

Among the French Generals and officers who went at two o'clock this morning to witness the breaking of the ground were the Dukes of Orleans and Nemours. At 4 they returned to Berchem to take some repose, half famished. The provisions in the village were exhausted, and the princes found nothing but coarse brown bread, called "dog's bread," which they ate with a good appetite, at the house of M. Deharven, where they slept, and where many Generals and other officers were glad to procure a straw pallet. It would have been easy to cause the gates of the city, about two miles distant, to be opened, but the hunger of the princes was not sufficient cause to give any alarm to the Dutchmen.

The formation of the trenches under the noses of the Dutch garrison has been a cause of merriment to the French soldiers who to-day, when they saw a stray shot coming, jumped into the trenches and let it fly over. Few of them have been, as yet, killed. They are said to be now at work in the direction of the Fort du Kiel, which it is their intention to silence, or to take possession of, prior to an attack on the citadel itself.

During the Dutch troops at the Tete de Flandre, a portion of the dyke opposite the citadel in order to throw obstacles by inundation, in the way of the French soldiers, who had arrived in the morning at Burcht, in order to attack that fort. Water is the Dutch weapon.

IRELAND.

Destruction of a whole Family.—We have received (says the Dublin Evening Mail) the following extract of a letter from Wexford: "The civilized county of Wexford has presented a scene worthy of ranking with Scullabogue. On Thursday night, a large party surrounded and set fire to the house of a man named Maddock, within eight miles of the town of Wexford. There were in the house, Maddock, his wife, a son and daughter grown up, and two children, together, with two policemen, who had been placed there for protection, it having been burned before in August last. The alleged cause was Maddock having taken some ground over a former occupant. The inmates were disturbed by the flames and made no resistance, thinking it hopeless, as the numbers outside were great, and the house on fire in every part. Of the two policemen who first rushed out, one named Wright, was shot dead; the other escaped. The mother and daughter were shot through the heart; the son who still lives, but almost hopeless, he was shot through the breast and shoulder joint, and left for dead, and the father was likewise left senseless and for dead, most barbarously mangled in the head. His case, I may say, is hopeless. The children escaped, whether by accident or no, is not known."

Congressional.

ANALYSIS OF PROCEEDINGS.

January 16, 1833.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. Smith, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill remitting the duties on certain sculptured marble, imported by the Philadelphia Exchange Company. Several private bills were reported from Committees, and others of a like character passed stages. The resolution offered by Mr. Tipton, on Monday, was agreed to. The resolution offered on the same day by Mr. Calhoun, calling on the President to lay before the Senate copies of his Proclamation and of the Ordinance of the State of South Carolina, &c. then came up. Mr. King did not intend to enter into any discussion upon this subject, at this time; his object was to suggest to the mover of the resolution that a Message would be received from the President in a day or two, accompanied with all the documents embraced in the proposed call. He would add that the papers, he had every reason to believe, would have been laid before the Senate before this time, but from the delay which had taken place in obtaining authentic copies of papers from South Carolina. Mr. Grundy remarked, that he was authorized to say, it had been the intention of the Chief Magistrate to make a communication to the Congress of the United States, embracing all the documents wished for by the Senator from South Carolina, and probably more—that the President had been prepared, for some time, except that he was unable to obtain copies of the laws of South Carolina, passed in pursuance of the Ordinance. Nor has he yet been able to obtain authenticated copies, although he had used all the means in his power to obtain them—that he [Mr. G.] now assured the Senate, that on or before Thursday next, a Message would be communicated from the President, embracing every thing referred to in the resolution, and other matters of an important nature, not contained in it; he therefore presumed, there could be no necessity for any action on the resolution at present. He would, therefore, suggest the propriety of laying the resolution on the table, until Thursday. Mr. Calhoun said he should not object to the motion under such circumstances. He had no wish to make the resolution a subject of discussion at this time. He considered the papers proposed to be called for, of the utmost importance—as the most important of any that had ever come before the American people—not excepting the Declaration of Independence. Upon the explanation given, he should move to lay the resolution on the table until Thursday next, unless some other member should choose to make the motion. Mr. King then moved that the resolution lay on the table until Thursday, which was agreed to.—The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill, appropriating for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and the amendment which proposed in lieu thereof, a reduction of the price of the public lands. Mr. Buckner concluded his remarks in opposition to the bill and in favor of the amendment, in a

