## Richmond Withig Saturday Evening, June 2.

JACKSONISM-AND THE TORIES.

The last Quarterly Review, makes the following very just, and (for it) very remarkable observation upon the state of party feeling in the U. States .-Speaking of the security which property has hitherto enjoyed in this country, the Reviewers seem inclined to consider that security rather accidental, than the effect of the virtue of our institutions, and cite these principal causes for it: namely, 1. The plenty of lands, which removes the pressure of want upon the multitude, in other Countries the fruitful source of turbulence and insurrect. ion. 2. The mechanism of the Federal Constitu tion, offering impediments to rash innovations upon the Constitution 3. The frequent recurrence of elections, and the election of President particularly, in which the spirit of party harmlessly wastes itself. Notwithstanding these, proceed the Reviewers, "the Federal or conservative party has for some time, been all but extinct; and it may be said, indeed, not only that no opposition to the prevailing system now exists, but that none is tolerated; for in few Countries, as it appears, is there really less freedom of thought or action for any individual, who may be disinclined to swim with the stream, than there is in the U. States."

It is to the last clause, which we have italicised, that we would particularly direct the reader's at. tention; and here we may remark, en passant, that the best information concerning this Country, is ever to be found in the Tory, instead of the Whig Journals and Periodicals, and that it is certainly true, the Tory Administrations have ever been more just and liberal towards us than the Whig. Castlereagh contrasted with Canning, is a fair illustration of this truth.

But to return to that which we proposed to direct the reader's attention to -- the observation of the Journalist italicised above-it was but the other day we heard it asserted, that there was more liber. ty of opinion in England than in the U. Statesthat in point of fact, free expression of political opinion was less subject to be visited with penal consequences, was attended with more impunity, in England, than in the U. States. The fact is so unquestionably; but recent, and we trust, never again to be witnessed or repeated events, have made it only temporarily true. Need we recur to those disgraceful facts? Need we recapitulate them? Need we say, that the earlier history of the Goverhment of the U. States would have stamped this assertion of the London Quarterly Review as a malicious slander, whereas the reign of Jacksonism -the elevation of a brutal imbecile to the chief an thority-has developed evidence which compels every man of information and candor to acknow. ledge it to be true? What is it but Jackson's detestable system of "rewards and punishments"-a system rendered a thousand fold more atrocious by the reflection, that the hand which administers punishment is not itself clear of guilt, what is it but this system, unknown when the Government was administered by men of sense, honesty, and capacity, which has exposed the U. States to the just sneers of the Tories of England?

A destructive fire occurred in Manchester last night. It originated in the kitchen of Mr. Mc-Donald, between twelve and one o'clock, and swept off near or quite thirty Buildings, before its progress was arrested. Six of the Buildings destroy. ed were on the Main Street, in the centre of the ed were on the Main Street, in the centre of the Town; the others on a cross-street, with out-houses, proaching Chicago with an intention to cut their connected with the principal buildings. The chief sufferers are John Turpin, the Estate of Wm. Wm. W. Weisiger .- No satisfactory account of the origin of the fire can be obtained.

The inhabitants of Manchester were unprepared with Engines, &c., to subdue the fire. Our Fire Companies repaired to their assistance, and did good service after they got to work.

A number of gentlemen of Manchester gave breakfast and refreshments to our Firemen, and request us to express their thanks to them for their officient aid.

THE TARIFF. The following is a Copy of the Bill now under Debate in the House of Representatives, having been introduced into that body by the Commit tee of Ways and Means, of which Mr. McDuffie

is the Chairman: Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirtieth day of June sext, there shall be levied, col-lected, and paid, on all iron and steel, salt, sugar, cotton bagging, homp, flax, and manufactures iron, cotton, and wool, imported into the United States, duties of twenty-five per centum ad valo-sem, and no more, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; atter which, the said duties shall be eighteen and threequarters per centum ad valorem, and no more, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four; after which, the said duties shall be twelve and a half per centum ad valorem, and

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on all other merchandise imported into the United States, twelve and half per centum ad valorem, and no more; except such as are now imported free of duty, or at a low er rate of advalorem duty than twelve and a half

BRITISH WEST INDIES .- The Washington Globe states that the following copy of a Bill before the House of Commons, has been received at the Department of State, with information from an authentic source, dated 14th April, that it would pro-

bably pass into a law: been visited with a most violent and destructive provisions, shall and may be imported into the said a time-worn veteran. Islands, respectively, duty free, until the first day of January, 1833. And be it further enacted, that the Governors and Collectors, and other officers of the customs, in the said respective Islands, and all One of the performers who came on to perform his persons whatever acting or having acted under their orders and directions, shall be and are hereby indemnified for any orders which they may have respectively given upon or after the days on which the hurrican in the said respective Islands, took place, by reason of which any duty that was then legally aue and payable on the importation into those Islands, of lumber and American flour crased to be levied and collected, and for any omission on their parts to cause such duty to be levied and collected since such days. And be it further enacted that since such days. And be it further enacted that it shall be lawful for His Majesty, by order in council to continue in force the provisions of this act until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and thirty three.

