

NINETEENTH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

From the National Journal.

SATURDAY, Jan. 21.—In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hemphill, of Penn. and Mr. Markell, of N. Y. both spoke against the bill to amend the Judicial system, as reported. A resolution offered on Friday, by Mr. Wickliffe, calling for information on the subject of revolutionary pensions, was further laid on the table, after some short discussion. Resolutions were laid on the table, by Mr. Dorsey, requiring of the War Department, information whether the Cadets at West Point can be increased, and to what number, without the expense of employing new professors; and by Mr. Carter, asking information from the Navy Department, as to any experiments which have been made in any of the United States vessels, as to the utility of cotton for cordage and sail cloth.

MONDAY, Jan. 23.—In the Senate, the report of the Committee on Naval Affairs, asking to be discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Com. Porter, asking for the expression of an opinion upon the charges of Thomas Randall and John Mountain, was called up, and after considerable debate, it was re-committed to the same committee, with instructions to strike out that part of the report which pronounces the case of Com. Porter to be of the nature of an appeal from the Court of Enquiry. The bill relative to the school lands in Ohio was ordered to a third reading, after considerable discussion, without division.

In the House of Representatives, some discussion took place on the subject of Mr. Dorsey's resolution, relative to the Cadets at West Point, which was ultimately agreed to, with a modification. A message was received from the President, containing the information called for by a resolution offered by Mr. Stours, in relation to the monies received by the late President of the United States. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Haynes, calling for information from the War Department as to the survey of the waters of North Carolina and Virginia; and another by Mr. Moore, requiring from the Treasury information as to the price originally obtained for public lands which have been relinquished to the United States, and the medium price of any which have been resold. Mr. Burgess, of Rhode Island, made an eloquent speech against the Judicial Bill as reported, and in favor of the resolution to re-commit the bill with instructions.

Mr. Mitchell presented a memorial of the General Assembly of the state of Tennessee, praying that measures may be taken by the General Government, forthwith, for opening a canal communication between the waters of the Tennessee river and those of the Alabama, through the Hiwassee and Conasanga streams, and that, as the object is of high national importance, that the expense be defrayed out of the national treasury.

TUESDAY, Jan. 24.—In the Senate, the principal part of this day's session was passed in the consideration of Executive business. A resolution was submitted by Mr. Holmes, for an enquiry into the expediency of making further provision for furnishing merchant vessels with medicine chests, and with necessary medicines. The Naval Committee were discharged from the further consideration of the communication of Com. Porter. A resolution of the state of Alabama was presented by Mr. King, on the subject of the purchase of some sections of public land on Spring Hill, near Mobile, as a place of retreat for health to the inhabitants of that place.

Among the bills introduced into the House of Representatives, was one to compensate Mrs. Decatur for the services of Capt. Stephen Decatur, in destroying the frigate Philadelphia; and a bill to authorize the subscription or purchase of Stock in the Louisville and Portland Canal. Several resolutions were agreed to—one on motion of Mr. Bryan, to inquire into the expediency of surveying the cascades of Tugger Valley river, in Western Virginia; on motion of Mr. Adams, relative to certain surveys in the state of New York; on motion of Mr. White, on the subject of providing by law for the settlement of the accounts of the Judges of East and West Florida, and their clerks, while acting as Commissioners under the treaty between Spain and the United States; and on motion of Mr. Anderson, enquiring into the expediency of defining by law what shall constitute a chest of medicines for the ships and vessels in the merchant service. Several communications were laid before the House from the Departments of War and the Treasury, in reply to resolutions of the House. A question was taken on Mr. Mercer's amendment to the Judiciary Bill, which was negatived; other amend-

ments were offered, which are still pending.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 25.—In the Senate, the bill to abolish the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost was ordered to be engrossed for its third reading, Mr. Lloyd, of Mass. submitting to the Senate some interesting and luminous views in relation to the expediency and policy of the measure. The bill to secure the accountability of public officers was taken up, and, after some debate, was laid on the table. The bill concerning the school lands in Ohio, was passed, and only waits the signature of the President to become a law.

The bill to amend the Judicial System was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, in the House of Representatives, by a vote of 132 to 58. Several attempts were made to amend and postpone the bill, but the friends of the measure held together, and finally triumphed over an opposition feeble in numbers, but respectable for their talents and their perseverance. Mr. Miner, of Penn. laid on the table some resolutions on the subject of Panama, which he accompanied with some appropriate remarks, which called forth a few observations from Mr. Forsyth. A resolution was agreed to, on motion of Mr. Strong, of N. Y. directing an inquiry into the expediency of making more frequent sales of the public lands, and in smaller quantities; and on motion of Mr. Cambreleng, of N. York, relative to the removal of discriminating duties. A resolution was laid on the table, by Mr. Pearce, of Rhode Island, relative to the school lands in Ohio was ordered to a third reading, after considerable discussion, without division.