speech near two hours in length. Before any question was taken, on motion of Mr. Black, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Verplanck from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for the support of the army for the year 1833, which was read twice and committed to a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Mr. Stewart submitted a resolution directing the Committee on Roads and Canals to report a bill, in accordance with the recommendations of the President of the United States in his first Message to Congress, for the distribution of the surplus revenue, after the payment of the public debt, among the several States, according to their representation, to be applied in aid of Internal Improvements and Education. Mr. S. moved that the resolution be laid on the table and printed. Mr. Wilde moved the question of consideration, and the House refused to consider the resolution—yeas 48, nays 111. A discussion arose upon the third reading of the bill authorizing the President to change the location of land offices, which was arrested by the arrival of the hour of one, when the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, upon the tariff bill.—Mr. Wayne in the Chair. Mr. Kennon, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the Committee nearly an hour in opposition to the bill. Mr. Choate then spoke about an hour and a half against the general principles of the bill, and was followed by Mr. Gilmore in support of its provisions, who addressed the Committee almost an hour. Mr. McKennon then moved the Committee rise—which was carried, and the House adjourned.

January 17.

In the Senate, yesterday, a Message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting copies of his Proclamation, the Ordinance of South Carolina, and various other documents connected with the subject of nullification. After the Message was read, Mr. Grundy moved that it be referred, together with the accompanying documents, to the Committee of the Judiciary. Mr. Calhoun rose, (apparently under deep excitement,) and in a short and vehement speech, contested some of the statements and views contained in the Message. Mr. Forsyth said a few words, particularly in reply to an allusion made by Mr. Calhoun, to the case of Georgia and the Supreme Court.—[The remarks of Messrs. Calhoun and Forsyth, will be given to-morrow.] The whole subject was then referred to the Committee on the Judiciary; and, on motion of Mr. Grundy, 3,000 copies of the Message and Documents were ordered to be printed. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Land Bill, and the amendment proposed by the Committee on Public Lands. Mr. Black opposed the bill and supported the amendment, in a speech near an hour and a half in length. The subject was then postponed to this day, Mr. Grundy being entitled to the floor. A short time was spent in the consideration of Executive business, after which, the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, after several resolutions and petitions presented by different members had been disposed of, the President's Message, which will be found at length in another part of this paper, was laid before the House, with the accompanying documents. After the Message had been read, Mr. Wilde made some remarks upon the importance of the subject, and moved that its further consideration be postponed until to-day, and that the message and documents be printed. Upon this motion a debate arose in which Messrs. Cambreleng, Wayne, Arnold, Dearborn, Ellsworth, Stewart, Carson, E. Everett, Coulter, McDuffie, Wilde, Drayton, Williams, Archer, Hoffman, Ingersoll, Burgess, Crag, Bell, R. M. Johnson, and Watmough, took part, when the question was taken and the motion to postpone lost, yeas 86, nays 104. Mr. Archer then moved to refer the message and documents to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Stewart moved to refer them to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. After discussion upon the relative propriety and advantage of the reference to these several Committees, in which Messrs. Archer, Speight, Irvin, Williams, Cambreleng, Coulter, Bell and Drayton participated, the question was taken,—first upon the reference to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union. This was negatived by a large majority. The question was then taken upon referring the Message and accompanying documents to the Judiciary Committee, which was carried. Mr. Arnold, by unanimous consent, moved that 20,000 copies of the Message and documents be printed—and afterwards modified it to 25,000, at the instance of Mr. Mercer, which was agreed to. The House then adjourned.