The Earl of Dundonald, better known as Lord Cochrane, has, besides being restored to his rank in the navy, been reinvested by King William with disease, in Paris. His mode of treatment is said to the order of Knighthood, of which he was divested consist chiefly in causing his patients to drink free. In an eddy where the water was about 15 feet

Information has been received from St. Lou-Information has been received from St. Louis, Missouri, at the War Derartment, that, on
the 14th ultimo, near Dixon's Ferry, on Mock River, a small party of Indians displayed a white flag
and was approached by a company of Militia for
the purpose of ascertaining their intentions—that
the Indians receded, with a view of drawing the
militia into an ambuscade, which induced the officer
commanding to fall back—that another officer and
his company coming up passed the retreating parhis company coming up passed the retreating par-ty, and pursued the Indians—that the Indians showed a superior numerical force, turned and attacked the militia, who were repulsed with considerable loss—that it is supposed not more than one half escaped the tomahawk, as 52 are missing—that two expresses had been sent to General Atkinson of whom nothing was heard—that fears were en-tertained for his safety—that the Indians were about 1200 strong and increasing daily in number, and encamped in a good position, and that great

Also from Detroit-that the Sac and Fox Indians were about to make a descent upon Chicago, and had (from the report of the Agent,) committed several murders in the country—that the militia had been ordered out by the acting Governer of Michigan, and that the frontiers were in great danger.—Globe.

Sr. Louis, May 19. Indian War.—Last evening, on the arrival of the S. B. Caroline, we were favored by Mr. R. D. Sutton, (one of the passengers,) with a communi-cation, containing the proclamation of the Gov. of

Illinois, and some particulars of the recent fight.

The letter of Mr. S. informs us that on the 14th inst. Maj. Stillman meeting a small party of Indians, attacked them, killing two and taking two others prisoners. He pursed them until he came up with another party carrying a red flag—who fled into a swamp, where they were followed by Maj. S. and his detachment: a large body of Indians there arose and fired. Maj. S. ordered a retreat, which was with difficulty effected, many horses becoming wired. coming mired. The Indians followed them several miles. On calling the roll, Maj. S. found that there were 52 of his company missing.

Since the above was in type, we have seen the chaplain of the Illinois Militia, the Rev. Mr. Horn, o has just arrived express from the seat of war, and confirms the foregoing statement. He also in-forms us, it is the opinion of the Government that there will be a general engagement with the In-

"THE INDIAN WAR." By a letter from the postmaster at Bellville, Illi-nois, we are informed that fifty-two whites were killed by the Indians, in the late engagement; and the regular force under the command of Gen. At. kinson. We cannot suppose that there is cause to apprehend a general Indian war. The certain and edy punishment of the infatuated wretches who have perpetrated this outrage, must inevitably

LOUISVILLE, May 24 .- It apperars, by a letter published in the Illinoise Advocate of the 8th in-stant, that the volunteers under the command of General Whiteside, numbered 2,000. If this state. ment be correct, the party defeated on Rock River must have been detached from the main body of troops. A letter in the same paper says, "Black Hawke's band is at this time about 1000 warriors, most of them in a body, and determined to fight; a few of them are scattered through the country doing mischief." When these statements were pub-lished in the Advocate, intelligence of the recent to publish what we know about the matter. battle had not been received at Edwardsville .- Pub

INDIAN WAR .-- The Detroit Journal of Tuesday last, publishes the substance of a letter dated at Chicago five days previous, wherein it is stated, and the Militia which had been sent to meet them on the other. In this engagement the latter were

Hall, Henry A. Bridgewater, Beverly Sizer, and vicinity-and makes an earnest request that a force of some magnitude be immediately sent to the relief of the post, which, and the frontiers are re-presented to be in the most imminent danger.

In consequence of this information, a military force is organizing at Detroit, to be sent in aid of the frontier settlements in the neighborhood of did not attack him. Chicago, a distance of 300 miles.

