

tion against the western Indians, which was agreed to.

The amendments of the Senate to the General Appropriation Bill were taken up in committee and agreed to.

The Committee then rose and reported the bill to the House, and the amendments were concurred in.

The Neapolitan Treaty bill was read the third time and passed.

The House again went into Committee and took up the following bills:

The bill explaining the 18th section of the act of 14th July, 1832.

The bill making appropriations for the public buildings.

The bill to explain and amend the several acts imposing duties on hardware.

The bill was amended on motion of Mr. Adams, by adding to it the bill of the Senate relating to certain manufactures of copper, called Brazier's copper.

The bill for improving the navigation of certain rivers in the Territories of Florida and Michigan.

The light house bill.

All of which were reported to the House.

The first named act was amended so as to confine its provisions to merchandise entitled to drawback, when all the foregoing bills were ordered to be engrossed.

After disposing of a variety of Senate bills, Mr. Lyon, on leave, presented sundry resolutions of the State of Kentucky on the subject of Nullification, which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Several engrossed bills were read the third time and passed, when:

Mr. Taylor being in the Chair in the absence of the Speaker,

Mr. Howard offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this House be presented to the Honorable Andrew Stevenson, Speaker, for the firmness, dignity, skill, and impartiality with which he has discharged the duties of the Chair, during the twenty second Congress.

Which was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. White, of New York, and Polk, were appointed a Committee to wait on the President, on the part of the House, and inform him that the House were ready to adjourn.

Mr. C. P. White, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the Committee had informed the President that the House was ready to adjourn, and had been informed by the President that he had no further communication to make to the House.

Mr. J. S. Barbour, at 5 o'clock, A. M. moved the House now adjourn; which was agreed to.

Mr. Speaker Stevenson then rose and addressed the House in the following words:

Gentlemen: I pray you to accept my grateful acknowledgements, for this renewed expression of confidence and approbation, in the discharge of the official duties of this high office.

I receive it in the same spirit of kindness, in which I flatter myself it has been offered, and shall cherish it with feelings of profound respect and the deepest gratitude. For the last six years, it has been your pleasure, that the arduous duties of this Chair, should be assigned to me.

This whole period of service, has as you well know Gentlemen, been distinguished by events, well calculated to render this station one of more than ordinary labor and responsibility.

I have zealously and faithfully endeavored to meet the responsibility, and I hope I shall not be deemed arrogant, when I say, that I feel a proud consciousness that the duties of this high trust, have been discharged by me, with a single eye to the character and dignity of this House, the interest of my country and my own honor.

That I have often erred, I most readily admit; but they have been errors of rule and principle, not caprice or passion; and if there has been any apparent rigor or harshness in the Chair, you will be more just to believe, that it was unintentional and indiscriminate.

If, Gentlemen, in moments of excitement and commotion, any thing unkind has occurred between myself and the individual members of the House, let me assure you it has long since passed from my memory, and been forgiven and forgotten.

I have no injuries to complain of, and no memory for them, if they existed, and I shall part with you all, this night, in the spirit of peace and good will.

Before we separate, Gentlemen, will you pardon me for a moment, in offering a single suggestion?

Our councils of late, have been greatly divided, and their harmony and peace disturbed.

Our country has been deeply and painfully excited, and the safety and security of the Union itself threatened.

May we not now hope that the causes of excitement are hourly subsiding and passing off? That peace and harmony and brotherly affection, will soon shed their holy, calm and blessed influences around us, and that our beloved country will again become united, peaceful and happy.

In assuming this station, some years ago, I took the liberty of then expressing to the House a sentiment which I had long cherished, and which I now seize this fit occasion of repeating from this Chair. It is this: that our confederated republic can only safely exist, under the influence of wise, equal, and just laws; by the ties of common interests and brotherly affection; a spirit of mutual forbearance and moderation (collectively and individually,) and by cherishing a devotion to that Liberty and Union, secured to us by the blood of our common fathers. These are the stable foundations upon which our liberties and free institutions can alone rest; and God grant they may be eternally maintained.