January 17.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The debate on this interesting subject was continued on yesterday, Mr. Black of Mississippi having the floor. He addressed the Senate an hour and a half against Mr. Clay's bill, and in favor of the amendment reported by the Committee on Public Lands, and expressed himself with great force, clearness and ability. He showed the effect the passage of the bill for distributing the proceeds of the public lands would have upon the Tariff question in keeping duties to the amount of two or three millions of dollars, and thereby frustrating all plans for reducing the revenue to a point that would give satisfaction to the country; also the effect it would have in keeping up the price of public lands, and promoting emigration to the new States. He also exhibited and contrasted in the strongest point of view, the plan of the President, as recommended in his Message, to reduce the price of the

lands to a sum that would reimburse the Government for its expenses, and Mr. Clay's plan to make money out of them for distribution among the States. Mr. Black read and commented on the parts of the President's Message which bore on this point, and bestowed the highest encomiums on the wisdom, justice, and foresight of the President in his judicious and patriotic recommendations on this subject. *Globe.*

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.

Much has recently been said on the subject of newspaper postage; and the opinion seems to have pretty generally obtained, that as the revenue arising from this source (as will as many other sources) is no longer needed in the support of Government, it ought to be forthwith abolished. Why, say the approvers of the plan, do you not see that a great barrier to the progress of intelligence, among that class of people for whom it is most needed, will be thus moved? that the poor man, to whom a public journal is almost as necessary as his breakfast, will be relieved of a heavy burden? Yes, but have a care, friends, lest while you are saving at the tap, the bung be open; with due deference to your better judgments, we humbly beg leave to suggest that there may be another side to the question.

That the location of a newspaper in any town, is an advantage to the people thereof, we presume will not be denied. Now the patronage that any country newspaper, be its intrinsic merits what they may, can obtain, will not render it competent to rival the standard city papers, in size, &c.; for very few can ever expect to command a great circulation in the city, not having it in their power to present much that would be novel to the city reader; while on the other hand many of the city papers depend almost entirely upon their country circulation. By abolishing the postage on newspapers, therefore, you bring, for instance, the Philadelphia Courier, a family paper somewhat more than twice the size of our own sheet, into a town on precisely the same terms that most papers of our size (and some considerably smaller) are published; and it will require no very acute perceptions to discover in what direction the tide of patronage will naturally flow. Smashing work would be made among the country newspapers, or we are mistaken. True, some of the larger towns that now support three or four papers, might then sustain one or two, for the sake of their local contents.

We consider the present small tax on the transmission of newspapers, as a kind of protective duty on the manufacture itself, and the question appears to us to resolve itself into this: Is it better that city papers should almost exclusively circulate in the country, or that the country should have papers of its own?

It is not probable that a newspaper in this town would be materially affected; because by its proximity to Boston almost any of the papers of that city may now be received free of postage; and herein, too, may be found the reason why Lynn cannot, or rather does not, support as many and as large papers as other towns of its size in the State.

Some time since we received a Boston paper containing an article, warmly in favor of abolishing the postage on newspapers, with the very modest request on the margin, that we should *copy it!* but for several reasons we could not make the thing convenient. Should such a thing take place as the abolishment of postage on newspapers, we cannot but think that Uncle Sam's mail-bags will not only be so greatly swollen as to render it necessary to widen our post office doors, but that many valuable country papers that now spread a healthful influence over the little communities in which they are centered, and whose wants they are better calculated to supply than any foreign one possibly could, would be obliged to make their bow and pass from the stage.

Lynn Messenger.

We find the following article in the Augusta (Geo.) Courier.—

"Is it possible? Can it be believed? In the face of this community, the William Seabrook, Captain Dubois, with Governor Hamilton on board, on leaving our wharf, on Saturday morning last, hoisted the United States Flag, Union down, with the revolutionary tri-color flying over it! The indignation we feel in common with an insulted community, does not allow us to speak another word concerning such an outrage."

PUBLIC LANDS.

The discussion of the Bill with regard to the Public Lands, is opening up new views of the great interest involved in the question. Mr. Buckner concluded yesterday, a very able reply to Mr. Clay's speech upon this subject—in the course of which, he made some severe animadversions upon the charges urged against the honesty and fairness of the western settlers, as to the good faith to be expected from them in fulfilling the terms of the law in the acquisition of their titles.—Mr. Buckner will enable us, we expect, to present his views to the public, after undergoing his own revision. *Globe.*

VERY LIKE. "What letter is that?" vociferated an impatient pedagogue to a pupil who had not yet become versed in the mysteries of the Roman alphabet, pointing to the letter X. The urchin scratched his head in a decided quandary, looking intently on the diagram, unable to call it by name, and fearing the weapon of him, "clothed in brief authority, should he give it an improper designation. 'Come, sir, what is it?' speak quick!" again demanded the pedagogue. "I b'love," whimpered the boy, in a tone of terror, "I b'love it's a saw-horse, only you can't see both sides."

