? The only unprotected articles which the planting States purchase from the other States, are live stock from the west, to the amount, probably, of three millions of dollars, and unprotected articles from the north, to about half that amount; making, in the whole, four millions and a half of dollars. But these are not paid for out of the proceeds of the staples exported. The cotton alone which is sold to the northern manufacturers, to say nothing of rice, amounts to at least that sum.

And here we have another large addition to the burthens imposed by the protecting system on the planting States. It has been seen that the price of cotton in the United States is diminished two cents a pound by that system. Estimating the quantity of cotton sold to the northern manufacturers at only one hundred and fifty thousand bales, averaging 300 pounds, the loss upon it will amount to nine hundred thousand dollars; a loss to the planters, which is a clear gain to the manufacturers. It is thus apparent that the northern market, which has been represented as creating an additional demand for cotton, is nothing more than the substitution of an artificial and a bad market for a natural and a good one; and that the indemnity which it has been supposed to afford to the cotton planters for their loss upon what they export, consists in the additional loss of nearly a million of dollars. If the protecting duties were repealed, can it be doubted that an increased foreign demand would be produced for cotton to three times the extent that the domestic demand would be diminished? There is scarcely any limit to the demand for our cotton in Europe, if we will freely take manufactures in exchange for it. Let us suppose that the repeal of the protecting duties would cause an increased annual importation of foreign manufactures to the amount of ten millions of dollars, of which four millions would be of cotton manufactures. For the whole of this increased importation, cotton would be received, creating an increased foreign demand for more than three hundred thousand bales. But the domestic demand for cotton would be diminished, only, by the substitution of the four millions of imported, for the same amount of domestic manufactures. And as the raw material required for that quantity of manufactures would not, at the utmost, amount to more than one million of dollars, it follows that the domestic demand for raw cotton would be diminished about thirty three thousand bales only; and, consequently, the increased aggregate demand for cotton abroad and at home, would be two hundred and sixty-seven thousand bales. This result will be fully understood when we reflect, that it would be produced by removing the heavy incumbrances of prohibitive duties, which now impedes and shackles the intercourse of the planting States with their natural markets. The natural market of all producers is that which will afford the best price, and largest demand for their productions. The people of the north understand this perfectly well; and it is a remark, as frequent as it is just, that it is better for the farmer there to give a higher money price for manufactures to the domestic establishments, which will take the productions of his farm in exchange, than to obtain these manufactures at a much lower rate from the foreign establishments, which will take scarcely any thing he has to give. A new demand, and almost a new value, is created for his productions, by the domestic factories, and while he gives, nominally more for manufactures, he gives really, much less. And it is strange that it should not be perceived, that what is true of the northern farmers, is equally true of the southern planters. The European manufactories furnish the natural market for the latter, for the same reason precisely that the northern manufactories furnish the natural market for the former. That reason is, because the European manufactories will take, in exchange for their manufactures, nine hundred thousand bales of cotton, which the northern manufactories will not, and cannot take. It is, therefore, in all respects as unjust and tyrannical, to obstruct or impede the free intercourse of the southern planters with their natural markets abroad, as it would be to obstruct or impede, in like manner, the free intercourse of the northern farmers, with their natural markets, the domestic manufactories.