THURSDAY, Jan. 26.—In the Senate, the bill to abolish the discriminating duties on tonnage and impost was passed and sent to the House of Representatives. A few petitions of a private character were presented and referred, and the resolutions offered yesterday were adopted.

In the House of Representatives a bill to erect a marble monument to General Washington, was reported by Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, from the select committee to whom the subject was referred. The resolution offered on Wednesday by Mr. Moore, of Alabama, in relation to the survey of the Muscle Shoals, was modified to embrace other surveys; and in this form was agreed to. A resolution was laid on the table Mr. Condict, of New Jersey, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for information as to the advantage of a Breakwater at the Capes of Delaware, to the navy of the United States. A resolution was also laid on the table, calling on the Secretary of War for an estimate of the cost of completing a line of canals along the Atlantic sea-board from Boston to New Orleans. A resolution was adopted on motion of Mr. Bradley, of Vermont, in relation to the payment of arrears of pensions due to deceased pensioners, to their widows and orphans. The bill to amend the Judicial System was read a third time and passed. The residue of the day was spent in the discussion, in committee, of the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, in which little progress was made.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27.—In the Senate two bills were ordered to be engrossed for a third reading—a bill for the relief of William Tannehill, and a bill to authorize the printing and distribution of the infantry tactics for the use of the militia. A number of petitions was presented, among which was one from a company in New-York, for authority to explore, in search of copper, the south side of Lake Superior. A resolution was offered by Mr. Benton, to authorize a subscription on behalf of the government, to the stock of the Louisville and Portland canal company. The bill from the House of Representatives, to amend the Judicial system, was twice read and referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Along discussion took place in the House of Representatives, on a motion of Mr. Forsyth of Georgia, to postpone the bill making appropriations for certain fortifications, until Monday week, which was intended to supersede the going into committee on the bill. The question was not taken when the House adjourned. A resolution was laid on the table by Mr. Hayne, of Georgia, calling for information from the Secretary of War, what addition would be made to the military establishment, to preserve the various fortifications embraced in the contemplated system of national defence. Resolutions were adopted, on motion of Mr. Jennings, of Indiana, in relation to compensation to the Governor, Secretary, and Judges, of the territory of Indiana, for services performed by them while acting in those capacities in Louisiana, in 1804; on motion of the same gentleman, relative to the School Lands in Indiana; and on motion of Mr. Stewart, as to the expediency of placing a part of the proceeds of the Post Office establishment under the control of the Postmaster General, for the purpose of enabling him to

remove obstructions in any of the great mail roads. The resolution offered on Thursday by Mr. Condict, relative to the Breakwater in the Delaware Bay, was laid on the table, after a few remarks.—The committee to whom the subject was referred, are said to have authorized their chairman to report against any appropriation for that object.

Both Houses adjourned to Monday.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society was held in the city of Washington, on the 9th Jan. The President being absent, Henry Clay, one of the Vice Presidents, took the chair.

On motion of Wm. H. Fitzhugh, esq. of Virginia, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:

Whereas prejudices have been found to exist in different parts of the U. States, against the American Colonization Society, growing out of an evident misconception of its real character and objects; and whereas it has sometimes been charged with the extravagant idea of being enabled to effect the purposes of its creation by means of individual charity and individual exertions only: Therefore,

1. Resolved, That the Society disclaims, in the most unqualified terms, the designs attributed to it, of interfering on the one hand, with the legal rights and obligations of slavery, and on the other of perpetuating its existence within the limits of the country.

2. Resolved, That its only object is what has been at all times avowed, the removal to the Coast of Africa, with their own consent, of such people of color within the United States, as are already free, and of such others, as the humanity of individuals, and the laws of different States may hereafter liberate.

3. Resolved, That the Society has, from its organization, looked to the powers and the resources of the nation, or of the several states, as alone adequate to the accomplishment of this important object.

4. Resolved, That the period has arrived, when the Society feels itself authorized, by the efforts it has made, to apply to the Government of the country for the aid and co-operation essential to give success to these efforts.

5. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to prepare and present, as soon as possible, to the two Houses of Congress, memorials, praying such aid and assistance to the Society as Congress shall think proper to afford.

6. Resolved, That the Board of Managers of the Society be instructed to prepare and present to the Legislature of the several States, memorials, praying the adoption of such measures as may be calculated to encourage and facilitate the emigration of the free people of color within their respective limits.

From the African Repository. The Colonization Society has received a very gratifying letter from the respectable society of Friends, in North Carolina. This denomination, for their early and persevering exertions in behalf of the people of color, have acquired a distinguished and bright renown. Their honors will never fade while mankind respect the most humane and noble actions. The following letter merits publication:

JAN. 2, 1826.
To the next annual meeting of the American Colonization Society, to be held in the city of Washington.

