new employment; and that the whole would of lablishment in the district represented by my reported a bill relative to Naval Schools; which He then moved to strike out the 31, and insert timately be equalized. Admit that in the pro- distinguished and valued friend, (Mr. McDul- was twice read and committed. cers of time, this might be the result; yet it fie.) It was accordingly put into operation, but Mr. Watmough, from the Committee on Na. which smendmenti if adopted, would be to give ged in a particular community; yet if the favor. | the people of South Carolina would not have ing. ed pursuit was only rendered profitable by the been inclined to punish such an offence with Mr. W. briefly explained the circumstances in support of his motion; but very shortly yieldprotection extended to n-it is clear that the great severity, and if the culprit had escaped, I which had given origin to the present bill. It ed a motion that the Committee rise. scheme would result in an aggregate loss to the presume we should not soon have teard the pose from no want of confidence in the gentlewhole community-equal to the full amount of end of it. - Not so, Sir, however We have a men who composed the existing Board; but it the bonnety. There assumed to e case of an un. law which punishes ars in, whether committed was designed to enable them to bring their la. and then the House adjourned. mestic manufacturer can make his goods as favorable terms as they could be obtained from abroad, then it is clear that no protection whatever would be necessary. It may be that in the very intancy of a manufacture, on its first introduction into a country, a small protection for a short time might hasten it advancement, but at tion for a few years-for the existence in any only be, to use an old adage; 'jumping ou' really be made as cheaply at home as it can be our choice, in order to promote the industry of entained from abroad -and to assert, that to re- the manufacturers? duce such protection to twenty or thirty per ther interests of the community.

ter their labor and capital to the favor d region | d flars. This difference of habits between the color of the United States; when -they cannot find a market for their product different dollars. This difference of habits betions, except by exchanging them for the very tween the different parts of the country, is sideration of the said resolution was postponed foreign manuficiures which are taxed almost to greater than would be supposed possible.

be made victims to the prosperity of others?

owner, and the employment given to the navi. know that they have the power to indemnify gation, entitle us to less favor in the eves of the themselves for all that they pay in duties. government. Are the plough and the hoe less! favored instruments of production than the spin die and the loom ! Pertec equality, Sir. would seem to maire that we should s and, at least footing, and that whether these woollens were wanted for consumption, or for sale, they should be subjected to exactly the same tax .- But how are we treated by a just and Daternal government, who careth, we are told, equally for all her children? Our bale of woollens is stopped at the custom-bouse, and forty whereby our stock is reduced to sixty pieces, Carolina against the protecting System, and said while the bale of the manufacturer is free from that, in the course of the observations which ready to report the bill Public business press. a bill for the erection of a bridge across the Oall taxation. If these articles are wanted for he had submitted to the Senate a few days ed, and many interests were suffering from the hio river at Wheeling. Various resolutions of our own consumption, we can consume but six since, in relation to the Tariff, he had taken oc delay of the Apportionment bills. He should enquiry were adopted and others submitted, ty pieces; while the manufacturer retains his casion to remark, that gentlemen, on the other be compelled to move their consideration on which by the roles, lie over for consideration hundred pieces. If the goods are wanted for side, must not deceive themselves by supposing the next day for public business, unless the dis- At a late bour the House adjourned until Mon sile, we have but six y pieces to be converted | that there existed any difference of opinion at ensions on the present bill should be speedily day. into money, or to be exchanged for other com- the South of the injurious, oppressive and on- terminated. modities, while the manufacturer has his hun constitutional character of the protecting sys. Mr. Polk made a brief reply to some of the dred pieces for the same purposes; and if we tem. I am happy to have it now in my power, remarks of Mr. Wayne, which he conceived to should happen to meet at the same market, as said Mr. H. to adduce in support of that asser- bear hardly on Tennessee and on the Select the two stricles must sell at the same price, be- uon a Memorial from the minority of the Le- Committee; also to some observations elicited ing of the same quality, the manufacturer will, gislature of South Carolina, 'opposed to nullifi. by a remark made (aside) by Mr. Inompson following alleged libel:of course, realize forty per cent. more than the cation; which I have been requested to pre- of Ohio.

burden ! the foreign fabric; for no one will pretend, that I ly aggravated by the consideration of the beneif he quality be the same, there would be any fits of the l'ariff are confined to the manufactu- Hubbard would address the Committee: he difference of price in the American market, ring States; and that the policy, justice, and would hear him with pleasure. Tourdly, 'manufacture for ourselves.' Sir, we constitutionality of this system have been streno not manufacture. Except as to a few coarse quously contested and cented.