If Congress should entirely repeal the duties upon imported manufactures, and levy an excise duty upon domestic manufactures, equal to that which is now laid upon those imported, it would be nothing more than returning to the lips of the northern manufacturers, and their associates, the poisoned chalice which they have so long held to the lips of the southern planters. It would be taxing their productions, and exempting those of the south, precisely as the productions of the south have been taxed so many years, while those of the north have been entirely exempted. But the committee have not yet finished the exposition of the evils inflicted on the planting States by the protecting system, taken in connexion with the fiscal operations of the Government. No just estimate can be formed of the oppressive action of the Federal Government upon the southern States, which does not add to the inequality of its exactions, the still greater inequality of its disbursements. To levy one half of the federal revenue from cotton and rice alone—the productions of one fifth part of the federal population—would be, in itself, sufficiently oppressive; but to levy this most unequal contribu[illegible] on that part of the Union where i[illegible] ART[illegible]factures are produced, and e[illegible]erican merchan[illegible] manufactures are where [illegible]ions of the Su[illegible] duplicate the burthen, produce[illegible] in perfect safe account for the gene[illegible] but they shall not ton which have silently Power, nor shall [illegible] still overspreading, the vessels of other na[illegible]south. To sum up and the vessels of [illegible]able grievances of the sousuls, and Vice [illegible] single phrase, they are reshall not prot[illegible]y worst condition of colonial ahs of the Sub[illegible]ariff States. They are proer suffer a depe[illegible]changing their productions [illegible] the best [illegible] agreed to by[illegible]sive customers on earth, under ARTICLE VI. [illegible]ly per cent. on their value, fo[illegible]war of the two [illegible]rpose of compelling them [illegible]e towards [illegible] exchanges with the ve[illegible] worst [illegible]ship ag[illegible]in the world. In other words, they [illegible]al us[illegible]ibited, under the penalty [illegible]ding with all parts of the world but the[illegible]ufacturing States, precisely as the British American colonies were prohibited from trading with all parts of the world but the mother country. The principle of the prohibition is strictly identical in both cases, and we have only to substitute "manufacturing States" for "mother country," and "southern States" for "American colonies," to have the story of the wrongs and oppressions of our common ancestors, literally transferred to a portion of their posterity. In point of fact, however, there is this striking difference: The colonial restrictions of our ancestors were almost purely nominal, because the mother country afforded them the best market in the world, both for their sales and purchases. The very reverse of this is true as it regards the restrictions imposed upon the trade of the southern States. The markets from which those restrictions are intended to exclude them, are the very best in the world, while that to which they are intended to confine them, is decidedly the worst.—Conclusive proof of this is found in the fact, that they still continue to trade to the proscribed markets, paying the heavy penalty, rather than trade with the manufacturing States, without paying any penalty at all. Regarding the protecting duties in the light of fines and forfeitures for violating this new code of colonial restrictions, we have only to see the revenue derived from this source squandered in improvements, and other forms of expenditure, in the favored region, to have a perfect picture of Rome and Italy, flourishing in bloated prosperity upon the plunder of the subject provinces.

In confirmation of the views here presented, all the phenomena exhibited in the manufacturing States, will be found, equally with those exhibited in the planting States, to correspond with the idea that the protecting duties are specific and ruinous taxes on the industry of the south, and sustaining bounties to the industry of the north. With a very small share of the natural advantages enjoyed by the planting States, the manufacturing States are every where covered with monuments and evidences of a thriving and prosperous industry, which has scarcely any parallel, while the former are equally covered with melancholy memorials of thriftless toil, impoverishment, and ruin.

It is impossible that these phenomena can exist without cause, and no known cause so naturally accounts for them as the unequal action of the government. The most intelligent advocates of the manufacturers allege, that the repeal of the protecting duties would produce a scene of desolation in the manufacturing States, as striking as that which is now exhibited in the planting States. This is a distinct admission of all that the committee have said of the unequal operation of the protecting duties. Congress has no alchemic powers, and certainly has not yet discovered the philosopher's stone. Its taxation cannot, therefore, diffuse wealth over one part of the Union, without taking it from another. And however disguised and complicated the process by which the transfer is made, no degree of pecuniary prosperity can be communicated to the manufacturing States, by taxing the rival productions of the exporting States, without diminishing, in an equal or greater degree, the wealth of the latter. In a pecuniary point of view, most assuredly, taxation can only be a blessing to those who receive the taxes, directly or indirectly; and the allegation, that the repeal of the discriminating taxes upon imports would ruin the manufacturers, is an admission that they, in effect, receive those taxes. What right of the manufacturers would be violated by reducing the duties to a revenue scale? Would it be any thing more than the assumed right of taxing their fellow citizens? How would the reduction of the duties injure them? Could it, by human possibility, be in any other way, than by substituting some other productions of domestic industry, for the protected manufactures? And can it be doubted, that the producers of the substituted articles have a natural, unalienable, and constitutional right to introduce and use them, and that they will be as much benefitted by the restoration of their right so to introduce and use them, as the manufacturers can possibly be by their exclusion.