N. Y. Ev. Jour.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.—A mercantile letter received in this city from New Orleans, dated May 10th, says, "A friend of mine, who has just ar-fived from Tampico, informs, that just he fore he left that place, an express arrived from Gen. St. Anna at Vera Cruz, with the news, that Gen. Calderon, commander of the government troops be-fore that place, finding himself weakened by sick-ness and despairing of success in his siege, had held a council with his officers, the result of which was an agreement to join Santa Anna, and that the whole army had entered Vera Cruz. is true, adds the writer of the letter, of which I have no doubt, then it is all over with Bustamente and his government."—Balt. Chron,

From the National Intelligencer of yesterday. The Bill which originated in the Senate to extend and explain the provisions of the Revolution ary Pension Acts, having yesterday finally passed the House of Representatives, wants only the sig-nature of the President, (which it will doubtless receive,) to become a law. We published a copy of the bill a few days ago, and need not now re-peat all its provisions in detail. It is sufficient for general information to state, that it provides that each of the surviving officers, and soldiers and Indian spics, who served in the continental line, &c. State troops, volunteers, or militia, at one or more terms, a period of two years, during the war of the Revolution, and who are not entitled to any benefit under the act of the fifteenth May, 1828, be authorized to receive the amount of his full pay, according to his tank, but not exceeding, in any case, the pay of a captain; such pay to commence from the 4th day of March, 1831, and to continue during his life; and that any such officer or private, who served in the continental Whereas the Islands of Barbadoes, St. Vincent line, State troops, volunteers, or militia, a term or and St. Incia, in the West Indies, have recently terms in the whole less than the above period, but not less than six months, shall be authorized to have experienced very great distress, in consequence of which it is deemed expedient to permit the annuity granted to the same rank for the serfor a limited time, the importation into those Is- vice of two years, as his term of service did to the lands of lumber and of fish, and provisions, duty free;—be it therefore enacted, &c: That from and March, 1831. This is a measure of beneficence, free;—be it therefore enacted, &c: That from and March, 1831. This is a measure of beneficence, after the passing of this act, lumber and fish and which will lighten the burthen of years of many

The first news of the passage of the Reform

part, thus addressed another actor: "Sir-I am desired to deliver this letter to you and also to inform you that the second reading of the reform bill was carried this morning, by a majority of nine." The moment this announcement was made, the whole of the audience sprung up, and announced their joy by the most vehement

It appears from an official document that the enermous sum of ninety thousand dollars was re ecived during the last year by the city of New Or. leans, from the single source of licenses to gambling houses kept open within its limits.

THE CHOLERA .- M. Magendie is said to be the

Mr. CLAY.

We find the following paragraph in the Augusta "We regret Mr. Clay's allusion in his address to our Penitentiary. He might have passed us over without any remark. We should not have considered our importance slighted. But Mr. Clay's independence blinks no question—avoids no responsibility. There are "no two ways about him." You always know where to find him, as Governor You always know where to find him, as Governor you have the control of the Lumpkin said of Col. Troup. No mystery voils his opinions—no policy tempts him from the high-way of public opinion, which he walks openly and independently, but with courtesy and good man-

The editor of the Courier is a Jackson man, but one of the liberal order; he can feel firm in his own faith, and yet allow virtue in another, who seeth not as he seeth. He is at once a gentleman, a scholar, and a politician. We wish that he might be soon redeemed from his present heresies.—U.

TREATY WITH THE SEMINOLES. The treaty concluded by Col. Gadsden with the Seminole Indians, on the 9th ult., at Payne's Land ing, provides for the relinquishment by that tribe of all their lands in Florida to the United States,

and their removal West of the Mississippi Preparatory to the execution of this compact, on the part of the Indians, the country west of the river, is to be explored by confidential Chiefs of the tribe, accompanied by the United States Agent; and the assent of the Creeks obtained, to the reunion with them of the Seminoles, and their admission to all privileges, as constituent members of

In the event of a satisfactory result from these measures, a part of the Seminoles will remove with in the year 1832, and the remainder in the follow-

ing years, 1834 and 1835.

The United States, on their part, agree to pay to the Seminoles, fifteen thousand, four hundred dolaus for the Indian right of occupancy, and for the mprovements abandoned; and an annuity of three housand dollars a year for fifteen years in addition o the annuities stipulated for in the treaty at Camp Moultrie, the payment to commouce after the removal of the whole tribe. These several annuities are to be added to those already granted to the Creeks, and the amount of the whole to be equitably divided among both tribes, as members of one confedera-

In addition to these sums, the United States further agree to appropiate seven thousand dollars, to satisfy such claims for negroes and other proper ty, alleged to have been stolen or destroyed by the Seminoles, as shall appear to be justly due. To take the cattie belonging to the tribe, at a fair valuby another, from an officer of the army to Gen. Ation, to be replaced with others of equal value, afto an ambuscade, by putting up a white flag. It is of the owners. To defray all the expenses of resaid their position, at present, is between the moval, to supply provisions for twelve months, afmilitia under the command of Gov. Reynolds, and ter the arrival of the Indians at their new abodes,