in such a cese, fall equily upon every portion stant, delicate attention, and that persevering in- of Finance. interests of the State. It has been said that it ufat uring establishments. It was but the other syth, went into the consideration of Executive the profits of manufactures were raised by such day that some of our New England brethren got business, and sate with closed doors about two tee rise and report the bill to the House. a system, above the average of the profits of the it into their heads that they understood our in- hours; and then adjourned. whole comunity, that the labor and capital ah. stitutions better than we did ourselves, and un- In the House of Representatives, Mr. Wat. mendment which he felt constrained to offer, sorbed in other pursuits would flow into the dertook to create a splendid manufacturing es- mough, from the Committee on Naval Affairs, however reluctant to detain the Committee.

of tole pursuit being rendered put fi ble by by a black, or a white man, with death. The of bors more speedily to a conclusion, by bringing the pro ecting system -for to any other case fender was brought to trial, and being convict. to their aid two officers from a lower grade. the system is wholly in policable. If the do. ed on the clearest proof, suffered the penalty of the law. And, Sir, to show how little justice is cheaply and supply the domestic market on as sometimes meeted ou to the South, I will state the fact, that since ! arrived here, I have seen an account of this transaction in print, hear with large capitals, "CRUELTY TO SLAVES and representing that a poor innocent negr had recently been hanged in South Carolina

for burning down a building by accident. most, the withholding of such protection could think, Sir, the gentleman will now himself ad have no wher effect than to delay its introduc- mit, that, to embrace this proposition; would country, of unemployed capital, and individual the frying pan into the fire.' The last remedy Sagacity and enterprize sufficient to direct it suggested by the gentleman, is, that we should question whether the House would consider the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Execprodently, would soon lead to the introduction supply ourselves with household manufac resolution of every branch of manufactures, for which such | tures.' What, Sir, give up our foreign trade! country was really prepared .- But this stag . of Anandon our agricultural pursuits, and involve infancy once passed, it is preposterous to talk of the whole Southern country in desolation and the necessity of protecting any article that can rule? Are we to be driven from the pursuits of

The case which I have stated, of the bale of cent., would be rumous to any manufacture, is woollens, illustrates the unequal operation of to admit at once, that such atticle cannot be pro- this system upon the agricultural industry of firsbly made at home, and consequently that it the South, and the manufacturing industry of er, under such circumstances, to lay it on the and Means, reported a nill to authorize the Precan only be sustained at the expense of the o. the North. What is true of a single bale, is table true of the whole amount of foreign imports Now Sir, let us suppose another case, and it tions which are taxed for the protection of the is unhappily the very case which now exists in domestic manufacture-true of the eight mit the U. States .-- We will suppose an extensive hone of imports received in exchange for the country, of which one portion is exclusively ag production of South Carolina-and of the forty ricultural, and incapable of changing us pursuits | millions r-ceived in exchange for the produc and that the other portion embraces within its times of the plantation States, or at least of so limits, all the manufacturers and manufacturing much thereof as embrare the protected artiespacities of the whole country. The bounty cles. Our Northern triends say, however, that would then be exclusively enjoyed by one sec. part of our cotton and rice belongs to them. tion, and the other would share only in the bur. Be it so. Whatever remains to us, and is right. rious reports made and resolutions offered. A. and insert 44,000 as the ratio; the general merthens of the system. To make the inequality fully ours, is subjected to the unequal system monget the resolutions laid on the table, were its of the bull was forther discussed by Messrs. still greater, it is only necessary to suppose that | which I have above described. Sir, it is put several by Mr. Benton calling for various inforthe agricultural section is not only incapable of beyond all dispute, that the agricultural indus. mation respecting the in magement and opera. question was taken upon the amendment and manufacturing at home, but is prevented by insu- try of the South is taxed, unequally, unjustly, tion of the Bank of the United States. perable obstacles, from emigrating or removing enormously taxed, in its foreign exchanges, in | The resolution submitted beretotore by Mr. their property to the manufacturing region - order to render profitable the manufacturing in. Clay, proposing certain modifications of the Ta. March' on the ground that these respective pethat there industry can only be profitably em- dustry of the North. Taxed, I will not say to off, coming up as the special order, played in exchanging their agricultural produc. what extent -but precisely to the amount of Mr Forsyth moved its postponement to Mon- which the number of Electors for President and tions, for the very foreign articles which enter the duty imposed for protection, and the price day next, in order to go into private session, in Vice President were fixed-whether according . into competition with the domestic manufactur. sidded to the domestic articles, whatever these which it was intimated unfinished Executive to the present delegation, or that which may be ers, and which are heavily taxed for the protec. may be. It is said. Sir, that the consumer pays business of importance was pending tion of the latter, -that the effect of such tax is the tax, and that the Tariff States pay their full | This motion gave rise to considerable discus. Before this question was taken, the Committee | tions. not only to interrupt the intercourse and impair portion of the lax on their consumption. Sir. I sion, or rather conversation, which possessed rose, and the House adjourned. the profits of their industry, but that the agri- think this may be well doubted -our habits are sufficient interest to be reported, and will be cultural secura is thereby exposed to the im- different. A South Carolina farmer, whose given to-morrow. Finally, minent hazard of having the market for their crop is worth a thousand dollars, sends, per. The motion to pos pone was withdrawn; and productions entirely cut off and finally, to cap haps, the whole of it to market, and exchanges passing by the resolution, a motion to that ef. ed the memorial of David Henshaw and others, the climax of this injustice and oppression, that it for foreign productions, paying, it may be, a feet prevailing, the taxes levied on the foreign articles, are ex. duty of fifty per cent. His tax would be fi e The Senat proceeded to the consideration as a Banking Company, to take effect after the pended almost exclusively in the favored re. hundred dollars the Northern or Western far. of Executive business, and sat till near six of expiration of the term for which the present U gion, and you then have. Mr. President, the mer raising produce to the value of a thousand clock with closed doors; and then adjourned. whole case of the South spread open before dollars, will consume nine hundred of it on his | The House resumed the consideration of the you. Their pursuits are altogether agricultural farm, and exchange but a hundred for foreign resolution moved by Mr. Jeniter on the 12th -they cannot change them-they cannot trans. articles, and be subjected to a duty of only fifty inst, in relation to colonizing the free people of