In conclusion, the committee will present, in a few words, the estimate they have formed of the relative burthens and benefits imposed and conferred by the protecting system upon the three great geographical divisions of the Union, the northern, the Southern, and the western States. So far as the protecting duties operate merely as taxes upon consumption, there can be no great inequality in the burthens they impose upon the different portions of the Union, and whatever inequality there may be, as it is founded upon a larger consumption, it may be fairly presumed to be accompanied by a corresponding ability to consume. But regarding the protecting duties as taxes—discriminating and partial taxes—upon production, there is nothing but inequality in their operation. As the committee have already stated, the protected manufacturers do not bear any part of the burthen imposed upon the community by the enhanced price of their own productions. On the contrary, as most of them sell those productions to a much larger amount than will equal the amount which they consume of all productions, foreign and domestic, enhanced in their price by import duties, it follows, that the bounties they receive on their production, are much greater than the taxes they pay on their consumption. The committee will now go one step further. It will not be denied that the manufacturing States produce a larger amount of protected manufactures than will equal the amount consumed by their entire population, of protected rival foreign manufactures.—Viewing the manufacturing States, therefore, as a consolidated community, the aggregate amount of the burthens imposed upon them by the whole protecting system, is not equal to the amount of the bounties conferred upon them by that system; a fact which fully explains, what to many seems to be unaccountable—the untiring perseverance and increasing unanimity with which the protecting system, in all its branches, is maintained by those States. Regarding the protecting system, therefore, as it operates both upon production and consumption, it imposes no burthen at all upon the manufacturing States, considered as one entire community.

The operation of this system upon the southern or planting States, is almost precisely the reverse of what it is upon the northern or manufacturing States. The former certainly consume as largely of articles affected by the protecting duties, as any of the other States; and consequently bear their due proportion of the burthens imposed by those duties on the consumption of the country. But the whole of the burthen which these duties impose upon production, falls almost exclusively upon the planting States, through their prodtions, for the same reason, and to at least the same extent, that they operate as bounties to the rival productions of the manufacturing States. It is scarcely a possible supposition, that discriminating taxes levied upon the productions of the planting States, can diminish the exchangeable value of those productions, less than they increase the exchangeable value of the rival productions of the manufacturing States. The former result is both the cause and measure of the latter. The lowest estimate that can be reasonably made of the diminution produced in the exchangeable value of the southern staples of exportation, is 20 per cent. or one half of the protecting duty imposed upon their conversion into manufactures, by the foreign exchange. It is believed to be, in point of fact, much greater. But even according to this estimate, the specific and exclusive burthen imposed upon the exports of the planting States would be seven millions of dollars, assuming that their exports amount to thirty five millions, and that imposed upon cotton and rice alone, would be six millions. But as the value of the cotton, tobacco, and rice, consumed in the United States is as much diminished as that which is exported, an additional burthen of upwards of a million of dollars, is, in this way, imposed upon these productions; of which sum, nine hundred thousand dollars, as has been heretofore shown is an exclusive burthen upon the cotton planters, for the exclusive benefit of the protected manufacturers. It thus appears that the people of the planting States, sustain an annual uncompensated burthen of at least eight millions of dollars, in addition to the burthen which they bear, in common with the people of the other States, as consumers of imported and protected articles, and this burthen is rendered almost doubly injurious to the planting, and beneficial to the manufacturing States by the inequality of its disbursement.

