

The Committee of Ways and Means in obedience to the order of the House, have had under consideration so much of the Message of the President of the United States, referred to them, as relates to such further reduction in the revenue as may not be required for objects of general welfare and public defence, authorized by the Constitution.

And now submit the following report: The whole of the debt of the nation, remaining unpaid at the expiration of the present year, amounts only to seven millions six hundred thousand dollars, a sum less than the market value of the stock of the Bank of the United States owned by Government. The application of the funds (independently of the other stocks in incorporated companies authorized for and held by Government, and amounting at the original or par value, to the further sum of 5,885,000 dollars), may make the commencement of the next year the epoch of that "happy and memorable event" on the near approach of which, the President has justly congratulated Congress and his fellow citizens, "the extinction of the public debt of a great and free nation."

The time and the occasion, whilst they are fitted to awaken the noblest feelings of the patriot, and to give confidence and ardor to the principles and hopes of every friend of republican institutions, call also upon us, with equal force, to discharge the weighty, honorable, and practical duties to which we have been happily invited by our Chief Magistrate. The removal of those financial "burdens" which may be found to fall unequally upon us, and the reduction of the revenue to such a limit as shall be consistent with the simplicity of an economical Government, and necessary to an efficient public service.

The examination of the general accounts of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the last six years, presents the following results: The aggregate expenditure for the year ending with the 31st of December, 1835, including the estimated expenditure of the present month, amounts to 162,400,000 dollars. During the same period, that expenditure has been supplied by an aggregate amount of revenue from several sources, but chiefly from the customs, of 157,690,000 dollars in addition to an unexpended balance in the Treasury, at the commencement of that term, of 6,358,686 dollars; about one sixth of which, consisting of the paper of broken Banks and similar funds, has remained unavailable in the Treasury.

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From the New York Standard, Dec. 27. NINE DAYS LATER FROM PARIS.

By the ship Manchester, Capt. W. R. G. It is a regular file from Paris to the 13th, and from Havre to the day of sailing. They contain intelligence of much interest.

The Duchess de Berri, after so long following the utmost vigilance of the authorities, and actively exciting disaffection to the government throughout the provinces, West of France has at length been arrested. She was discovered at Nantes on the 7th November, in a house occupied by M. Kerabiec, attended by a very small suite, and conducted to the citadel of Nantes by the military commandant. She was traced by the agents of the Paris police. Immediately on the news of the arrest, an ordinance of the King was issued, ordering her to be sent to the castle of Blois, where she is to be detained, until the 15th November.

The Paris Monitor contains a Royal Ordinance, permitting flour of foreign wheat, to be imported into the Colonies of Martinique and Guadeloupe, at all times, whatever may be the price of wheat in the said colonies, paying a fixed duty of 21 fr. per barrel of 90 kilograms.

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From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, Dec. 29. LATER FROM EUROPE.

ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH ARMY INTO BELGIUM.

Parade of the French Army into Belgium. We received at a late hour last night, Paris papers that intelligence had reached the city of the 17th, brought by the brig Mary Jane, which sailed from Rochelle on the 20th November. She was boarded by the news schooner Eclipse, belonging to the Courier and Enquirer office, and we beg to express our thanks to Capt. McKINSTRY for the papers loaned by him, to our news collector.

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Paper of the 7th Nov. The former contains, from the London Extraordinary Gazette of the 7th, an Order in Council of the 6th laying an Embargo on all Dutch Shipping then within, or which should thereafter come within any of the ports, harbors, or roads, in any part of His Britannic Majesty's Dominion, and direct the commanders of British ships of war to "detain and bring into port all merchant ships and vessels of any port, except the Netherlands, and the utmost care to be taken for the preservation of all and every part of the cargoes on board any of the said ships or vessels, so that no damage or embezzlement whatsoever, be sustained."

The order also prohibits the clearance or departure, of any British merchant vessels for any port within the dominions of the King of the Netherlands, until further orders.

This morning every thing here is assuming a warlike aspect, and the greatest excitement prevails. The trade with Holland is now closed, and our merchants connected with that commerce may shut up their stores and warehouses, and dismiss their laborers.

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From the United States Telegraph, Dec. 29. REDUCTION OF DUTIES. House of Representatives. TUESDAY, DEC. 25.

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