prohibition, and the taxes thus raised are ex. | I have known a wealthy planter in the neighpended in other sections. Is there a man in borhood of Charleston, that did not raise a sinthis assembly who can lay his hand upon his gle article that was not sent to foreign markets directed to report to this house whether the beart, and say that it is a just and equal system? and who purchased every thing that was con-It may be said, however, that all this is merely sumed by himself or his slaves. His cloth from increase of expense, so as to increase the comthe result of our peculiar condition, and the na. England, and his wines from France, his horses, forts of the seamen, and advance the good of ture of our pursuits. It is not so. Sir. All we males, and hogs, from the west-his corn from the service, by reducing the quantity of whis ask, is to be LET ALONE. Leave us to the free Maryland-woodenware, potatoes, and other key, bread and other articles of which superenjoyment of the pounties of heaven, and the notions, from N England; and I assure our New Buous quantities are now furnished, and by sub. advantages of our situation, and we ask no more. England friends, that although we do not rel- stituting therefor tea, sugar, and tobacco; and But where is the justice and equality of a sys. ish all their notions, there are some we prize also by giving an increased ration of butter, intem of legislation which is to make profitable very highly. But, sir, if the consumer did, in stead of the ration of cheese. the industry of others by the destruction of our every case, pay the whole amount of the tax. An engrossed bill, entitled . An act authoriown? And by what right is it that we are to and the consumption was in exict proportion to sing a revision and extension of the rules and population, could gentlemen even than fail to regulations of the Naval Service,' was read I will here borrow an illustration, to make see the wide differing in the operation of the third time and passed. this matter plain. The Southern States supply protecting system on the two sections, when themselves with woollens, cotton, and iron, by they consider that the Tariff States are rumuneraising cotton, rice, and tobacco. Now, sup. rated, and more than remunerated, for any tax pose we should exchange a bale of cotton for a which they may pay, in the bounties they rebale of coarse woollens, for the use of our slaves, ceive, while we receive no remuneration. containing, we will say, a hundred pieces This this be doubted. I will apply a test, which, I bale of coth is ours It is the truit of our own think, cannot possibly deceive us Do our New labor, of American capital and home industry. England brethren not understand their own in-We may be said to have manufactured it, not terest? Do you think, Sir, that they would be with the spindle and the loom, but with the very apt to fail in love with taxation and court plough and the hoe. Now, Sir, we will sup- the impositions of burthens? How comes it, pose that a Northern manufacturer has, by the | then that they have been taught to believe that application of an equal amount of labor and cap. 'taxation is no tyranny,' but on the contrary, ital, produced a similar base of woollens, of pre. | the greatest of earthly blessings? Why is it, cisely the same quality and value. In what re- that they would regard as the heaviest of caspect is the manufacturer emitted to be regard. lamities, the reduction of the public burthens? ed with more tavor than the planter? Does the is it not clear, then that they regard the duties gentlemen who had preceded him, and vindica. Executive business, in which it was engaged Feight which we may have paid to the ship as a bounty to their industry, and that they