The western States, while they derive scarcely any advantage from the protecting system and bear their due proportion of the taxes imposed upon consumption, also sustain a peculiar burthen upon their productive industry, which deserves explanation. It has been already stated that these States annually sell to the planting States, live stock to the amount of three millions of dollars; and it cannot be reasonably doubted, that if the planting States enjoyed a free trade, the vast increase which it would produce in the income and prosperity of the planters, would enable them to purchase double the amount of live stock which they now purchase from the western States, and to pay better prices for it. To this extent, the western States sustain an injury in the diminished demand for their productions, and consequent diminution of their price, in addition to the taxes they pay as consumers; and for which they receive scarcely any indemnification from the protecting system. This is particularly the case with Kentucky. It would seem to be almost a suicidal policy in that State, to tax the productions and diminish the incomes, of her best customers, in order to give a preference to the productions, and to increase the incomes, of those who will purchase scarcely any thing she has to sell. Notwithstanding the existing restrictions, how small a portion of the productions of that State, find a market in the manufacturing States; in comparison with the demand for them in the planting States.

Upon the whole, then, the protecting system is utterly ruinous to the planting States, injurious to the western States, and exclusively beneficial to the manufacturing States, and ought to be abandoned with all convenient and practicable despatch, upon every principle of justice, patriotism, and sound policy.

TWENTY SECOND CONGRESS,

SECOND SESSION.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1832.

The *Senate* yesterday resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolution, and Mr. Tyler concluded his speech in opposition to it. Mr. Knight followed on the other side, and spoke about an hour. Mr. Grundy expressed his intention of addressing the Senate to day on the subject. The joint resolution from the House, inviting certain individuals therein named to be present at the commemoration of the 22d inst. was laid on the table, with the understanding that the joint committee of arrangements should invite the presence of any persons, at their discretion.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a resolution directing the Clerk of the House to procure the execution of a full length portrait of Gen. WASHINGTON, to be placed in the Hall of Representatives. Mr. Jarvis, from the same Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the President of the United States to procure the execution, in marble, of a full length pedestrian statue of Washington, to be placed in the centre of the Rotunda of the Capitol. On motion of Mr. Adair, a joint resolution was adopted, inviting the President of the United States, the Heads of Departments, James Madison, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and the family relatives of George Washington, to attend the funeral obsequies contemplated on the 22d inst. On motion of Mr. Bates, of Maine, a joint resolution was adopted, directing the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to make application to the relatives for the remains of Mrs. Martha Washington, to be interred in the Capitol with those of her late consort, on the 22d inst. The House resumed the consideration of the Apportionment Bill. The motion of Mr. Evans, of Maine, to amend the bill by substituting 44,800 for 44,400, as the ratio, was agreed to—Yeas 108, Nays 80. Mr. Polk moved to recommit the bill to a Select Committee, with instructions to insert 47,700 as the ratio. Mr. Doddrige moved to lay this motion on the table; lost, Yeas 92, Nays 107. Mr. Patton moved to amend the motion by substituting 50,000 for 47,700; lost, Yeas 56, Nays 142. Mr. Boon proposed 49,000; Mr. Cooke, of Ohio, 48,500; Mr. Wilde, 60,000; and Mr. Heister, 51,000—in lieu of 47,700. These amendmentss were severally negatived by decided majorities. The question was then taken on Mr. Polk's motion to recommit, with instructions, and carried in the affirmative—Yeas 104, Nays 91. The House then adjourned.

Thursday, Feb. 16.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolution submitted on Monday, by Mr. Benton, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate, whether the orders issued by the United States Bank, are received by the revenue officers, and by whose order, was agreed to. The joint resolution from the House, laid on the table on Monday, inviting Mr. Carroll and others to attend the ceremonies of the 22d, was, on motion of Mr. Forsyth, taken up, and after some discussion, the following substitute, offered by Mr. Forsyth, was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to superintend the deposit of the remains of George Washington, in the place which has been selected for that purpose, on the 22d Feb. inst.

Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Grundy spoke in opposition to it about two hours, when, not having concluded, he gave way to a motion for adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Washington, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill to provide for the improvement of Pennsylvania Avenue, supplying the Public Buildings with water, and for flagging the Public Walks westwardly of the Capitol.—Mr. Polk, from the Select Committee, to whom was re-committed the bill for the Apportionment of Representatives, with instructions to fix the ratio at 47,700, made a report in obedience to an order of the House. Mr. Carson moved to amend the amendment by substituting 44,200 for 47,700 Mr Slade proposed 46,400, Mr L. Condict 44,500, Mr. Vance 47,000, 48,500, and [illegible] 000, Mr. Kerr 44,999, Mr. Howard 42,000, Mr. Hunt 46,500, and Mr. Rencher 53,000.—These propositions were severally rejected by large majorities. The question was then taken on concurring in the report of the Committee, which was decided in the affirmative—Yeas 119, Nays 75. The other parts of the bill were then made to conform to the ratio of 47,700; and the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Friday, Feb. 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, the resolutions submitted on Wednesday, by Mr. Hôlmes—the first calling for information as to the causes of the delay in the preparation of the annual commercial statements; and the second enquiring why the answer to the resolution of the 22d of December, respecting the trade between the United States and the British Colonies, had not been made—were taken up for consideration. After some discusssion, a motion to lay the first resolution on the table was negatived by the casting vote of the Chair, & the second was laid on the table. The first resolution, after further discussion, was adopted. The Vice President communicated the correspondence between the Presiding Officers of the two Houses, and the representatives of the Washington family, relative to application made to the latter for the remains of George Washington and Martha Washington Mr. Clay's resolution, proposing a modification of the Tariff, was taken up; and Mr. Grundy concluded his speech in opposition to it.—Mr. Ewing is entitled to the floor on this day.

In the House of Representatives, the Speaker laid before the House a correspondence between the President of the Senate & the Speaker of the House, and Mr. John A. Washington, the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, and Mr. George W. P. Custis, on the subject of the removal for interment in the Capitol on the 22d instant, the remains of General Washington and his consort, Martha Washington, which is as follows:

REMAINS OF WASHINGTON.

The Speaker laid before the House, the following correspondence, on the subject of the ceremonies proposed on the Centennial Birth Day of George Washington.

Washington, 14th Feb. 1832.

SIR—The Senate and House of Representatives have passed a joint Resolution to Celebrate the Centennial Birth-day of George Washington, authorising the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives to make application to you for his remains, to be removed and deposited in the Capitol at Washington, in conformity with the resolution of Congress of the 24th December 1799.

They have passed another Joint Resolution authorising us to make application to you and to Mr. George Washington Park Custis, for the remains of Martha Washington, to be removed and deposited at the same time with those of her late consort, George Washington.

We herwith enclose copies of these resolutions, and in the discharge of the duty imposed on us, have to request that you would give us as early an answer to this application as may be practicable.

We have the honor to be
With great respet
Your obedient servant,
JOHN C. CALHOUN.
ANDREW STEVENSON.

Mr. JOHN A. WASHINGTON, *Mount Vernon.*

Mount Vernon, 15 Feb. 1832.

To the Honorable the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives:

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter and the resolutions of Congress to carry into complete effect that which was adopted in December 1799, for the removal of the remains of General Washington to the seat of Government.

I have received with profound sensibility, the expression of the desire of Congress, representing the whole nation, to have the custody and care of the remains of my revered relative & the struggle which it has produced in my mind, between a sense of duty to the highest authorities of my country and private feelings, has been greatly embarrassing. But when I recollect that his will, in respect to the disposition of his remains, has been recently carried into full effect, and that they now repose in perfect tranquility, surrounded by those of other endeared members of the family, I hope Congress will do justice to the motives which seem to me to require that I should not consent to their separation.

I pray you, gentlemen, to communicate the sentiments and feelings to Congress, with the grateful acknowledgement of the whole of the relatives of my grand uncle, for the distinguished honor which was intended to his memory; and accept for yourselves assurances of my gratitude and esteem.

(SIGNED)
JOHN A. WASHINGTON.

A similar letter was addressed by the presiding officers of the two houses, to Geo. W. P. Custis in relation particularly to the remains of Mrs. Washington, to which that gentleman returned the following answer:

Arlington House,
Tuesday Night, Feb. 14th, 1832.