> the Globe has three columns, purporting to be the substance of the remarks made by the President, on the outrage committed by Houston. It is rather an ingeniously concocted article. We ask the Globe directly, whether we may be permitted to publish the real thing itself, as written down by the President himself, word by word, letter by letter and point for point? This is a simple question, to which there can be not much difficulty in respond-ing; if Mr. Blair can obtain an audience of his Majesty. Meantime, while we see no necessity of publishing the long, sophisticated and imaginary rigmarole in the Globe, we have no hesitation in characterizing it as such. We only ask permission

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Wash. ington to his correspondent in this city, dated May 26, 1832:

"Political"—Placards were stuck upon lamp posts, at the corners, and on the gates of the Executive Mansion, on Friday night, proclaiming the verification of Benton's prophecy. I observe that the lamp posts in front of the Department of State are this day being witewashed. The fact is,

in his face, stepping aside as he did so, and throwing open the breast of his coat, displayed to Mr Slade's view a dagger—the latter being unarmed,

A horse-shoe, wrapped in paper, was thrown from the gallery of the Senate chamber on Saturday, but missed the Senator at whose head it was aimed. The man was apprehended, but immedi ately acted the lundic, and was consequently re-leased.—In conducting him from the Capitol, however, he drew a Spanish knife upon the officer, who

There is no doubt that his attack, upon the Senaof insanity in the manner of conducting his at-

From the Baltimore Chronicle of May 1. CENTRAL COURSE RACES. Second Day .- For the post sweepstakes, \$250 entrance, p. p .- \$500 added by the proprietorfor mile heats-three started, viz: Col. W. R. Johnson's ch. h. Andrew,

Jas. M. Selden's ch. h. Sparrowhawk, Rob'. Parker's b. g. Bachelor, Time, 1st heat, 8m. 6s.—2d heat, 8m. CENTRAL COURSE RACES.

THE proprietor's purse \$500, three mile heats, was run for yesterday, and won in two heats, by Mr. Jas. Heth's ch. m. Annette, beating Mr. Sellen's ch. m. Zatilla, Mr. Lufborough's ch. h. Rokeby, and Mr. Butier's gr. m. Helen — Time, 1st heat, 6m. 2s.—2d heat 6m. 1s.

This day, the Jockey Club purse, \$1000, four miss heats

mije heats, will be run for at 12 o'clock .- The following horses will start, viz:-Mr. Snowden's br. h. Reform, 4 years old, by

Jas. Selden's ch. h. Sparrowhawk, 5 years old, Mr. Corbin's br. h. Nullifier, 4 years old, by

Mr. Badger's b. h. Flying Dutchman, 5 years old, y Jno. Richards.

From the reputation of the above horses, closely contested race is expected. The last named

The violence of the Jamaica writers in the news papers of that Island against the Sectarian Preachers, is so great that it nearly reaches burlesque. "Sectorianism," says that one of them, "is a hydra headed master, which has proved itself a traitor to the laws, and to the existing institutions of the colony—a hypocritical, canting, ranting, roaring bloodsucker."

The Rutland (Vt) Herald gives an account of the courrence of a serious accident at Southerland's Falls, on the 12th inst .- A gentleman and lady were crossing the creek in a boat just above the Falls, and had nearly reached the shore when the oar broke and they were gradually carried by the stream towards the Falls, without the least means stream towards the Falls, without the least means of resistance.—When with a few rods of the cataract, the boat capsized, and both plunged into the stream. The gentleman, whose name we have not learnt, after struggling to rescue his companion, was obliged to leave her to perish, and hardly succeeded in reaching the shore in safety. The young lady (a Mise Pennock, aged 16,) unable to contend with the stream, innmediately sunk. Her body was found the following day above the Falls,

## CONGRESS.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Kane, from the Committee on Private Land Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Lawrence Milligan; which was read and ordered to a second reading. Mr. Kane laid on the table a resolution, instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of disbanding part of the Miti azy force of the United States, and substituting mounted men for the defence of the frontier against the in-cursions of the Indians. Mr. Chambers, from the bill from the House for the benefit of the Washington Orphan Asylum, with an amendment.—Mr. Chambers reported, from the same Committee, the bill to alter the time of holding the Cou ts in the District of Columbia, and the bill to amend the act to incorporate the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, without amendment. The Chair communicated a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in reply to a resolution of Mr. Hayne, containing a statement of the gross amount of excepts. ports and imports for certain years, which was or-dered to be printed. Mr. Dallas presented a memorial from citizens of Philadelphia, against the discriminations reported by the Committee on Manufactures between silks imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope and from Europe. Mr. Dalles also laid before the Senate the proceedings of a meeting of the friends of the protective system in Philadelphia; which was ordered to be printed. The Senate recorded from their amendment to the bill concerning the Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, which had been disagreed to by the House. This amendment appropriated four brundred dollars to Thomas Carbery.