This, Gentlemen, in all human probability, is the moment of separation, with many, very many of us, forever. Is there one individual present to whose bosom a final separation from those with whom he has been so long and intimately associated, will not cast a painful and bitter pang? If there be, I confess I envy not his feelings.

You will carry with you, Gentlemen, my cordial and best wishes for your individual prosperity and happiness, and I pray you to receive them with most affectionate, and possibly, last farewell.

The Speaker then adjourned the House sine die.

This address produced very strong feeling, and was received with a burst of applause.

As soon as the Speaker descended from the Chair, the members instantly rushed around him to shake hands, bid adieu, &c. It was a dignified and impressive scene, and the strong feelings evinced by the whole House and audience present.

Mysterious.—A camblet cloak and a white hat, both much stained with blood, were discovered yesterday morning in a lumber yard, corner of West and Clarkson streets. No clue to the owner could be discovered, and the articles were left for examination at the police office.—N. Y. Standard.

EASTON, MD.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 9, 1833.

Mr. CLAY'S BILL.—In our last, we promised to give our views more at large on Mr. Clay's bill; we shall now endeavour to redeem that promise, and to shew, that, although we have expressed much gratification at the passage of this bill, as a measure of compromise, it contains many objectionable features; features too, which are likely to embarrass future legislation, and to produce difficulties which may terminate in serious consequences.

The first section of this bill goes to fix 20 per centum ad valorem, as the standard duty on articles imported into this country, and to cut down the excess, above that standard, as it exists by the tariff law of 1832, at the rate of one tenth part every two years, for 6 years, commencing on the 31st day of December, 1833; and on the 31st day of December 1841, one half of the then excess to be deducted, the residue on the 30th day of June following.

This being the most important section of the bill, we shall devote more attention to it than to the other parts.

It will be recollected that one of the great principles contended for by the South, has been, that all duties on imports should be ad valorem or at a given per centum on their value. This clause then, fixing this principle, seems to yield the constitutional question of the right of protection by discriminating duties, and is the feature which has reconciled the whole South to the measure: without it, the bill would have no charm for them.

We will admit, *argumenti gratia*, that it contains no concession of the principle of protection, (as it certainly cannot bind any future Congress,) yet, have the Southern States not received it as such, at this moment of strong contention for this principle? Have they not a right to expect that the policy shall not be abandoned? Certainly they have. And are not the members of the present Congress under a kind of moral obligation to adhere to this policy? If not, then is it a lure, a mere trick of Legislation, a mockery of the Southern claims, which they will not be likely to endure in peace and harmony. It will not be South Carolina alone which will cry aloud, if it should be a banished, but the whole South, and in a voice that must be attended to. The friends of Clay say that it contains no pledge; that our domestic manufactures require it, the duty may be increased to any extent. Why then fix a standard duty, down to which all articles which are a bore must be reduced, and up to which, all above, may be raised? It contains a kind of moral pledge of the faith of the nation, as unconstitutional as unjust, or it means nothing, but to deceive.

The second section, pursuing the same principle, provides that a certain description of cloths now paying a duty of 5 per centum only, shall hereafter pay 50 per centum, subject to the same deductions as other articles above 30 per cent.

The third section provides that the existing duties as now modified shall remain and continue until the 30th day of June 1842, after which time the duties shall be paid in ready money on the ad valorem principle, valued in the home market.

This section Mr. Forsyth termed the agreed absurdity. It contains nothing but pledges, which Congress was not empowered to make. Pledges that the existing revenue law should not be changed for near ten years to come, and, after that period, that it should only be changed in form and manner therein prescribed. The section is not only useless, but dangerous in its tendency. It pledges the faith of the nation, where Congress has no power to pledge it, and to the support of principles of exceedingly doubtful character.

