

lorem rate of duty on any goods, wares, or merchandise, imported into the United States this shall be the duty of the collector within whose district the same shall be imported or entered, to cause the actual value thereof, at the time purchased, and place from which the same shall have been imported, to be ascertained, and to be appraised, estimated, and ascertained, and the number of such yards, parcels, and quantities, and such actual value of every one of them, as the case may require: And it shall, in every such case, be the duty of the appraisers of the United States, and every of them, and of every person who shall act as such appraiser, by all the reasonable ways or means in his or their power, to ascertain, estimate, and appraise the true and actual value, any invoice or affidavit thereto to the contrary notwithstanding, of the said goods, wares, and merchandise, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same shall have been imported into the United States, and the number of such yards, parcels, or quantities, and such actual value of every one of them, as the case may require, and of all such goods, wares, and merchandise, being manufactures of wool, or whereof wool shall be a component part, which shall be imported into the United States in an unfinished condition, shall in every such appraisal be taken, deemed, and estimated by the said appraisers, and every of them, and every person who shall act as such appraiser, to have been, at the time purchased, and place from whence the same were imported into the United States, of as great actual value as if the same had been entirely finished: Provided, that, in all cases where any goods, wares, or merchandise, subject to the valorem duty, or whereupon the duty is or shall be by law regulated by, or directed to be estimated or levied upon, the value of the square yard, or any other quantity or parcel thereof, shall have been imported into the United States from a country other than that in which the same were manufactured or produced, the appraisers shall value the same at the current value thereof at the time of purchase, before such last exportation to the United States, in the country where the same may have been originally manufactured or produced.

Sec. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for the appraisers to call before them, and examine upon oath, any owner, importer, consignee, or other person touching any matter or thing which they may deem material, in ascertaining the true value of any merchandise imported, and to require the production, on oath, of any letters, accounts, or invoices in his possession, relating to the same; for which purpose they are hereby authorized to administer oaths: and if any person so called, shall fail to attend, or shall decline to answer, or to produce such papers when so required, he shall forfeit and pay to the United States fifty dollars, and such person shall be the owner, importer, or consignee, the appraisement which the said appraisers may make of the goods, wares, or merchandise, shall be final and conclusive, any act of Congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And any person who shall swear falsely on such examination, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and if he be the owner, importer, or consignee, the merchandise shall be forfeited.

Sec. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President of the United States, from time to time, to establish such rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the laws of the United States, as the President of the United States shall think proper, to secure a just, faithful, and impartial appraisal of all goods, wares, and merchandise, as aforesaid, imported into the United States, and just and proper entries of such actual value thereof, and of the square yards, parcels, or other quantities thereof, as the case may require, and of such actual value of every of them; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury to report all such rules and regulations, with the reasons therefor, to the then next session of Congress.

Sec. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the third day of March aforesaid, in consideration of the duties imposed on the several articles used in the construction, outfit, and fitting of ships and vessels, there shall be a drawback at the rate of two dollars per ton on registered vessels; of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton on enrolled and licensed vessels, except steamboats; and fifty cents per ton on steamboats; such drawback to be paid as the case may be, to the owners of enrolled licensed vessels on the taking out of the enrollment and license for the first time, if such vessels shall not have been previously registered; and to the owners of registered vessels on clearing, for the first time, for a foreign port or place, other than an adjoining State or Territory, or the West Indies, provided, that such vessels shall not have been previously enrolled and licensed; and in case registered vessels not previously enrolled and licensed shall, in the first instance, clear out for a foreign port or place, in an adjoining State or Territory, or the West Indies, then the drawback to such vessel is only to be at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per ton.

Sec. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That an addition of ten per centum shall be made to the several rates of duties by this act imposed, in respect to all goods, wares, and merchandise, on the importation of which, in American or foreign vessels, a specific discrimination has not already been made, which aforesaid, shall be the third day of March aforesaid, and shall be imported in ships or vessels of the United States: Provided, that this additional duty shall not apply to goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported after said day in ships or vessels not of the United States, entitled by treaty, or by an act or acts of Congress, to be entered in the ports of the United States, on the payment of the same duties as shall then be paid on goods, wares and merchandise imported in ships or vessels of the United States.