The Senate then proceeded to consider the bill from the House making appropriations for Indian annuities; which was ordered to a third reading. The bill for the relief of Dr. Eliakim Crosby was taken up, considered, and ordered to be read a third time. The following bills were read a third time, and passed:

A bill making appropriations in conformity with treaties made with certain indian tribes.

A bill appointing a Commissioner of Indian Af-

fairs, and for other purposes.

A bill for the relief of Anthony M. Mentor and John Brantley, On motion of Mr. Grundy, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of Executive bu-

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, Mr McKennan presented memorials of the inhabitants of the County of Washington, Pa. remonstrating against the reduction of the duty on imported wool—referred to the Committee of the Whole on the Committee of the Commi wool-refered to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The resolution of Mr. H. Everett, for inquiry, &c. into the Post Office (postponed on yesterday,)

The subject was accordingly postponed by gene-

Mr. Sutherland presented the memorail of merchants of Philadelphia, praying that, in any revi-

A bill from the Senate to repeal so much of the lews authorizing the President to confer military Brevet Rank, on officers after 10 years service; and a bill to increase the number of Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons in the Army of the United States, draw the proposition he had submitted; the matter were, on motion of Mr. Drayton, severally com-

On motion of Mr. Bell, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, that the placards were so well pasted, that it was Mr. Ward in the Chair, and took up the considerway to Canada.

A letter from the Indian agent at Chicago, also

The Secretary to whitewash them. It is

A letter from the Indian agent at Chicago, also

The Secretary to whitewash them is the first time that the truth has to by the Senate which were severally concurred. A letter from the Indian agent at Chicago, also announces the fact of the advance of the Indians. not, as you know, the first time that the truth has been hid from view by the present administration.

The wars committing great depredations in the been hid from view by the present administration.

The wars committee rose and reported the bill, majority to lay it aside; this would not preclude in, and the Committee rose and reported the bill, majority to lay it aside; this would not preclude the bill.

The resolution of Mr H. Everett, for enquiry, &c. into the Post Office, coming up, it was again postponed at the request of Mr. R. M. Johnson, and the House, on motion of Mr. Branch, a second time went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Bell in the Chair, and proceeded to the consideration of the following bills, viz:—the bill authorizing the construction of Naval Hospitals at Charlestown, Massachusetts, with an appropriation therefor of \$26,000; at Brooklyn, an he proceeded to addres the House at length in reappropriation of \$20,000; and at Pensacola, \$30,- ply to Mr. McD. after which, before any question appropriation of \$20,000; and at Pensacola, \$30,. Mr. Branch remarked, that the necessity that was compelled, in consequence, to knock him down, and have him conveyed away in a hack.

existed for the construction of these several Hospitals was so obvious, he was appuiling to tals was so obvious, he was unwilling to take up and obtained leave to sit again, and the House then their time in advocating them; he would, however, was premeditated; and there was no evidence state that the Navy was almost wholly destitute of such accommodation, which it much needed.

Mr. Watmough, in support of this bill, read an extract from a report made by the Secretary of the Navy, and others. The bill was then laid aside. A bill to provide for the completion of the Naval

A bill appropriating a sum not exceeding \$20,000 to carry into effect the act to provide for a survey of the coast of the United States was next taken up. Mr. Ward, of New York, inquired if it was the intention of the act to revive the bill of 1807, which provided for a trigonometrical survey; if so, he ap-He was opposed to such a plan, but would support any survey that might be proposed at less expense, and which could be made by chronometers. bill was then laid aside.

A bill to provide iron tankes for the use of the Navy, appropriating \$131,795.

The bill to provide for constructing two steam

batteries;
The bill to provide for paying certain arrearages for surveys by naval officers, with an amendment, on motion of Mr. White, of N. Y. appropriating 487 dollars for the pay of Lieut. Wil-

The bill making appropriations for the results ing of the frigate Java and the sloop Cyane;
The bill making appropriation of 17,500 dollars for the erection of a building for the Mint Establish.