At a meeting appointed by the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends in North Carolina, to attend to its business in its recess;

Having the subject of colonizing the free people of color under consideration; it was agreed and directed to be forwarded: That we approve the object of the Colonization Society in establishing and supporting a colony on the coast of Africa, so far as we can consistently with our pacific principles, and have continued so to do ever since we petitioned Congress for colonization.

We, the committee appointed by said meeting to transmit the foregoing to you, hereby forward the same, to show our hearty approbation of your benevolent object, and prayers for your success.

RICHARD MENDENHALL,
PHINEAS NIXON, Jun'r.
ZIMMI STEWART,

We are gratified to learn, says the National Journal, that it is at length probable an arrangement will be made by which a full and amicable adjustment of all the Greek differences will be speedily effected.

VIRGINIA.—An official report on the subject of the Virginia Penitentiary, states, that, by the manufacturing operations of that institution, for the year ending on the 30th September, a balance of \$10,545, appears in favor of the institution.

From Niles' Weekly Register.
ARGUMENTS—pro and con.—The New York American, when some time ago speaking of the treasury report offered to the public reason the following remarks:

[Reference to the manufacture of coarse cottons, the editors said—

"What is the fact in regard to these coarse cottons? They are sold for a price double that for which they could be imported. That articles which the consumer now buys at 25 cents per yard, he might if the government only assessed upon the importation so much relative duty as the fiscal wants required, and no more, purchase for 12 1/2 cents per yard. Upon every yard then of such fabrics, worn by every man woman and child, throughout the United States, a tax of 12 1/2 cents paid for the sole and entire benefit of the manufacturer, and what that tax amounts to in the aggregate, let those who are aware of the very general use of cottons both as apparel and furniture, estimate.

[Now, here is a plain, plump and bold assertion, that the American consumer pays twenty five cents for that which, if to be imported on paying a moderate duty, he might obtain for twelve and a half cents. Very well—put down that as a fact unquestionably established!!! But let us take another extract from the same article.]

"Of the sixty-six millions of domestic exports, during the past year, manufactures have been furnished, "to the amount of between five and six millions of dollars. Of this amount a large item, doubtless, was made up of cotton fabrics. Now, if our manufacturers are enabled to meet and cope in foreign markets, where they are on an equality, and have no advantages, with either because the quality of their articles is superior and commands a preference at the same rates; and in that case they would do so in the home market, without the aid of the tariff; or because their gains are so large upon their home sales, that they can afford to venture a little in forcing foreign markets; and in that case, the consumers of the United States are made to pay, in order that those of Mexico or Colombia may be more cheaply finished."

[How conclusively does the last extract prove the correctness of the other! The cost to the American consumer is doubled, because of an excessive duty on the import of coarse foreign cottons; and on this account it is, that the merchants of the United States are induced to purchase such cottons, and at such prices, to send abroad, to Mexico, Colombia, &c. to "meet and cope" with the very cheap foreign goods! How kind are the merchants to domestic manufacturers, in thus dealing with them; paying them twice as much for their cottons as such goods may be obtained in England, and to purely oblige the people of Mexico and South America!]

[The fact is and every body knows it, or at least may easily know it, that coarse cottons of American manufacture, weight against weight and quality against quality, are the cheapest that are made in the world; and the British manufacturers, to "meet and cope" with them in the Mexican or South American market, are in the habit of counterfeiting the stamps of our manufacturers, and of imitating our manner of putting up such goods, to deceive the people of those countries into purchases of them. Nay, they have not been content with this—their agents at Buenos Ayres and Lima, and probably at other places, have exceedingly exerted themselves to have such tariffs established as would shut out such of our goods, and secure for themselves a monopoly of that which they cannot fairly contend with us for; though, according to the "American," such goods are twice the price at New York that they are at Liverpool. The duty on coarse cottons is of no importance to the American manufacturer, but on one account: it prevents those tricks of trade which British manufacturers and merchants have so often resorted to, to break down rival manufacturers in other countries, by temporary sacrifices of their goods, that the market may permanently belong to them; and this is the only benefit which the high duty on coarse cottons extends to American manufacturers of them.

And the fact will soon appear, I have no manner of doubt, that those cottons will be exported to England, and sold at a profit, even if the British duty levied upon them is added to the cost of freight, insurance, &c. for, of this I am assured by persons who ought to know, that like British goods, for the supply of the domestic consumption, are sold in their stores at a higher price than they fetch in our own.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Legislature of South Carolina have appropriated the sum of \$12,000 dollars for the support of the transient poor of Charleston. They have also incorporated a company to introduce the cultivation of the vine and silk into the