Sec. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be allowed a drawback of the duties by this act imposed, on goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported from and after the said 3d day of March upon the exportation thereof within the time, and in the manner prescribed, in the existing laws at the time.

Sec. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the existing laws at the time shall extend to, and be in force for the collection of the duties imposed by this act, on goods, wares and merchandise, which shall be imported into the United States from and after the said 3d day of March; and for the recovery, collection, distribution, and remission of all fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for the allowance of drawbacks by this act authorized, as fully and effectually as if every regulation, restriction, penalty, forfeiture, provision, clause, matter, and thing, in the then existing laws contained, had been inserted in, and enacted by this act. And that so much of any act which is contrary to this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever goods composed wholly, or in part, of wool or cotton, of similar kind, but different quality, are found in the same packages char-

ged at an average price, it shall be the duty of the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in such package, and so charged as the average value of the whole; and that so much of the act entitled "An act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties," approved the 28th of May, 1830 as requires the appraisers to adopt the value of the best article contained in a package as the average value of the whole, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That, whenever, upon the opening and examination of any package or packages of imported goods, composed wholly or in part of wool or cotton, in the manner provided by the fourth section of the act for the more effectual collection of the impost duties, approved on the 28th day of May, 1830, the said goods shall be found not to correspond with the entry thereof at the custom house; and if any package shall be found to contain any article not entered, such article shall be forfeited; or if the package be made up with intent to evade or defraud the revenue, the package shall be forfeited; and so much of the said section as prescribes a forfeiture of goods found not to correspond with the invoice thereof, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said 3d day of March, 1833, the ad valorem rates of duty on goods, wares, and merchandise, shall be estimated, in the manner following: to the actual cost, if the same shall have been actually purchased; or to the actual value, if the same shall have been procured otherwise than by purchase, at the time and place when and where purchased or otherwise procured, or to the appraised value, if appraised, shall be added to all charges, except insurance, from the foreign port of exportation to the United States.

TWENTY-SECOND CONGRESS,
FIRST SESSION.
Saturday, April 28.
IN SENATE.
On Friday, leave of absence for one week, from Monday next, was granted to Mr. Webster, on motion of Mr. Sibley. Mr. Frelinghuysen, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes, with an amendment. Mr. King, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill for the relief of certain friendly Creek Indians. Mr. King also introduced a resolution, authorizing the payment to the State of Alabama of two per cent on the sales of public lands in that State. A motion was made by Mr. Grundy, that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Executive business; and another by Mr. Foot, to take up the bill supplementary to the act for the relief of the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution. The motion to go into Executive business was lost, the vote being—ayes 18, noes 19. The Pension bill was then discussed, but there was no question taken, when a motion to adjourn was put and carried. The Senate then adjourned to Monday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Polk, after leave being given, moved that the Apportionment bill, with the several amendments of the Senate, should be referred to a select committee, with a view that they would expedite the passing of the bill, and examine into the several changes made therein by the amendments of the Senate. After some discussion, a motion of Mr. Adams, to postpone the motion until Monday next, also a motion made by Mr. Sprague, to refer the bill to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, were severally lost, the vote of seven was appointed, to whom the bill was referred.

The Speaker directed Gov. Houston to be brought to the Bar of the House. After which he informed the House that he had received a letter from Mr. Key, the Counsel for the accused, in which he stated that he was prepared by serious indisposition from concluding the arguments he had intended to urge in his behalf. Mr. Cave Johnson thereupon moved that the further proceedings in the case should be postponed until 11 o'clock, A. M. on Saturday, which was agreed to.

The House then, on motion of Mr. McDuffie, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and took up the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, with the several amendments returned therewith by the Senate. The amendments making increased appropriations for pay and compensation, &c. to the Clerks in the Land Office, the Surveyor General's Office, and in the Treasury, were severally rejected.

The appropriation of \$9,000 for the District Attorney of the Territory of Florida, was after some explanation from Mr. White reduced to \$7,500.

The amendment increasing the amount to be paid for the bust of Jefferson, from \$4,000 to \$5,000 was not concurred in.