The Senate then took up the bill to re-appropriate the unexpended balances of former appropriations. Mr. Hendricks moved to amend the bill by

The bill for the regulation of the Navy, and privateer pension, and Navy Hospital Funds: and The bill appropriating 200 dollars for the remo-

val and erection of the Naval Monument; were severally gone through and agreed to, in Committee of the Whole; after which the Committee rose, and reported the bills, as amended to the House.

On motion of Mr. Kane, the appropriation of On motion of Mr. McDuffie, the House-went in.

Mr. Adams having obtained the floor, said that he was instructed by the Committee on Manufac- and passed. tures, to move that the present bill now before the Committee, should be laid aside, and that they should proceed to consider the bill reported by the Whole, the consideration of the subscribers to discussion on the principle, yet it would save much time if the Committee, in assenting to his proposition, to take up the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, would thereby decide against the principle contained in the bill reported by the Committee of Ways and Means. His coileague of the committee of Ways and Means. His coileague of the committee of Ways and Means. His coileague of the branches from taxation. The Senate adjourned without coming to a decision on the question.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATINES,

Mr. Jarvis, from the Committee on Public Buildings, reported a bill to provide for ejecting a W. H. Minor, to Miss Mary Howerts Humises.

different, from the bills reported by the Committee of Ways and Means and on Manufactures. If he still retained the desire to propose his amendment, he could do so. The Committee of Manufactures had considered that much valuable time would be saved; and, in that view, had instructed him to make his proposition. The subject being, howe-ver, the same, every member would be at liberty

Mr. Appleton expressed a desire to reply to the remarks made by Mr. McDuffie yesterday, and in-quired if he would be in order to do so, if the bill eported from the Committee on Manufactures was

to express his sentiments in regard to the whole sub.

The Chair concurred in the opinion of Mr. Ad. ams, that the whole subject would be open for de-

Mr. Archer, of Virginia, suggested that as the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was not then in the House, it was due to him that pressed in his absence. this motion should not be pressed in his absence. He thought the preferable course would be for the Committee now to rise, and report, &c. and then the proposition of the hon. Member from Massa-

the proposition of the hon. Member from Massa-chusetts could be made the following day.

A desultory conversation arose as to the right of debating on the proposition of Mr. Adams, the subject matter of the bill reported by Mr. McDuf-fie, in which Messrs, R. M. Johnson, Watmough, Hall, of N. C., H. Everett, and Sutherland, participated, and in answer to inquiries made respect-

Mr. Adams re-stated that it was not the intention of the Committee, under whose instructions he acted, to arrest the debate at all; and he considered that every member would have the right to discuss the propriety of either bill. The only effeet of his motion would be, that the Committee would have an opportunity given them to express an opinion, and the question might be taken on the proposition he submitted.

Mr. Sutherland said, as there was some difficulty

n the subject, it might be better to withdraw it for

the present.

Mr. Burges acknowledged that he would feel it extremely awkward to reply, as he meant to do, to the principle advanced by Mr. McDuffie, in support of his bill, yesterday...in the debate on another bill, the principle of which was totally different. He could not conceive what right the Committee had to have saids, any hill, without taking a

The Chair observed, that the proposition to lay aside to the bill and proceed to consider another,

&c. into the Post Office (postponed on yesterday,) coming up—

Mr. R. M. Johnson, who had not then concluded his remarks, expressed a wish that it should be deferred, as there did not seem to be a quorum present in the House, to listen to what he had to say on the subject; but the House might proceed to the more important business lying undisposed of on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Davis rose to express his hope that his colleague would withdraw his proposition until the next day. It did not seem to have been anticipated on the part of the House, who evidently wished that the debate should proceed, at least for this day. And if he should deem it expedient, the proposition could be renewed. With respect to the amendment he had formerly stated it was his intention to offer he did intent. ion to offer, he did intend to offer an amendment, though it might not be in precisely the form he had originally proposed; but, as he had not yet determined in what matter it should be made, he was not then prepared to submit it. With respect to sion of the duties on imports. the duty on silks the point of order in dispute, he thought the sub-imported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and ject before the Committee was, for the consideraimported from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, and those imported from other quarters, may be equalized, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures; also, resolutions adopted at a meeting of the citizens of Philadelphia, on the 26th instant, remonstrating against the bill, prepared by the Secretary of the Treasury; also, against the bill reported by the Committee on Manufactures, to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports: which was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

A bill from the Senate to repeal so much of the

Mr. Adams said, having been fortified by the decision of the Chair in his opinion, that the debate on the bill could not, under the circumstances, be draw the proposition he had submitted; the matter was now subject to the decision of the Commit-

After further desultory conversation—
The Chair repeated that the whole subject in re The Chair repeated that the whole subject in re-lation to the Tariff was before the committee; a question at issue, if by that time it be not wholly Mr. Plummer of Mississippi, met Mr. Slade of and the amendments were then concurred in by debate on either bill, and in the correctness of this the House. (the Speaker,) whom he consulted

In order to get rid of the difficulty, Mr. Suther. land suggested to Mr. Appleton that he could at once attain his object, to address the House then, by making a motion to amend the bill before the House-which would have precedence over the motion to lay it aside: thereupon.