(To be continued)

## 22D. CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

TUESDAY Jan. 24. TARIFF.

Mr. Hayne rose to present a memorial from Dieces are taken out, as a tax to the government, a number of highly respectable citizens of South planter. Now, Sir, what are we to do in this sent, and which shows that, whatever difference Mr. Wayne explaned: again disclaimed all carried from my store a loaf of Sugar, value 12 The Sensior from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) on a now is in determined opposition to this sys- amende honorable' to Mr. Thompson, if he former occasion taxed his ingenuity to provide tem.' . The evils of which' the memorialists had unintentionally wounded his feelings, us the the means of escape; and I must pre. deciare sare obvious and alarming, deprecia some, that it his ingenuity failed the c-se is al- ting the value of cotton, reducing the profits to parts of the House. together without hope. There are four ways, which the Planters have long been accustomed the tax First, by abstaining from the pur yields an adequate compensation for their la. ment, he had not yet been beard in its behalf. chase of the foreign ar toles.' But, Sir, we can bor;' and is continued from necessity, and that the only market for our productions. To adopt the income of the citizens of the south, yet it is this alternative, would be to seal our ruin. Se. the Tariff alone, which denies them the right of condly, said the gentleman, 'employ the rival converting that reduced income into such an a-American fapric. But, Sir, if the manufacturer | mount of the necessaries and conveniences of would take our cotton in exchange for his pro- life, as would certainly be at their command, un- not been passed until March, moved for the riductions, (which he cannot do, except to a ve- der a revenue system of moderate duties, that sing of the Committee. ry limited extent, we should pay as heavy a tax these difficulties though great, might be tolerated, in the price of the domestic, as in the duty on at the burden was equal, but that they are great. | 86

popplied to such an object. Slaves are too im- | then read, and ordered to be printed; and on his 000 as the ratio of representation) and decided benefits and the purthers of the system would. provident, too incapable of that minute, con- motion the same was referred to the Committee in the negative. Ayes 81, Noes 105.

THURRDAY, Jan. 26.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Ells-

worth, from the Committee on the Judiciary,

hef of certain Insolvent Debtors to the United

sident to direct transfers of appropriations in

the Naval service, under certain circumstances.

further consideration of the resolution on the

sider-tion of the Appor ionment Bill, upon the

riods in the bill determined the principle on

FRIDAY Jan. 27.

citizens of Massachusetts, praying for a charter,

was taken, on this motion.

The House adjourned.

SATURDAY, Jan. 28.

giving effect to a commercial arrangement be-

LIBEL .- COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

egan vs. Adam Miller. - This was an action bro't

to recover damages for the publication of the

· Whereas Patrick Finegan has purchased and

The defendant placed a paper containing

The law of libel was read and commented on.

On the other side, it was shewn that the plain-

ushing the fact of indebtedness is a libel on the

Tue Jury, after a short absence, returned a

We learn that the Convention of Indemnities.

a ely negotiated with the Government

France, was yesterday ratified by the Senate.

ed to pay for it, and has not yet paid it.

individual named as the debtor.

verdict for the defendant.

paper was shown.

ADAM MILLER.

Nat. Intel.

Before His Honor, Judge Irving . - Patrick Fin-

The Senate, yesterday, without completing

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Marcy present-

was postponed till to-day.

of the country, though not upon the different dustry, which is essential to the success of man. The Senate then, on the motion of Mr. For and Mr. Bell, as Tellers ] Mr. Wickliffe now moved that the Commit-Mr Howard of Maryland, said he had an a-

could not take place at once, because men can- had gone but a short time, when one of the slaves val Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the re- to the several States at the next Presidential not transfer at pleasure their labor and capital was tempted to make free with the goods, and, vision and extension of the rules and regulati. Election, the weight they possess at present. from their accustomed pursuits to others. But to prevent detection, burnt up the whole est ons of the Naval service; which was twice read, and not that to which they will be entitled un if the profits shoul! be thus ultimately equali- tablishment. It might be supposed, Sie, that and ordered to be engrossed for a third read | der the new Census.