Gentlemen—The letter you have done me the honor to write to me, requesting my consent to the removal of the remains of my venerable grandparents, from their present resting place, to the Capitol, I have this moment received. I give my most heartly consent to the removal of the remains, after the manner requested, and congratulate the Government upon the approaching consummation of a great act of National gratitude.

I have the honor to be,
With perfect respect, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON P. CUSTIS.

To the Hon. *J. C. Calhoun*, Vice President & ANDREW STEVENSON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

The bill for the apportionment of Representatives was passed, yeas, 130, nays 58. A message was received from the President of the United States, on the subject of the removal of the Indians beyond the Mississippi, accompanied by a report from the Secretary of War, giving an outline of the progress already made in the work, and what remains to be done, &c &c. The bill for the adjustment of the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, was after some debate ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, by a decisive vote. The bills making appropriations—for revolutionary and other pensions—for the Naval service for 1832—for the payment of arrearges in the naval service chargeable to the enumerated contingent, prior to 1st February, 1832—and for fortification for the year 1832, were considered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, reported to the House and ordered to be engrossed for a third rea[illegible]rnm.

[illegible] a sum, equal [illegible] the late Treaty [illegible] a full indemnity [illegible] claims [illegible] ferred to a se[illegible] citizens for French [illegible] nations, Messrs. Webster [illegible] will attend to the prosecu[illegible] every of those claims before the [illegible]n, Dallas a[illegible] of those claims before the [illegible] Bo[illegible]n was taken [illegible]ssioners who may be appointed [illegible] of the United States to [illegible] at length, in its su[illegible] the same. All claims, [illegible] journed to Monday.

In the House of R[illegible] confided [illegible] this Agency, [illegible] bills of a private cha[illegible]ed atte[illegible] of the Hou[illegible] the Standing Comm[illegible] Delegate [illegible] Committee o[illegible] Lands, reported a bill to aid in the [illegible]cation of Deaf and Dumb persons. Mr. [illegible]r, of Tennessee, from the Committee of I[illegible]nal Improvements, reported a bill to [illegible] for laying out and constructing [illegible]ber, si[illegible] Road from Portsmouth, in Ohio, [illegible] Mar[illegible]nt south of the Linden Mountain in N[illegible] Carolina Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on the Public Buildings, reported a bill making appropriations and for other purposes. The resolutions authorizing the Clerk of the House to procure a full length portrait of Gen Washington, to be executed by Vanderlyn, was agreed to. The bill for liquidating and settling the claims of the State of South Carolina against the United States, and the four appropriation bills mentioned in our analysis of yesterday, were passed.

Monday, Feb. 20.

The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of R[illegible]presentatives, Mr. Drayton, from the C[illegible]mittee on Military Affairs, reported a bill [illegible] the relief of certain officers and soldiers, who[illegible] property was destroyed by fire at Fort Delawar[illegible] The resolution directing the President of the United States to procure the executio[illegible] pedestrian statute of Washington, to be placed in the Rotunda of the Capitol was agreed to; Yeas 114, Nays 50. At an early hour the House went into Committee of the Whole upon the bill for the benefit of Mrs. Susan Decatur, *et al.* A prolonged discussion ensued, in which Messrs. Carson, Tracy, Crane, Muhlenberg, Hoffman, Pearce, McDuffie, Suther and, E Everett, Kerr and Cambreleng, participated. At four o'clock the Committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again, which was granted, and the House adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 21.

The Senate, yesterday, spent about one hour in the consideration of Executive Business; after which, Mr Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Ewing resumed, and concluded his remarks in its support. Mr. Miller has the floor for this day

In the House of Representatives, numerous petitions and memorials were presented and referred. Mr. Thompson of Georgia, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill to authorize and require the proper accounting officers of the Treasury to audit and settle the clams of citizens of the State of Georgia, against the Creek tribe of Indians, for depredations commi[illegible] between the years 1826 and 1830. Mr. [illegible]ston, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to authorize the Se[illegible] of War, to release the title of the U[illegible]tes to the site of Fort Gosport in the S[illegible] of New York. A joint resolution wa[illegible] adopted for an adjournment of the two Houses, from the 21st to the 23d inst. Several private bills were passed. The bill in addition to an act for the re[illegible] of insolvent debtors to the United States was taken up, and after a short debate, postponed until to-morrow.