Mr. Appleton moved to amend it by striking out the first section, which motion being debateable, was taken on the amendment, on motion of Mr. Bouldin, the Committee rose and reported, asked

IN THE SENATE,

On Thursday, the resolution offered by Mr. Kane, relative to the disbanding a part of the army of the United States, and substituting a corps of mounted Hospital at Norfolk, \$31,000, and for fixtures, &c. \$6000; and for fixtures, &c. \$6,600, was next ta
Hospital at Norfolk, \$31,000, and for fixtures, &c. \$6,600, was next ta
House to establish Land Districts in the State of Alabama, with amedments. The following bills were then taken up in succession, considered, and severally ordered to be read a third time.

A bill for the relief of Bradford Steele;

A bill for the relief of E. Tingle. The Senate then considered the bill to exempt from duty imported iron actually laid on rail roads

prehended it could not be accomplished, unless at and inclined planes. Mr. Dallas moved to amend an enormous expenditure, sooner than fifty years .- the bill by striking out the words "by any State or mcorporated company," and the words following "on any such rial road or inclined plane," in order The to allow the benefit of the act to individuals importing iron for rail-roads, whether made by States, incorporated companies, or any other companies. Mr. Hayne meved an amendment which, on mo-tion of Mr. Clay, was, with the bill, laid on the table. The bill making appropriations for Indian Annuities, and for other objects, for the year 1832, and the bill for the relief of Dr. Eliakim Crosby, out of office. Mr. Slade, as an individual who had been turned were read a third they are were read a third time and passed. The bill to the conclusion of Mr. Plummer's speech, took the alter the time of holding the Circuit Court of the floor in reply. Yesterday, he had, at length, arri-District of Columbia was taken up, ordered to a

introducing a section appropriating 20,000 dollars for the relief of such friendly Indians as might come within the agencies for protection, on the North-western frontier, Mr. Buckner moved 50,000 dollars, and Mr. Hendricks accepted the amendment as a modification of his motion. Mr. Fre linghuysen afterwards moved to reduce the approoriation to 20,000 dollars, which was agreed to. to Committee on the Tariff Bill, Mr. Speight in the Chair, and Mr. Crawford addressed the House to smeud were made without success. The b to amend were made without success. was then ordered to be engrossed and read a third time. The bill was afterwards read a third time

Committee on Manufactures. In making this proposition, Mr. A. disclaimed being actuated by any wish to arrest the argument on the bill under dising on Mr. Sprague's motion to strike out the resiwish to arrest the argument on the bill under discussion, or in the slightest degree interfere with due of Mr. Sprague's mediant, relating to the tax. the disposition of any member of the House to express his sentiments on it. The principle of the two bills were essentially different; although States. Mr. Sprague modified his amendment, by he did not deem it necessary then to go into any discussion on the principle, yet it would save much was in consideration of the exemption of the

(Mr. Davis,) had intimated an intention of offering an amendment, when the subject should be before the Commissioner of Pablic Buildings to cause the House. The principle of that amendment was sury Building, and on a line parallel therewith, and to appropriate 40,000 dollars for that object.]

The bill was twice read and committed. The same gentleman, from the Committee or Commerce, reported a bill for making Calais and Pembroke, in the State of Maine, ports of delivery.

The Resolution of Mr. H. Everett, calling for

rectain information concerning Post Office contracts, coming up next for consideration,

Mr. Johnson of Ky., wished that it might be passed over to-day, in order to take up unfinished

business of yesterday.

This further postponement was objected to by Mr. Whittlesey, when Mr. Johnson moved to suspend the rule, so as to take up the unfinished business, and succeeded in that metion by some Succeeded in

that motion by a vote of 89 to 26. On metion of Mr. Verplanck, the amendment of the Senate to the bill making appropriations, in conformity with the stipulations of certain Indian

Treaties, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.
The bill from the Senate for the appointment of Commissioner of Indian Affairs was twice read

and committed.

The bilt to bestow a portion of the lots of the United States in the City of Washington, on the Columbian College (to the value of \$25,000,) as an endowment, was taken up, advocated warmly by Mr. Doddridge, and its expediency questioned by Mr. Williams, of North Carolina, to whom Mr.