The 4th & 5th sections provide, that certain articles, now paying a duty, shall be admitted, from and after the 31st day of December next, (see of duty. These sections are intended in part to guard against a surplus revenue, and in part to aid domestic manufactures by the introduction of dye stuffs and other articles, or materials used in manufacturing establishments, duty free. The last clause of the 5th section again recognizes the pledge that discriminating duties after the 30th day of June 1842 shall be a forfeited, and that articles now admitted free, as well as those paying duties, shall all alike be placed at some rate of ad valorem duty not exceeding 20 per cent.

The 6th and last section provides for the prevention and detection of evasions or frauds, and that in the event of an excess or deficiency of revenue the same shall be corrected by increasing or diminishing the duty on articles paying less than 20 per cent ad valorem, but not to exceed that rate.

It will thus be seen, that throughout the whole bill, the marked and strong feature of it, is, that the principle of protection by the specific, discriminating duties, is to be abandoned; that the ad valorem principle, with cash duties, and home valuation, is to be substituted. What then is to be the result? One of two consequences must follow.—Either the protection of domestic industry must be wholly abandoned, or the general rate of duty must be so high, that it will be more oppressive, than were the high specific duties, or the American System. If an equal rate of duties on the ad valorem principle, on all imports, with the home valuation and cash duties, be adopted, so as to collect a revenue only equal to the wants of an economical administration, domestic manufactures cannot subsist. A few capitalists by the aid of machinery may get a long, but the honest and humble, labouring

mechanic cannot live. If on the other hand, a rate of duty of twenty per centum, be imposed on all imports, with the home valuation and cash duties, it is thought, by those best acquainted with the subject, that, while manufacturers will be barely able to live, the revenue collected, will be so excessive, that nothing short of Mr. Clay's colossal schemes of internal improvement, will be sufficient to exhaust it.

In giving our objections to this measure so much at large, and denouncing it as containing principles as unjust as they are violations of the spirit of the constitution, it may be thought strange that we should have expressed gratification at its passage. But we fear not the charge of inconsistency. We have ever maintained, that the Union of the States: next to liberty, is above all price; that we would endure the evils of the American System itself, rather than suffer disunion; that the interests of our domestic manufacturers had better be sacrificed, than that the Union should be endangered.—Such are still our opinions; since the friends of Mr. Clay would not meet us, in "cutting the tariff down to the bone," preserving nevertheless the specific, discriminating duties for the safety of domestic manufactures, and thus place our system of revenue on a basis of substantial justice to all, we are pleased to see the friends of the administration meeting them, even on grounds admitted by all to be of an uncertain and doubtful character. Satisfactory to the South, or enemies of the Tariff, only in promises, which cannot be performed; acceptable to such of the friends of the tariff only as think no pledges are given; and received by all, as leaving the whole ground open to dispute and future adjustment.

Having succeeded in the passage of this bill, Mr. Clay will most probably retire to the groves of Ashland, there to wait in the calm of private life the issue of this new coalition.

At 12 o'clock, on Monday, the President and Vice President elect, attended by the Heads of Departments, and other public functionaries, and a large concourse of citizens, entered the Hall of the House of Representatives. The President took the Speaker's seat, with Mr. Van Buren on his left, and his private Secretary, Mr. Donelson, on his right. After a pause of a few minutes, the President arose and delivered his Inaugural Address, which was greeted with cheers and applause from the audience; after which Chief Justice Marshall advanced and administered the usual oath. The oath was also administered to Mr. Van Buren, as Vice President.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS
By the President of the United States.

At Washington, 30th March, 1833.

Fellow Citizens.

The will of the American people expressed through their unobscured suffrages, calls me before you to pass through the solemnities preparatory to taking upon myself the duties of President of the United States, for another term. For their approbation of my public conduct, through a period which has not been without its difficulties, and for this renewed expression of their confidence in my good intentions, I am at a loss for terms adequate to the expression of my gratitude. It shall be displayed, to the extent of my humble abilities, in continued efforts so to administer the government, as to preserve their liberty and promote their happiness.

