

Mr. Telfair, made a few remarks in reply to Mr. Root.

Mr. Grosvenor, answered the opponents of the bill and spoke some time in its support.

Mr. Randolph replied to Mr. Grosvenor, and opposed the passage of the bill.

Mr. Grosvenor rejoined, and added some further arguments in favor of the bill.

Mr. Calhoun, also replied to Mr. Randolph and offered some considerations in favor of the bill.

Mr. Robertson explained the reasons why he should vote for the bill, and made some remarks in reply to other gentlemen.

Mr. Webster also submitted his reasons for wishing the bill to pass.

Mr. Randolph again spoke about an hour in opposition to the bill and in reply to its advocates.

Mr. Wright also opposed the bill in a second speech.

Mr. Gaston submitted his reasons in opposition to the bill—after which

The question on its passage was decided in the negative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Atherton, Bassett, Bateman, Boss, Bradbury, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Chapman, Chipman, Cilley, Condict, Conner, Creighton, Cuthbert, Dewes, Edwards, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hawes, Huger, Hungerford, Johnson, Ky, Kent, Love, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Marshall, Mayrant, McCoy, McKee, Middleton, Nelson, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Reynolds, Robertson, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharpe, Sheffield, Stearns, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Tucker, Vose, Ward, N. Y. Webster, Wilcox, Woodward—59.

NAYS—Messrs. Adgate, Archer, Baer, Bennett, Betts, Birdall, Breckenridge, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clifton, Cooper, Crawford, Crochran, Culpepper, Darlington, Davenport, Forney, Gaston, Glasgow, Hahn, Hall, Harden, Heister, Henderson, Herbert, Ingham, Johnson, Va. King, N. C. Langdon, Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lyle, Lyon, Minor, Murrey, Newton, Pickens, Powell, Randolph, Roane, Root, Savage, Smith, Md. Southern, Stuart, Tate, Throop, Wallace, Ward, Ms. Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, Wiloughby, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wright, Yates—60.

So the bill was rejected. The House went into a committee on the amendments of the Senate to the bill to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage. Th amendments were successively agreed to by the committee and reported to the House.

Mr. Randolph made an influential motion to postpone the decision on the report until to-morrow, believing the amendments too important to be acted on without more mature consideration. Mr. Randolph opposed subsequently, at some length, the Senate's proposition to increase the duty on imported sugar from 2½ to 3 cents per lb, which he deemed not only oppressive on the people, but highly improper as coming from the Senate, whose right he disputed, according to the spirit of the constitution, thus in effect to assess a tax on the people—and demanded the yeas and nays on the question of concurrence.

Mr. Robertson made a few remarks in reply, and in favor of the amendment.

After some further conversation between Messrs. Randolph and Robertson.

The amendment was concurred in by the following vote:

For the amendment 54

Against it 49

The residue of the amendments were then concurred in; and

The House adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, April 26.

After the reception and reference of a few petitions.

Mr. Webster rose and submitted the following resolutions:

"Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That all duties, taxes, imposts, and excises, laid or imposed by Congress, or by the provision of the constitution, to be uniform throughout the United States; and that no preference ought to be given or allowed by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to ports of one state over those of another."

"And resolved further, That the revenues of the United States ought to be collected and received in the legal currency of the United States or in Treasury Notes, or in notes of the Bank of the United States, as by law provided and declared; and that from and after the first day of February next, no such duties, taxes, imposts, or sums of money, accruing or becoming payable to the United States, as aforesaid, ought to be collected or received otherwise than in the legal currency of the United States, or Treasury Notes of the Bank of the United States, as aforesaid."

The resolutions being twice read,

Mr. Lewis moved their indefinite postponement.

A debate of much length and no little warmth followed, occupying in a great degree, the ground taken on the bill on the same subject which was yesterday rejected—the friends of the resolutions urging the necessity of some legislative act in a matter so deeply interesting to the public weal; the alarming consequences which might and probably would follow from adjourning without doing something on the subject; and the fact that there was a majority yesterday in favor of the bill, but accidentally absent when the question was decided. &c.—and the opponents of the measure protesting against it, as well from its objectionable nature, as against attempting it when there were so few members remaining, and after the question had been decided by the House in the rejection of the bill yesterday. The gentlemen who spoke against postponement and in favor of the resolutions, were Messrs. Webster, Calhoun, Grosvenor, Alexander, Moseley, Pickering, Lyon, Culpepper, Goldsborough, & Sheffield—those who opposed the resolutions were Messrs. Lewis, Smith of N. Y. Wright and Hardin.