COLONIZATION OF FREE BLACKS. The following resolution moved some time | ries respecting the United States Bank, to the since by Mr. Jenifer, of Mu. came up for con- Select Committee on the subject. Mr. Dallas

sideration : Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to | izens of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against ainquire into the expediency of making an ap. ny restriction of the duties on foreign coal. Mr. propriation for the purpose of removing from Foot's Resolution for altering the rules of the the United States, and her territories, the free | Senate, after some little discussion, was laid on people of color, and colonizing them on the the table. The special order of the day (Mr.

coast of Africa, or elsewhere. Clay's Resolution) was taken up, and some dis-Mr. Thompson, of Georgia, inquired of the cussion took place on the motion to postpone it Chair whether it would be in order to move the till Monday, that motion was withdrawn, and the utive business

I'ne speaker replying in the negative, Mr. Alexander, of Va. moved to lay the res olution on the table: but withdrew his motion reported a bill in addition to an act for the rei for a moment at the request of

Mr. Everett, of Masse, who stated that the States. Mr. E. Everett, from the Committee on mover of the Resolution had consented to its the Library, reported a bill making an appropostponement on Monday last at the request of priation, for procuring copies of Historical Docwo gentlemen who wished time to look into uments from the public offices in Great Britain. the subject; and he asked whether it was prop- Mr. McDuffie, from the Committee of Ways

Mr. Alexander renewing his motion, Mr. Thompson, of Geo. demanded that the The bill providing for a revision and enlargequestion be taken by Yays and Nays, which was ment of the rules and regulations for the gov. ordered; and resulted as follows: Yays 71, Nays ernment of the Naval service, was passed. The

So the House refused to lay the resolution on subject of removing the free people of color,

## WEBNESDAY, Jan. 25.

Sundry petitions were presented to day; va- amendment which proposed to strike out 48

On motion of Mr. Duncan, the further con-

until to morrow. By Mr. Jarvis-Resolved, That the Secretary of the Navy be

and the inexpediency of filling, by advice and consent of the Senate any vacancies thus occa present navy ration may not be altered, without the Senate was engaged nearly four hours.

## APPORTION MENT BILL. The House, on motion of Mr. Polk, again were then made to strike out 48,000 and insert

went into Committee at the Whole on the State | various numbers between 45 000 and 60.000; all of the Union, Mr. Hoffman, of New York, in of which were lost, and the commit ee rose and consent to the appointment of Martin Van the Chair, and resumed the consideration of the reported the bill to the House without amenda Buren. Apportionment Bill.

t r 44,000 He was followed by Mr. Hunt, of Vermont,

who took the same general side of the question but would prefer a number still small r than 44 He spoke earne-tly on the advantages of a numerous House of Representatives.

Mr. Bell, of Tenn. rose in reply to the two ion of Mr. Pazewell, to the consideration of ten the delegation of his State from some remarks which he considered as reflecting on them for the course they had pursued on this dridge, from the Committee on the District of Ordered. That the injunction of secrecy be

I allusion in what he bad said.

mittee in reply to the arguments in favor of a pran's Court in said District-to provide for the suthonized to furnish extracts of the proceednumerous representation. He compared the appointment of Commissioners to digest and re. ings from the Executive Journal. arguments used in the present debate with port a code of civil and criminal laws for the those proceedings from the same quarters on same-and for quieting possessions, enrolling He was in tavor of 50,000

(It being now about 4 o'clock,) Mr. McDuffie expressed his earnest hope that | Columbia was passed. Mr. Mercer, from the

dilemma? How are we to escape this unequal of opinion may exist in other respects, the intention of reflecting on the gentleman from shillings, -be it known, that I will not trust him whole State is united -as I trust the whole south l'ennessee, or the Committee; and made the until he has paid me the above amount. these words, on the outside of his house, and

The call for the Question was now loud in all

Mr. Hubbard, of New Hampshire, rose, obsaid the Senator, by which the South may avoid to such a degree that the culture no longer serving, that although the mover of the amend After some informal conversation, in which it not do without them; and this trade, moreover. though other causes have conspired to reduce | was agreed that he should reserve his remarks until the bill came into the House,

Mr. Hubbard resigned the floor. Mr. Taylor, of New York observing, that on o pay cash for it; that he had repeatedly refus former occasions the Apportionment Bill had

The motion was negatived-Ayes 73, Noes Mr. McDuffie expressed his hope that Mr.