So many events have occurred within the last four years, which have necessarily called forth, sometimes under circumstances the most delicate and painful, my views of the principles and policy which ought to be pursued by the General Government, that I need, on this occasion, but allude to a few leading considerations, connected with my good intentions. The foreign policy adopted by our government soon after the formation of our present Constitution, and very generally pursued by successive administrations, has been crowned with almost complete success, and has elevated our character among the nations of the earth. To do justice to all, and submit to wrong from none, has been, during my administration, its governing maxim; and so happy has been its results, that we are not only at peace with all the world, but have few causes of controversy, and those of minor importance, remaining undischarged.

In the domestic policy of this Government, there are two objects which especially deserve the attention of the people and the Representatives, and which have been, and will continue to be, the subjects of my increasing solicitude. They are the preservation of the rights of the several States, and the integrity of the Union.

These great objects are necessarily connected, and can only be attained by an enlightened exercise of the powers of each within its appropriate sphere, in conformity with the public will constitutionally expressed. To this end, it becomes the duty of all to yield a ready and patriotic submission to the laws constitutionally enacted, and thereby promote and strengthen a proper confidence in those institutions of the several States and of the United States which the people themselves have ordained for their own government.

My experience in public concerns, and the observation of a life somewhat advanced, confirm the opinions long since imbibed by me, that the destruction of our State governments or the annihilation of the people, would lead directly to revolution and anarchy, and finally to despotism and military domination. In proportion, therefore, as the general government encroaches upon the rights of the States, in the same proportion does it impair its own power and detract from its ability to fulfil the purposes of its creation. Solely impressed with these considerations, my countrymen will ever find me ready to exercise my constitutional powers, in arresting measures which may directly or indirectly encroach upon the rights of the States, or tend to consolidate all political power in the General Government, but of equal, and indeed of incalculable importance is the union of these States, and the sacred duty of all to contribute to its preservation by a liberal support of the General Government in the exercise of its just powers.

You have been wisely admonished to "acustom yourselves to think and speak of the Union as of the palladium of your political safety and prosperity, watching for its preservation with jealous anxiety, discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it

can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to encircle the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

Without union our independence and liberty would never have been achieved—without a union they can never be maintained. Divided into twenty four, or even a smaller number of separate communities, we shall see our internal trade burdened with numberless restraints and exactions; communication between distant points and sections obstructed, or cut off; our sons made soldiers to deluge with blood the fields they now till in peace; the mass of our people borne down and impoverished by taxes to support armies and navies; and military leaders at the head of their victorious legions becoming our law-givers and judges.

The loss of liberty, of all good government, of peace, plenty and happiness, must inevitably follow a dissolution of the Union. In supporting it, therefore, we support all that is dear to the freeman and the philanthropist.

The time at which I stand before you is full of interest. The eyes of all nations are fixed on our republic. The event of the existing crisis will decide in the opinion of mankind the practical utility of our federal system of government. Great is the stake placed in our hands, great is the responsibility which must rest upon the people of the United States. Let us realize the importance of the attitude in which we stand before the world. Let us exercise forbearance and firmness. Let us extricate our country from the dangers which surround it, and learn wisdom from the lessons they indicate.

I deeply impressed with the truth of these observations and under the obligation of that solemn oath which I am about to take, I shall continue to exert all my faculties to maintain the just powers of the Constitution, and to transmit unimpaired to posterity the blessings of our federal Union. At the same time, it will be my aim to inculcate by my official acts the necessity of exercising, by the General Government, those powers only that are clearly delegated, to encourage simplicity and economy in the expenditure of the public money, to seek no more money from the people than may be requisite for these objects, and in a manner that will best promote the interests of all classes of the community, and of all portions of the Union. Constantly aware that in entering into society individuals must give a share of liberty to preserve the rest, it will be my desire so to discharge my duties as to foster, with my brethren in all parts of the country, a spirit of liberal concession and compromise; and by reconciling our fellow citizens to those partial sacrifices which they must unavoidably make, for the preservation of a greater good, to recommend our invaluable Union and Union to the confidence and affections of the American people.