At the close of the debate, Mr. Lewis withdrew his motion for postponement; and

Mr. Webster, after observing that it was in compliance with the wishes of gentlemen friendly to the general objects of the resolutions, but adverse to the adoption of the two first, withdrew those two.

Mr. Calhoun proposed to amend the remaining resolution by extending its provisions to the note of all banks which should, at the time specified therein, pay their notes in specie on demand.

Mr. Webster saw no necessity for this amendment—and it would be better he thought to leave it for a treasury regulation. It must happen that a bank pretending to pay specie might send its notes to a great distance, where, if they were offered in payment, it would be impossible to ascertain whether they were redeemable with specie or not.

Mr. Calhoun agreed that it was necessary, because the treasurer had already exercised the power, and it might vary well be left with the Secretary still—but he had offered the amendment to meet the wishes of other gentlemen. As, however, it was objected to, he would not press it, and therefore withdrew it.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved to strike out the

"1st of February," and insert the "1st of March. Negatived—yeas 52, nays 53."

Mr. Pickens after some introductory remarks, offered the following amendment: "All banks and banking institutions whose notes may have been received in the collection of taxes or other dues in behalf of the United States to pay the same notes in gold or silver or in Treasury Notes of the United States or in notes of the Bank of the United States."

The amendment was opposed by Messrs. Edwards, Calhoun, and Milnor, and supported by some length, by Mr. Pickens, and negatived by a large majority.

On motion of Mr. Pitkin, who remarked that a few days would be of much importance to the banks in preparing for the payment of their notes the twentieth was inserted instead of the first of February.

Mr. Wright moved the following clause after the word "declared," in the 11th line of the third resolution: "or any notes of any banks which have been or which shall hereafter be paid by the United States for any debt, duty or demand by the said United States."

Mr. Edwards had no objection to the amendment, if the mover would designate the mode by which the notes paid away by the government could be identified—without that the amendment would be useless.

Mr. Wright replied that it would be very easy to ascertain the notes so paid by marking them in a way to be identified and that that difficulty could be readily obviated. He asked for the yeas and nays on the question, which were refused; and the amendment was rejected unanimously.

Mr. Goldsborough then moved to insert the following words after the word "necessary," in the 4th line of the 3d resolution, so as to read, "such measures as he may deem necessary to pay all claims against the United States in legal money, or such treasury notes as may hereafter be acceptable to the parties having such claims against the United States."

This motion produced a good deal of discussion in which, Messrs. Ingham, Pitkin, Cady and Webster opposed the amendment; and Messrs. Goldsborough and Wright advocated it. Mr. Wright demanded the yeas and nays on the question, which were again refused; and the amendment was negatived without a division.

The question on ordering the resolution to be engrossed and read the third time was decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Atherton, Baer, Bassett, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Chapman, Chicknell, Chipman, Cilley, Condict, Conner, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Edwards, Forney, Gas on, Goldsborough, Griffin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hardin, Hawes, Henderson, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Ingham, Johnson Va. Johnson, Ky. Kent, Langdon, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Marshall, Mayrant, McKee, McKee, Middleton, Moseley, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Vm. Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Reynolds, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharpe, Sheffield, Smith, At. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Tucker, Vose, Ward, N. Y. Webster, Wilcox, Wiloughby, Woodward—79.

NAYS—Messrs. Archer, Bennett, Betts, Birdall, Brooks, Bryan, Caldwell, Clayton, Clendenen, Clifton, Cooper, Crawford, Darlington, on, Hahn, Hall, Heister, Irving, Pa. Lewis, Lyle, Milnor, Pickens, Roane, Root, Savage, Southern, Tate, Throop, Ward, Ms. Whiteside, Wilkin, Williams, Thos. Wilson, Wm. Wilson, Wright—35.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time to-day, and was forthwith read a third time and passed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Adgate, Alexander, Baer, Boss, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brown, Cady, Calhoun, Chapman, Chicknell, Cilley, Condict, Creighton, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davenport, Edwards, Forney, Gaston, Goldsborough, Grosvenor, Hale, Hawes, Henderson, Herbert, Huger, Hungerford, Ingham, Johnson, Va. Johnson, Ky. Kent, Langdon, Love, Lovett, Lowndes, Lumpkin, Lyon, Marshall, Mayrant, McKee, McKee, Middleton, Moseley, Nelson, Ms. Nelson, Vm. Newton, Noyes, Ormsby, Parris, Pickering, Pitkin, Pleasants, Reed, Reynolds, Ruggles, Schenck, Sharpe, Sheffield, Smith, At. Stearns, Strong, Stuart, Sturges, Taggart, Taylor, S. C. Telfair, Tucker, Vose, Ward, N. Y. Webster, Wilcox, Wiloughby—71.