Mr. H. declined. The question was then jut on Mr. Hubbard's articles, slave labor is unterly incapable of being | On motion of Mr. Hayne, the memorial was amendment (to strike out 48,000 and insert 44,- EXECUTIVE JOURNAL.

Proceedings of the Senate of the U States The Members passed between Mr. Hubbard in Secret session on the nonlination of Mr. Van

> FRIDAY, Jan. 13, 1832. The following motion, submitted by Mr.

Holmes, was considered. Resolved That the nomination of Martin Van Buren be recommitted to the Committee on Foreign Relations; and that said Committee be inthe 6 h of March, in the bill: The effect of arricted to investigate the causes which produced the removal of the late Secretaries of the Freasury and Navy Departmen s, and of the Attorney General of the United States; and also the resignations of the Seretaries of State and War Departments; and report to the Senate Mr. Howard commenced a course of remark whether the only eauses of that novel and important political movement are given in the Letters of the President of the United States, ad-The motion was carried-Ayes 88, Noes 82 dressed, on that occasion to the several officers So the Committee rose and reported progress, above enumerated; and, if not, what were the causes to which these removals and resignations ought to be ascribed : And, also, whether, the said Martin Van Buren, then Secretary In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Benton submitof State, participated in any practices disreputated a Resolution referring a number of inquibie to the national character, which were designed to operate on the mind of the President of the United States, and calculated to smooth presented the memorial of a number of the citthe way to his appointment to the high office.

to which he has been nominated Resolved, That, for the purpose of carrying into effect the objects of the preceding resolution, the said Committee be further authorised to send for persons and papers, and to compel the attendance before them of such witness or witnesses as they may desire to examine on oath touching the matter submitted to their investigation, and report the same to the Senate, with their opinion thereon, together with the nomis

nation aforesaid. A debate ensued; and

On motion of Mr. Holmes, Ordered, That it he on the table : The Senate proceeded to consider the nomi-

nation of Marin Van Buren: On motion, that it he on the table :

It was determined in the affirmative, year 21.

On motion of Mr Brown, The year and nays being desired by one fifth

of the Senstors present: The se who voted in the affirmative are, Mesers Bell, Bibb, Chambers Chy, Ewing, Foot, Freinghuysen, Hayne, Holmes, Joinst n.

Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, Prentiss, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Tominison, The House resumed, in Com nittee, the con- Tayler. Those who voted in the negative, are, Messrs. Benton, Brewn, Buckner, Dallas, Dickerson, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy, Hendricks,

Hill, Kane, King, Mangum. Marcy, Robinson,

Smith, Tazewell, Tipton, Troup, White, Wil-Wayne, Hunt, Bell, Patton and Polk. The The Senate bring equally divided, the Vice lost -- Yeas 81, Nays 105 Mr. Howard then mo-President determined the question in the affirved to strike out '3d March' and insert '6th

The Sense proceeded to consider the nomination of Louis McLane, and Aaron Vail; and, Resolved, That they do advise and consent to the appoinment of Louis McLane, and Asron Vail, agreeably to their respective nominagiven to each Seate by the bill when passed .-

## TUESDAY, Jan. 24, 1832.

On motion by Mr. Marcy, The Senate resumed the consideration of the nomination of Martin Van Buien: And after denate.

On motion by Mr. Chambers. The Senate adjourned. WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the nited States Bank is chartered. The memorial was ordered to be printed, and was referred to | nomination of Martin Van Buren: the Special Committee on the United States On the question-Will the Senate advise Bank. Mr. Wilkins, from the Select Commit- and consent to the appointment of Martin Van tee on French Spoliations, reported the bill ma- Buren ?