Upon the amendment to strike out the appropriation of \$9,000 for an outfit to a Minister to France, an animated and lengthened discussion arose, in which Messrs. McDuffie, Archer, Wilde, E. Everett, Ingersoll, Burges, Wayne, Adams, Barbour, Clayton, Burges, Drayton & Burd, participated; when the question on the concurrence, being taken by Yeas and Nays, stood as follows: Yeas 81, Nays 93. So the amendment was not concurred in.

Monday, April 30.
The Senate did not sit on Saturday.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Doddridge asked leave to introduce a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of changing the time of meeting of the next session of Congress, to an earlier period than the first Monday in December. The leave was objected to, and a motion to suspend the rule, was negatived, Yeas 83, Nays 51—two thirds being required. In consequence of the continued indisposition of the counsel, (Mr. Key) the trial of General Houston was further postponed until this day half past 11 o'clock. The bill making appropriations for the support of government, for the year 1832, was taken up. A long and animated debate arose upon the proposition to concur with the Committee of the Whole, in their disagreement to the amendment of the Senate striking from the bill \$9,000 for an outfit for a Minister to France. Messrs. McDuffie, Wilde, E. Everett, Ingersoll, and Doddridge, supported the amendment proposed by the Senate, and it was opposed by Messrs. Archer, Wayne, Adams, and Adams. The latter gentlemen called for the Yeas and Nays upon the question of concurring in the disagreement of the Committee of the Whole to said amendment, which was ordered, and were, Yeas 102, Nays 77. So the amendment proposed by the Senate was rejected. Without disposing of some other amendments to the bill, adopted by the Senate, the House, at five o'clock, adjourned.

Tuesday, May 1.
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith from the Committee of Finance, to which was referred the resolution of March 30th, instructing that Committee to enquire into the expedi-

ency of abolishing the offices of the 2d Auditor and the 2d Comptroller, made a report thereon, concluding with a motion for the discharge of the Committee from the further consideration of the subject. At an early hour, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business; in which they were engaged till the adjournment.

In the House of Representatives, after the presentation of petitions and memorials, Gen. Houston was again conducted to the Bar of the House by the Sergeant at Arms. In consequence of the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, (the counsel for the accused,) on motion of Mr. Irvin, further proceedings in the trial were postponed until this day, at eleven o'clock. The House resumed the consideration of the General Appropriation bill, and the amendments of the Senate thereto, which were severally disposed of either by concurrence, further amendment, or disagreement.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.
Mr. Clayton, from the Committee appointed to examine the proceedings of the Bank of the U. States, made a detailed report, accompanied with a mass of documents which he moved, without reading, be referred to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and printed.

Mr. McDuffie rose and explained at length upon some of the facts which, he said, were stated in the report, in order to obviate the unfavorable effect they might produce if not understood. He was followed by Mr. Clayton in reply, and in vindication of the report, which, he said, was principally a statement of facts, and not of opinions, or inferences.—Mr. Adams remarked that he did not know whether there was a single sentence in the report in which he concurred,—believing as he did that the Committee had transcended the power given them by the resolution under which they acted—that the report had been very recently occasion present some views on the subject, in the form of a report of the minority of the Committee.—Mr. Cambreleng defended the course of the Committee, and went into some detailed statements showing the propriety of the course the Committee adopted. After Mr. McDuffie had made a further explanation, Mr. Wayne moved to postpone the subject to Monday next, to give the minority of the Committee an opportunity of presenting their report—which was negatived. Mr. Wickliffe made some brief observations upon the statement of Mr. Cambreleng, relative to deferring the redemption of the 3 per cent Bank of Maryland, and Johnson, of Kentucky, in defence of the report, and by Mr. Wainwright respecting a report from the minority of the Committee, the motion of Mr. Clayton was carried. The report itself not having been read, nor in any other way laid before the public, it would be difficult at this time to render either the criticism or the defence of it, which occupied nearly the whole day's sitting, intelligible to ourselves or to our readers.

Mr. Clay moved a suspension of the rule for the purpose of moving that 10,000 additional copies of the report be printed. This motion was lost, yeas 86, noes 84—two thirds being required. The House then adjourned.