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The House then went into a committee of the whole on the order of the day—but a quorum not being present, the speaker resumed the chair, and Mr. Johnson of Ky. moved to call the House—but a quorum appearing soon after, the chair again took the chair, and the committee proceeded.

The bill to allow certain drawbacks; the bill to carry into effect the treaty with the Cherokee Indians; the bill for settling the Compensation of the commissioners, &c. of land claims of Louisiana in Louisiana, &c.—and the bill for the relief of Manassas Minor; were successively passed through a committee of the whole house and were severally ordered to a third reading.

The bill fixing the peace establishment of the Marine Corps, was indefinitely postponed on motion of Mr. Pleasants, who remarked that it had been already placed before the establishment contemplated by the bill, and further that it was believed the corps might be made still more efficient than as it was at present constituted, if reorganized differently from what was contemplated by the bill.

The bill respecting the patent rights of the representatives of Robert Fulton, deceased, was also, on motion of Mr. Culpepper, indefinitely postponed.

And the House adjourned after four o'clock.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, March 14.

Lords Liverpool and Castlereagh this day communicated to parliament a message from the Prince Regent, announcing the royal assent to a marriage between his daughter her royal highness the princess Charlotte Augusta, and his serene highness Leopold George Frederick, prince of Cobourg, of Saxfield. Their lordships both observed, respecting the prince, that all Europe agreed in bearing testimony to the propriety of his whole conduct and the goodness of his character. Addressing, in answer to the message, expressive of the entire satisfaction of parliament at the contemplated union of a protestant prince of so illustrious a house, with the presumptive heiress of the British crown, were passed with entire unanimity, and loud cheering.

Prince Leopold is probably destined to the most brilliant fortune of any young prince of the age. On his affianced wife's succession to the throne—which cannot be long—he will unquestionably share the dominion and direct the patronage of it with her; and thus from a prince of a German house, whose territory is not larger than York-shire, become the sovereign of upwards of forty millions of subjects, and dominions on which the sun never sets."

HOUSE OF COMMONS—March 15.

AMERICAN INTERCOURSE.

It was moved that the bill be brought in, res

pecting the intercourse with the United States, and proving to the king, that I have preserved the bottom of my heart, all the sentiments of a faithful subject. Gentleman, I await your decision."

Admiral Lincolns also addressed the court, and acknowledged their impartiality.

Soon after the president announced the judgment of the court; which was, the unanimous acquittal of admiral Lincolns; and that col. Blyer was guilty of insubordination towards his chief, and was the author of a revolt which placed Guadeloupe under the dominion of the usurper; the court therefore condemned him to suffer death.

Admiral Lincolns was immediately set at liberty, and Blyer was to be informed that he was allowed 24 hours to enter his appeal for the reversal of his sentence.

March 13.

The sentence condemning col. Blyer to death was read to him last night. He heard it with great firmness.

Gen. Blandier has been set at liberty.

[The London Courier says, the acquittal of admiral Lincolns will give great pleasure to all naval men who recollect the invariable kindness and humanity which he showed to prisoners of war.]

Extracted from a London Courier, received at the office of the Baltimore American.

We have received from Paris the following important document, being a declaration of the principles of the majority of the chamber of deputies:—

Declaration of the principles of the majority of the chamber of deputies. Session 1813-16. January 20, 1816.

"We, the members composing the majority of the chamber of deputies, are united on principles of which we here make a formal declaration:—

1. We are invariably attached to the monarchial government, and to the legitimate succession in the reigning house.

2. We fully adopt the principles of the constitutional charter, and the division of the powers which it establishes. We will maintain the spirit and follow the consequences of that system, as the most rational substitution of our ancient institutions, to see the consequences of despotism, and finally a civil establishment, associating them at the same time, with the interests of the state, by making them participate in public education, and in the management of instructions, consecrated to the sole welfare of mankind.

3. We are of opinion that the new institutions ought to be placed on the ancient and immutable basis of religion and morality. It is therefore our wish to give to the clergy an honorable independence; the administration of property or revenues, which may secure that independence; and finally a civil establishment, associating them at the same time, with the interests of the state, by making them participate in public education, and in the management of instructions, consecrated to the sole welfare of mankind.

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