Finally, it is my most fervent prayer, to that Almighty Being before whom I now stand, and who has kept us in his hands from the infancy of our fathers to the present day, that he will so overrule all my intentions and actions, and inspire the hearts of my fellow-citizens, that we may be preserved from dangers of all kinds, and continue forever UNITED AND HAPPY PEOPLE.

Gen. WILLIAM C. BUTLER, of Fairfax county, we regret to learn, put a period to his existence by shooting himself through the head, last week. He was the acting General of the three Counties of Loudon, Fairfax and Prince William. The duty of being the station was probably devolved upon the present Legislature.—Alexandria Gazette.

The Executive appointment of Mr. Black, as Senator in Congress from Mississippi, for the unexpired term of Mr. Ellis, terminating on the 4th March, was confirmed by the Legislature of that State unanimously.

There have been already two unsuccessful ballottings for a successor, in the same seat, on the 4th March. The candidates are Messrs. Black, Wilkins, and Fry.—Balt. Courier.

United States Mint.—The report of the director of this establishment for the year just closed, shows the coinage, during the year, of the sum of \$3,401,055—consisting of 157,487 half eagles, 400 quarters or do.—4,797,000 half dollars—\$20,000,000 quarters do.—\$1,900 dimes—\$65,000 half do.—and 2,539,000 cents.—Of the gold coined, \$80,000 were from Mexico, South America and the West Indies, \$28,000 from Africa; \$678,000 from the gold region in our own country; and about \$12,000 from sources not ascertained. Of the gold produced in the United States \$34,000 came from Virginia; 458,000 from North Carolina; 45,000 from South Carolina; 140,000 from Georgia; and 1,000 from Tennessee. The quantity produced in South Carolina was more than doubled within the last year; in North Carolina nearly doubled; in Virginia increased 50 per cent. in Georgia diminished 20 per cent.

Fuel in New York.—From a statement published in the New York Daily Advertiser, it appears that the cost of fuel in that city for one year, is one million three hundred and sixty-nine thousand, five and seven dollars and eighty cents, which calculating the population at two hundred and twenty thousand, is a fraction over six dollars to each individual. The statement only embraces the quantity of wood and American coal sold to citizens for consumption; and does not include the large quantity of Liverpool, Sidney, Picton, and other foreign coal used by the citizens and for manufactures; nor does it include the pine wood used for steam boats.

Fire and loss of lives.—We learn from Waterbury, Conn. that the house of Israel Holmes, in that town, was consumed by fire yesterday morning about three o'clock, during a high wind. So rapid were the flames, that Mrs. H. her aunt and two children narrowly escaped with their lives. The two eldest children, a girl eight years and 5 years, perished; and also a neighbor in attempting to rescue them. Mr. Holmes is now in Philadelphia on business. Jour. Com.

South Carolina.—We are happy to learn that the late affray in Barrowell was a mere quarrel between four individuals—and though there was a pretty rough fight with dirks, &c. no one killed. A general battle was expected by the persons present, but the interference of influential gentlemen prevented it.

VIRGINIA.

In the legislature of Virginia, on Tuesday last week, the following preamble and resolution was moved by Mr. Knox:

"Whereas a bill is now pending before the senate of the United States, which proposes to invest the president with the authority of employing at discretion the land and naval forces of the country, for the purpose of carrying into effect the revenue laws of the general government; and whereas, in the opinion of the general assembly of Virginia, there exists no necessity for clothing the president with such unlimited powers, Resolved, therefore, by the general assembly of Virginia, that John Tyler and William C. Rives, senators in the congress of the United States from the state of Virginia, be and they are hereby instructed to vote against the said bill, and to use their best exertions in order to defeat the passage of the same; and likewise request our representatives in congress to do likewise."