Wednesday, May 2.
In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Dickinson, from the Committee on Manufactures, reported a bill regulating duties on imports and the mode of their payment; which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. King called up the bill and report from the Committee on Manufactures respecting the disposition of the Public Lands, and he moved their reference to the Committee on the Public Lands. After some discussion of this motion, the General Appropriation Bill, returned from the House, was taken up, and the Senate receded from certain amendments. The Senate determined to insist on the amendments making appropriations for the removal of the bar from the east pass of Pascagoula river, and for deepening the Pass au Heron. On the motion to recede from the amendment striking out the appropriation for the outfit of a Minister to France, a debate arose, in which Messrs. Smith, Forsyth, Debar, and Mangum supported the motion, and Messrs. Clayton, Tazewell, Chambliss, and Miller opposed it, and the motion prevailed by a vote of 23 to 21. The motion to insist on the amendment, striking out the appropriation for the pedestrian statue of Washington, was agreed to. The amendment having been disposed of, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, owing to the continued indisposition of Mr. Key, the trial of Gen. Houston was postponed until tomorrow at 11 o'clock. Mr. Pummer resumed his remarks upon the subject of the charges made against the Collector of the port of Wiscasset. Before he had concluded, the House passed to the consideration of the orders of the day. The amendments proposed by the Senate to the bill providing for the vaccination of the Indians, as a preventive of the small pox, were concurred in. The House took up the Revolutionary Pension Bill. The amendment offered by Mr. Wickliffe, on a former day, to extend the provisions of the bill to those who fought in the Indian wars of the West up to 1795, was advocated by Messrs. Daniel, McKennon, Allan, Lecher, Barriger, and Wickliffe, and opposed by Mr. J. Davis, and was lost, yeas 62, noes 106. Mr. Blair, of S. Carolina, then moved an amendment, for the purpose of including in the provisions of the bill, the militia who fought in the battles of King's Mountain and Guilford Court House, which was lost, 48 yeas, 111 nays. Mr. Bell then moved an amendment granting to Captains and officers of superior rank, who served two years or more in the revolutionary army, two sections of land—to all commissioned officers below the rank of Captain who served for the same period, one section of land; and to non-commissioned officers and private who served for the same period, half a section of land. To Captains and officers of superior rank who served less than two years an amount not more than one half the respective quantities of land above named; and to those who served less than nine months, one quarter of the above proportion. This amendment was lost, yeas 51, noes 132. Mr. Letellier then moved an amendment including Western frontiers from 1775 to 1783 in the provisions of the bill, which was adopted. The amendment made in Committee striking out six months and inserting three months as the least period of service for which a pension should be paid a pension, was concurred in, yeas 98, noes 73. Mr. Craig moved to strike out the section repealing the restriction of property which had been added in Committee, and insert instead a limitation of property to \$1,000—beyond the possession of which an applicant should receive a pension—which was lost—yeas 73, noes 102. Some other amendments made in Committee were concurred in without a count. Mr. Lewis moved an amendment granting seven years pension to the widows of those who, if alive, would be entitled to the benefit of the bill; which was lost, yeas 29, noes 133. Mr. L. Condict moved the adoption of several sections to the bill providing for the widows of those, who, if living would have been entitled to the provisions of the a-

1832. This amendment was cut off by the previous question, which was moved by Mr. J. Davis, and sustained—Yeas 61, noes 60.—The main question was then taken on the engrossment of the bill, and carried. The House at a few minutes past five o'clock, adjourned.

[BY REQUEST.]
From the Baltimore Republican.
THE PEOPLE, THE STATES & THE UNION.
I am sorry to see respectable Editors permit themselves the use of the term *Anti-Unionists*, as applied to any class or part of the citizens of these states.

When any considerable number of the people, in any part of the Union, shall have declared themselves opposed to the Union, it may be not only harmless, but useful, to give them a name; as yet, however, I hear only of calculating the value of it, and this is calculated as necessary certainly, in those parts, and in another, the north as it is the south, and can do no harm anywhere, to any body. It is one of the people of the larger counties of this state are now making, in order that the majority of the citizens of Maryland may recover their just rights; it is equally lawful for any minority, thinking itself aggrieved to make it. Such calculations preceded the foundation of all our free republican constitutions, and it should not be supposed, that our patriotic ancestors intended to make forms of government which would not protect the rights of the minorities, as well as those of the majorities, in all future times. In fact, it is only when those constitutions are violated in terms, or in principles, by those who have derived power by them, that constitutions, or the foundation of civil society, are referred to for any such purpose.