Lynn Messenger.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

On the 16th inst. the President communicated to both houses of Congress an able message, touching the South Carolina difficulties. Its length compels us to defer its entire publication till next week. The following are extracts:

In deciding upon the course which a high sense of duty to all the people of the United States imposes upon the authorities of the Union, in this emergency, it cannot be overlooked that there is no sufficient cause for the acts of South Carolina, or for her thus placing in jeopardy the happiness of so many millions of people. Misrule and oppression, to warrant the disruption of the free institutions of the Union of these states, should be great and lasting—defying all other remedy. For causes of minor character, the Government could not submit to such a catastrophe, without a violation of its most sacred obligations to the other States of the Union, who have submitted their destiny to its hands.

There is, in the present instance, no such cause either in the degree of misrule or oppression complained of, or in the hopelessness of redress by constitutional means. The long sanction they have received from the proper authorities and from the people, not less than the unexampled growth and increasing prosperity of so many millions of freemen, attest that no such oppression as would justify, or even palliate such a resort, can be justly imputed either to the present policy or past measures of the Federal Government. The same mode of collecting duties and for the same general objects, which began with the foundation of the Government, and which has conducted the country through its subsequent steps to its present enviable condition of happiness and renown, has not been changed. Taxation and representation—the great principle of the American Revolution—have continually gone hand in hand; and at all times and in every instance, no tax of any kind has been imposed without the participation—and in some instances which have been complained of, with the express assent of a part, of the Representatives of South Carolina in the councils of the Government. Up to the present period, no revenue has been raised beyond the necessary wants of the country, and the authorized expenditures of the Government. And as soon as the burden of the public debt is removed, those charged with the administration have promptly recommended a corresponding reduction of revenue.

That this system, thus pursued, has resulted in no such oppression upon South Carolina, needs no other proof than the solemn and official declaration of the late Chief Magistrate of that State, in his address to the Legislature. In that he says, that "the occurrences of the past year, in connection with our domestic concerns, are to be reviewed with a sentiment of fervent gratitude to the great disposer of human events; that tributes of grateful acknowledgments are due for the various multiplied blessings he has been pleased to bestow on our people; that abundant harvests in every quarter of the State have crowned the exertions of agricultural labor; that health, almost beyond former precedent, has blessed our home; and that there is not less reason for thankfulness in surveying our social condition." It would, indeed, be difficult to imagine oppression, where, in the social condition of a people, there was equal cause of thankfulness as for abundant harvests and various and multiplied blessings with which a kind Providence had favored them.

Independently of these considerations, it will not escape observation, that South Carolina still claims to be a component part of the Union, and to participate in the national councils, and to share in the public benefits without contributing to the public burdens; thus asserting the dangerous anomaly of continuing in an association without acknowledging any other obligation to its laws than what depends upon her own will.

In this posture of affairs, the duty of the Government seems to be plain:—it inculcates a recognition of that State as a member of the Union and subject to its authority, a vindication of the just power of the Constitution, the preservation of the integrity of the Union, and the execution of the laws by all constitutional means.

The Constitution, which his oath of office obliges him to support, declares that the Executive "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed," and, in providing that he shall, from time to time, give to Congress, information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient, imposes the additional obligation of recommending to Congress such more efficient provision for executing the laws as may from time to time be found requisite.

The same instrument confers on Congress the power not merely to lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare; but "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into effect the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States or in any department or officers thereof," and also to provide for calling forth the militia for executing the laws of the Union. In all cases similar to the present, the duties of the Government become the measure of its powers; and whenever it fails to exert a power necessary and proper to the discharge of the duty prescribed by the Constitution, it violates the public trust not less than it would in transcending its proper limits. To refrain, therefore, from the high and solemn duties thus enjoined—however painful the performance may be—& thereby tacitly permit the rightful authority of the Government to be continued and its laws obstructed by a single State, would

neither comport with its own safety nor the rights of the great body of the American people.