After some debate, and a refusal to defer the late of the resolution, by laying it on the table, it was indefinitely postponed (rejected) by a vote of 75 to 51.

(On the matter of this resolution, the will of Virginia has been "nullified"—one of her senators constitutionally voting against the other constitutional senator.)

Colonization.—In the house of delegates, on Saturday the committee of finance, to whom had been referred the various petitions for legislative aid to the colonization society—made a report conformable thereto. A motion was made by Mr. Brodnax to lay the report on the table, which was, after much discussion, rejected.—Mr. Dade moved the indefinite postponement of the same, after considerable debate, was decided in the negative—ayes 57—noes 57. The house adjourned without disposing of the subject. On Monday, Mr. Ricline moved to take up the report—several members desired that the vote on the taking up should be considered as a test vote. The question was then taken—the ayes and noes being called—and it was taken up—ayes 61—noes 59. It was then referred to a select committee consisting of Messrs. Gilmer, Brodnax, Campbell, Marshall, Faulkner, Pendleton, Carter (of P. W.), McDowell, Cabell, McCamant and King.—Fredericksburg Argus.

Case of Tobias Watkins.—The Chief Justice announced yesterday, that the Court be divided on the application for Habeas Corpus in the case *ex parte* Watkins, the motion was, therefore, refused. The point or points upon which the difference of opinion occurred, were not intimated from the Bench, so that we do not know what further is to be done in the case. We learn, however, that it is probable that some further steps will be taken in the case by the Counsel of Dr. Watkins.—Nat. Intell.

The "interesting letter" published on Friday on the authority of the Louisville Journal, (concerning the Indian War) turns out to be a gross fabrication. That paper of the 21st ult. says:—"We have full and satisfactory evidence that it is an imposition."—Balt. Chronicle.

By gentlemen from Washington (members of Congress) who arrived last evening, we are informed that Mr. CLAY'S Land Bill, which passed both houses of Congress, the President had failed to return, which was equivalent to a veto. He had signed, however, the Enforcing Bill and the Tariff Bill.—Balt. Chronicle of Monday.

Clerks and Registers Fees.—A discussion relative to the disposition of the bill, proposed by Mr. Merrick, took place on Friday, in which Mr. Merrick's motion to have it printed and distributed with the Journal, for the consideration of the people, was opposed by Mr. Wright, (of Q. Anns) Mr. Pratt, Mr. Jenkins, and several other members. The question was decided ayes 31, noes 32.—Md. Republican Tuesday.

The State Bank.—The Senate yesterday returned an answer to the message of the house, in which they decline a joint committee upon the subject, as proposed by the house.—ib.

Georgia, Savannah, Feb. 13.—Yesterday was the birth day of colonial Georgia. On that day, 100 years ago, the British standard was planted on the bluff of this city, and the territory then occupied, declared a part of Great Britain. Its infancy was nurtured by Anglo Saxon care and protection, until kindness was converted into the oppressions of a tyrannical step mother, and then, her authority being thrown off, Georgia has grown up a healthy, vigorous and prolific nation 100 years old, and still capable under the care and auspices of republican self government, of being as vigorous, healthy and prolific 100 years hence, as yesterday's anniversary found her. To enable her to attain that mature age, it is only necessary to keep her a member of the present and future confederacy of the United America—and above all beyond the mephitic exhalations of nullification.

The day was ushered in by "all the pomp and circumstance" of military parade, by our brilliant volunteer corps.

Case of Mr. Fillebrown.—The National Intelligencer of Feb. 23, says:—"The Supreme Court delivered its opinion yesterday, in the case of the United States, vs. Thomas Fillebrown, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia in favor of the defendant."