I was determined in the negative, yeas 23, king an appropriation of five millions of do lars for relief of the sufferers by French Spoliations, hays 23. On motion by Mr. Holmes, committed prior to September 1800. Mr. Ewing laid on the table a resolution declaring he

The year and nays being desired by one fifth unconstitutionality, &c of removals from office, of the S nators present, Those who voted in the affirmative, are,

Messre. Benion, Brown, Buckner, Dallas, sioned. On motion of Mr. Tazewell, the San Dickerson, Dalley, Ellis, Forsyth, Grundy Henate, at half past one o'clock, proceeded to the dricks Hill, Kane, King, Mangum Marcy, Rob. consideration of Executive business, wherein inson, Smith, l'azewell, Tipton, Troup, Tyler, White, Wilkins.

In the House of Representatives Mr. Archer, Those who voted in the negative are.

from the Comminee on Foreign Affairs, report- | Mesers. Bell, Chambers, Clay, Clayton, Ewed a bill giving effect to a commercial arrange- log. Foot, Freinghaysen, Hayne, Holmes, ment between the United States and the Re Juniston, Knight, Miller, Moore, Naudain, public of Colombia. The House went inte com- Poindexier, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsmi tee on the apportionment bill, and after some | ice, Sprague, Tombinson, Waggaman, Webtime spent in the discussion of Mr. H ward's | sier.

motion to amend the date of the commence. The Sena e being equally divided, the Vice ment of the new apportionment, the motion was President determined the question in the negawithdrawn by the mover Several motions live.

Resolved, That the Senate do not advise and

ment. Mr. Wickliffe then moved to refer the A motion was made by Mr Chambers to re-Mr. Wayne, of Georgia, concluded his argu- bill to a Select Committee, consisting of one move the injunction of secrecy from all the ment in favor of the amendment of Mr. Hubbard, member from each State; before the question proceedings on the nomination of Martin Van Bur n, and before the question was taken,

On motion by Mr Kane, The Senate adjourned.

THURSDAY, J.n. 26. The Senate resumed the consideration of the he usual morning business, proceeded, on mo. motion, made yesterday, to remove the injunction of Secrecy from the proceedings of the Senate on the nomination of Martin Van Bu-

ren; and the motion was modified and agreed In the House of Representatives, Mr. Dod | to as follows: Columbia, reported bills to organize the several removed from all proceedings of the Senate. Mr Wayne disclaimed all intention of person. fire companies in the District of Columbia-to and the debates, in relation to all nominations provide for the more speedy administration of made during the present session of the Senate. Mr. Patton of Va. next addressed the Com- justice, in said District-to regulate the Or and finally acred on; and that the Secretary be

A letter from a respectable commercial house former occasions, and inferred that the argu- conveyances, and securing the estate of purcha. s. S. Thomas, under date of 3d inst to another ments and views of their respective States, sers within the District of Columbia. A bill for in this city, contains some additional particulars relative to the destructive fire which occurred tween the United States and the Republic of there on the 31st December The writer says: - About one thousand buildings of various the Committee would not rise until they were Committee on Internal Improvements, reported kinds are destroyed, among which are many large warehouses The destruction of proper y is immense. Many stores that were thought to be fire proof could not withstand the fury of the flames, and were destroyed together with their contents. Our stores (Souffront, Son & Co.) although surrounded by the devouring element. proved their streng h and security :- we did not lose o - barrel. St. I nomas is a heap of smoking ruins. Nearly 1000 puncheons of corn meal were destroyed. The whole loss of property cannot yet be ascertained. All is confusion and distress Thousands who went to bed on that fital night in comfort, have not now a shelter

> when sixty miles distant." Captain Abbott, of the Wyoming, at this port yesterday evening, who left St. Thomas on the kept it there for some weeks, -the present sc. 5th inst. states that the loss was estimated betion was brought to recover damages for the tween one and two millions of dollars. The consequent injury done to the plaintiff's char- cargo of the Ligonia, of this port, escaped without any loss, in consequence of being consigned to a mercantile house which had removed to On behalf of the plaintiff, the publication of the the east end of the city. - American.

for their heads. Provisions and lumber are

much wanted. A captain who arrived from Ma-

deira during the fire states that he saw the light

What odds does it make to a Sout ern Planoff had purchased the sugar as if he intended ter, if he saves \$5 in du y, whether he saves it on an article not produced or made in the country, or on one that is? Why should be insist The question for the jury was, whether pub- mat he will save it on the cotton or not at all? Does not such a temper in licate an unnatural and unreasonable hostility to the fruits of domestic industry ? -- We do not however, admit that, by reducing the duties on protected artiries he would save his \$5, either in quality or price. If our manufactures were stopped, he would have to pay more for his goods.

Boston Centinel.