As to Maryland, for instance, the constitution declared not only that our *consent and opinions* should be free, but that our rights and duties, equal, that is, equal to every citizen, not only as to his enjoyments, but his contributions; and will any honest politician assert or pretend that Maryland is so governed; when without a tax on wealth or income, but all her revenue raised by licenses on certain professions, or by summary laws? In like manner, the constitution of the United States declared, that "the powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the states, are reserved to the states respectively, or to the people," and will any honest politician pretend that the people, or the states, gave to the general government a jurisdiction over the persons or territory of the Indians or others within the acknowledged boundaries of the states? And yet, the states must have lost it, if they cannot enforce such jurisdiction over felonies or other crimes therein committed. So also, the same constitution declared, "that all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States," and that, "no preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one state over those of another." And will any such honest politician pretend, that protective duties upon specific articles, even beyond the expenses of the government, are *uniform duties* when those articles are all made in one part of the country and none in another, or that it is not a preference for one or more states, with or without ports, when the regulations of commerce, or revenue do, or are thought to destroy or depress the resources of one or more states, for the relief or enjoyment of others?

Down to this day, the extreme south has never given the least cause of alarm, to the most sensitive friend of the Union. How has it been elsewhere? Not to dwell on the history of the Massachusetts Slays, or the Pennsylvania Fries; what was the conduct of the Kentuckians, when they apprehended the Mississippi would be forever closed, by a foreign nation which occupied its mouth? I apprehend they made some calculations relative to the value of the Union, before they entered into a correspondence with the governors or agents of Spain. The outlet for their trade by the Mississippi, was of invaluable consequence to the citizens of the west; but, to them alone, for the interest of the Atlantic states was directly opposite—yet, every member of the Confederacy, and the south in particular, would have joined in hostilities to procure this outlet, if that resort had been necessary; they knew the government of Washington would spare no pains or expense to obtain it peacefully, as it was obtained, by one of his successors, and they only reproached the Kentuckians for their impatience and precipitancy.

If we look back to the period immediately preceding the last General Peace, we shall find some similarity between the present state of things in this country and that which then existed there. The generous South had drawn the sword against blockades and impressments, in opposition to the opinions of the North. The object of the war appeared to interest the latter chiefly as Navigators; yet he hesitated in the contest, it disputed, it reconstrued. The privations of which it complained, produced perplexing excitements, and a calculation of the value of the Union, was, or was about to be made. Now read the lesson offered by the history of that day.

What did the generous South—though bleeding at every pore, and triumphing too—it relinquished the objects for which the war was declared—it made peace—the excitement in the North was allayed, and the Union became as dear as ever, to North and South.

And, what has the generous South since done, why, pursuant to that harmony thus restored, and in feelings of a brotherly kindness, it has paid, or partly paid, by its own sacrifices, the monies reluctantly advanced by the North at that time, though wholly spent in defence of its own Territory.

With respect to its present grievances, what does the South? What, it seeks in the terms of the confederacy, a principle by which it can be relieved without dissolving the Union, or separating from it, in abhorrence of a conflict, but, by those who dare not advocate passive obedience, or deny the right of the people's, to resist oppression, it is told, that insurrection, and that alone, is a remedy; as if a conflict was sought, and the Union not worth preserving!

Every thing in life has a tendency to change; and men may not stop the course of nature.