Wednesday, Feb. 22, 1832.

In the *Senate*, yesterday, Mr. Chambers submitted a resolution, amending the rules of the Senate, by providing that the special order shall not be called up till two o'clock, instead of one. The Appropriation bills, received from the House, on Monday, were *passed*.—Some private bills were matured. At one o'clock, Mr. Clay's resolution was taken up, and Mr. Miller spoke two hours in opposition to it, when he gave way to a motion to adjourn.

In the *House of Representatives*, Mr. Irvin, from the Committee on the Public Lands, reported a bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, which was committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. The House proceeded to the consideration of the resolution proposed by Mr. Everett, (as modified by the mover,) calling on the President for part of the Treaty concluded with the Chickasaw tribe of Indians in the year 1830, &c. Mr. Everett again modified his resolution, directing the Committee on the Public Lands, to elicit the information, which seemed to be the object of the original enquiry. The resolution, thus modified, was agreed to, Yeas 92, Nays 77. At an early hour the House adjourned over to Thursday.

VERY LATE FROM EUROPE.

The packet ship Albany, Hawkins at New York from Havre, sailed on the 14th of January. By this arrival, the editors of the Commercial Advertiser have received files of Paris papers to the 13th inclusive, with commercial letters, &c. These papers contain London dates of the 11th January.

WAR RUMORS.—The reports which were circulated with avidity by the anti ministerial or war party, that not only Russia, but Prussia and Austria would refuse to sanction the articles of peace between Belgium and Holland, as dictated by the Conference at London, continued to be rife in Paris. The London Courier of the 9th, has the following paragraph:—

Our readers will recollect that, about a fortnight ago, we stated that the influence of Russia had extended to another Great Power, and that serious doubts were entertained of the ratification of the Treaty of Peace between Belgium and Holland, agreed upon by the Conference. Circumstances have just occurred to convince us that we are perfectly well informed on the subject, and that if the ratification should arrive either from Prussia or Austria, it will be subject to so many alterations as to render it necessary to go through the whole affair de novo. Indeed, it is confidently stated that there will be no ratification before the time fixed upon by the Protocol at the latest period, viz: the 15th instant.

With respect to the modifications which are spoken of as the basis upon which Austria and Prussia would be disposed to ratify, it is said that a clause must be added, modifying the 9th article, relative to the navigation of the Dutch waters, rivers and canals by the Belgians, and that a declaration must be made defining the navigation of the Meuse, where it passes through the town and fortress of Maestricht, so as to prevent future disputes—the object of these modifications being to respect the rights and dignity of the King of the Netherlands. We hear also, that Austria and Prussia decline to guarantee the annual payment by Belgium of the eight millions four hundred thousand guilders as their portion of the interest of the debt, on the ground of such a garantee implying a doubt of the integrity of King Leopold. Should these modifications be adopted, an extension of time must take place to enable the parties to complete the Treaty or rather the Gen[illegible] [illegible] is new [illegible] [illegible]tuate [illegible]ate correspondence of [illegible] street Havre, that the Moniteur [illegible] of which [illegible]e report that [illegible]sals had be[illegible] table [illegible] Prussia and Austria. But [illegible] attach[illegible]cides in opinion with the Co[illegible] cre[illegible] delay will take place [illegible] bo[illegible] barrassment.

THE PEERAGE.

[illegible] following paragraph [illegible] Lor[illegible] [illegible]imes of the 9th Jan[illegible] [illegible]rease of [illegible]erage, to an indefinite [illegible] as far as [illegible]y be necessary to secure [illegible]form Bill, has positively announced.