The Medical Profession.—In the medical class of the University of Pennsylvania, for the year of 1832-3 there were 368 students; of these 120 were from Pennsylvania, 103 from Virginia, 30 North Carolina, 15 South Carolina, 14 Georgia, 19 New Jersey, New England 10, New York 10, Maryland 9, Alabama and District of Columbia 7 each, Louisiana and Delaware 5 each, Kentucky and Mississippi 4 each, Tennessee, Canada and West Indies 2 each.

The whole number of students was 823—collegiate 105, medical 368, academical 186, charity (English) schools 164.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey, closed its session on Wednesday last, after passing 91 laws and 7 resolutions. Previous to the adjournment, the Legislature elected ELIAS P. SEELEY, Esq. Governor and Chancellor of the state, in the place of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWELL, elected United States Senator.

The vote stood, E. P. Seeley, 30
Hardenburg, (J.) 21
J. W. Scott, 7

On the same day, JOHN M. WHITE, Esq., was elected Attorney General of the state for five years.

The Constitutional, a paper published at Augusta (Georgia), furnishes a correct and concise account of the length between Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, and Mr. Dickerson, the U. S. Senator from New Jersey. It relates to the vexed question of the Tariff. The parties, though personally friendly, differ widely and inconceivably in their views of the matter.—The New Jersey Senator contends zealously for the protective system, and maintains that after the extinguishment of the public debt, the revenue ought to be brought down to the wants of the government, by "repealing or greatly diminishing the duties upon unprotective articles, without affecting the important articles of manufactures now protected by law."

Mr. Crawford, in reply, opposes these views at much length, particularly with reference to the constitutional power of Congress to protect manufactures, *ex nomine*, which he denies. He repudiates, however, the whole doctrine of nullification, and rejects totally the forty bale theory of Mr. McDuffie, as it is called—the notion that the producer pays the whole duty. He considers the effect of the tariff upon the South grossly exaggerated by their politicians, but believes its operation unequal and oppressive, and tending to create such a conflict of interest and feelings as must ultimately, if persevered in, destroy the Union.—Balt. Amer.

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The whole number of students was 823—collegiate 105, medical 368, academical 186, charity (English) schools 164.

LEGISLATURE OF NEW JERSEY.

The Legislature of New Jersey, closed its session on Wednesday last, after passing 91 laws and 7 resolutions. Previous to the adjournment, the Legislature elected ELIAS P. SEELEY, Esq. Governor and Chancellor of the state, in the place of the Hon. SAMUEL L. SOUTHWELL, elected United States Senator.

The vote stood, E. P. Seeley, 30
Hardenburg, (J.) 21
J. W. Scott, 7

On the same day, JOHN M. WHITE, Esq., was elected Attorney General of the state for five years.

The Constitutional, a paper published at Augusta (Georgia), furnishes a correct and concise account of the length between Wm. H. Crawford of Georgia, and Mr. Dickerson, the U. S. Senator from New Jersey. It relates to the vexed question of the Tariff. The parties, though personally friendly, differ widely and inconceivably in their views of the matter.—The New Jersey Senator contends zealously for the protective system, and maintains that after the extinguishment of the public debt, the revenue ought to be brought down to the wants of the government, by "repealing or greatly diminishing the duties upon unprotective articles, without affecting the important articles of manufactures now protected by law."

Mr. Crawford, in reply, opposes these views at much length, particularly with reference to the constitutional power of Congress to protect manufactures, *ex nomine*, which he denies. He repudiates, however, the whole doctrine of nullification, and rejects totally the forty bale theory of Mr. McDuffie, as it is called—the notion that the producer pays the whole duty. He considers the effect of the tariff upon the South grossly exaggerated by their politicians, but believes its operation unequal and oppressive, and tending to create such a conflict of interest and feelings as must ultimately, if persevered in, destroy the Union.—Balt. Amer.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

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