Children born long since the formation of the union of these states, have already witnessed the separation of another continent near us, from a parent country—the separation of Greece from Turkey—the Belgians from the Hollanders; and they see even in the attempt of the Poles to put off the Russian government, abundant evidence that death it self, or threats of death; do not deter men from seeking justice. This is emphatically the age of revolutions, and not a time for governments either of the majority, the minority or a single head, to aggravate people, by implication, by taunting language, or threats of force. In all trifling exchanges men do calculate values, and if they thus calculate, we

may rest assured that in matters of importance, they will not forget the advantages to be gained; any more than the losses to be suffered; but, if they should, it would be the duty, not only of those who are interested, but also of the indifferent, to bring them to their recollection. No civil society is united and organized but by the relinquishment of some things, called rights, for the benefit of the whole. This union was the effect of compromise, and when, through ignorance or avarice, this people shall be unwilling to compromise, it must and will terminate, peaceably or forcibly. Let then, all those who have calculated, and find the union worth preserving, as in truth it is, and highly so, yield and soothe every approach to a contrary sentiment or conclusion; whether it be on the part of certain professions, or on that of districts of country; which, though apparently wrong at first, will eventually be right.

O. B.

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE.
To the Editors of the Christian Advocate and Journal.
Dear Brethren:—The Philadelphia annual conference commenced its session in this town on the 11th inst., and closed to-day at half past 1 o'clock, P. M.; Bishops McKendree and Hedding were present, and in tolerable health. Ninety preachers were admitted on trial; thirteen were continued on trial; sixteen were admitted into full connection; eighteen (travelling and local) were ordained deacons; five were ordained elders; one is located; twenty four were returned supernumerary; and seven returned superannuated; three had died. The total number of members within the bounds of this conference is 48,045; increase this year 510. The preachers are all agreed in affirming that this has been one of the most delightful sessions they recollect. The romantic situation of this pleasant town, the hospitality of our friends, the general harmony of sentiment and feeling, and above all, the gracious presence of the Great Head of the Church in all the services connected with the conference, leave upon our minds a delightful retrospect, as we go forth to fields of future labor.

The next conference will be held in Newark, N. J., on the 17th of April, 1833.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. COCKMAN.
Wilmingon, Del., April 19, 1833.

Philadelphia District.—Manning Force, P. E. Ezekiel Cooper, sup. conference missionary. Philadelphia:—St. Georges—George G. Cockman, Francis Hodgson, William Cooper, Jefferson Lewis. Union—Joseph Holifield, Thomas F. Sargent, sup. St. Johns—Henry G. King, James Smith, Jr. sup. Fifth-street—Joseph Busing, James Mitchell, sup. Kensington—Bartholomew Weed, James Smith, sup. Asbury—Edwin L. Jones. Strasburg and Columbia—Thomas Miller, Eliphail Reed, John Edwards. Chester—William Ryder, James B. Ayres, John Talley, sup. West Chester and Marshallton—Thomas Sovereign, Levi Scott, sup. Waynesburg—George Wooley, Jacob Guber, Reading—Joseph Ashbrook. Lancaster—John Lednum. Doushplain—David Best, Richard W. Thomas. Germantown—John Finley, John Nicholson. Bristol—Edward Page, Asbury Z. Boring.

Chesapeake District.—Lawrence M. Combs, P. E. Snyrna—Richard M. Greenbank, James Nicols. Dover—Solomon Sharp, Thomas Hickey. Caroline—Lott Warfield, John L. Lehart. Talbot—Levi Storck, William Urie. Queen Anne's—William Barnes, William Connolly. Kent—Thomas L. Thompson, Robert B. Smith, sup. Accomac—George Morris, sup. Ektor—Benjamin Benson. Wilmington—Joseph Lybrand.

Delaware District.—David Dailey, P. E. Dorchester—William Leonard, Enoch Reed. Cambridge—John Bell, Manlove Lazell. Salisbury—William Allen, Samuel M'Elwre. Annapoies—James A. Massey, George Wilshire. Accomac—Asa Smith, Samuel D. Jones. W. Quinn, sup. W. B. Sneed, sup. Snowhill—Josiah Humphries, Shepherd Drain, William Bishop, sup. Lewistown—Daniel Lambdin, John S. Porter. Milford—John Bayne.

West Jersey District.—Henry White, P. E. Burlington—Jesse Thompson, Josiah F. Canfield, David Parish, sup. Pemberton—William Williams, Charles T. Ford, D. Pidler, sup. James Campbell, sup. Tackerton—William Lummis, David W. Bartine. Bargaintown—Henry Boehm, Edward Stout, James Moore, sup. Cumberland and Cape May—William W. Foulks, Nathaniel Chew. Drington—Wm A. Wiggins. Gloucester—John Henry, Jacob Loudenslager. Salem—Waters Burrows, Wm. H. Stephens, Thomas Ware, sup. Camden—John Walker.