The visit of Lord Grey to [illegible]on has not been a useful one. The Kin[illegible] who is quite as anxious as the most zeal[illegible] his subjects for the great measure whi[illegible] to wipe off from England "the foul sc[illegible] of all the world, for calling a nation controlled by boroughmongers and loan jobbers a free people—the King, who had hoped that this great measure might be carried by the mere zeal and integrity of Parliament, on the ground of its conspicuous justice and its urgent necessity—the King, seeing that these his reasonable hopes are not likely to be fulfilled, has consented to the only act which can ensure the consummation of the wishe[illegible] and (what is more important) of the happine[illegible] of his subjects.—The King will create as [illegible] Peers as are, or as circumstances may [illegible] to be, necessary for carrying the great [illegible] revolution and constitutional project for the restoration [illegible] the representative privileges of England. Some Peers will be created immediately; the rest [illegible] a short time. The Bill must pass, and the aristocracy shall be saved in spite of themselves.

On the other hand, the [illegible]ope of the same day, (evening) says—

Our contemporaries are [illegible]culating on the result of Lord Grey's visit to the King, according to their wishes and expe[illegible]ons on one side or the other. There has been no positive information as to the creation of Peers communicated.

A London paper of the 11th, received in Paris on the 13th, states that the Cabinet Council has finally agreed upon the number of Peers to be created, and that it is definitely fixed at 45 or 50. Among others, Lord Dunraven, Lord Gormanstown, (an Irish Catholic,) Lord Lismore, and Lord Rosmore, all Irishmen, are mentioned. These nominations are made to allay somewhat, the jealousies of the Irish. The rest of the new creation will consist of English Peers and some Scotch ones.

LONDON, January 10.

"There has not been so much real stir in the political circles for several years past as within the last few days. Cabinet couriers have been crossing and re-crossing the Channel, and flying about in all directions in a very unusual manner. There must be something very important on hand to occasion all this bustle. Several Cabinet couriers went across the Channel on Saturday, and five more followed on Sunday. Indeed, so urgent were the despatches of Prince Lieven, that on Saturday the Russian messenger crossed the Channel with them in an open boat,—and yesterday, another Russian messenger followed.—Messengers from the Austrian, Prussian and French Embassies, also went over yesterday. In the mean time, all is bustle at the Stock Exchange—nothing but reports of war's alarms, also that Casimir Perier had resigned, or is going to resign. It is said that the French Government have taken the alarm, and will not any longer be trifled with by the intrigues of the Northern Courts. The conference at Paris between the diplomatic corps have been, it is known, within a few days more frequent than ever. All this indicates that important negotiations are on the tapis with the various Courts which at present appear in a convulsed state. Russia during the winter, will act with a high hand, and try to bully the other Northern Powers into her views, which no doubt France foresees.—(Sun.)

"An extraordinary Courier arrived at M. Falck's, the Ambassador from the Netherlands, late on Saturday night, from the Hague. Baron Zuylon de Nyevelt, the Netherlands Minister, on a special mission, visited M. Falck at an early hour yesterday, and they were closely engaged for a considerable time." Globe.

The Lord Chancellor has been confined with a slight attack of the English cholera.

The Cholera.—The following is the report of the cholera received to-day, dated Jan. 8.

	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Newcastle	29	24	9	99
Gateshead	7	3	2	27
North Shields & Tynemouth	1	2	0	10
Houghton, &c	4	2	0	11
Haddington	1	2	2	12

The following is the two days' report of the cholera cases received to day, Jan. 9:—

	New cases.	Recovered.	Died.	Remaining.
Sunderland	0	1	1	—
Newcastle	66	64	19	—
Gateshead	14	51	13	—
Northshields & Tynemouth	2	1	0	—
Houghton, Hilton, &c.	10	7	4	20
Haddington and vicinity	13	3	4	—

[We find no official statements of the progress of the Cholera in Great Britain.]

The Pearl sloop of war, C[illegible]ain Broughton, arrived on Wednesday [illegible] the Western Islands, which she left [illegible] 26th Dec[illegible]

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