It being thus shown to be the duty of the Executive to execute the laws, by all Constitutional means, it remains to consider the extent of those already at his disposal, and what it may be proper further to provide.

In the instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury to the Collectors in South Carolina, the provisions and regulations made by the act of 1793, and also the fines, penalties, and forfeitures for their enforcement, are particularly detailed and explained. It may be well apprehended, however, that these provisions may prove inadequate to meet such an open, powerful, organized opposition, as is to be commenced after the 1st of February next.

Under these circumstances, and the provisions of the acts of South Carolina, the execution of the laws is rendered impracticable, even through the ordinary judicial tribunals of the United States. There would certainly be fewer difficulties and less opportunity of actual collision between the officers of the U States and of the State, and the collection of the revenue would be more effectually secured—if indeed it can be done in any other way—by placing the custom-house beyond the immediate power of the county.

For this purpose, it might be proper to provide, that whenever, by any unlawful combination or obstruction in any State, or in any port, it should become impracticable faithfully to collect the duties, the President of the United States should be authorized to alter and abolish such of the districts and ports of entry as should be necessary, and to establish the custom-house at some secure place within the same port or harbor of such State; and in such cases, it should be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and to detain all vessels and cargoes until the duties imposed by law be properly secured, or paid in cash—deducting interest; that in such cases it should be unlawful to take the vessel and cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from the ordinary judicial tribunals of the U. States; and that in case of an attempt otherwise to take the property by a force too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it should be lawful to protect the possession of the officers by the employment of the land and naval forces and militia, under provisions similar to those authorized by the 11th section of the act of the 9th of January, 1809.

In closing this communication I should do injustice to my own feelings not to express my confident reliance upon the disposition of each Department of the Government to perform its duty, and to co-operate in all measures necessary in the present emergency.

The crisis undoubtedly invokes the fidelity of the patriot and the sagacity of the statesman; not more in removing such portion of the public burden as may be unnecessary, than in preserving the good order of society and in the maintenance of well regulated liberty.

While a forbearing spirit may, and I trust, will be exercised towards the errors of our brethren in a particular quarter, duty to the rest of the Union demands that open and organized resistance to the laws should not be executed with impunity.

The rich inheritance bequeathed by our fathers has devolved upon us the sacred obligation of preserving it by the same virtues which conducted them through the eventful scenes of the revolution, and ultimately crowned their struggle with the noblest model of civil institutions. They bequeathed to us a Government of laws, and a Federal Union, founded upon the great principle of popular representation. After a successful experiment of forty-four years, at a moment when the Government and the Union are the objects of the hopes of the friends of civil liberty throughout the world, and in the midst of public and individual prosperity unexampled in history, we are called upon to decide whether these laws possess any force, and that Union the means of self preservation. The decision of this question by an enlightened and patriotic people cannot be doubtful. For myself, fellow-citizens, devoutly relying upon that kind Providence, which has hitherto watched over our destinies, and actuated by a profound reverence for those institutions I have so much cause to love, and for the American people whose partiality honored me with their highest trust, I have determined to spare no effort to discharge the duty which in this conjuncture is devolved upon me. That a similar spirit will actuate the representatives of the American people is not to be questioned; and, I fervently pray that the Great Ruler of nations may so guide your deliberations and our joint measures as that they may prove salutary examples, not only to the present, but to future times, and solemnly proclaim that the Constitution and the Laws are supreme and the Union indissoluble.

"Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclined."

A Washington letter writer thus speaks of Governor Hamilton, of South Carolina:—

"It is said the character of the man is often developed in the boy. Gen. Hamilton, when a boy was impatient of control, hair brained, and given to the trial of bold, but inconsiderate experiments. When a lad, and at school at Providence in Rhode Island, he took it into his head one day to test the power of gun powder on himself. For this purpose, he loaded a pistol and deliberately holding it against the middle finger of his hand, he shot it off. The effect was that, which almost any boy of common sense would have anticipated—the finger was blown off with the cords and bones, to the palm of his hand. Many have probably seen the mutilation of his hand without knowing the cause of it."