East Jersey District.—Charles Pittman, P. E. New Brunswick—Robert Gerry, Freehold—David Bartine, Thomas G. Stewart. Trenton—Solomon Higgins, Richard W. Petherbridge, sup. Crosswicks—Thomas Neal, Peter D. Day. Pennington—William H. Bull. Essex—John Woolson, John Buckley. Murristown—John Kennaday, Belleville—James Dandy, Bloomfield—L. M. Frettyman, Benjamin Day. Orange—Edmund S. Jones. Newark—John J. Matthias, A. Atwood. Elzabethtown—Thomas Morrel, sup. William A. Wilmer. Rahway—William Granville, Isaac N. Fetch. Staten Island—John K. Swan. New Providence—George Brown. Somerset mission—John L. Gilder, one to be supplied. Bergen Neck mission—James M'Farlane.

Asbury District.—George Banghart, P. E. Pottsville—Phasah A. Ugen. Easton—Joseph M'Cool, Abm. K. Street. Asbury—Jas. Long, Francis A. Morrel. Warren—Jacob Hevener, Am. Gearheart, C. A. Lippincott, J. Winner, sup. Stroudsburg—Thomas Miller, Oliver Badgley, Wm. Coluert, sup. Milford—Wm. Bloomer, another to be supplied. Hamburg—Samuel Grace, Sedgwick Kusling. Newton—James Ayres, Bromwell Andrew. Haverstraw—James V. Potts, Wm. Baker. Patterson—John Potts. Port Carbon mission—Joseph Chabtel.

Thomas Davies, sup., without an appointment.

The following is a list of the Delegates to the General Conference:—Ezekiel Cooper, Thomas Ware, John Potts, Lawrence M. Combs, Charles Pittman, Manning Force, Joseph Lybrand, David Dailey, Solomon Higgins, Henry White, Henry Boehm, George Banghart, Thomas Neal, William Torbert, Wm. Leonard, Lott Warfield, Solomon Sharp, John Kennaday.

From the Sag Harbor Corvictor of Saturday.
An Albatross was killed on board the ship Potasi, (of this port) having a label suspended from its neck, with the following cut on the same:—"Ship Acasta, (of this port) H. H. Master; Oct. 12th, 4 whale." The Acasta was in about A. W. long when the Albatross was despatched, and the Potasi was in lat. 38, S. long. 44, W. about the 12th of Nov. following, when the bird was delivered—a distance of about 2000 miles.

From the National Gazette.
The Trial of Mina at Doylestown terminated on Friday evening. The Jury, after being out nearly three hours, returned with a verdict of Guilty on the first and second counts of the indictment, charging the prisoner as principal in the first and second degree. The cause was commenced on Tuesday morning last. The evidence was closed on Thursday, when Mr. Reed summed up on the part of the Commonwealth. He was followed by Messrs. McDowell and Rush for the prisoner, and the Attorney General in reply for the prosecution. The prisoner's conduct throughout the trial generally displayed levity and indifference, although, as we learn, when the verdict was explained to him by his counsel, he evinced considerable agitation. He has since made a confession, fully implicating himself and his accomplice—the woman.