Mr. Speight, Mr. Washington, and Mr. Jewett. also spoke upon an amendment, which was propoposed and rejected, and then the fill was ordered to be read a third time to-merrow. The REVOLUTIONARY PENSION BILL of

the Senate, being the special order of the day, was read a third time.

the merits of which had already been very fully discussed, moved for the Previous Question, to prevent useless debate and save time. vas sustained, and the Previous Question, was carried by yeas and nays, 128 to 45.

The bill was then finally passed, without a division being called. [And so ends this subject for the

present session.] mittee of the Whole on the Tariff Bill reported by Mr. McDuffie; and Mr. Bouldin of Virginia took the floor, and addressed the House, until 20 minutes

Mr. Johnston of Va. the committee rose, and the House then adjourned.

From the Correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial

Advertiser. Washington, May 24. The Senate is prepared, I think, to act decisivey, and soon, on the bank question. Since Mr. Dallas introduced the bill with an explanation of ts provisions, the discussion has been suspended by the delay of the documents accompanying the report of the Committee of the House of Representatives. To morrow, the discussion will be resu-med, whether the documents are furnished or not. Mr. Clay, in his remarks on the postponement to-day, indicated an ordent wish and firm purpose to settle all the great questions now before Congress, such as the Bank, and the Land and Tariff questions. I do not see, however, on the part of other gentlemen, on either side, a similar disposition.— Delays continue to be thrown in the way, from day to day, by which the progress of business is retarded. The Bank stands well with the Senate, to the extent, though not, perhaps, solely for the reason, that the President is hostile to it. The majority in its favor is so decisive and firm, that it will go through very soon. Col. Benton has, for some time, been reserving his fire, and I have no doubt that he has prepared a volley of figures, quotations, double commas, exclamations, and notes of inter-rogation, that will do terrible mischief to those whose misfortune it may be to stand in its way when it is discharged. It will prostrate, astound, or put to flight all, whother friend or foe, who may be within its range. This will be succeeded, per-haps, by an efflux, rapid and smooth, of words,

a majority of six or seven in the Senate. In the House its fate is doubtful, but many think it may pass by an inconsiderable majority.

The Tariff question excited great feeling, and the report of Mr. Adams has not done more to reconcile the conflicting views of the antegorist par-ties than did the Treasury report on which it was

cision by perpetual speaking. The bill will have

The Members of the late Baltimore Convention are many of them, here. As soon as it was known here that Mr. Van Buren would have the nomination of that Assembly, Mr. Barbour was written to, by many Members of Congress, from the Southern States, desiring to know from him whether he would consent to be a candidate for the Vice Presidency. His reply may be expected in a day or two. Virginia, rely upon it, will not support Van Buren, nor will Missouri, if Ashley, Benton and Buckner judge aright, nor will North Carolina, if we may depend upon the judgment of Carson and Branch. So there are thirteen States opposed to Van Buren, viz: Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont, Delaware, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Caroli-Louisiana, Ohio and Missouri.

This morning was signalized by another coup d'etat, I suppose it may be called, of the administration. At the meeting of the House of Representatives, Mr. Plummer of Mississippi, attended by a body of his friends, stopped Mr. Slade of Vermont, in the entrance to the Hall of Representatives, and sert in his pace, at the same time grasp. ing his dirk in his hand, and having a pair of pistols in his pockets. As soon as the mighty was effected, the Members friendly to the assailant interfered to preserve order. For the origin of this affair, I must refer you back to a distant pe-ried in the session, when Mr. Plummar commenced a speech on the apparently main subject of the session, the Wiscasset Collectorship, which, from day to day, afterwards, he continued during the hour ved at the passage respecting himself, and he re-plied to it, in terms which attracted no particular attention at the time, and were whelly unnoticed and disregarded by Mr. Plummer himself, who sat fronting Slade, during the speech. I have heard the remarks repeated, but there is nothing in them which savoured much of personal severity. Mr. P., who was the party most concerned, certainly did not evince any dissatisfaction at the time, nor af-terwards, during the sitting. But it would seem that, in the course of the night, he changed his opi-

Western Mail Stage some fime since, and who had their trial removed from this county to Frederick, we understand have been sentenced to ten years mprsonment in the penitentiary, ten months of which time to be confined in the solitary cells.

JAMAICA.-An official report presented to the Assembly of Jamaica, states that the amount of injury caused by the late slave in recetion in that Island was £1,111,628 8s. 2d. to which is to av added the sum of £165,000, as the expense co suppress-

We understand that the reminations lately made of Officers to constitute the new Ordnines Corps, weere all, with one exception, confirmed by the Senate yesterday.—Nat. Int.