The late trials of Mrs. Chapman and Lino Amalio Espoza Mina, reveal events scarcely equalled in the widest romances. On the very day of his discharge from the Penitentiary at Philadelphia, Mina appears at the residence of Mr. Chapman as a beggar, is admitted, credited as the son of a Mexican Grande, taken into favor, wins the criminal affection of Mrs. C., plots the destruction of Mr. Chapman, espouses his widow nine days after his death, and in three months after his former discharge, is again admitted into prison, under the charge of murder by poison. The singular character of Mina, the mystery in which his history is shrouded, his extraordinary faculty of deceiving even the most penetrating, his apparent enjoyment of the sufferings of others, the complacency with which he observes the direful effects of his wicked agency, and the contempt with which he seems to look on his own peril and pain, give a romantic aspect to an affair which we trust will never again be equalled in our country.—These remarks have been called forth by the perusal of the report of the trial of Mrs. Chapman, prepared by Mr. Du Bois, and published by G. W. Miziz & son. Down upon with great care and particular skill, that report contains matter of the deepest interest to the lawyer, the physician and the general reader.—Among the most striking points is that of the origination of the investigation which has just terminated in the sentence of death against Mina. A letter signed "Lucretia," addressed to Mina at Washington, taken out of that post office to trace Mina, who had been swindling, is sent to the Police of Philadelphia.—Thrown aside as of no authority, because anonymous, it is taken up by high constable Blaney, and exhibits to him this striking sentence:—"Do not, Lino, when I am gone for a moment, I am constrained to acknowledge that I do not believe that God will permit either you or me to be happy this side of the grave." Now Mr. Blaney had been a printer; had printed for Mr. Chapman; knew Mrs. C.'s writing; thought all could not be right; and this led to the enquiry which has had such a dreadful issue. —Murder will rise, Tho' all the world conceal it from men's eyes.

From his tomb, three months old, the body of poor Chapman issues, fresh as when interred, no vestiges of poison lost; no traces of inflammation observed in Boston just one day before his intended marriage to a niece of his wife; and another day would have placed in his hands a large sum of money procured by the basest fraud, and he would have carried off his prizes to some South American country.

These romantic incidents give great interest to the very able specifics of the counsel on both sides of this curious case.

The entire emptiness of the stomach of Mr. Chapman, the very delicate nature of the detection of the poison, of which only a trace was left. But the symptoms during life, the examination of the body after death, and the chemical investigation taken together furnished strong evidence of death by arsenic. These, together with the purchase of arsenic by Mina, and his confessions of guilt, left the jury in his case no alternative, and a verdict of guilty now rendered, decides the fate of a being, who, for his years, knows perhaps no equal in dissimulation, no parallel in crime, and no rival in recklessness.

From the Boston Morning Post.
Parliamentary Privilege.—Lord Kenyon, Chief Justice of the Court of King's Bench, in the case of Lord Abingdon, who took occasion to print a speech made in parliament, in which he charged Mr. Scroon, an attorney, with gross fraud, laid down the following law:—"That the privilege of parliament, in the case, extended to words spoken in the House of Lords, and confined to its walls—It also laid down the following position:—"That a member of parliament had certainly a right to publish his speech, but that speech should not be made the vehicle of slander against any individual; if it was, it was a libel." [L'Espérance, Rep. 327.]

In the constitution of the United States, the provision of parliamentary privileges in debate, is as follows:

"For any speech or debate in either House, they shall not be questioned in any other place." The commentary by Mr. Jefferson is, "But this is restrained to things done in the House, in a parliamentary course. For he is not to have privilege contra morem parliamentarium to exceed the bounds and limits of his place and duty."

In the case of Coffin vs Coffin, 4 Mass. Reports, page 1, Chief Justice Parsons, of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, lays down the following positions on this subject:

"When a representative is not acting as a member of the House, he is not entitled to any privileges above his fellow citizens; nor are the rights of the people affected, if he is placed on the same ground on which his constituents stand."

"But, to consider every malicious slander, uttered by a citizen, who is a representative, as within his privilege, because it was uttered within the walls of Representative's Chamber, to another member, but not uttered in executing his official duty, would be to extend the privilege further than was intended by the people; or than is consistent with sound policy, and would render the Representatives of the Chamber a sanctuary for calumny—an effect which never has been, and I confidently trust, never will be, endured by any House of Representatives of Massachusetts."

"A struggle for privileges, in this State, would be a contest against the people, to wrest from them what they have not chosen to grant. And it may be added, that the grant of privileges is a restraint on the rights of private citizens, which cannot be further restrained but by some constitutional law."

ANOTHER ACCIDENT.
The Steam Boat POLARIS, a short time after she left Cincinnati, on her upward passage, came in contact with the Hornet, which was coming into port, by which considerable injury was done. We regret, to say, the Captain of the Hornet, was killed, and another person very seriously injured. Particulars not ascertained.